

Congressional Budget Justification

FY 2016



Homeland
Security

FY 2016 Budget Overview

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Total Budget Authority:	\$ 60,417,017	\$ 61,125,061	\$ 64,858,484	\$ 3,733,423
Less: Mandatory, Fee, and Trust Funds:	(10,826,987)	(11,987,538)	(12,909,477)	(921,939)
Gross Discretionary Budget Authority:	49,590,030	49,137,523	51,949,007	2,811,484
Less: Discretionary Offsetting Fees:	(3,526,605)	(4,505,990)	(4,042,340)	463,650
Net Discretionary Budget Authority:	46,063,425	44,631,533	47,906,667	3,275,134
Less: FEMA Disaster Relief - Major Disasters Cap Adjustment:	(5,626,386)	(6,437,793)	(6,712,953)	(275,160)
<i>Less: Rescission of Prior-Year Carryover - Regular Appropriations:</i>	<i>(543,968)</i>	-	-	-
Adjusted Net Discretionary Budget Authority:	39,893,071	38,193,740	41,193,714	2,999,974

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS									
Departmental Management and Operations	1,917	1,917	728,269	1,946	1,939	748,024	2,054	2,029	960,627
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	563	563	122,350	586	583	128,769	597	597	134,247
Chief of Staff.....	13	13	2,050	13	13	2,112	15	15	2,716
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.....	24	24	5,250	30	27	6,428	29	29	6,312
Executive Secretary.....	45	45	7,400	46	46	7,719	37	37	5,640
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary.....	6	6	1,750	6	6	1,751	6	6	1,758
Immediate Office of the Secretary.....	6	6	4,050	6	6	3,950	9	9	8,932
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....	97	97	21,360	97	97	22,003	94	94	20,954
Office of General Counsel.....	96	96	19,677	102	102	21,310	96	96	19,625
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.....	14	14	2,138	14	14	2,429	36	36	10,025
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	26	26	5,210	27	27	5,583	26	26	5,405
Office of Policy.....	173	173	37,225	180	180	38,470	186	186	39,339
Office of Public Affairs.....	23	23	8,390	24	24	8,741	23	23	5,510
Privacy Officer.....	40	40	7,850	41	41	8,273	40	40	8,031
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	872	872	196,015	854	854	195,286	829	822	193,187
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management.....	17	17	2,970	17	17	2,757	17	17	3,411
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer.....	110	110	29,955	110	110	29,272	103	103	27,350
DHS HQ NAC Project.....	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,493	-	-	2,931
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer.....	114	114	21,968	114	114	21,253	122	115	24,390
HRIT.....	24	24	7,815	24	24	9,878	22	22	9,578
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.....	353	353	64,862	335	335	64,036	308	308	58,989
Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	254	254	63,945	254	254	63,597	257	257	66,538
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project			35,000			73,000			215,822
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths.....	-	-	35,000	-	-	57,700	-	-	204,277
St. Elizabeths Support Costs.....	-	-	-	-	-	15,300	-	-	11,545
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	208	208	75,548	216	212	94,626	230	228	96,775
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:	274	274	299,356	290	290	256,343	398	382	320,596
Salaries and expenses.....	274	274	115,000	290	290	95,444	348	344	105,307
Information technology services.....	-	-	34,000	-	-	38,627	50	38	106,270
Infrastructure and Security Activities.....	-	-	87,200	-	-	52,140	-	-	54,087
Homeland Secure Data Network.....	-	-	63,156	-	-	70,132	-	-	54,932
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[209,399]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	1,917	1,917	728,269	1,946	1,939	748,024	2,054	2,029	960,627
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,917	1,917	728,060	1,946	1,939	748,024	2,054	2,029	960,627
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	1,917	1,917	728,269	1,946	1,939	748,024	2,054	2,029	960,627
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	1,917	1,917	728,060	1,946	1,939	748,024	2,054	2,029	960,627
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	1,917	1,917	728,269	1,946	1,939	748,024	2,054	2,029	960,627
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Analysis and Operations	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268	900	834	269,090
Analysis and Operations	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268	900	834	269,090
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-375,118]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268	900	834	269,090
Adjusted Net Discretionary	874	845	300,115	879	850	302,268	900	834	269,090
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268	900	834	269,090
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	874	845	300,115	879	850	302,268	900	834	269,090
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	874	845	300,490	879	850	302,268	900	834	269,090
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Inspector General	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457	867	796	166,284
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457	867	796	166,284
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-47,996]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457	867	796	166,284
Adjusted Net Discretionary	681	681	139,389	725	725	145,457	867	796	166,284
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457	867	796	166,284
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	681	681	139,389	725	725	145,457	867	796	166,284
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	681	681	139,437	725	725	145,457	867	796	166,284
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE I DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS	3,472	3,443	1,168,196	3,550	3,514	1,195,749	3,821	3,659	1,396,001
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, & INVESTIGATIONS									
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	62,512	60,896	12,463,893	62,912	61,707	12,764,835	63,018	62,452	13,565,294
Salaries and Expenses	48,204	46,700	8,092,572	48,209	47,136	8,326,386	48,311	47,874	9,069,679
Headquarters, Management, and Administration.....	3,247	3,070	1,212,598	3,444	3,298	1,183,722	3,446	3,327	1,506,012
M&A, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M&A, Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commissioner.....	175	166	27,724	208	199	27,245	228	219	30,950
Chief Counsel.....	320	311	44,168	326	317	45,663	332	316	49,786
Congressional Affairs.....	21	19	2,466	22	20	2,514	22	20	2,978
Internal Affairs.....	583	556	154,626	595	568	140,141	660	598	170,024
Public Affairs.....	94	91	12,345	94	91	13,064	96	93	14,464
Training and Development.....	363	358	73,826	360	355	71,926	358	353	80,466
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition.....	156	153	25,185	181	175	25,374	181	178	29,658
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison.....	280	276	62,230	281	275	61,512	333	329	78,402
Administration.....	1,255	1,140	409,226	1,377	1,298	386,793	1,236	1,221	420,238
Rent.....	-	-	400,802	-	-	409,490	-	-	629,046

**Department of Homeland Security
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	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation.....	21,764	20,512	3,198,005	21,524	20,672	3,204,041	21,624	21,381	3,560,360
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation.....	20,852	19,619	2,820,748	20,616	19,783	2,830,872	20,656	20,462	3,077,568
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund).....	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,274
International Cargo Screening.....	238	228	67,919	234	224	69,173	234	224	69,851
Other international programs.....	130	125	24,858	130	125	25,706	123	118	24,935
C-TPAT.....	127	123	40,912	127	123	40,841	127	123	41,420
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP).....	-	-	5,811	-	-	5,811	-	-	5,811
Inspection and Detection Technology.....	55	55	117,004	55	55	123,866	55	55	209,273
National Targeting Center.....	338	338	65,106	338	338	70,592	398	368	79,514
Training at the Ports of Entry.....	24	24	52,373	24	24	33,906	31	31	48,714
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry.....	23,193	23,118	3,681,969	23,241	23,166	3,938,623	23,241	23,166	4,003,307
Border Security Control	23,004	22,930	3,634,855	23,052	22,978	3,882,015	23,052	22,978	3,945,802
Training Between the Ports of Entry.....	189	188	47,114	189	188	56,608	189	188	57,505
Automation Modernization:	1,541	1,462	854,830	1,677	1,578	812,410	1,716	1,620	867,311
ACE/ITDS.....	81	81	140,762	83	82	141,061	83	82	153,736
Information Technology.....	1,434	1,355	382,213	1,563	1,468	365,700	1,602	1,507	399,027
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support.....	6	6	214,923	11	8	196,376	11	11	191,879
Automated Targeting Systems	20	20	116,932	20	20	109,273	20	20	122,669
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:			351,454			362,466			373,461
Operations and Maintenance.....			191,019			251,872			273,931
Development and Deployment.....			160,435			110,594			99,530
Air and Marine Interdiction:	1,714	1,711	805,068	1,722	1,719	708,685	1,737	1,734	747,422
Operations and maintenance.....			383,500			362,669			395,169
Procurement.....			134,750			53,000			46,000
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,714	1,711	286,818	1,722	1,719	293,016	1,737	1,734	306,253
Facilities Management	513	483	472,778	516	486	482,205	416	386	341,543
Facility Construction and Sustainment.....			401,473			385,137			255,378
Program Oversight and Management.....	513	483	71,305	516	486	97,068	416	386	86,165
Fee accounts:	9,256	9,256	1,706,056	9,504	9,504	1,886,691	9,554	9,554	1,979,886
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee.....	60	60	55,168	60	60	54,929	60	60	57,332
Virgin Islands Fees.....	61	61	11,302	61	61	11,789	61	61	11,867
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	4,126	4,126	598,552	4,126	4,126	630,218	4,190	4,190	652,699
Immigration enforcement fines.....	5	5	773	5	5	752	5	5	633
Land border inspection fee.....	264	264	42,941	264	264	43,931	200	200	34,724
COBRA passenger inspection fee.....	1,575	1,575	500,134	1,575	1,575	482,501	1,575	1,575	506,877
APHIS User Fees.....	2,708	2,708	355,216	2,956	2,956	464,514	3,006	3,006	515,810
Puerto Rico Trust Fund.....	292	292	98,602	292	292	98,076	292	292	99,058
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities.....	69	69	8,533	69	69	8,789	69	69	9,097
Global Entry User Fees.....	96	96	34,835	96	96	91,192	96	96	91,789
Trust Fund Accounts:			6,135			5,992			5,992
Customs Unclaimed Goods.....			6,135			5,992			5,992

**Department of Homeland Security
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	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
COBRA-CFTA	1,284	1,284	175,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	1,284	1,284	180,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[68,297,251]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	53,325	51,709	10,760,235	53,477	52,272	10,880,941	53,533	52,967	11,588,513
Adjusted Net Discretionary	53,325	51,709	10,691,938	53,477	52,272	10,880,941	53,533	52,967	11,588,513
Discretionary Fee Funded	96	96	34,835	96	96	91,192	96	96	91,789
Gross Discretionary	53,421	51,805	10,795,070	53,573	52,368	10,972,133	53,629	53,063	11,680,302
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	53,421	51,805	10,726,773	53,573	52,368	10,972,133	53,629	53,063	11,680,302
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	9,091	9,091	1,668,823	9,339	9,339	1,792,702	9,389	9,389	1,884,992
Appropriated Resources:	53,325	51,709	10,760,235	53,477	52,272	10,880,941	53,533	52,967	11,588,513
Non-Appropriated Resources:	9,187	9,187	1,703,658	9,435	9,435	1,883,894	9,485	9,485	1,976,781
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	20,960	19,332	5,948,161	20,972	19,374	5,359,065	21,286	19,791	6,281,637
Salaries and Expenses	20,573	18,977	5,563,261	20,585	19,019	4,988,065	20,899	19,436	5,881,137
Headquarters Management and Administration.....	2,041	1,809	335,717	2,053	1,815	349,529	2,056	1,824	341,996
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs.....	1,650	1,478	191,909	1,662	1,484	198,602	1,665	1,493	195,950
Headquarters Managed IT Investment.....	391	331	143,808	391	331	150,927	391	331	146,046
Legal Proceedings.....	1,272	1,182	205,584	1,272	1,218	214,731	1,583	1,415	248,096
Domestic Investigations.....	8,333	7,775	1,672,220	8,333	7,775	1,644,552	8,333	7,949	1,766,654
International.....	378	304	131,282	378	304	133,082	378	308	138,680
International Investigations.....	302	243	99,741	302	243	101,228	302	247	107,931
Visa Security Program.....	76	61	31,541	76	61	31,854	76	61	30,749
Intelligence.....	468	368	74,298	468	368	77,045	468	377	80,041
Detention and Removal Operations.....	8,038	7,500	3,118,896	8,081	7,539	2,569,126	8,081	7,563	3,305,670
DRO - Custody Operations.....	5,391	5,095	2,254,870	5,391	5,095	1,791,913	5,391	5,095	2,406,744
DRO - Fugitive Operations.....	748	700	128,802	748	700	131,591	748	700	129,438
DRO - Criminal Alien Program.....	1,668	1,495	294,155	1,711	1,534	322,407	1,711	1,534	320,267
DRO - Alternatives to Detention.....	191	170	91,444	191	170	94,106	191	194	122,481
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program.....	40	40	349,625	40	40	229,109	40	40	326,740
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens.....	43	39	25,264	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automation Modernization	-	-	34,900	-	-	26,000	-	-	73,500
Construction	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Fee Accounts:	387	355	345,000	387	355	345,000	387	355	322,000
Breach Bond Detention Fund.....	-	-	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	42,000
Student Exchange and Visitor Program.....	387	355	145,000	387	355	145,000	387	355	145,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees.....	-	-	135,000	-	-	135,000	-	-	135,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[3,697,544]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	20,573	18,977	5,603,161	20,585	19,019	5,014,065	20,899	19,436	5,959,637
Adjusted Net Discretionary	20,573	18,977	5,599,463	20,585	19,019	5,014,065	20,899	19,436	5,959,637
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	20,573	18,977	5,603,161	20,585	19,019	5,014,065	20,899	19,436	5,959,637
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	20,573	18,977	5,599,463	20,585	19,019	5,014,065	20,899	19,436	5,959,637
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	387	355	345,000	387	355	345,000	387	355	322,000
Appropriated Resources:	20,573	18,977	5,603,161	20,585	19,019	5,014,065	20,899	19,436	5,959,637
Non-Appropriated Resources:	387	355	345,000	387	355	345,000	387	355	322,000

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	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Transportation Security Administration	60,558	52,285	7,420,517	57,178	52,555	7,305,098	55,432	50,810	7,346,924
Aviation Security:	57,212	49,427	4,937,705	53,593	49,203	5,683,304	51,754	47,367	5,614,766
TSA-Discretionary.....	57,212	49,427	4,937,705	53,593	49,203	5,683,304	51,754	47,367	5,614,766
TSA-Discretionary Appropriated.....	57,212	49,427	4,937,705	53,593	49,203	5,683,304	51,754	47,367	5,614,766
Federal Air Marshals.....	-	-	-	-	-	800,214	-	-	816,745
Screening Operations.....	51,583	44,215	3,881,906	48,227	44,048	3,815,783	46,452	42,273	3,728,376
Screener Workforce.....	51,311	43,910	3,191,716	47,897	43,734	3,107,440	46,091	41,928	3,039,795
Screening Partnership Program.....	-	-	158,190	-	-	154,572	-	-	166,927
Screener PC&B.....	51,311	43,910	3,033,526	47,897	43,734	2,952,868	46,091	41,928	2,872,868
Screener Training and Other.....	88	141	226,857	144	139	226,290	175	170	225,753
Checkpoint Support.....	60	52	103,309	60	57	103,469	60	57	97,955
EDS/ETD Systems.....	124	112	360,024	126	118	378,584	126	118	364,873
EDS Procurement and Installation.....	124	112	73,845	126	118	84,075	126	118	84,364
Screening Technology Maintenance.....	-	-	286,179	-	-	294,509	-	-	280,509
Aviation Direction and Enforcement.....	5,629	5,212	1,055,799	5,366	5,155	1,067,307	5,302	5,094	1,069,645
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement.....	1,658	1,515	321,737	1,614	1,549	348,653	1,590	1,526	349,013
Airport Management and Support.....	3,127	2,924	587,000	3,046	2,928	591,734	3,029	2,912	594,559
FFDO and Flight Crew Training.....	41	34	24,730	38	36	20,000	38	36	20,095
Air Cargo.....	803	739	122,332	668	642	106,920	645	620	105,978
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee.....	-	-	(379,366)	-	-	(420,000)	-	-	-
Aviation Passenger Security Fee.....	-	-	(1,446,972)	-	-	(2,398,293)	-	-	(2,131,950)
TSA-Mandatory.....	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
TSA - Aviation Security Capital Fund.....	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees.....	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000
Surface Transportation Security:	701	624	108,618	905	860	127,637	861	818	123,828
Staffing and operations.....	157	133	35,262	137	127	29,375	130	120	28,510
Surface Inspectors and VIPR.....	544	491	73,356	768	733	98,262	731	698	95,318
Intelligence and Vetting	488	444	337,506	794	742	312,131	852	799	426,851
Intelligence.....	-	-	-	278	258	51,801	280	260	51,977
TTAC Discretionary.....	482	438	332,328	510	478	255,330	557	524	369,674
TTAC Appropriated.....	433	386	182,774	434	404	180,725	441	411	175,720
Secure Flight.....	308	274	99,487	308	286	112,543	308	286	105,637
Other Vetting Programs.....	125	112	83,287	126	118	68,182	133	125	70,084
TTAC Discretionary Fee.....	49	52	149,554	76	74	74,605	116	113	193,954
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee.....	21	21	70,027	21	21	34,832	43	42	82,267
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program.....	17	19	18,710	17	17	12,000	35	34	21,083
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee.....	-	-	377	-	-	350	-	-	400
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee.....	-	-	6,627	-	-	6,500	-	-	6,500
Other Security Threat Assessments.....	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50
Air Cargo - Fee.....	11	11	3,698	11	10	7,173	11	11	3,500
TSA Pre™ Application Program – Fee.....	-	1	50,115	27	26	13,700	27	26	80,153
TTAC Mandatory.....	6	6	5,178	6	6	5,000	15	15	5,200
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee.....	6	6	5,178	6	6	5,000	15	15	5,200

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Transportation Security Support:	2,157	1,790	962,061	1,886	1,750	932,026	1,965	1,826	931,479
Administration.....	2,157	1,790	962,061	1,886	1,750	932,026	1,965	1,826	931,479
Headquarters Administration.....	1,306	1,062	272,250	1,301	1,202	275,891	1,297	1,198	276,930
Human Capital Services.....	265	216	204,250	264	245	204,215	348	326	202,164
Information Technology.....	320	282	441,000	321	303	451,920	320	302	452,385
Intelligence.....	266	230	44,561	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Air Marshals:			824,627						
Management and Administration.....			716,767						
Travel and Training.....			107,860						
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-59,208,880]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	60,503	52,227	5,189,447	57,096	52,475	4,157,200	55,301	50,682	4,765,820
Adjusted Net Discretionary	60,503	52,227	5,130,238	57,096	52,475	4,157,200	55,301	50,682	4,765,820
Discretionary Fee Funded	49	52	1,975,892	76	74	2,892,898	116	113	2,325,904
Gross Discretionary	60,552	52,279	7,165,339	57,172	52,549	7,050,098	55,417	50,795	7,091,724
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	60,552	52,279	7,106,130	57,172	52,549	7,050,098	55,417	50,795	7,091,724
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	6	6	255,178	6	6	255,000	15	15	255,200
Appropriated Resources:	60,503	52,227	5,189,447	57,096	52,475	4,157,200	55,301	50,682	4,765,820
Non-Appropriated Resources:	55	58	2,231,070	82	80	3,147,898	131	128	2,581,104
U.S. Coast Guard	49,908	47,770	10,098,753	49,093	49,547	9,810,468	49,439	49,243	9,963,914
Operating Expenses	48,396	46,400	6,782,607	47,644	48,116	6,750,733	47,990	47,812	6,821,503
I. Military Pay and Allowances.....	40,471	39,223	3,408,580	39,776	40,608	3,434,594	40,107	40,333	3,466,088
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits.....	7,925	7,177	764,874	7,868	7,508	787,372	7,883	7,479	799,816
III. Training and Recruiting.....			202,928			197,800			205,825
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance.....			1,034,650			991,919			1,010,317
V. Centrally Managed Accounts.....			331,935			335,262			329,684
VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance.....			1,039,640			1,003,786			1,009,773
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	25	25	13,164	25	24	13,214	25	24	13,269
Reserve Training	474	503	120,000	416	416	109,605	416	416	110,614
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	898	737	1,223,676	898	881	1,084,193	898	881	1,017,269
I. Vessels.....			999,000			803,000			533,900
II. Aircraft.....			175,310			68,000			200,000
III. Other.....			64,930			57,300			65,100
IV. Shore and ATON.....			23,000			40,580			101,400
V. Personnel and Management.....	898	737	110,895	898	881	115,313	898	881	116,869
Less recession of unexpended funds.....			(149,459)						
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	94	19,200	96	96	17,947	96	96	18,135
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution			185,958			176,970			159,306
Retired Pay			1,460,000			1,443,896			1,605,422

**Department of Homeland Security
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	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Boat Safety	14	11	105,874	14	14	112,830	14	14	115,776
Maritime Oil Spill Program	-	-	186,225	-	-	101,000	-	-	101,000
General Gift Funds	-	-	2,049	-	-	80	-	-	1,621
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[3,878,889]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	49,894	47,759	8,344,605	49,079	49,533	8,152,662	49,425	49,229	8,140,095
Adjusted Net Discretionary	49,894	47,759	8,340,726	49,079	49,533	8,152,662	49,425	49,229	8,140,095
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	49,894	47,759	8,344,605	49,079	49,533	8,152,662	49,425	49,229	8,140,095
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	49,894	47,759	8,340,726	49,079	49,533	8,152,662	49,425	49,229	8,140,095
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	14	11	1,754,148	14	14	1,657,806	14	14	1,823,819
Appropriated Resources:	49,894	47,759	8,344,605	49,079	49,533	8,152,662	49,425	49,229	8,140,095
Non-Appropriated Resources:	14	11	1,754,148	14	14	1,657,806	14	14	1,823,819
U.S. Secret Service	6,606	6,572	1,845,272	6,667	6,572	1,895,905	6,694	6,647	2,204,122
Operating Expenses	6,606	6,572	1,538,497	6,667	6,572	1,585,970	6,694	6,647	1,867,453
Information Integration & Technology Transformation.....	10	10	1,019	10	10	1,036	10	10	1,057
Protection.....	4,061	4,027	924,928	4,172	4,077	973,119	4,489	4,442	1,290,239
Protection of persons and facilities.....	3,547	3,513	853,263	3,628	3,537	874,885	3,655	3,608	1,009,246
National Special Security Event Fund.....	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500
Protective intelligence activities.....	514	514	67,165	514	514	68,234	514	514	72,806
Presidential candidate nominee protection.....	-	-	-	30	30	25,500	320	320	203,687
Investigations [and Field operations].....	1,873	1,873	368,468	1,823	1,823	366,756	1,533	1,533	325,307
Domestic field operations.....	1,788	1,788	329,291	1,758	1,758	332,395	1,468	1,468	291,139
International field office administration and operations.....	65	65	30,811	65	65	34,361	65	65	34,168
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children.....	20	20	8,366	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration.....	391	391	188,964	391	391	189,191	391	391	194,680
Headquarters, management and administration.....	391	391	188,964	391	391	189,191	391	391	194,680
Training.....	271	271	55,118	271	271	55,868	271	271	56,170
Rowley training center.....	271	271	55,118	271	271	55,868	271	271	56,170
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	51,775	-	-	49,935	-	-	71,669
James J. Rowley Training Center.....	-	-	5,380	-	-	5,380	-	-	26,432
Information Integration & Technology Transformation.....	-	-	46,395	-	-	44,555	-	-	45,237
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund):	-	-	255,000	-	-	260,000	-	-	265,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[952,007]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	6,606	6,572	1,590,272	6,667	6,572	1,635,905	6,694	6,647	1,939,122
Adjusted Net Discretionary	6,606	6,572	1,589,320	6,667	6,572	1,635,905	6,694	6,647	1,939,122
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	6,606	6,572	1,590,272	6,667	6,572	1,635,905	6,694	6,647	1,939,122
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	6,606	6,572	1,589,320	6,667	6,572	1,635,905	6,694	6,647	1,939,122
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	255,000	-	-	260,000	-	-	265,000
Appropriated Resources:	6,606	6,572	1,590,272	6,667	6,572	1,635,905	6,694	6,647	1,939,122
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	255,000	-	-	260,000	-	-	265,000
TITLE II SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, & INVESTIGATIONS	190,901	177,244	31,487,720	186,904	179,871	29,840,773	185,852	178,961	32,393,187

**Department of Homeland Security
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	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
TITLE III - PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY									
National Protection & Programs Directorate	3,401	3,256	2,810,413	3,621	3,463	2,857,666	3,777	3,527	3,102,862
Management and Administration	379	305	56,069	394	358	65,910	386	367	64,191
Directorate Administration.....	379	305	56,069	394	358	65,910	386	367	64,191
Federal Protective Service	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606	1,481	1,386	1,443,449
Basic Security.....	1,371	1,371	275,763	1,466	1,371	275,763	1,481	1,386	275,763
Building Specific Security.....	-	-	545,615	-	-	600,615	-	-	665,121
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security.....	-	-	521,228	-	-	466,228	-	-	502,565
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,444	1,373	1,184,750	1,571	1,544	1,197,566	1,733	1,606	1,311,689
Infrastructure Protection.....	698	643	263,246	765	752	271,145	839	787	294,912
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning.....	89	85	63,134	121	120	63,999	151	143	75,969
Infrastructure Security Compliance.....	253	242	81,000	263	263	86,976	316	292	94,877
Regional Field Operations.....	155	142	56,550	163	161	57,034	162	154	52,755
Sector Management and Governance.....	201	174	62,562	218	208	63,136	210	198	71,311
Cybersecurity.....	552	536	790,041	607	594	746,444	691	626	818,343
Business Operations.....	29	29	5,089	34	34	5,554	31	29	6,516
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness.....	51	49	73,013	67	63	70,963	78	68	77,584
Cybersecurity Coordination.....	14	14	4,320	14	14	4,330	14	13	4,318
Federal Network Security.....	84	84	199,296	84	84	171,500	101	96	131,202
Global Cybersecurity Management.....	23	23	25,892	23	23	17,613	29	25	20,321
Network Security Deployment.....	126	119	381,393	145	137	377,690	169	150	479,760
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team.....	225	218	101,038	240	239	98,794	269	245	98,642
Communications.....	194	194	131,463	199	198	179,977	203	193	198,434
Priority Telecommunications Services.....	59	59	53,372	60	60	53,381	60	57	63,649
Next Generation Networks.....	12	12	21,158	12	12	69,571	12	11	80,102
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications.....	14	14	10,074	14	14	10,106	14	13	10,418
Critical Infrastructure Protection.....	38	38	9,409	41	40	10,439	41	39	11,240
Office of Emergency Communications.....	71	71	37,450	72	72	36,480	76	73	33,025
Office of Biometric Identity Management	207	207	226,988	190	190	251,584	177	168	283,533
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-238,664]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	2,030	1,885	1,467,807	2,155	2,092	1,515,060	2,296	2,141	1,659,413
Adjusted Net Discretionary	2,030	1,885	1,467,568	2,155	2,092	1,515,060	2,296	2,141	1,659,413
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606	1,481	1,386	1,443,449
Gross Discretionary	3,401	3,256	2,810,413	3,621	3,463	2,857,666	3,777	3,527	3,102,862
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	3,401	3,256	2,810,174	3,621	3,463	2,857,666	3,777	3,527	3,102,862
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	2,030	1,885	1,467,807	2,155	2,092	1,515,060	2,296	2,141	1,659,413
Non-Appropriated Resources:	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606	1,481	1,386	1,443,449
Office of Health Affairs	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069
Salaries and Expenses	106	99	25,667	106	99	27,297	103	96	27,010
Planning and Coordination	-	-	4,995	-	-	4,995	-	-	4,957
Chemical Defense Program	-	-	824	-	-	824	-	-	824

**Department of Homeland Security
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	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
National Biosurveillance Integration Center			10,000			8,000			8,000
BioWatch			85,277			84,651			83,278
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[90,628]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069
Adjusted Net Discretionary	106	99	126,672	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069
Discretionary Fee Funded									
Gross Discretionary	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	106	99	126,672	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds									
Appropriated Resources:	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069
Non-Appropriated Resources:									
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5,052	9,559	13,399,247	5,072	12,140	14,404,646	5,181	12,252	15,467,013
Salaries and Expenses	4,049	3,829	946,982	4,041	4,041	924,664	4,126	4,126	949,296
Centrally Managed Accounts.....			111,119			103,449			100,917
Recovery.....	393	367	56,986	393	393	56,030	378	378	51,472
Preparedness and Protection.....	470	415	169,854	492	492	185,000	527	527	190,928
Mission Support.....	756	728	150,809	748	748	141,809	772	772	168,437
Administrative and Regional Offices.....	1,601	1,506	252,348	1,579	1,579	245,218	1,607	1,607	243,323
Response.....	767	758	178,090	767	767	167,376	775	775	168,466
Mitigation.....	62	55	27,776	62	62	25,782	67	67	25,753
Emergency Management Performance Grants			350,000						
State and Local Programs	231	212	1,500,000	239	239	2,225,469	240	240	2,231,424
First Responder Assistance Programs.....						1,080,000			1,020,000
Firefighter Grants.....						670,000			670,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants.....						350,000			350,000
Training Partnership Grants.....						60,000			
Homeland Security Grant Program.....			1,266,346						
State Homeland Security Grant Program.....			466,346						
Urban Area Security Initiative.....			600,000						
Transit Security Grant Program and Intercity Passenger Rail Program.....			100,000						
Port Security Grant Program.....			100,000						
Education, Training and Exercises.....	231	212	233,654	239	239	102,269	240	240	168,224
National Preparedness Grants Program.....						1,043,200			1,043,200
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	3	3	25,000	3	3		16	10	200,001
Firefighter Assistance Grants			680,000						
Assistance to Firefighters Grant.....			340,000						
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants.....			340,000						
United States Fire Administration	134	124	44,000	134	134	41,407	134	134	41,582
United States Fire Administration.....	134	124	44,000	134	134	41,407	134	134	41,582

**Department of Homeland Security
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	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	153	(13)	170	170	(1,815)	170	170	(305)
Radiological emergency preparedness.....	170	153	(13)	170	170	(1,815)	170	170	(305)
Disaster Relief Fund	55	4,893	6,168,382	55	7,134	6,809,465	55	7,134	7,100,693
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)
Direct Loan Subsidy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	44	95,202	57	57	84,403	57	57	278,625
National Flood Insurance Fund	353	301	3,469,694	373	362	4,221,053	383	381	4,665,697
National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary):.....	324	279	173,272	341	331	179,294	351	349	181,198
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations.....	110	94	18,972	124	115	23,759	134	131	25,299
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping.....	214	185	154,300	217	217	155,535	217	218	155,899
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):.....	29	22	3,174,289	32	31	3,519,699	32	32	3,503,574
Less Borrowing Authority.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory.....	-	-	3,074,289	-	-	3,369,699	-	-	3,369,699
Flood Related Grants.....	29	22	100,000	32	31	150,000	32	32	133,875
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund.....	-	-	122,133	-	-	522,060	-	-	980,925
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	120,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[303,489,779]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	4,699	9,258	9,929,553	4,699	11,778	10,183,593	4,798	11,871	10,801,316
Adjusted Net Discretionary	4,699	9,258	9,626,063	4,699	11,778	10,183,593	4,798	11,871	10,801,316
Discretionary Fee Funded	324	279	173,272	341	331	179,294	351	349	181,198
Gross Discretionary	5,023	9,537	10,102,825	5,040	12,109	10,362,887	5,149	12,220	10,982,514
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	5,023	9,537	9,799,335	5,040	12,109	10,362,887	5,149	12,220	10,982,514
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	29	22	3,296,422	32	31	4,041,759	32	32	4,484,499
Appropriated Resources:	4,699	9,258	9,929,553	4,699	11,778	10,183,593	4,798	11,871	10,801,316
Non-Appropriated Resources:	353	301	3,469,694	373	362	4,221,053	383	381	4,665,697
TITLE III PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY	6,835	11,242	11,524,123	6,960	13,969	11,824,420	7,197	14,108	12,584,798
TITLE IV - RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, & SERVICES									
Citizenship & Immigration Services	14,739	12,769	3,368,805	17,311	15,311	3,770,026	18,567	17,082	4,003,638
Salaries and Expenses:	388	352	116,389	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671
E-Verify.....	388	352	113,889	419	398	124,755	419	398	119,671
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship.....	-	-	2,500	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	14,166	12,219	3,186,864	16,707	14,728	3,580,771	17,963	16,499	3,813,967
Adjudication Services.....	12,274	10,527	2,676,072	14,476	12,761	3,013,580	15,717	14,373	3,229,249
District Operations.....	7,158	6,333	1,557,336	8,426	7,434	1,778,209	9,602	8,593	1,916,344
Service Centers.....	3,573	2,974	586,671	4,175	3,695	656,311	4,240	3,999	694,306
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations.....	1,194	896	232,066	1,526	1,300	254,476	1,526	1,449	268,042
Records Operations.....	349	324	110,035	349	332	129,661	349	332	124,177
Transformation.....	-	-	189,964	-	-	194,923	-	-	226,380
Information and Customer Services.....	331	276	109,416	462	380	136,554	462	438	142,565
Administration.....	1,338	1,220	376,553	1,546	1,375	403,989	1,561	1,476	415,132
SAVE.....	223	196	24,823	223	212	26,648	223	212	27,021

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	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account			13,000			13,500			15,000
Adjudication Services.....			13,000			13,500			15,000
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	185	198	52,552	185	185	41,000	185	185	45,000
Adjudication Services.....	185	198	52,552	185	185	41,000	185	185	45,000
District Operations.....	115	135	37,064	115	115	26,044	115	115	29,523
Service Centers.....	70	63	15,180	70	70	14,646	70	70	15,169
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations.....			308			310			308
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[1,906,158]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	388	352	116,389	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671
Adjusted Net Discretionary	388	352	114,483	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671
Discretionary Fee Funded									
Gross Discretionary	388	352	116,389	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	388	352	114,483	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	14,351	12,417	3,252,416	16,892	14,913	3,635,271	18,148	16,684	3,873,967
Appropriated Resources:	388	352	116,389	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671
Non-Appropriated Resources:	14,351	12,417	3,252,416	16,892	14,913	3,635,271	18,148	16,684	3,873,967
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,085	1,058	258,730	1,102	1,075	259,595	1,117	1,090	266,694
Salaries and Expenses:	1,085	1,058	227,845	1,102	1,075	231,754	1,117	1,090	239,141
Management and Administration.....	223	217	28,420	223	217	27,982	223	217	28,323
Law Enforcement Training.....	855	834	198,125	872	851	202,472	887	866	209,507
Accreditation.....	7	7	1,300	7	7	1,300	7	7	1,311
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:			30,885			27,841			27,553
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[389,718]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	1,085	1,058	258,730	1,102	1,075	259,595	1,117	1,090	266,694
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,085	1,058	258,340	1,102	1,075	259,595	1,117	1,090	266,694
Discretionary Fee Funded									
Gross Discretionary	1,085	1,058	258,730	1,102	1,075	259,595	1,117	1,090	266,694
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	1,085	1,058	258,340	1,102	1,075	259,595	1,117	1,090	266,694
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds									
Appropriated Resources:	1,085	1,058	258,730	1,102	1,075	259,595	1,117	1,090	266,694
Non-Appropriated Resources:									
Science & Technology	467	457	1,220,212	467	467	1,071,818	472	472	778,988
Management and Administration:	337	334	129,000	337	337	130,147	342	342	132,115
Salaries and Expenses.....	337	334	129,000	337	337	130,147	342	342	132,115
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	130	123	1,091,212	130	130	941,671	130	130	646,873
Acquisition and Operations Support.....			41,703			41,703			47,102
Research Development and Innovation.....			462,000			433,788			434,850
University Programs.....			39,724			31,000			31,000
Laboratory Facilities.....	130	123	547,785	130	130	435,180	130	130	133,921
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[132,998]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	467	457	1,220,212	467	467	1,071,818	472	472	778,988
Adjusted Net Discretionary	467	457	1,220,079	467	467	1,071,818	472	472	778,988

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Discretionary Fee Funded									
Gross Discretionary	467	457	1,220,212	467	467	1,071,818	472	472	778,988
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	467	457	1,220,079	467	467	1,071,818	472	472	778,988
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds									
Appropriated Resources:	467	457	1,220,212	467	467	1,071,818	472	472	778,988
Non-Appropriated Resources:									
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	128	121	288,055	127	127	304,423	137	137	357,327
Management and Administration	128	121	38,491	127	127	37,494	137	137	38,316
Research, Development, and Operations			204,164			199,068			196,000
Systems Architecture.....			20,920			17,924			17,000
Systems Development.....			20,300			22,000			22,000
Transformational Research and Development.....			71,041			69,500			68,000
Assessments.....			39,153			38,079			38,000
Operations Support.....			30,147			31,565			31,000
Nuclear Forensics.....			22,603			20,000			20,000
Systems Acquisition:			45,400			67,861			123,011
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition.....			7,000			5,000			101,011
Radiation Portal Monitor Program.....									
Securing the Cities.....			24,800			12,000			22,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems.....			13,600			50,861			
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-56,993]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	128	121	288,055	127	127	304,423	137	137	357,327
Adjusted Net Discretionary	128	121	287,998	127	127	304,423	137	137	357,327
Discretionary Fee Funded									
Gross Discretionary	128	121	288,055	127	127	304,423	137	137	357,327
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	128	121	287,998	127	127	304,423	137	137	357,327
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds									
Appropriated Resources:	128	121	288,055	127	127	304,423	137	137	357,327
Non-Appropriated Resources:									
TITLE IV RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, & SERVICES	2,068	1,988	1,883,386	2,115	2,067	1,770,591	2,145	2,097	1,532,680
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	228,994	217,617	60,417,017	228,178	225,951	61,125,061	229,044	227,258	64,858,484
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	[-543,968]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	203,276	193,917	46,063,425	199,529	199,421	44,631,533	199,015	198,825	47,906,667
Adjusted Net Discretionary	203,276	193,917	45,620,453	199,529	199,421	44,631,533	199,015	198,825	47,906,667
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,840	1,798	3,526,605	1,979	1,872	4,505,990	2,044	1,944	4,042,340
Gross Discretionary	205,116	195,715	49,590,030	201,508	201,293	49,137,523	201,059	200,769	51,949,007
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	205,116	195,715	49,147,058	201,508	201,293	49,137,523	201,059	200,769	51,949,007
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	23,878	21,902	10,826,987	26,670	24,658	11,987,538	27,985	26,489	12,909,477
Appropriated Resources:	203,276	193,917	46,063,425	199,529	199,421	44,631,533	199,015	198,825	47,906,667
Non-Appropriated Resources:	25,718	23,700	14,353,592	28,649	26,530	16,493,528	30,029	28,433	16,951,817

Department of Homeland Security



Title V

Fiscal Year 2016

Explanation of Changes – General Provisions

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

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 503

SEC. 503

a. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year [2015] 2016, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:

1. (1) creates a new program, project, or activity;
2. (2) eliminates a program, project, office, or activity;
3. (3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;
4. (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or
5. (5) contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for Federal full-time equivalents in the object classification tables contained in the fiscal year [2015] 2016 Budget Appendix for the Department of Homeland Security, as modified by the report accompanying this Act,

unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

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

1. (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;
2. (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity;
3. (3)

reduces by 10 percent the numbers of personnel approved by the Congress; or

4. (4)

results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress,

unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

c. (c)

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

d. (d)

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

e. (e)

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

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 504

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year **[2015]** 2016: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except

for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year [2015] 2016 budget: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: *Provided further*, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: *Provided further*, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be notified of any activity added to or removed from the fund: *Provided further*, That the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit a quarterly execution report with activity level detail, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 505

SEC. 505 Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year [2015] 2016, as recorded in the financial records at the time of a reprogramming request, but not later than June 30, [2016] 2017, from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year [2015] 2016 in this Act shall remain available through September 30, [2016] 2017, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided: *Provided*, That prior to the obligation of such funds, notification shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 506

SEC. 506 Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year [2015] 2016 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year [2015] 2016.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 516

SEC. 516 (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report not later than October 15, [2015] 2016, to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security listing all grants and contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition during fiscal year [2015] 2016.

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

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 517

SEC. 517. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Act shall be available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6.U.S.C. 452).

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is unduly restrictive and interferes with Department's ability to effectively respond to mission requirements.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 519

SEC. 519 Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended—

(1)

in subsection (a), by striking "Until September 30, [2014] 2015," and inserting "Until September 30, [2015] 2016,";

(2)

in subsection (c)(1), by striking "September 30, [2014] 2015," and inserting "September 30, [2015] 2016,".

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Delete *Old* 524

[SEC. 524. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section 536 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), is further amended by striking "on October 4, 2014 and inserting "on October 4, 2015.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this section because section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section 536 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), was repealed by Section 2107 of the Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 532

SEC. 532 The Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Director of the United States Secret Service, and the Director of the Office of Biometric Identity Management shall, with respect to fiscal years **[2014, 2015]**, 2016, and 2017, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year **[2016] 2017** is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the headings "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses" under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74); "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology" under such title; section 568 of such Act; and "Office of the Chief Information Officer", "United States Secret Service, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses", and "Office of Biometric Identity Management" under division D of the Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6).

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 541

[SEC. 541

(a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to Congress, 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter beginning with the submission of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year [2016] 2017 pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a comprehensive report on the purchase and usage of ammunition, subdivided by ammunition type. The report shall include—

1. (1)

the quantity of ammunition in inventory at the end of the preceding calendar year, and the amount of ammunition expended and purchased, subdivided by ammunition type, during the year for each relevant component or agency in the Department of Homeland Security;

2. (2)

a description of how such quantity, usage, and purchase aligns to each component or agency's mission requirements for certification, qualification, training, and operations; and

3. (3)

details on all contracting practices applied by the Department of Homeland Security, including comparative details regarding other contracting options with respect to cost and availability.

(b)

The reports required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in an appropriate format in order to ensure the safety of law enforcement personnel.]

Explanation: The Department requests to delete this provision as unnecessarily burdensome.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 542

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

Explanation: The Department requests this provision be deleted because separate authority is being pursued within the Aviation Security appropriation.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 543

[SEC. 543 For fiscal year [2015] 2016—

(a) section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be applied as follows:

4. (1)

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

5. (2)

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

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

6. (1)

beginning on January 1, 2015; and

7. (2)

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

Explanation: The Department requests this provision be deleted to pursue separate authorizing legislation.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 545

SEC [545] 541 Funding For United States Citizenship Foundation. Notwithstanding section 286(u) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1356(u)), the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may pay up to \$3,000,000 of the premium processing fees described in section 286(u) to the U.S. Citizenship Foundation in fiscal year [2015] 2016.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 546

[SEC. 546 DAM SAFETY ACT. The National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 467 note) is amended -

a. (a)

In section 8(e) (33 U.S.C. 467f) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraphs: "(7) PERFORMANCE-BASED EVALUATION-FEMA shall establish performance measures for its assessment of State programs participating in the National Dam Safety Program. FEMA shall assess State performance under this section using these measures. FEMA shall establish targets for the States for the performance measures within 120 days of the enactment of this Act and may update them, as needed, each fiscal year. "(8) ALLOCATION- IN GENERAL.-Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), for each fiscal year, amounts made available under this subsection to carry out section 8 shall be

allocated among the states as follows: "(A) One-third of the funds shall be awarded among states that qualify as eligible for assistance under this section. "(B) Two-thirds of the funds shall be awarded among states that not only qualify as eligible for assistance under this section, but also meet or exceed their target established for the performance measures referred to in section 8(e)(7). "(C) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ALLOCATION.-The amount of funds allocated to a State under this paragraph may not exceed the funds committed by the State to implement dam safety activities. "(D) DETERMINATION.-The Administrator shall determine the amount allocated to States."

- b. (b) By redesignating sections 11 through 13, as sections 12 through 14, respectively, and by inserting after section 10 the following new section: "Sec.11.PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH FOR DAM SAFETY. The Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, State, and local governments, dam owners, the emergency management community, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and associations, and universities and academia, and others as appropriate, shall carry out a nationwide public awareness and outreach program to provide risk information to the public related to the hazards of dam failures and related matters."
- c. (c) In section 14, as redesignated by this Act, (33 U.S.C. 467j) by -
 - i. (1) striking subsection (a) and inserting "(a) APPROPRIATIONS-There is authorized to be appropriated to FEMA to carry out the National Dam Safety Program Act (in addition to any amounts made available for similar purposes included in any other Act) \$14.8 million for fiscal year 2015, \$15.2 million for fiscal year 2016, \$15.7 million for fiscal year 2017, \$16.2 million for fiscal year 2018.";
 - ii. (2) striking subsections (c), (d) and (e); and
 - iii. (3) redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (c).]

Explanation: The Department request to delete this provision because the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-121) provides the necessary authority to meet program objectives.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 547

SEC. [547] 543. Of the unobligated balance available to "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief Fund", [\$200,000,000] \$250,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: *Provided*, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of

1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be cancelled from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Explanation: The Department requests this one-time cancellation of funds.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 548

[Sec. 548

a. (a)

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

- 1. (A)
For paragraph (1), \$594;**
- 2. (B)
For paragraph (2), \$7.50;**
- 3. (C)
For paragraph (3), \$11.25;**
- 4. (D)
For paragraph (4), \$37.50;**
- 5. (E)
For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph(A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B);**
- 6. (F)
For paragraph (6), \$7.50;**
- 7. (G)
For paragraph (7), \$188; and**
- 8. (H)
For paragraph (8), \$150.**

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

- 9. (A)
For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135;**
- 10. (B)
For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316;**
- 11. (C)
For paragraph (6), \$2,100;**
- 12. (D)
For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and**

13. (E)

For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading.]

(3)

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

b. [(b) For fiscal year [2015] 2016, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section:

i. (1)

For subsection (d), \$9; and

ii. (2)

For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$9].

Explanation: The Department requests to delete part of this provision in order to pursue increases with the Authorizing Committees.

Proposal to Insert New Section 542

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

Explanation: The Department requested to delete old section 548 except for section (a)(3). The Department requests to recodify the undeleted portion of old section 548 as new section 548.

Proposal to Insert New Section 543

Sec.543. Notwithstanding sections 503 and 505 of this Act, the Secretary may reallocate within or transfer to the U.S. Coast Guard for the Offshore Patrol Cutter Project: (1) amounts made available by this Act, to remain available until September 30, 2017, and (2) the unobligated balances of amounts made available by prior Acts: Provided, That any amounts reallocated or transferred under this section shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer: Provided further, That

this section shall not apply to amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Explanation: The Department requests this provision to provide the Coast Guard with enhanced authority to transfer funds to support the Offshore Patrol Cutter Project.

Proposal to Insert New Section 544

SEC. 544. Of amounts transferred to the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program pursuant to the Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-88), \$100,000,000 are rescinded.

Explanation: The Department requests a one-time rescission of the referenced funds to provide discretionary budget authority for other Department priorities.

Proposal to Insert New Section 545

SEC. 545. (a) For an additional amount for Financial Systems Modernization, \$42,977,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

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

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

Explanation: The Department requests multi-year funding for Financial Systems Modernization to maximize efficiency and reflect potential delays.

Proposal to Insert New Section 546

SEC. 546 The FEMA Administrator may expend funds appropriated under the heading "National Predisaster Mitigation Fund" in this and prior Acts to carry out the predisaster mitigation grant program under Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) notwithstanding any directed obligations under that heading in this and prior Acts if the intended recipient of the directed obligation either: (a) informs FEMA in writing that no application will be submitted for the funding; or (b) does not apply to FEMA for the funding before the end of the second fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year in which the directed obligation was appropriated; Provided, That amounts appropriated under the heading "National Predisaster Mitigation Fund" in this and prior Acts shall be available for administrative expenses of carrying out the predisaster mitigation grant program.

Explanation: The Department requests this new provision in order to expend unobligated funds appropriated without fiscal year limitation in prior years, which designated for specific grant program projects as authorized under Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133).

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

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 503

SEC. 503

- a. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year [2015] 2016, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that:
1. (1) creates a new program, project, or activity;
 2. (2) eliminates a program, project, office, or activity;
 3. (3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;
 4. (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or
 5. (5) contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for Federal full-time equivalents in the object classification tables contained in the fiscal year [2015] 2016 Budget Appendix for the Department of Homeland Security, as modified by the report accompanying this Act,
- unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.
- b. (b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2015, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or proceeds available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that:
1. (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;
 2. (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity;
 3. (3) reduces by 10 percent the numbers of personnel approved by the Congress; or
 4. (4) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress,
- unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.
- c. (c) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfers: *Provided*, That, subject to approval by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, any unobligated funds within such department or agency may be transferred between appropriations in order to expedite a more rapid and effective response to a Presidentially-declared major disaster, as provided in the National Response Plan required under Public Law 107-296: *Provided further*, That any transfer under this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsection (b) and shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.
- d. (d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations based upon an initial notification provided after June 30, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.
- e. (e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in this section shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 504

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103-356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year **[2015] 2016**: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year **[2015] 2016** budget: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: *Provided further*, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: *Provided further*, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: *Provided further*, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: *Provided further*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be notified of any activity added to or removed from the fund: *Provided further*, That the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit a quarterly execution report with activity level detail, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 505

SEC. 505 Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year **[2015] 2016**, as recorded in the financial records at the time of a reprogramming request, but not later than June 30, **[2016] 2017**, from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year **[2015] 2016** in this Act shall remain available through September 30, **[2016] 2017**, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided: *Provided*, That prior to the obligation of such funds, notification shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 506

SEC. 506 Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year **[2015] 2016** until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year **[2015] 2016**.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 516

SEC. 516 (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report not later than October 15, **[2015] 2016**, to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security listing all grants and contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition during fiscal year **[2015] 2016**.

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

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 517

SEC. 517. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Act shall be available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6.U.S.C. 452).

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is unduly restrictive and interferes with Department's ability to effectively respond to mission requirements.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 519

SEC. 519 Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended—

- (1)
in subsection (a), by striking "Until September 30, [2014] 2015," and inserting "Until September 30, [2015] 2016,";
- (2)
in subsection (c)(1), by striking "September 30, [2014] 2015," and inserting "September 30, [2015] 2016,".

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Delete *Old* 524

[SEC. 524. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section 536 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), is further amended by striking "on October 4, 2014 and inserting "on October 4, 2015.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this section because section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section 536 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), was repealed by Section 2107 of the Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 532

SEC. 532 The Department of Homeland Security Chief Information Officer, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Director of the United States Secret Service, and the Director of the Office of Biometric Identity Management shall, with respect to fiscal years [2014, 2015], 2016, and 2017, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget proposal for fiscal year [2016] 2017 is submitted pursuant to the requirements of section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the information required in the multi-year investment and management plans required, respectively, under the headings "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses" under title II of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112–74); "U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology" under such title; section 568 of such Act; and "Office of the Chief Information Officer", "United States Secret Service, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses", and "Office of Biometric Identity Management" under division D of the Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6).

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 541

[SEC. 541

(a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to Congress, 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter beginning with the submission of the President's budget proposal for fiscal year [2016] 2017 pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a comprehensive report on the purchase and usage of ammunition, subdivided by ammunition type. The report shall include—

1. (1)
the quantity of ammunition in inventory at the end of the preceding calendar year, and the amount of ammunition expended and purchased, subdivided by ammunition type, during the year for each relevant component or agency in the Department of Homeland Security;
2. (2)
a description of how such quantity, usage, and purchase aligns to each component or agency's mission requirements for certification, qualification, training, and operations; and
3. (3)
details on all contracting practices applied by the Department of Homeland Security, including comparative details regarding other contracting options with respect to cost and availability.

(b)
The reports required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in an appropriate format in order to ensure the safety of law enforcement personnel.]

Explanation: The Department requests to delete this provision as unnecessarily burdensome.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 542

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

Explanation: The Department requests this provision be deleted because separate authority is being pursued within the Aviation Security appropriation.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 543

[SEC. 543 For fiscal year [2015] 2016—

(a) section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be applied as follows:

4. (1)

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

5. (2)

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

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

6. (1)

beginning on January 1, 2015; and

7. (2)

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

Explanation: The Department requests this provision be deleted to pursue separate authorizing legislation.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 545

SEC [545] 541 Funding For United States Citizenship Foundation. Notwithstanding section 286(u) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1356(u)), the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may pay up to \$3,000,000 of the premium processing fees described in section 286(u) to the U.S. Citizenship Foundation in fiscal year [2015] 2016.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2016.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 546

[SEC. 546 DAM SAFETY ACT. The National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 467 note) is amended -

a. (a)

In section 8(e) (33 U.S.C. 467f) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraphs: "(7) PERFORMANCE-BASED EVALUATION-FEMA shall establish performance measures for its assessment of State programs participating in the National Dam Safety Program. FEMA shall assess State performance under this section using these measures. FEMA shall establish targets for the States for the performance measures within 120 days of the enactment of this Act and may update them, as needed, each fiscal year. "(8) ALLOCATION- IN GENERAL.-Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), for each fiscal year, amounts made available under this subsection to carry out section 8 shall be allocated among the states as follows: "(A) One-third of the funds shall be awarded among states that qualify as eligible for assistance under this section. "(B) Two-thirds of the funds shall be awarded among states that not only qualify as eligible for assistance under this section, but also meet or exceed their target established for the performance measures referred to in section 8(e)(7). "(C) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ALLOCATION.-The amount of funds allocated to a State under this paragraph may not exceed the funds committed by the State to implement dam safety activities. "(D) DETERMINATION.-The Administrator shall determine the amount allocated to States."

b. (b)

By redesignating sections 11 through 13, as sections 12 through 14, respectively, and by inserting after section 10 the following new section: "Sec.11.PUBLIC AWARENESS AND

OUTREACH FOR DAM SAFETY. The Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, State, and local governments, dam owners, the emergency management community, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and associations, and universities and academia, and others as appropriate, shall carry out a nationwide public awareness and outreach program to provide risk information to the public related to the hazards of dam failures and related matters."

- c. (c) In section 14, as redesignated by this Act, (33 U.S.C. 467j) by -
- i. (1) striking subsection (a) and inserting "(a) APPROPRIATIONS-There is authorized to be appropriated to FEMA to carry out the National Dam Safety Program Act (in addition to any amounts made available for similar purposes included in any other Act) \$14.8 million for fiscal year 2015, \$15.2 million for fiscal year 2016, \$15.7 million for fiscal year 2017, \$16.2 million for fiscal year 2018.";
 - ii. (2) striking subsections (c), (d) and (e); and
 - iii. (3) redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (c).]

Explanation: The Department request to delete this provision because the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-121) provides the necessary authority to meet program objectives.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 547

SEC. [547] 543. Of the unobligated balance available to "Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Relief Fund", [\$200,000,000] \$250,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: *Provided*, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be cancelled from the amounts that were designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Explanation: The Department requests this one-time cancellation of funds.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 548

[Sec. 548

a. (a)

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

1. (A) For paragraph (1), \$594;
2. (B) For paragraph (2), \$7.50;
3. (C) For paragraph (3), \$11.25;
4. (D) For paragraph (4), \$37.50;
5. (E) For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph(A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B);
6. (F) For paragraph (6), \$7.50;
7. (G) For paragraph (7), \$188; and
8. (H) For paragraph (8), \$150.

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

9. (A) For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135;
10. (B) For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316;
11. (C) For paragraph (6), \$2,100;
12. (D) For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and

13. (E)

For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading.]

(3)

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

- b. [(b) For fiscal year [2015] 2016, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section:**
- i. (1)**
For subsection (d), \$9; and
 - ii. (2)**
For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$9].

Explanation: The Department requests to delete part of this provision in order to pursue increases with the Authorizing Committees.

Proposal to Insert New Section 542

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

Explanation: The Department requested to delete old section 548 except for section (a)(3). The Department requests to recodify the undeleted portion of old section 548 as new section 548.

Proposal to Insert New Section 543

Sec.543. Notwithstanding sections 503 and 505 of this Act, the Secretary may reallocate within or transfer to the U.S. Coast Guard for the Offshore Patrol Cutter Project: (1) amounts made available by this Act, to remain available until September 30, 2017, and (2) the unobligated balances of amounts made available by prior Acts: Provided, That any amounts reallocated or transferred under this section shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Explanation: The Department requests this provision to provide the Coast Guard with enhanced authority to transfer funds to support the Offshore Patrol Cutter Project.

Proposal to Insert New Section 544

SEC. 544. Of amounts transferred to the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program pursuant to the Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-88), \$100,000,000 are rescinded.

Explanation: The Department requests a one-time rescission of the referenced funds to provide discretionary budget authority for other Department priorities.

Proposal to Insert New Section 545

SEC. 545. (a) For an additional amount for Financial Systems Modernization, \$42,977,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

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

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

Explanation: The Department requests multi-year funding for Financial Systems Modernization to maximize efficiency and reflect potential delays.

Proposal to Insert New Section 546

SEC. 546 The FEMA Administrator may expend funds appropriated under the heading "National Predisaster Mitigation Fund" in this and prior Acts to carry out the predisaster mitigation grant program under Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) notwithstanding any directed obligations under that heading in this and prior Acts if the intended recipient of the directed obligation either: (a) informs FEMA in writing that no application will be submitted for the funding; or (b) does not apply to FEMA for the funding before the end of the second fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year in which the directed obligation was appropriated; Provided, That amounts appropriated under the heading "National Predisaster Mitigation Fund" in this and prior Acts shall be available for administrative expenses of carrying out the predisaster mitigation grant program.

Explanation: The Department requests this new provision in order to expend unobligated funds appropriated without fiscal year limitation in prior years, which designated for specific grant program projects as authorized under Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133).

Department of Homeland Security

*Departmental Management and Operations
Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	597	597	\$134,247	11	14	\$5,478	4	4	\$5,132	7	10	\$346
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM)	872	872	\$196,015	854	854	\$195,286	829	822	\$193,187	(25)	(32)	(\$2,099)	14	7	\$7,047	(39)	(39)	(\$9,146)
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$215,822	-	-	\$142,822	-	-	\$204,277	-	-	(\$61,455)
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	230	228	\$96,775	14	16	\$2,149	4	2	\$43,421	10	14	(\$41,272)
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)	274	274	\$299,356	290	290	\$256,343	398	382	\$320,596	108	92	\$64,253	59	43	\$39,692	49	49	\$24,561
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,917	1,917	\$728,269	1,946	1,939	\$748,024	2,054	2,029	\$960,627	108	90	\$212,603	81	56	\$299,569	27	34	(\$86,966)
Total, Departmental Management and Operations	1,917	1,917	\$728,269	1,946	1,939	\$748,024	2,054	2,029	\$960,627	108	90	\$212,603	81	56	\$299,569	27	34	(\$86,966)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,917	1,917	\$728,269	1,946	1,939	\$748,024	2,054	2,029	\$960,627	108	90	\$212,603	81	56	\$299,569	27	34	(\$86,966)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,917	1,917	\$728,269	1,946	1,939	\$748,024	2,054	2,029	\$960,627	108	90	\$212,603	81	56	\$299,569	27	34	(\$86,966)

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2015	1/30/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement, House Report 113-91	FY15 1st Quarter Update - Official and Non-Official Travel - The Department is to provide a quarterly report to the committees not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, beginning with the end of the first quarter after the date of enactment of this act. The report shall detail all costs of official and non-official travel by the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary delineated by each trip for that quarter within all DHS appropriations	In the component for draft and review
FY 2014	11/15/2014	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement;	FY14 4th Quarter - Border Security Status Report - The Secure Border Initiative shall now be called the Border Security Status Report and shall continue to include all performance metrics and resource data from past reports in their current format, with the exception that they no longer should include resource data on SBI total budget obligations and outlays and budget execution reports. that is included in the BSFIT expenditure plan. Additionall the report shall include the following: a. estimates of the impact of programs (such as Operation Streamline) that are intended to reduce the rate of recidivism of illegal border crossers; b. for ports of entry, the maritime domain and between the ports of entry: 1. border crossings, 2. the rate of apprehension of attempted border crossings, 3. the inflow into the US of illegal entrants that evade apprehension and c. data on the subsequent enforcement actoins associated with CBP apprehensions such as voluntary return, expedited removal, transfer to ICE custody, transfer to criminal prosecution, Mexican Interior Repatriation Program, and other categories necessary to provide an accurate accounting of such actions.	In the component for draft and review

FY 2015	2/15/2015	FY 2015 Joint Explanatory Statement;	FY15 1st Quarter - Border Security Status Report - The Secure Border Initiative shall now be called the Border Security Status Report and shall continue to include all performance metrics and resource data from past reports in their current format, with the exception that they no longer should include resource data on SBI total budget obligations and outlays and budget execution reports. that is included in the BSFIT expenditure plan. Additionall the report shall include the following: a. estimates of the impact of programs (such as Operation Streamline) that are intended to reduce the rate of recidivism of illegal border crossers; b. for ports of entry, the maritime domain and between the ports of entry: 1. border crossings, 2. the rate of apprehension of attempted border crossings, 3. the inflow into the US of illegal entrants that evade apprehension and c. data on the subsequent enforcement actoins associated with CBP apprehensions such as voluntary return, expedited removal, transfer to ICE custody, transfer to criminal prosecution, Mexican Interior Repatriation Program, and other categories necessary to provide an accurate accounting of such actions.	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	1/30/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement	FY15 Q1 Working Capital Fund Activity - ... of this Act instead directs quarterly reporting on obligations, expenditures and the projected operating level for each WCF activity	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	4/30/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement	FY15 Q2 Working Capital Fund Activity - ... of this Act instead directs quarterly reporting on obligations, expenditures and the projected operating level for each WCF activity	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	30 days after FY 2015 enactment	Public Law 113-76; FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement	FY16-20 FYHSP - SEC 874 of Public Law 107-296 - the Department shall submit a Future Years Homeland Security Program budget as part of the fiscal year 2015 budget justification. Further, the report is to provide a 5 - year capital investment plan for all major acquisitions	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	1/30/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 113-77	FY15 1st Quarter - Official Reception and Representation Expenses - The Department is to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee listing obligations for all reception and representation expenses, as directed in the Senate Report.	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	4/30/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 113-77	FY15 2nd Quarter - Official Reception and Representation Expenses - The Department is to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committee detailing the obligation of all DHS Reception and Representation Expenses by purpose and dollar amount.	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	2/5/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	FY 2015 December Budget Execution and Staffing - SEC. 514 General Provisions: within 45 days after the end of each month, the CFO of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a monthly budget and staffing report for that month that includes total obligations, on-board vesus funded full-time equivalent staffing levels, and the number of contract employees for each office of the Department.	In the component for draft and review

FY 2015	3/5/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	FY 2015 January Budget Execution and Staffing - SEC. 514 General Provisions: within 45 days after the end of each month, the CFO of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a monthly budget and staffing report for that month that includes total obligations, on-board versus funded full-time equivalent staffing levels, and the number of contract employees for each office of the Department.	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	4/5/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	FY 2015 February Budget Execution and Staffing - SEC. 514 General Provisions: within 45 days after the end of each month, the CFO of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a monthly budget and staffing report for that month that includes total obligations, on-board versus funded full-time equivalent staffing levels, and the number of contract employees for each office of the Department.	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	30 days after FY 2015 enactment	Public Law 113-76; FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement; House Report 112-492; Senate Report 112-169	Comprehensive Acquisition Report - Provided further, That the Under Secretary for Management shall, pursuant to the requirements contained in 112-331, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report with the President's budget for fiscal year 2014 as submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, and quarterly updates to such report not later than 45 days after the completion of each quarter.	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	2/15/2015	Public Law 113-76; FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement; House Report 112-492; Senate Report 112-169	Comprehensive Acquisition Report - Q1 FY 2015 Update - Provided further, That the Under Secretary for Management shall, pursuant to the requirements contained in 112-331, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report with the President's budget for fiscal year 2014 as submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, and quarterly updates to such report not later than 45 days after the completion of each quarter.	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	2/2/2015	House Report 113-481	Common Appropriations Structure - OCFO is directed to provide a report to accompany the President's budget request for fiscal year 2016 that outlines a notional framework for a common appropriation structure, contains appropriation crosswalks for each component demonstrating the format of the new structure and comparisons with the current structure, and details any assumptions, particularly regarding proposed changes to reprogramming authorities, that would be required to make the new structure work efficiently.	In the component for draft and review

FY 2015	3/2/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-170	DHS User Fees Q1 FY 2016 - In addition, the Secretary shall provide a contingency plan for making up any shortfall between expected collections and budgeted amounts, by DHS component, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter.	In the component for draft and review
FY 2015	3/4/2015	FY 2014 Joint Explanatory Statement, Senate Report 113-77	FFRDC - As detailed in the Senate report, though on an annual rather than semiannual basis, the Department shall report to the Committees each year, concurrent with the submittal of the President's budget request and beginning with the fiscal year 2015 submittal to Congress, on current projects tasked to Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.	In the component for draft and review

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

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

Budget Activity	Last Year of	Authorized	Appropriation in	FY 2016
	Authorization	Level	Last Year of	Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	2002			134,247
Chief of Staff				2,716
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman				6,312
Executive Secretary				5,640
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary				1,758
Immediate Office of the Secretary				8,932
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties				20,954
Office of General Counsel				19,625
Office of Partnerships and Engagement				10,025
Office of Legislative Affairs				5,405
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans				39,339
Office of Public Affairs				5,510
Privacy Officer				8,031
Under Secretary for Management	2002			193,187
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management				3,411
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer				27,355
DHS HQ NAC Project				2,931
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer				24,390
HRIT				9,578
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer				59,004
Office of the Chief Security Officer				66,518
DHS Headquarters Consolidation	N/A			215,822
DHS HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths Support Costs				11,545
DHS HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths				204,277
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	2002			96,775
Office of the Chief Information Officer	2002			320,596
Salaries and Expenses				105,307
Information Technology Services				106,270
Infrastructure and Security Activities				54,087
Homeland Secure Data Network				54,932
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		-	-	-
				960,627

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

I. Appropriation Overview

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

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

B. Budget Activities:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Public Affairs: OPA is responsible for managing the Department's external and internal communications. The office responds to media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's website, writes speeches for senior Department officials, and coordinates speaking events. The office manages the Department's organizational identity program, which includes usage of the DHS seal and related guidelines. Also, the office oversees the Department's employee communication activities, which include coordinating communications for Department-wide initiatives, town hall meetings between management and employees, and the operation and management of an intranet site. Per the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, OPA's incident communications program guides overall Federal incident communication activity and coordinates with State, local, and international partners to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the public during a crisis.

Office of Legislative Affairs: OLA serves as the Department's primary liaison to Congress. OLA advocates for the policy interests of the Administration and the Secretary. OLA also ensures that all DHS Components are actively engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. OLA articulates views on behalf of DHS Components and their legislative initiatives, responding to requests and inquiries from congressional committees, individual Members of Congress, and their staffs. OLA also participates in the Senate confirmation process for all DHS Presidential nominees.

Privacy Office: PRIV protects the collection, use, and disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and Departmental information. It ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent

with the vision, strategic mission, and core values of the Department. PRIV also implements the policies of the Department to defend and protect individual rights, liberties, and information interests of the public. PRIV has oversight of all privacy and disclosure policy matters, including compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and the completion of privacy impact statements on all new programs and systems, as required by the E-Government Act of 2002 and Section 222 of the Homeland Security Act. The DHS Privacy Office is the first statutorily-mandated Privacy Office within the Federal Government.

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

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

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs: The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs serves as a base for the expansion with a proposed consolidation of the functions of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Private Sector Office, the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, Academic Engagement, the "If You See Something, Say Something" public awareness campaign, and the Committee Management Office. The remodeled office will be responsible for communicating and coordinating State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government interactions throughout and across the Department.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management requests 597 full-time positions (FTP), 597 full-time equivalents (FTE), and \$134,247,000 for the 2016 Budget. The 2016 request results in a net increase of 11 positions, 14 FTE, and \$5,478,000 from the 2015 President's Budget.

The Department completed an efficiency review of headquarter functions and identified ways to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of the funding that the DHS receives in order to streamline operations, eliminate duplication, promote greater accountability and support transparency. As a result of the review, the overall net transfers were 19 FTP and 19 FTE and \$3.909 million which include the following:

- Transfer In – 3 positions, 3 FTE, and \$0.720 million for senior DHS liaison officers from the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) to COS
- Transfer In – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.212 million for the Office of Academic Engagement from the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) to IGA
- Transfer In – 31 positions, 31 FTE, and \$6.015 million for operations planning functions from OPS to PLCY
- Transfer Out – 9 positions, 9 FTE, and \$1.481 million from ESEC to OPS for the Secretary's briefing staff
- Transfer Out – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.219 million from ESEC to the Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) for DHS Headquarters Emergency Preparedness Program
- Transfer Out – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.188 million from ESEC to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) for DHS Efficiency Review functions
- Transfer Out – 5 positions, 5 FTE, and \$1.147 million from PLCY to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the Resilience STAR program
- Transfer Out - \$0.003 million for Data Center Support from PLCY to the Office of the Chief Information Officer

Other Adjustments-to-base, excluding the transfers above, result in a decrease of 15 positions, 15 FTE, and \$3.563 million include:

- Increase - \$0.226 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.885 million for the proposed 1.3 percent 2016 pay increase
- Increase – 3 FTE and \$0.398 million for the annualization of a CISOMB program change
- Increase - \$0.334 million for increased retirement contributions
- Increase – 3 positions, 3 FTE, and \$0.379 million for Working Capital Fund increases
- Decrease - \$1.423 million for the implementation of Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA) and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments (VSIP) to support the Department's effort to right-size the headquarters
- Decrease – 15 positions, 15 FTE, and \$2.377 million for reductions to vacant positions
- Decrease - \$0.133 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.050 million for commercial parking subsidy savings
- Decrease - \$0.394 million for reductions to travel, contracts, supplies, materials, and training
- Decrease - \$0.361 million for the non-recur of a 2015 CISOMB program change
- Decrease - \$1.047 million for Working Capital Fund reductions

Program Changes of 4 positions, 4 FTE, and \$5.132 million include:

- Increase – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.132 million for the OGC Board for Correction of Military Records
- Increase – 3 positions, 3 FTE, and \$5.0 million for the Joint Requirements Council

II. Summary of 2016 Budget Estimates by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Immediate Office of the Secretary	6	6	\$4,050	6	6	\$3,950	9	9	\$8,932	3	3	\$4,982	3	3	\$5,000	-	-	(\$18)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	6	6	\$1,750	6	6	\$1,751	6	6	\$1,758	-	-	\$7	-	-	-	-	-	\$7
Chief of Staff	13	13	\$2,050	13	13	\$2,112	15	15	\$2,716	2	2	\$604	-	-	-	2	2	\$604
Executive Secretary	45	45	\$7,400	46	46	\$7,719	37	37	\$5,640	(9)	(9)	(\$2,079)	-	-	-	(9)	(9)	(\$2,079)
Office of General Counsel	96	96	\$19,677	102	102	\$21,310	96	96	\$19,625	(6)	(6)	(\$1,685)	1	1	\$132	(7)	(7)	(\$1,817)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	97	97	\$21,360	97	97	\$22,003	94	94	\$20,954	(3)	(3)	(\$1,049)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(\$1,049)
Office of Public Affairs	23	23	\$8,390	24	24	\$8,741	23	23	\$5,510	(1)	(1)	(\$3,231)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(\$3,231)
Office of Legislative Affairs	26	26	\$5,210	27	27	\$5,583	26	26	\$5,405	(1)	(1)	(\$178)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(\$178)
Privacy Officer	40	40	\$7,850	41	41	\$8,273	40	40	\$8,031	(1)	(1)	(\$242)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(\$242)
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	24	24	\$5,250	30	27	\$6,428	29	29	\$6,312	(1)	2	(\$116)	-	-	-	(1)	2	(\$116)
Office of Policy	173	173	\$37,225	180	180	\$38,470	186	186	\$39,339	6	6	\$869	-	-	-	6	6	\$869
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	14	14	\$2,138	14	14	\$2,429	36	36	\$10,025	22	22	\$7,596	-	-	-	22	22	\$7,596
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	597	597	\$134,247	11	14	\$5,478	4	4	\$5,132	7	10	\$346
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	597	597	\$134,247	11	14	\$5,478	4	4	\$5,132	7	10	\$346
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	597	597	\$134,247	11	14	\$5,478	4	4	\$5,132	7	10	\$346
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	563	563	\$122,350	586	583	\$128,769	597	597	\$134,247	11	14	\$5,478	4	4	\$5,132	7	10	\$346

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

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

PPA: Immediate Office of the Secretary

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	6	6	\$4,050
FY 2015 President's Budget	6	6	\$3,950
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$18)
FY 2016 Current Services	6	6	\$3,932
FY 2016 Program Change	3	3	\$5,000
FY 2016 Total Request	9	9	\$8,932
Total Change 2015 to 2016	3	3	\$4,982

OSEM requests 9 positions, 9 FTE, and \$8.932 million in 2016 for the Immediate Office of the Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Increase - \$0.003 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.010 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.006 million for retirement contribution increases
- Increase - \$0.001 million for Working Capital Fund increases
- Decrease - \$0.034 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease - \$0.004 million for cellular wireless savings

Program Changes include:

- Increase - 3 positions, 3 FTE, and \$5.0 million for the Joint Requirements Council

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

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

PPA: Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	6	6	\$1,750
FY 2015 President's Budget	6	6	\$1,751
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$7
FY 2016 Current Services	6	6	\$1,758
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	6	6	\$1,758
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$7

OSEM requests 6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$1.758 million in 2016 for the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Increase - \$0.003 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.009 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.003 million for retirement contribution increases
- Decrease - \$0.005 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease - \$0.002 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.001 million for Working Capital Fund reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

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

PPA: Chief of Staff

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	13	13	\$2,050
FY 2015 President's Budget	13	13	\$2,112
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	2	2	\$604
FY 2016 Current Services	15	15	\$2,716
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	15	15	\$2,716
Total Change 2015 to 2016	2	2	\$604

OSEM requests 15 positions, 15 FTE, and \$2.716 million in 2016 for the Chief of Staff. Base adjustments include:

- Transfer In – 3 positions, 3 FTE, and \$0.720 million for the transfer of senior DHS Liaison Officers from OPS.
- Increase - \$0.005 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.020 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.006 million for retirement contribution increases
- Decrease - \$0.023 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.114 million for reductions to vacant positions
- Decrease - \$0.004 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.006 million for Working Capital Fund reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

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

PPA: Executive Secretary

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	45	45	\$7,400
FY 2015 President's Budget	46	46	\$7,719
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(9)	(9)	(\$2,079)
FY 2016 Current Services	37	37	\$5,640
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	37	37	\$5,640
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(9)	(9)	(\$2,079)

OSEM requests 37 positions, 37 FTE, and \$5.640 million in 2016 for the Office of the Executive Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Transfer Out – 9 positions, 9 FTE, and \$1.481 million to OPS for the Secretary’s briefing staff
- Transfer Out – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.219 million to OCSO for DHS Headquarters Emergency Preparedness Program
- Transfer Out – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.188 million to OCFO for DHS Headquarters efficiency review functions
- Increase - \$0.010 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.039 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.020 million for retirement contribution increases
- Increase- 3 positions, 3 FTE, and \$0.370 million for Working Capital Fund adjustments
- Decrease - \$0.071 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.126 million for reductions to vacant positions
- Decrease - \$0.012 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.051 million for reductions to travel, contracts, supplies, materials, and training
- Decrease- \$0.370 million for Working Capital Fund reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

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

PPA: Office of General Counsel

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	96	96	\$19,677
FY 2015 President's Budget	102	102	\$21,310
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	(\$1,817)
FY 2016 Current Services	95	95	\$19,493
FY 2016 Program Change	1	1	\$132
FY 2016 Total Request	96	96	\$19,625
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(6)	(6)	(\$1,685)

OSEM requests 96 positions, 96 FTE, and \$19.625 million in 2016 for the Office of General Counsel. Base adjustments include:

- Increase - \$0.040 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.153 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.092 million for retirement contribution increases
- Decrease - \$0.617 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease - 7 positions, 7 FTE, and \$1.352 million for reductions to vacant positions
- Decrease - \$0.039 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.094 million for Working Capital Fund adjustments

Program Changes include:

- Increase - 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.132 million to fund the OGC Board for Correction of Military Records

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

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

PPA: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	97	97	\$21,360
FY 2015 President's Budget	97	97	\$22,003
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(3)	(\$1,049)
FY 2016 Current Services	94	94	\$20,954
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	94	94	\$20,954
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(3)	(3)	(\$1,049)

OSEM requests 94 positions, 94 FTE, and \$20.954 million in 2016 for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL). Base adjustments include:

- Increase - \$0.038 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.151 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.056 million for retirement contribution increases
- Decrease - \$0.365 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease - 3 positions, 3 FTE, and \$0.343 million for reductions to vacant positions
- Decrease - \$0.028 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.017 million for commercial parking subsidy savings
- Decrease - \$0.541 million for Working Capital Fund adjustments

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

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

CRCL 2016 Expenditure Plan

The *Fiscal Year 2014 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-76) required the submission of an expenditure plan for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties to be submitted at the time of the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015. Under the current Continuing Resolution, the Department is referencing that requirement and submitting the FY 2016 expenditure plan information for that office in the FY 2016 Congressional Justification.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Planned Obligations:						FY 2016 (\$ in Thousands)
Office	Projected Onboard	Salaries and Benefits	Travel	Other Expenses ¹	Working Capital Fund (WCF)	Totals by Office
CRCL Front Office	13	\$2,095	\$21	\$368	\$585	\$3,069
HQ Equal Employment Opportunity	6	\$803	\$3	\$65	\$270	\$1,141
Equal Employment Opportunity	27	\$4,387	\$13	\$175	\$1,216	\$5,791
Office of Accessible Systems and Technology	3	\$490	\$1	\$2	\$135	\$628
Compliance	17	\$2,578	\$37	\$560	\$766	\$3,941
Programs	24	\$4,107	\$180	\$100	\$1,081	\$5,468
Anti-Discrimination Group	4	\$734	\$2		\$180	\$916
Total	94	\$15,194	\$257	\$1,270	\$4,233	\$20,954

¹ Other expenses include contracts, training, supplies, and equipment & maintenance.

Staffing

Fiscal Year 2016 Planned Staffing Grades	Current On-Board	Vacancies	Anticipated On Board
Front Office	13		13
Programs Branch	23	1	24
Compliance Branch	17		17
EEO and Diversity	27		27
HQ EEO	6		6
OAST	3		3
ADG	4		4
Total Positions	93	1	94

As of December 31, 2014, CRCL has a total on-board staff count of 93 and 1 vacant position. Full-year projected salaries and benefits total is \$15,194,000, which is 73% of CRCL's total FY 2016 budget.

CRCL's staff is organized into five functional units that focus on civil rights and liberties issues that are affected by the Department's activities.

- The Programs Branch provides policy advice to the Department on civil rights and civil liberties issues; conducts training of DHS personnel and State and local law enforcement partners; and coordinates outreach and engagement activities in communities whose civil rights and civil liberties are particularly affected by DHS programs. The Programs Branch has four sections: Community Engagement; Immigration; Security, Intelligence and Information Policy; and the Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Institute.
- The Compliance Branch investigates complaints from the public alleging violations of civil rights or civil liberties by DHS personnel, programs, or activities.
- The Anti-Discrimination Group works to ensure that the Department's programs and activities do not discriminate or prohibit access to the Department's programs against individuals on the basis of race, color, national origin, limited English proficiency, age, sex, or disability.
- The Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity Division leads the Department's efforts toward ensuring that all DHS employees and applicants enjoy equal employment opportunity, and issues final agency decisions on complaints of employment discrimination brought by DHS employees and applicants.
- The Office of Accessible Systems & Technology is a joint effort of CRCL and the DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer. It implements Section 508 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973* (P.L. 93-112), which requires the Federal Government to ensure information and data are accessible to persons with disabilities.

Total Expenses

Category	Amount (\$ in Thousands)
Travel	\$257
Training	\$20
Supplies, Equipment, and Maintenance	\$88
Contracts	\$1,162
WCF	\$4,233
Total	\$5,760

After salary and benefits, described in Section IV, CRCL's FY 2016 funding allows \$5,760,000 for all other expenses, which includes WCF expenses, shared services, operational travel, training, supplies and contracts.

Travel

- CRCL plans to spend \$257,000 on travel in FY 2016. Travel is used to directly support the Department's priorities related to its Community Engagement and Countering Violent Extremism outreach efforts. The Community Engagement Section expects to coordinate and participate in engagement events in at least 17 metropolitan areas with 15 regularly held roundtable meetings, and maintain engagement in Washington, DC; Chicago, IL; Los Angeles, CA; Boston, MA; Detroit, MI; Tampa/Orlando, FL; Columbus, OH; Seattle, WA; Atlanta, GA; Denver, CO; Houston, TX; New York, NY; Phoenix, AZ; and Minneapolis, MN.
- Further, The Countering Violent Extremism Section will be expanding its Community Awareness Brief and the Community Resilience Exercises to other cities nationwide, and will continue to work with Federal, State, and local partners to assist in the development of a prevention and intervention framework for those individuals and communities vulnerable to the violent extremist narrative and the draw to engage in foreign conflict zones, such as Syria or Somalia.
- Also, in partnership with Customs and Border Protection, CRCL will conduct a national dissemination and outreach effort, to ensure that all persons detained for secondary inspection at the border have meaningful access to information on their rights and responsibilities.
- Finally, the Compliance Section will continue to conduct site visits to Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, to improve the conditions of detention for families and individuals being held in DHS custody.

Training

CRCL plans to spend \$20,000 on employee training. CRCL encourages staff to participate in relevant skills and leadership development programs. CRCL continues to focus on improving individual staff development plans and coordinating with the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer.

Supplies and Materials, Equipment and Maintenance

CRCL has budgeted \$88,000 for items such as paper, toner, training tools, and other office supplies and equipment.

Working Capital Fund

This centrally managed account provides Department-wide functions, such as: finance, budget, and accounting support; information technology; and personnel administration. WCF allocates costs because of various algorithms, depending on the service provided. The \$4,233,000 reflects the estimated FY 2016 WCF costs for rent and non-rent activities.

Contracts

FY 2016 Contracts			
Office	Contract Description	Obligations (\$ in Thousands)	Expected Contract Award Date (Quarter)
All	Security Forces	\$121	Q1
All	Special Services, Language Translation/Interpretation, Statistician and General Administrative Support	\$100	Q1
All	OCIO - MicroPact Support	\$156	Q2
EEO HQ	Investigations and Counseling Services	\$175	Q2
EEO HQ	EEO HQ Mediation	\$5	Q2
EEO HQ	EEO HQ Sign Language	\$55	Q2
Compliance Branch	Consulting Experts for Civil Rights Investigations	\$550	Q2
Total Planned Contracts		\$1,162	

FY 2016, CRCL has allocated \$1,162,000 for mission-critical procurement actions that support the CRCL mandate. Specifically, these procurement actions support the following functions and activities:

Security Forces: CRCL reviews intelligence products created by DHS to ensure that the products do not violate civil rights or liberties. We conduct these reviews via access to an onsite Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) that became operational in February 2011. The SCIF requires access to security services 24 hours per day, and the FY 2016 service cost is approximately \$121,000.

Special Services and Administrative Support: CRCL utilizes expert services to develop statistical oversight methodologies for DHS programs and activities. Language interpretation and translation services also are utilized as part of the complaints process. For FY 2016, \$100,000 covers these services, along with other general administrative support.

MicroPact Support: CRCL and the Office of the Chief Information Officer’s (OCIO) Enterprise System Development Office (ESDO) work together to manage the services required to support the delivery of the Micropact applications (iComplaints, Entellitrak, and eVersity) in the Data Center 2 within the shared virtualized infrastructure. ESDO provides these services as part of its Customer Relationship Management (CRM) as a service offering in support of the Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) Offering. For FY 2016, \$156,000 will cover the costs for this service.

EEO HQ Investigations and Counseling Services: The EEO HQ contract funds the EEO Counseling and Investigative support services performed in accordance with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) Regulations set forth at 29 C.F.R. Part 1614, and the EEOC Management Directive (MD) 110, and any subsequent law, statute, regulation, or directive. DHS HQ EEO ensures that programs, policies and procedures involving internal and external EEO matters are addressed in an integrated and comprehensive manner. Total costs for FY 2016 are \$175,000.

EEO HQ Mediation Contract: The EEO HQ contract funds mediators to aid in CRCL’s regulatory obligations. Total costs for FY 2016 are \$5,000.

Sign Language Interpreters: CRCL’s use of a pool of sign language interpreters is funded by \$55,000, to comply with Rehabilitation Act requirements for DHS to communicate effectively with people with hearing impairments. This funding covers only the needs of CRCL and the Immediate Office of the Secretary.

Compliance Branch Consulting Experts: CRCL requires experts to assist in carrying out its statutory authority under 6 U.S.C. § 345 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000ee-1, to review and investigate information concerning abuses of civil rights, civil liberties, and profiling based on race, ethnicity, or religion by DHS employees and officials. For example, CRCL requires medical experts to evaluate and provide expertise on complaints related to the provision, administration, and quality of medical care offered to DHS detainees in immigration detention. Other experts address mental health care, health and environmental safety, child/family-specific issues in custody, and security issues in immigration detention. Approximately \$550,000 is budgeted for this purpose to satisfy new and ongoing contracts with individuals, or groups of experts.

Obligation Schedule

	Q1 FY 2016 Planned	Q2 FY 2016 Planned	Q3 FY 2016 Planned	Q4 FY 2016 Planned
Obligations	\$5,169	\$5,889	\$4,948	\$4,948
Obligation Percent	25%	28%	24%	24%

Appropriated Funds Comparison

	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$14,434	\$15,440	\$15,194
Travel	\$260	\$175	\$257
Training	\$48	\$20	\$20
Supplies, Equipment, & Maintenance	\$73	\$80	\$88
Contracts & IAAs	\$1,735	\$1,192	\$1,162
Other Miscellaneous	\$31	\$20	\$0
Shared Services	\$0	\$0	\$0
WCF	\$4,648	\$5,076	\$4,233
Total	\$21,229	\$22,003	\$20,954

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

PPA: Office of Public Affairs

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	23	23	\$8,390
FY 2015 President's Budget	24	24	\$8,741
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(\$3,231)
FY 2016 Current Services	23	23	\$5,510
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	23	23	\$5,510
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(1)	(1)	(\$3,231)

OSEM requests 23 positions, 23 FTE, and \$5.510 million in 2016 for the Office of Public Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Realign Out - 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$3.0 million to IGA for the “If You See Something, Say Something™” public awareness campaign
- Increase - \$0.009 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.038 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.014 million for retirement contribution increases
- Decrease - \$0.069 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease - \$0.010 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.182 million for reductions to travel, contracts, supplies, materials, and training
- Decrease - \$0.031 million for Working Capital Fund reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is responsible for oversight and management of all external and internal communications. On a daily basis, OPA responds to media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department’s website, writes speeches for principals and reviews and coordinates speaking events for Department officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout DHS and with external stakeholders. OPA manages the DHS Organizational Identity Program, which provides guidelines for the proper use of the DHS seal and related identities. OPA oversees DHS employee communication activities which include DHS Connect, and town hall meetings between management and employees. The Incident Communications Team coordinates incident communications with the White House, Federal departments and agencies, and State, local and international partners to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the public during an incident. Communicating emergency public information is mandated by HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, to ensure that potentially life-saving information is provided to the public in a timely manner.

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

PPA: Office of Legislative Affairs

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	26	26	\$5,210
FY 2015 President's Budget	27	27	\$5,583
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(\$178)
FY 2016 Current Services	26	26	\$5,405
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	26	26	\$5,405
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(1)	(1)	(\$178)

OSEM requests 26 positions, 26 FTE, and \$5.405 million in 2016 for the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA). Base adjustments include:

- Increase - \$0.011 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.042 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.015 million for retirement contribution increases
- Increase - \$0.002 million for Working Capital Fund adjustments
- Decrease - \$0.089 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease -1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.138 million for reductions to vacant positions
- Decrease - \$0.009 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.012 million for commercial parking subsidy savings

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Privacy Officer
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Privacy Officer

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	40	40	\$7,850
FY 2015 President's Budget	41	41	\$8,273
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(\$242)
FY 2016 Current Services	40	40	\$8,031
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	40	40	\$8,031
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(1)	(1)	(\$242)

OSEM requests 40 positions, 40 FTE, and \$8.031 million in 2016 for the Privacy Officer. Base adjustments include:

- Increase - \$0.016 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.062 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.021 million for retirement contribution increases
- Decrease - \$0.105 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease - 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.145 million for reductions to vacant positions
- Decrease - \$0.011 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.016 million for commercial parking subsidy savings
- Decrease - \$0.060 million for reductions to travel, contracts, supplies, materials, and training
- Decrease - \$0.004 million for Working Capital Fund reductions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

Privacy 2016 Expenditure Plan

The *Fiscal Year 2014 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-76) required the submission of an expenditure plan for the Privacy Office to be submitted at the time of the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015. Under the current Continuing Resolution, the Department is referencing that requirement and submitting the FY 2016 expenditure plan information for that office in the FY 2016 Congressional Justification.

Privacy Office Planned Obligations: FY 2016								
Office	Projected Onboard	Salaries and Benefits	Travel	Supplies & Materials	Contracts & (IAAs)	Working Capital Fund (WCF)	Other Expenses²	Total
Privacy Office	40	6,114	57	60	230	1,545	25	8,031

² Other Expenses includes training and non-reoccurring expenses for printing, postal service, leasehold improvements, and transportation of things.

Staffing

Teams	FY 2015	FY 2016
PRIV Front Office	5	5
Administrative Coordination Team	6	6
FOIA	15	15
Policy and Oversight	4	4
Compliance	5	5
Security, Information Sharing and Safeguarding	5	5
Totals	40	40

As of December 31, 2014 the Privacy Office has a total on-board staff count of 37. FY 2016 full-year projected salaries and benefits, totals \$6,114,000. These projected salaries and benefits account for 76 percent of the Privacy Office's total budget.

Total Expenses

Category	Amount
Travel	\$57
Supplies & Materials	\$60
Contracts and IAA's	\$230
Working Capital Fund	\$1,545
Other Expenses	\$25
Total	\$1,917

Travel

The Privacy Office plans to spend \$57,000 on travel in FY 2016. Travel is used to directly support the Department's priorities related to: training DHS units, and other law enforcement agencies pursuant to the 9/11 Commission Act; engagement with international counterparts to negotiate information-sharing agreements; and the conduct of in-person meetings of the Data Privacy and Integrity Advisory Committee, comprised of private-sector and nonprofit experts.

Supplies and Materials, Equipment and Maintenance

The Privacy Office projects \$60,000 in costs for supplies and materials. Supplies and materials include commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year, such as copier paper, toner cartridges, training tools, and other office equipment and services.

Working Capital Fund (WCF)

The Privacy Office reimburses the WCF, which is a reimbursable fund that finances a full range of administrative support services to DHS components. This centrally managed account provides Department-wide functions, such as: finance, budget, and accounting support; information technology; and personnel administration. WCF allocates costs because of various algorithms, depending on the service provided. The \$1,545,000 reflects the estimated FY 2016 WCF costs for rent and non-rent activities.

Other Expenses

The Privacy Office projects a total of \$25,000 to be used for other expenses which includes workforce development skills, training and other miscellaneous non-reoccurring expenses such as printing, postal service, leasehold improvements, and logistics. The Privacy Office encourages staff to participate in Leadership development, rotational/detail assignments, and other training programs to enhance current performance and potential for future assignments. The ability to invest in continuous learning and career development for our employees results in improved performance and productivity not only in the Privacy Office, but throughout the Department.

Contracts & Interagency Agreements

FY 2016 Contracts			
Office	Contract Description	Obligations	Expected Contract Award Date (Quarter)
PRIV	International Association of Privacy Professionals	\$10	FY 2016 Q2
PRIV	Bureau of National Affairs Subscription	\$4	FY 2016 Q2
FOIA	Contract with AINS for maintenance costs for FOIAXpress.	\$25	FY 2016 Q3
PRIV	Support Services Contract	\$68	FY 2016 Q3
Total Planned Contracts		\$107	

FY 2016 Interagency Agreements		
Office	IAA Description	Obligations
FOIA	United States Coast Guard to process FOIA appeals on behalf of the Department.	\$10
FOIA	DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer's Office IAA for FOIAXpress Data Center Charges and to create a new SQL database to allow for nightly updates for public viewing.	\$94
PRIV	WCF and Administrative Fee's associated with the Reimbursable Agreement with OGC for the Attorney Advisor.	\$18
Total Planned IAAs		\$122
Grand Total IAAs and Contracts		\$230

Obligation Schedule

	Q1 FY 2016 Planned	Q2 FY 2016 Planned	Q3 FY 2016 Planned	Q4 FY 2016 Planned
Obligations	\$1,965	\$1,969	\$2,143	\$1,955
Obligation Percent	24%	25%	27%	24%

Appropriated Funds Comparison

	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$5,474	\$6,265	\$6,114
Travel	\$62	\$57	\$57
Training	\$78	\$53	\$40
Supplies, Equipment, & Maintenance	\$35	\$37	\$20
Contracts & IAAs	\$375	\$210	\$230
Other Expenses	\$3	\$25	\$25
Shared Services	\$0	\$0	\$0
WCF	\$1,596	\$1,626	\$1,545
Total	\$7,623	\$8,273	\$8,031

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

PPA: Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	24	24	\$5,250
FY 2015 President's Budget	30	27	\$6,428
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	2	(\$116)
FY 2016 Current Services	29	29	\$6,312
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	29	29	\$6,312
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(1)	2	(\$116)

OSEM requests 29 positions, 29 FTE, and \$6.312 million in 2016 for the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB). Base adjustments include:

- Increase - \$0.010 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.040 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.012 million for retirement contribution increases
- Increase - 3 FTE and \$0.398 million for the annualization of a 2015 program change
- Increase - \$0.005 million for Working Capital Fund increases
- Decrease - \$0.045 million for VERA and VSIP
- Decrease - 1 positions, 1 FTE, and \$0.159 million for reductions to vacant positions
- Decrease - \$0.011 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.005 million for commercial parking subsidy savings
- Decrease - \$0.361 million for the non-recur of a 2015 CISOMB program change

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

CISOMB 2016 Expenditure Plan

The *Fiscal Year 2014 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-76) required the submission of an expenditure plan for the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman to be submitted at the time of the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015. Under the current Continuing Resolution, the Department is referencing that requirement and submitting the FY 2016 expenditure plan information for that office in the FY 2016 Congressional Justification.

FY 2016 Operating Plan

Office of Citizenship and Immigration Service Ombudsman Planned Obligations: FY 2016							
Office	Projected Onboard	Salaries and Benefits	Travel	Other Expenses³	Interagency Agreements (IAAs)	Working Capital Fund (WCF)	Totals by Office
Executive Division	3	448	25	7	113	127	720
Policy Division	3	448	25	31	116	127	747
Casework Division	17	2,539	4	51	113	721	3,428
Public Engagement	1	149	5	31	3	42	230
Operation Division	5	748	15	100	112	212	1,187
Total	29	4,332	74	220	457	1,230	6,312

³ Other expenses include contracts, training, supplies, and equipment & maintenance.

Staffing

Fiscal Year 2016 Planned Staffing	Current On-Board	Vacancies	FY 2016
Executive Division	3		3
Policy Division	3		3
Casework Division	14	3	17
Public Engagement	1		1
Operations Division	3	2	5
Total Positions	24	5	29

The Ombudsman anticipates having an on board staff of 29 positions, which will continue to aid the Ombudsman in meeting performance goals to review all incoming requests for case assistance within 30 days, and take action to resolve 90 percent of case-related inquiries within 90 days of receipt.⁴ The FY 2016 full-year projected salaries and benefits total is \$4,332,000, which is 69 percent of the office's total budget.

Total Expenses

Category	Amount
Travel	\$74
Training	\$20
Supplies, Equipment, and Maintenance	\$70
Contracts	\$130
IAAs ⁵	\$457
WCF	\$1,230
Total	\$1,980

Travel

The Ombudsman plans to spend \$74,000 on travel in FY 2016. Travel is used to directly meet its statutory mission to identify systemic issues. The Ombudsman travels to meet with stakeholders across the country and to visit USCIS offices and facilities and the immigration service officials who work there. These site visits are critical to the office's review of USCIS's operations, practice, and procedures; they provide the opportunity for the Ombudsman to learn important information used in the drafting of recommendations.

The Ombudsman also will focus on making USCIS site visits and meeting with employment-based stakeholders across the country, hosting roundtables in major metropolitan areas, and meeting with employers in various industries including academia, agriculture, construction, financial services,

⁴ Based on data-based projections related to DACA program requests for assistance, the Ombudsman anticipates needing an increased staffing level to continue meeting performance goals and serving customers in an effective and timely fashion.

⁵ See Section VI for breakdown of contracts and IAAs.

healthcare, hospitality, and information technology. The Ombudsman and senior staff will travel to the USCIS service centers in California, Nebraska, Texas, and Vermont that receive and adjudicate most employment-based immigration benefits.

Training

The Ombudsman plans to spend \$20,000 on training in FY 2016, which includes onsite group training and substantive individual training.

Supplies and Materials, Equipment and Maintenance

The Ombudsman has budgeted \$70,000 for items such as paper, toner, training tools, and other office supplies and equipment. This cost projection includes all costs associated with the Ombudsman’s annual conference.

Working Capital Fund

The Ombudsman reimburses WCF, which is a fully reimbursable fund that finances a full range of administrative support services to DHS for services provided. This centrally-managed account provides Department-wide functions, such as: finance, budget, and accounting support; information technology; and personnel administration. WCF allocates costs because of various algorithms, depending on the service provided. The \$1,230,000 reflects the estimated FY 2016 WCF costs for rent and non-rent activities.

Contracts & Interagency Agreements

FY 2016 Contracts			
Office	Contract Description	Obligations	Expected Contract Award Date (Quarter)
CISOMB/Policy Division	Annual Report Layout & Design	\$25	Q2
CISOMB/Operations Division	Administrative Services	\$75	Q2
CISOMB/Public Engagement Division	Webinar Hosting	\$15	Q3
CISOMB/Public Engagement Division	Translation Services	\$10	Q3
CISOMB/Public Engagement Division	Interpretation Services	\$5	Q3
Total Planned Contracts		\$130	

FY 2016 Interagency Agreements		
Office	IAA Description	Obligations
CISOMB/Public Engagement/Policy Division	Conference Facility Rental	\$5
CISOMB/Policy Division	Regulatory Affairs Management System (RAMS)	\$2
CISOMB/Casework Division/Policy Division/Operations Division/Executive Division	Case Assistance Analytics and Data Integration (CAADI) & Online Case Assistance (OCA) (Development)	\$200
CISOMB/Casework Division/Policy Division/Operations Division/Executive Division	Case Assistance Analytics and Data Integration (CAADI) & Online Case Assistance (OCA) (O&M)	\$250
Total Planned IAAs		\$457
Grand Total IAAs and Contracts		\$587

Obligation Schedule

	Q1 FY 2016 Planned	Q2 FY 2016 Planned	Q3 FY 2016 Planned	Q4 FY 2016 Planned
Obligations	\$1,136	\$1,452	\$1,767	\$1,957
Obligation Percent	18%	23%	28%	31%

Appropriated Funds Comparison

	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$3,337	\$4,076	\$4,332
Travel	\$64	\$86	\$74
Training	\$25	\$45	\$20
Supplies, Equipment, & Maintenance	\$85	\$90	\$70
Contracts & IAAs	\$532	\$735	\$587
Other Miscellaneous	\$10	\$0	\$0
WCF	\$1,140	\$1,396	\$1,230
TOTAL	\$5,193	\$6,428	\$6,312

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

PPA: Office of Policy

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	173	173	\$37,225
FY 2015 President's Budget	180	180	\$38,470
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	6	6	\$869
FY 2016 Current Services	186	186	\$39,339
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	186	186	\$39,339
Total Change 2015 to 2016	6	6	\$869

OSEM requests 186 positions, 186 FTE, and \$39.339 million in 2016 for the Office of Policy. Base adjustments include:

- Transfer In - 31 positions, 31 FTE, and \$6.015 million for operations planning functions from OPS
- Realign Out - 20 positions, 20 FTE, and \$4.404 million to IGA for external affairs functions
- Transfer Out - 5 positions, 5 FTE, and \$1.147 million FEMA for the Resilience STAR program
- Transfer Out - \$0.003 million for Data Center Support to the Office of the Chief Information Officer
- Increase - \$0.068 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.262 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.084 million for retirement contribution increases
- Decrease - \$0.006 million for reductions to travel, contracts, supplies, materials, and training

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The transfers in of OPS planning functions and the transfers out of external affairs functions and the Resilience STAR program are part of the Department's ongoing efforts to integrate and consolidate its resources in order to create a more a seamless organization and align resources to the highest Department-wide priorities.

PLCY serves as a central resource to the Secretary and other Department leaders for policy development and review, strategic planning and analysis, and facilitation of decision-making on the full breadth of issues that may arise across the dynamic homeland security enterprise. PLCY is responsible for developing DHS-wide policies, programs, and planning to promote and ensure the highest level of performance, quality, consistency, and integration in the execution of all homeland security missions. The office develops and articulates the long-term strategic view of the Department and translates the Secretary's strategic priorities into capstone planning products that drive increased operational effectiveness through integration, prioritization, and resource allocation.

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

The Office leads several congressionally mandated and authorized programs, including the development and execution of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR); work and interagency review concerning cases brought before the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States (CFIUS); and the delivery of the quarterly Border Security Status Report (BSSR).

PLCY plays a critical role in developing and achieving integrated foreign engagement driven by the Secretary's priorities. It monitors and reviews the negotiation of all international agreements and arrangements and leads cross-cutting negotiations on behalf of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, and the DHS Components. In coordination with other DHS components, PLCY serves as the principal point of liaison with the Department of State and the diplomatic community. PLCY develops, coordinates and drives departmental strategies, plans, and activities for DHS to develop foreign partner security capabilities and international cooperative programs that align with the overarching DHS strategy.

PLCY FY16 Expenditure Plan

The *Fiscal Year 2014 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-76) required the submission of an expenditure plan for the Office of Policy to be submitted at the time of the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015. Under the current Continuing Resolution, the Department is referencing that requirement and submitting the FY 2016 expenditure plan information for that office in the FY 2016 Congressional Justification.

FY 2016 Operating Plan

Office of Policy Planned Obligations: FY 2016							
Office	Projected Onboard	Salaries and Benefits	Travel	Other Expenses ⁶	Interagency Agreements (IAAs)	Working Capital Fund (WCF) ⁷	Totals by Office
Policy Executive Office	26	3,822	75	245	30	1,049	5,220
Threat Prevention & Security Policy	35	5,145	100	16	-	1,412	6,673
Strategy, Plans, Analysis & Risk	75	11,025	215	472	615	3,026	15,353
Border, Immigration & Trade Policy	35	5,145	100	16	-	1,412	6,673
International Engagement	15	2,205	43	1,347	1,220	605	5,420
Total	186	27,342	533	2,096	1,865	7,504	39,339

⁶ Other expenses include contracts, training, supplies, and equipment & maintenance.

⁷ Planned Working Capital Fund charges in the expenditure plan account for Unity of Effort transfers and will not match the Schedule J.

Office of Policy

PLCY serves as the Department's principal source of policy development and decision analysis for DHS senior leadership and Secretarial initiatives and for other critical matters that may arise in a dynamic threat environment. PLCY includes four sub-offices, all of which are managed by the PLCY Executive Office.

Office of Policy Executive Office

The Executive Office includes the Assistant Secretary and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary positions and also manages the following: the Executive Secretariat functions; training and education programs, which include intern and Presidential Management Fellow programs; operations and resource management; Freedom of Information Act requests and inquiries; Privacy and Audit Liaison functions; and the Department's coordination process for Interagency Policy Committees (IPCs). Moreover, The Executive Office provides a centralized coordination point for developing and communicating policies across multiple sub-offices within PLCY, throughout the Department, and across the homeland security enterprise. The Assistant Secretary serves as the coordinator of Department-wide policies and planning to advance and ensure consistency and integration among DHS missions.

Threat Prevention & Security Policy

Threat Prevention and Security Policy (TPSP) is responsible for the policy development and policy coordination in all DHS mission areas related to screening coordination, law enforcement, and information sharing policies. DHS has substantial federal law enforcement responsibilities, and TPSP ensures coordination and consistency across the Department's law enforcement agencies and with other U.S. Government law enforcement agencies. TPSP also works to improve screening coordination and risk-based programs and policies to allow the Department to interdict threats at the earliest opportunities. DHS is both a producer and a consumer of information used by the national security, intelligence, and military communities, and TPSP ensures proper sharing and coordination of information essential to DHS's ability to fulfill its mission.

Strategy, Plans, Analysis & Risk

Strategy, Plans, Analysis & Risk (SPAR) provides the Department with an integrated and DHS-wide capability for strategy development, strategic planning, long-term assessment, and decision analysis, including statistical and economic analysis and risk assessment and modeling. The Assistant Secretary for SPAR serves as the Department's primary point of contact for strategy and policy planning offices in DHS Components, other federal departments and agencies, and the White House. SPAR also represents DHS on the National Security Council's Strategic Planning IPC and major interagency strategy reviews. SPAR is taking a leading role across FY 2016 in implementing the Secretary's "Guidance to Results" efforts within the Department to link strategy and policy with capabilities and joint requirements analysis, programming and budgeting, operational planning and major investment oversight. SPAR is also leading many of the Secretary's focused "Unity of Effort" initiatives, intended to build and mature the Department into one that is greater than the sum of its parts, enhancing

traceability between strategic objectives, budgeting, acquisition decisions, operational planning and mission execution, in order to improve both Departmental cohesiveness and operational effectiveness.

Border, Immigration & Trade Policy

Border, Immigration & Trade (BIT) provides policy development and analysis across the Department's mission priorities, including foreign investment, trade, transport security, immigration, and America's policies. BIT develops and coordinates policy for security of transportation systems and the global supply chain and advises on policy matters and leadership decisions regarding the impact of trade and immigration/migration flows on border and cargo security. BIT leads DHS engagement with governments, international organizations, and regional groups in the Western Hemisphere on the full range of issues within the DHS portfolio. BIT serves as the Department's primary representative to the National Security Council IPCs related to the topics outlined above and to include Transborder Security, Maritime Security, Immigration, the Arctic, Unmanned Aircraft System, country-specific IPCs for Western Hemisphere Countries, Beyond the Border, 21st Century Border, and North American Leaders' Summit. BIT also supports the Department's engagement with Western Hemisphere countries and leads intra-DHS policy deliberations and processes.

International Engagement

International Engagement provides the Department with planning, integration, and facilitation of international engagement activities and serves as the principal coordinator to the Office of the Secretary and other leadership of the Department for cross-Component international activities outside of the Western Hemisphere. Additionally, International Engagement coordinates, integrates, and facilitates the strategic development and execution of the Department's international plans and policies, including international relations, initiatives, training, visits, and preparation and placement of personnel abroad, for the countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.

International Engagement conducts, coordinates, and facilitates DHS multilateral, regional, and bilateral relations with foreign governments, international organizations, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as serves as a lead departmental representative in coordinating DHS positions in interagency policy deliberations affecting foreign relations, for countries outside of the Western Hemisphere.

Staffing

Fiscal Year 2016 Planned Staffing	Current On-Board⁸	Vacancies	Anticipated On Board
Policy Executive Office	26	0	26
Threat Prevention & Security Policy	30	5	35
Strategy, Plans, Analysis & Risk	52 ⁹	23 ¹⁰	75
Border, Immigration & Trade Policy	31	4	35
International Engagement	13	2	15
Total Positions	152	34	186

As of December 31, 2014 the Office of Policy has a total on-board staff count of 152. FY 2016 full-year projected salaries and benefits, totals \$27,342,000. These projected salaries and benefits account for 70 percent of the PLCY's total budget.

Total Expenses

Category	Amount
Travel	\$533
Training	\$26
Supplies, Equipment, and Maintenance	\$59
Contracts	\$2,011
IAAs	\$1,865
WCF ¹¹	\$7,504
Total	\$11,998

Travel

PLCY plans to spend \$533,000 on travel in FY 2016. Travel is used to directly support the Department's priorities related to raising international aviation security standards, improving global cargo and supply chain security, enhancing domestic and foreign security operations, and expanding international collaboration in travel, border security, and cybersecurity. In addition, travel plays a key role in enforcing congressionally mandated initiatives, including Visa Waiver Program negotiations, compliance, and enforcement as well as Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) monitoring, compliance, and enforcement. For details on necessary travel, see section VI.

⁸ Excludes PLCY positions currently associated with the following functions: CBRN Policy, CT Policy, Resilience, and Partnership & Engagement.

⁹ Includes 28 positions detailed from the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) to PLCY.

¹⁰ Includes 12 vacant Statistician positions within the Office of Immigration Statistics.

¹¹ Planned Working Capital Fund charges in the expenditure plan account for Unity of Effort transfers and will not match the Schedule J.

Training

PLCY plans to spend \$26,000 on employee training. The objectives are to meet mandatory training requirements, set internal office-wide training benchmarks, formulate individual professional development standards, and help employees build upon and enhance individual and group skills. Employees participate in a variety of training programs such as the DHS Fellows Program and Graduate School classes. There is a particular emphasis on developing thought leaders with expertise in program management as well as cross-Component and intergovernmental coordination. The aim is to help managers address complex problems through practical solutions. The funding covers educational programs, seminars, and training sessions, including those managed through individual development plans.

Supplies and Materials, Equipment and Maintenance

PLCY has budgeted \$59,000 for items such as paper, toner, training tools, and other office supplies and equipment.

Working Capital Fund¹²

PLCY reimburses WCF, which is a fully reimbursable fund that finances a full range of administrative support services to DHS for services provided. This centrally managed account provides Department-wide functions, such as: finance, budget, and accounting support; information technology; and personnel administration. WCF allocates costs because of various algorithms, depending on the service provided. The \$7,504,000 reflects the estimated FY 2016 WCF costs for rent and non-rent activities.

¹² Planned Working Capital Fund charges in the expenditure plan account for Unity of Effort transfers and will not match the Schedule J.

Anticipated Travel

Trip	# of Trips	Description/ Purpose	Cost Per Trip (\$K)	Total Cost (\$K)
Free Trade Negotiations	8	DHS Trade PLCY team anticipates representing the Department on several free trade agreements including: Trans-Pacific Partnership, Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, and Trade in International Services Agreement.	\$8	64
Quarterly Committee on Commercial Operations (COAC) of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) meetings	2	COAC is a committee of private-sector representatives that advises the Secretaries of the Department of Treasury and DHS on the commercial operations of CBP and related DHS functions. At least two of these are outside of the National Capital Region.	2.2	4.4
CFIUS and Team Telecom Compliance (Domestic)	10	Site visits required to monitor and enforce multiple national security risk mitigation agreements entered into under the auspices of CFIUS and Team Telecom.	2.5	25
CFIUS and Team Telecom Compliance (Foreign)	5	Site visits required to monitor and enforce multiple national security risk mitigation agreements entered into under the auspices of CFIUS and Team Telecom.	2	10
International Maritime Organization (IMO) Policy Commission	6	London IMO sessions in support of harmonized global supply chain security across all transport modes.	6	36
Universal Postal Union (UPU) Postal Operations Council	4	Meetings of the UPU Integrated Supply Chain Committee specifically the Customs, Transport, and Security Groups.	6	24
Counter Illicit Trafficking Meetings	3	Semi-annual trip to Joint Interagency Task Force South and the interagency regarding counter-narcotics policy guidance.	2.2	6.6
World Customs Organization	4	Revision meetings of the World Customs Organization SAFE framework of standards, in support of U.S. global supply chain efforts.	4	16
Interdiction Committee meetings	2	PLCY is a co-chair of the committee since the Counter-narcotics Enforcement mission was transferred in FY 2012.	4	8
Negotiations with foreign governments	14	Negotiation of counterterrorism agreements with key foreign partners.	8	112
G8 Roma/Lyon Working Group United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3	UNHCR has asked PLCY and CBP to monitor the screening of unaccompanied alien children at certain CBP ports and stations.	2	6
Home Leave Travel for DHS Attachés	5	During their tours abroad, attachés are provided home leave to return stateside.	4	20
Five Country Conference and Five Country Ministerial Working Group meetings	3	Lead the delegation and discussions on coordination and sharing of information and policies on a wide range of issues including immigration.	6	18

Trip	# of Trips	Description/ Purpose	Cost Per Trip (\$K)	Total Cost (\$K)
International Countering Violent Extremism conferences	3	Discuss interagency counterterrorism and countering violent extremism issues with foreign counterparts.	6.5	19.5
Visa Waiver Program compliance/site visits	15	Cost of trips varies depending on which Components PLCY pays for to assist on compliance visits.	8.5	127.5
DHS Fellows/Executive Leadership Program Trips	12	A handful of PLCY employees are part of formal DHS development programs including the DHS Fellows and the Executive Leadership Program that require travel for cohort trips as part of their participation.	3	36
TOTAL	99			\$533

Contracts & Interagency Agreements

FY 2016 Contracts			
Office	Contract Description	Obligations (\$K)	Expected Contract Award Date (Quarter)
SPAR	Mainframe SAS and statistical programming support (Office of Immigration Statics (OIS))	\$340	Q2
SPAR	Technical document layout and 508 remediation (OIS)	\$60	Q3/Q4
SPAR	SAS statistical software maintenance (OIS)	\$38	Q2
PLCY	SCIF Escort Service	\$33	Q2/Q3
PLCY	Office of Chief Counsel - Regulatory Action Management System	\$10	Q1
PLCY	Chief Security Office - Security Service Representative	\$190	Q3
BIT	CFIUS	\$1,340	Q2/Q3
Total Planned Contracts		\$2,011	

FY 2016 Interagency Agreements		
Office	IAA Description	Obligations (\$K)
SPAR	Committee of National Statistics Statistical Guidance and Publications (OIS)	\$35
SPAR	Office of Immigration Statistics - Rent	\$360
PLCY	CBP - Printing	\$30
SPAR	Chief Information Officer - Data Mainframe (OIS)	\$220
International Engagement	Department of State - Attaché Costs	\$1,200
International Engagement	Department of State - Language Services	\$20
Total Planned IAAs		\$1,865
Grand Total IAAs and Contracts		\$3,876

Obligation Schedule

(\$K)	Q1 FY 2016 Planned	Q2 FY 2016 Planned	Q3 FY 2016 Planned	Q4 FY 2016 Planned
Obligations	\$8,261	\$9,835	\$11,015	\$10,228
Obligation Percent	21%	25%	28%	26%

Appropriated Funds Comparison

(\$K)	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	24,443	26,857	27,341
Travel	507	621	533
Training	37	72	26
Supplies, Equipment, & Maintenance	45	92	59
Contracts & IAAs	5,157	3,395	3,876
Other Miscellaneous	17	-	-
Shared Services	29	-	-
WCF ¹³	6,912	7,433	7,504
Total	37,146	38,470	39,339

Appendix – Acronym List

CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CFIUS	Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States
COAC	Committee on Commercial Operations
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPC	Interagency Policy Committee
MCCA	Major Cities Chiefs Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIS	Office of Immigration Statics
QHSR	Quadrennial Homeland Security Review
SPAR	Office of Strategy, Planning, Analysis and Risk
UPU	Universal Postal Union
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

¹³ Planned Working Capital Fund charges in the expenditure plan account for Unity of Effort transfers and will not match the Schedule J.

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

PPA: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	14	14	\$2,138
FY 2015 President's Budget	14	14	\$2,429
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	22	22	\$7,596
FY 2016 Current Services	36	36	\$10,025
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	36	36	\$10,025
Total Change 2015 to 2016	22	22	\$7,596

OSEM requests 36 positions, 36 FTE, and \$10.025 million in 2016 for the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Realign In - 20 positions, 20 FTE, and \$4.404 million from Policy for external affairs functions
- Realign In- 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$3.000 million from OPA for the “If You See Something, Say Something™” public awareness campaign
- Transfer In – 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$0.212 million for the Office of Academic Engagement from the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)
- Increase - \$0.013 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase - \$0.059 million for the 2016 pay increase
- Increase - \$0.005 million for retirement contribution increases
- Increase - \$0.001 million for Working Capital Fund increases
- Decrease - \$0.003 million for cellular wireless savings
- Decrease - \$0.095 million for reductions to travel, contracts, supplies, materials, and training

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

These officials include governors, state homeland security advisors (HSAs), mayors, county executives, city and county appointed officials, leadership of the 566 federally recognized Native American and Native Alaskan tribes, emergency managers, and the various national associations

that represent these officials. On a daily basis, IGA coordinates and consults with the Department's stakeholders in the homeland security enterprise as they develop and implement policy and budget decisions that impact SLTT homeland security efforts as well as the Department and our operations.

IGA manages communications with SLTT officials and coordinates outreach activities across the spectrum of Departmental issues, initiatives, and programs confronting all agencies and Components of the Department. IGA also coordinates with counterpart Intergovernmental Affairs Offices within other Executive Branch agencies and the White House. IGA strives to ensure that elected and appointed government officials across the nation at the State, local, tribal and territorial levels are informed of DHS policies, programs, and priorities.

IGA 2016 Expenditure Plans

The *Fiscal Year 2014 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-76) required the submission of an expenditure plan for the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to be submitted at the time of the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2015. Under the current Continuing Resolution, the Department is referencing that requirement and submitting the FY 2016 expenditure plan information for that office in the FY 2016 Congressional Justification.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Planned Obligations: FY 2016 (\$ in Thousands)							
Office	Projected Onboard	Salaries and Benefits	Travel	Other Expenses ¹⁴	Contracts	Working Capital Fund (WCF) ¹⁵	Totals by Office
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	36	\$5,418	\$258	\$88	\$3,016	\$1,245	\$10,025

¹⁴ Other expenses include training, supplies, and equipment & maintenance.

¹⁵ Planned Working Capital Fund charges in the expenditure plan account for Unity of Effort transfers and will not match the Schedule J.

Office of Partnership and Engagement

The Office of Partnership and Engagement serves as the Department's lead for engagement with external stakeholders to include Governors, Mayors, Tribal Officials, County officials, law enforcement, private sector and business leaders, academic institutions, as well as all the national associations that represent all of these stakeholders. The Office supports the Secretary and Department by coordinating outreach and communication with these stakeholders and receiving their input and feedback during the policy development process at DHS. The Office of Partnership and Engagement are comprised of seven sub offices, and is led by the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs promotes an integrated national approach to homeland security by coordinating and advancing DHS interaction with state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments. IGA is responsible for opening the homeland security dialogue with executive-level partners, including elected officials, at the SLTT level, along with the national associations that represent them.

SLTT governments play an important role in the creation and implementation of national policy, and IGA strives to provide a readily accessible method of direct communication for SLTT officials to raise awareness of their concerns.

Office for State and Local Law Enforcement

The Office for State and Local Law Enforcement provides the Department with primary coordination, liaison, and advocacy for state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies. The office leads the coordination of Department-wide activities relating to the role of state and local law enforcement in preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other incidents within the United States.

Private Sector Office

The Private Sector Office (PSO) provides the Secretary and Department leaders with advice on issues relevant to the private sector, including academia, non-profits, NGOs, and businesses. PSO also coordinates active engagement between DHS and the private sector to build strong partnership and enhance internal and external dialogue.

Homeland Security Advisory Council

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

“If You See Something, Say Something™” Campaign

The nationwide "If You See Something, Say Something™" public awareness campaign is a simple and effective program to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper local law enforcement authorities. Recent expansions of the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign include partnership with numerous sports teams and leagues, transportation agencies, private sector partners, states, cities, law enforcement, and universities.

Office of Academic Engagement

The Office of Academic Engagement (OAE) manages the Homeland Security Academic Advisory Council (HSAAC) which provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary and senior leadership on matters related to homeland security and the academic community. Additionally OAE work with academia and the Department on issues related to campus resiliency at FEMA, academic research at S&T, student intern program, as well as working with ICE on the Student and Exchange Visitor Program.

Staffing

Fiscal Year 2016 Planned Staffing	Current On-Board	Vacancies	Anticipated On Board
Office of Partnership and Engagement (formerly IGA) - (lead office)	13	1	14
Private Sector Office (re-aligned from PLCY)			7
Homeland Security Advisor Committee & Committee Management Office (re-aligned from PLCY)			6
State and Local Law Enforcement (re-aligned from PLCY)			7
“If You See Something, Say Something™” (re-aligned from OPA)			1
Office of Academic Engagement (transferred from OCHCO)			1
Total Positions	13	1	36

As of December 29, 2014, IGA has a total on-board staff count of 13 and anticipates on-boarding another GS-11 and GS-12 during FY 2015. The current FY 2016 full-year projected salaries and benefits total is \$5,418,000, which is 54 percent of IGA’s total budget.

Total Expenses

Category	Amount (\$ in Thousands)
Travel	\$258
Training	\$36
Supplies, Equipment, and Maintenance	\$47
Contracts	\$3,016
Other	\$5
WCF ¹⁶	\$1,245
Total	\$4,607

Travel

IGA plans to spend \$258,000 on travel in FY 2016. Travel is used to directly support the Department's priorities related to IGA's mission requirements. IGA senior leadership and SLTT coordinators travel throughout the country to facilitate communication and serve as Departmental liaisons between DHS, SLTT governments, law enforcement, academia, the private sector, local community members, and the organizations that represent them. IGA's participation at meetings, regional summits, and other conferences to discuss the Administration's and Departmental goals and priorities demonstrates to stakeholders the Department's commitment to collaborate with them, as well as provides useful information about Department efforts and programs available to stakeholders. DHS stakeholders have communicated the importance of DHS's presence at these local meetings, summits, and on the ground engagement because DHS is able to see firsthand the challenges stakeholders face.

Training

Office of Partnership and Engagement plans to spend \$36,000 on employee training that focuses on professional development.

Supplies and Materials, Equipment and Maintenance

Office of Partnership and Engagement has budgeted \$47,000 for items such as paper, toner, and other office supplies and equipment.

Working Capital Fund¹⁶

This centrally managed account provides Department-wide functions, such as: finance, budget, and accounting support; information technology; and personnel administration. WCF allocates costs because of various algorithms, depending on the service provided. The \$1,245,000 reflects the estimated FY 2016 WCF costs for rent and non-rent activities.

¹⁶ Planned Working Capital Fund charges in the expenditure plan account for Unity of Effort transfers and will not match the Schedule J.

Contracts

FY 2016 Contracts			
Office	Contract Description	Obligations	Expected Contract Award Date (Quarter)
See Something, Say Something	Public service announcements (PSA's), advertisements, printing and translation, videos and training tools	\$2,849	Q4
IGA	Administrative Support Contract	\$167	Q3
Total Planned Contracts		\$3,016	

Obligation Schedule

	Q1 FY 2016 Planned	Q2 FY 2016 Planned	Q3 FY 2016 Planned	Q4 FY 2016 Planned
Obligations	\$1,753	\$1,753	\$1,753	\$4,765
Obligation Percent	17%	17%	17%	48%

Appropriated Funds Comparison

	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$1,412	\$1,653	\$5,418
Travel	\$91	\$79	\$258
Training	\$20	\$20	\$36
Supplies, Equipment, & Maintenance	\$17	\$16	\$47
Contracts & IAAs	\$50	\$203	\$3,016
Other Miscellaneous	\$0	\$0	\$3
Shared Services	\$2	\$2	\$2
WCF ¹⁷	\$484	\$456	\$1,245
Total	\$2,077	\$2,429	\$10,025

¹⁷ Planned Working Capital Fund charges in the expenditure plan account for Unity of Effort transfers and will not match the Schedule J.

IV. Program Justification Change

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

Program Increase 1: OGC Board for Correction of Military Records
PPA: Office of General Counsel
Program Increase: Positions 1, FTE 1, Dollars \$132

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2	2	\$253
Program Increase							1	1	\$132
Total Request	2	2	\$250	2	2	\$253	3	3	\$385

Description of Item

Within the OGC, the Board for Correction of Military Records (BCMR) annually reviews approximately 300 cases in which current or retired former members of the Coast Guard seek to correct their military records. Under current law, each military department, including DHS and the Coast Guard, must operate a board of civilians to correct military records. See 40 U.S. Op. Atty. Gen. 504 (Feb. 24, 1947). These boards, including DHS's BCMR, fulfill an important function because they relieve Congress from the burden of addressing requests for corrections from service members through private bills. Under 10 U.S.C. § 1552(a), and in accordance with 33 C.F.R. § 52.2, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Coast Guard fulfill this requirement through the BCMR operated by DHS OGC.

Justification

The Office of the General Counsel requests a total program increase of \$132,000 for 1 position, 0.5 FTE. This increase will allow OGC to fund one additional attorney of the Board for Correction of Military Records of the U.S. Coast Guard. Currently, funding is available for one attorney and one paralegal. The program increase will allow for the full funding of two attorneys and one paralegal.

The Board for Correction of Military Records consists of panels of civilian DHS attorneys who serve as members of the Board as well as a permanent staff, including a Chair and Deputy Chair of the Board. See 33 C.F.R. §52.11. By statute (14 U.S.C. § 425), DHS must issue its decisions within 10-months of receipt of each application for relief. Applicants whose cases are not decided within the 10-month requirement may file suit against the Coast Guard for the requested relief. The Board for Correction of Military Records reviews cases that impact Coast Guard service members' retirements,

promotions, performance evaluations, disciplinary actions, and various other monetary benefits of Coast Guard members. The types of cases include:

- officer and enlisted performance evaluations and promotions;
- removal from primary duty or relief for cause;
- non-judicial punishment (captain's mast);
- discrimination and retaliation;
- housing and travel allowances;
- reservists' drill points for retirement;
- enlistment, selective reenlistment, and critical skills training bonuses;
- mistakes on Coast Guard Certificates of Discharge;
- medals and awards; and
- disability ratings and retirement pay.

Impacts on Performance

Funding the additional attorney for the BCMR will enable OGC to perform the following:

- Review and complete over 300 cases;
- Adhere to the statutory mandate to complete cases within 10-months of receipt;
- Reduce the Coast Guard's litigation risk arising for applications for relief;
- Provide advice and recommendations to the Coast Guard concerning
 - methods to more efficiently process cases, and
 - trends in decisions and significant issues with the goal of improving Coast Guard personnel operations.
- Expedite applications for relief by active duty service members at the request of the Coast Guard.

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

Program Increase 2: Joint Requirements Council
PPA: Immediate Office of the Secretary
Program Increase: Positions 3, FTE 3, Dollars \$5,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							3	3	\$5,000
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	3	3	\$5,000

Description of Item

The new Component-led Joint Requirements Council (JRC) will formulate recommendations to DHS leadership on options to meet the capability needs of DHS operators and provide a vital link between strategic guidance and investments. The JRC will look at cross-component requirements and develop recommendations for investment, as well as changes to training, organization, operational processes and procedures, and proposed law changes. By linking Department-wide strategies and investments, the JRC will increase operational efficiencies by achieving economies of scale and eliminating unnecessary duplication. Additionally, the JRC will improve traceability and defensibility of DHS resource decision making to committee oversight and Components. The program increase will fund three permanent positions responsible for managing day to day activities for the JRC and six reimbursable detailees responsible for aligning operational requirements with mission needs.

Justification

The JRC will strengthen the integration of key DHS process elements that assist the Secretary in linking DHS strategic guidance and investments, making department-wide informed decisions from feasible alternatives, and balancing the Department's operational activities to meet DHS objectives. The JRC will consolidate and integrate requirements, capabilities and other processes to drive HQ and Component budget planning and acquisition programs to ensure the proper oversight, authorities, management, and responsibilities.

Ultimately, the JRC will ensure that investments align with the DHS mission goals by ensuring a transparent, collaborative, centralized process and accountable governance to review requirements; improving nationwide homeland security preparation, mitigation, response and recovery capabilities; and considering options to achieve affordable readiness, e.g., data driven decision making, common business practices, coordination of assets and logistics

FY 2016 Planned JRC Costs (\$K)	
Staffing	
Permanent	529
Reimbursable	1,193
Working Capital Fund Costs	619
Analytical and Program Support	1,662
Systems and Process	996
Total	5,000

Staffing

With the program increase, the JRC will hire three permanent positions at an approximate cost of \$529,000 whose efforts will be devoted to managing day to day activities for the JRC. The JRC will hire a chief of staff to oversee all administrative and staff related issues related to the JRC; an analytics lead to oversee requirements related research, analysis and development; and a secretariat to perform administrative duties including agenda, calendar and budget.

The JRC will also reimburse a rotating JRC chairperson detailed from Components and five mission portfolio leads responsible for aligning operational requirements with mission needs detailed from Components at an approximate cost of \$1.193 million for salaries and benefits.

In addition to salaries and benefits costs, JRC anticipates approximately \$619,000 in Working Capital Fund expenses as a result of the additional 9 permanent and detailed positions.

Specific positions and grade levels are as follows:

- One GS-15, Chief of Staff/Gatekeeper, permanent staff
- One GS-14, Analytics Lead, permanent staff
- One GS-14, Secretariat, permanent staff
- One SES, JRC Chair, reimbursable detailee
- Five GS-15, Mission Portfolio Leads, reimbursable detailees

Analysis and Program Management

In order to meet the department's need for the research, analysis, and development of department-wide operational requirements in alignment with mission needs, the JRC will require contractual analytic and programmatic support at an approximate cost of \$1.662 million. This support will be critical for building capability across JRC portfolios to ensure that requirements are based on data driven information, total asset visibility, common business practices, and shared services, as necessary.

Systems and Processes

To ensure transparency, record management, streamlined decision making, and accountability, the JRC will operate and maintain a knowledge management system that compliments existing DHS programming, budgeting, and acquisition systems at an approximate cost of \$996,000 for development, operations and maintenance costs. The system will support the processes and procedures necessary for the council to define needed capabilities, guide materiel development and direct the production of

capabilities for future department programs. The JRC system will ensure the combined needs of DHS Components by providing a single system of record for key documents and decision making transparency. Additionally, the JRC system and processes will enable mission and functional operators to give feedback early in the development process to ensure that their requirements are met.

Impacts on Performance

The JRC will assist the Department in its efforts to manage its broad and complex DHS mission space, optimize current resources, and empower DHS components to effectively execute their operations. The JRC will transparently incorporate DHS components into unified and repeatable decision-making processes and analytic efforts that inform operational decisions and unity of effort.

The end result will be a department that increases its operational effectiveness at reduced costs through common materiel solutions, such as interoperable technology, shared equipment, standard operating procedures, training, doctrine, and policy. The JRC provides DHS with the most efficient manner to strengthen its mission capability, enhance and coordinate operational planning and execution across Components, and ensure acquisition programs achieve department-wide strategic goals.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, [\$128,769,000]\$134,247,000¹: Provided, That not to exceed \$45,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That all official costs associated with the use of government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary. Provided further, that expenditure plans for the Office of Policy, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and the Privacy Officer shall be submitted at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year [2016] 2017² is submitted pursuant to Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$128,769,000] <u>\$134,247,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$2016] <u>2017</u>	Date change only.

B. 2015 to 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	563	563	\$122,350
FY 2015 President's Budget	586	583	\$128,769
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Senior DHS Liaison Officers from OPS to COS	3	3	\$720
DHS HQ Emergency Preparedness Program from ExecSec to OCSO	(1)	(1)	(\$219)
Efficiency Review functions from ExecSec to OCFO	(1)	(1)	(\$188)
Secretary's Briefing Staff from ExecSec to OPS	(9)	(9)	(\$1,481)
Academic Engagement to IGA	1	1	\$212
Data Center Support to DHS OCIO	-	-	(\$3)
OPS Planning to Policy	31	31	\$6,015
Resilience Star from Policy to FEMA	(5)	(5)	(\$1,147)
Total Transfers	19	19	\$3,909
Increases			
2016 Pay Increase	-	-	\$885
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$226
Annualization of prior year part year	-	3	\$398
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$334
Working Capital Fund Increase	3	3	\$379
Total, Increases	3	6	\$2,222
Decreases			
HQ Efficiency: Cellular Wireless Savings	-	-	(\$133)
HQ Efficiency: Reduction to Commercial Parking Subsidy	-	-	(\$50)
HQ Efficiency: Reductions to Vacancies	(15)	(15)	(\$2,377)
HQ Efficiency: VERA & VSIP	-	-	(\$1,423)
Non-recur of CISOMB Program Change Technology	-	-	(\$361)
Offset: Travel, Contracts, Supplies, Materials, & Training	-	-	(\$394)
Working Capital Fund Decrease	-	-	(\$1,047)
Total, Decreases	(15)	(15)	(\$5,785)
Total Other Adjustments	(12)	(9)	(\$3,563)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	7	10	\$346
FY 2016 Current Services	593	593	\$129,115
Program Changes			
Increases			
OGC Board for Correction of Military Records	1	1	\$132
S1 Joint Requirements Council Staffing	3	3	\$5,000
Total, Increases	4	4	\$5,132
Total Program Changes	4	4	\$5,132
FY 2016 Request	597	597	\$134,247
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	11	14	\$5,478

C. Summary of Requirements

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

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	563	563	\$122,350
FY 2015 President's Budget	586	583	\$128,769
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	19	19	\$3,909
Increases	3	6	\$2,222
Decreases	(15)	(15)	(\$5,785)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	7	10	\$346
FY 2016 Current Services	593	593	\$129,115
Program Changes			
Increases	4	4	\$5,132
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	4	4	\$5,132
FY 2016 Request	597	597	\$134,247
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	11	14	\$5,478

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	6	6	\$3,950	-	-	(\$18)	3	3	\$5,000	9	9	\$8,932	3	3	\$4,982
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	6	6	\$1,751	-	-	\$7	-	-	-	6	6	\$1,758	-	-	\$7
Chief of Staff	13	13	\$2,112	2	2	\$604	-	-	-	15	15	\$2,716	2	2	\$604
Executive Secretary	46	46	\$7,719	(9)	(9)	(\$2,079)	-	-	-	37	37	\$5,640	(9)	(9)	(\$2,079)
Office of General Counsel	102	102	\$21,310	(7)	(7)	(\$1,817)	1	1	\$132	96	96	\$19,625	(6)	(6)	(\$1,685)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	97	97	\$22,003	(3)	(3)	(\$1,049)	-	-	-	94	94	\$20,954	(3)	(3)	(\$1,049)
Office of Public Affairs	24	24	\$8,741	(1)	(1)	(\$3,231)	-	-	-	23	23	\$5,510	(1)	(1)	(\$3,231)
Office of Legislative Affairs	27	27	\$5,583	(1)	(1)	(\$178)	-	-	-	26	26	\$5,405	(1)	(1)	(\$178)
Privacy Officer	41	41	\$8,273	(1)	(1)	(\$242)	-	-	-	40	40	\$8,031	(1)	(1)	(\$242)
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	30	27	\$6,428	(1)	2	(\$116)	-	-	-	29	29	\$6,312	(1)	2	(\$116)
Office of Policy	180	180	\$38,470	6	6	\$869	-	-	-	186	186	\$39,339	6	6	\$869
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	14	14	\$2,429	22	22	\$7,596	-	-	-	36	36	\$10,025	22	22	\$7,596
Total	586	583	\$128,769	7	10	\$346	4	4	\$5,132	597	597	\$134,247	11	14	\$5,478

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

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

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
office of the chief procurement officer	-	-	-	12	12	\$257	-	-	-	(12)	(12)	(\$257)
Office of the Director of National Intelligence	1	1	\$167	-	-	-	1	1	\$169	1	1	\$169
Office of Inspector General	-	-	\$2	-	-	-	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2
Office of Director of National Intelligence	-	-	-	1	1	\$116	1	1	\$119	-	-	\$3
Intelligence and Analysis	9	8	\$1,247	7	7	\$909	10	10	\$1,506	3	2	\$597
Operations Coordination	2	2	\$190	2	2	\$364	2	2	\$196	-	-	(\$168)
National Protection and Programs Directorate	14	14	\$3,063	14	14	\$2,879	16	16	\$2,991	2	2	\$112
FEMA	1	0	\$66	1	1	\$50	1	0	\$68	-	(0)	\$18
DHS - United States Secret Service	1	0	\$50	2	1	\$101	1	0	\$52	(1)	(0)	(\$49)
DHS - Coast Guard	1	0	\$50	1	1	\$50	1	1	\$52	-	-	\$2
Department of Army	1	1	\$179	-	-	-	1	1	\$181	1	1	\$181
Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	-	-	-	4	4	\$15	4	4	\$15	-	-	-
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$146	-	-	-	-	-	\$150	-	-	\$150
Customs and Border Protection	1	0	\$97	4	2	\$202	1	0	\$100	(3)	(2)	(\$102)
FPS	11	11	\$2,009	11	11	\$2,020	13	13	\$2,070	2	2	\$50
Transportation Security Administration	1	0	\$78	2	1	\$101	1	0	\$80	(1)	(0)	(\$21)
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	1	0	\$106	-	-	-	1	0	\$109	1	0	\$109
Science and Technology	5	5	\$1,011	5	5	\$939	5	5	\$1,042	-	-	\$103
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	2	2	\$420	2	2	\$434	2	2	\$434	-	-	-
Office of Health Affairs	3	3	\$377	3	3	\$535	3	3	\$388	-	-	(\$147)
FLETC	-	-	\$2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of State	31	31	\$17,905	1	1	\$403	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(\$403)
Total Budgetary Resources	85	81	\$27,165	72	68	\$9,375	64	61	\$9,724	(8)	(7)	\$349

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	1	1	\$160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Policy	33	33	\$18,251	1	1	\$403	2	2	\$350	1	1	(\$53)
Office of Legislative Affairs	-	-	-	1	1	\$116	1	1	\$119	-	-	\$3
Office of General Counsel	49	46	\$8,503	70	66	\$8,856	58	55	\$8,775	(12)	(11)	(\$81)
Office of Civil Rights and Liberties	2	1	\$251	-	-	-	3	3	\$480	3	3	\$480
Total Obligations	85	81	\$27,165	72	68	\$9,375	64	61	\$9,724	(8)	(7)	\$349

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

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

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$57,421	\$60,244	\$61,431	\$1,187
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,863	\$4,179	\$4,229	\$50
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$581	\$496	\$506	\$10
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$182	\$198	\$1,467	\$1,269
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$18,186	\$22,416	\$23,340	\$924
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$80,233	\$87,533	\$90,973	\$3,440
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,733	\$3,737	\$3,748	\$11
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$7	\$4	\$4	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$9,770	\$9,985	\$9,500	(\$485)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$16	\$16	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$57	\$32	\$32	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,732	\$3,611	\$6,418	\$2,807
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,071	\$2,297	\$2,172	(\$125)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,277	\$20,332	\$20,157	(\$175)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	\$180	\$180	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$78	\$84	\$88	\$4
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$637	\$255	\$255	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$637	\$649	\$650	\$1
31.0 Equipment	\$84	\$54	\$54	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$34	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$42,117	\$41,236	\$43,274	\$2,038
Total, Direct Obligations	\$122,350	\$128,769	\$134,247	\$5,478
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$122,350	\$128,769	\$134,247	\$5,478
Full Time Equivalents	563	583	597	14

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

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

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	64	64	64	-
Total, EX	4	4	4	-
GS-15	158	164	172	8
GS-14	119	131	137	6
GS-13	85	68	65	(3)
GS-12	65	58	58	-
GS-11	40	52	52	-
GS-9	21	29	29	-
GS-8	1	4	4	-
GS-7	4	8	8	-
GS-5	1	1	1	-
GS-4	1	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	563	586	597	11
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	563	586	596	10
Headquarters	557	580	597	17
Foreign Field	6	6	-	(6)
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:	563	586	597	11
Full Time Equivalents	563	583	597	14
Average ES Salary	161,366	163,773	165,411	1,638
Average GS Salary	111,203	108,592	109,678	1,086
Average Grade	14	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$710	\$650	\$1,048	\$398
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$250	\$100	\$101	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2	\$4	\$10	\$6
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$100	\$100	\$1,368	\$1,268
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$303	\$244	\$385	\$141
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,365	\$1,098	\$2,912	\$1,814
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$1,950	\$50
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$324	\$305	\$481	\$176
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$2,648	\$2,648
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5	\$28	\$28	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$382	\$551	\$845	\$294
25.6 Medical Care	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$62	\$56	\$56	-
31.0 Equipment	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,685	\$2,852	\$6,020	\$3,168
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$4,050	\$3,950	\$8,932	\$4,982
Full Time Equivalents	6	6	9	3

Immediate Office of the Secretary Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$710	\$650	\$1,048	\$398
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$250	\$100	\$101	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2	\$4	\$10	\$6
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$100	\$100	\$1,368	\$1,268
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$303	\$244	\$385	\$141
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,365	\$1,098	\$2,912	\$1,814

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$3,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$10,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$6,000; a decrease of \$34,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; a \$101,000 realignment within the office; and a program increase of \$1,728,000 for Joint Requirements Council staffing.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$1,950	\$50

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The 2016 request reflects an increase of \$50,000 due to anticipated increases in cost of USCG plane.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$324	\$305	\$481	\$176

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The 2016 request includes a decrease of \$5,000 due to reduction in rent costs funded through the Working Capital Fund and a program increase of \$181,000 for rent for the Joint Requirement Council.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,648	\$2,648

The FY16 request reflects a program increase of \$2,648,000 for contractual analytic and programmatic support and a knowledge management system.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$382	\$551	\$845	\$294

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request includes a net increase of \$294,000 to include a decrease of \$145,000 for a decrease to the Working Capital Fund charges, \$4,000 for cellular wireless savings, and a program increase of \$443,000 for Joint Requirements Council Working Capital Fund costs.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$588	\$350	\$404	\$54
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$200	\$447	\$452	\$5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3	\$44	\$44	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$252	\$218	\$247	\$29
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,043	\$1,059	\$1,147	\$88
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$350	\$301	\$301	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$111	\$102	\$102	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$222	\$271	\$190	(\$81)
25.6 Medical Care	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$21	\$15	\$15	-
31.0 Equipment	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$707	\$692	\$611	(\$81)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,750	\$1,751	\$1,758	\$7
Full Time Equivalents	6	6	6	-

Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$588	\$350	\$404	\$54
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$200	\$447	\$452	\$5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3	\$44	\$44	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$252	\$218	\$247	\$29
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,043	\$1,059	\$1,147	\$88

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$3,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$9,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$3,000; a decrease of \$5,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; and a \$78,000 realignment within the office.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$222	\$271	\$190	(\$81)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request includes a net decrease of \$81,000 to include a decrease of \$2,000 for Cellular Wireless savings and a decrease of \$79,000 for a reduction in the Working Capital Fund charges.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$853	\$870	\$1,280	\$410
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$200	\$200	\$203	\$3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$366	\$413	\$545	\$132
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,429	\$1,493	\$2,038	\$545
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$169	\$169	\$184	\$15
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$72	\$66	\$77	\$11
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$350	\$358	\$380	\$22
25.6 Medical Care	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$23	\$19	\$30	\$11
31.0 Equipment	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$621	\$619	\$678	\$59
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,050	\$2,112	\$2,716	\$604
Full Time Equivalents	13	13	15	2

Chief of Staff Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$853	\$870	\$1,280	\$410
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$200	\$200	\$203	\$3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$366	\$413	\$545	\$132
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,429	\$1,493	\$2,038	\$545

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects a transfer in of \$608,000 for Senior Liaison Officers from OPS; an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$5,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$20,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$6,000; a decrease of \$23,000 for VERA/VSSIP savings; a decrease of \$114,000 for reductions to vacancies; and a \$43,000 realignment within the office.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$169	\$169	\$184	\$15

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The 2016 request reflects a program increase of \$15,000 for Senior Liaison Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$72	\$66	\$77	\$11

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The 2016 request includes a net increase of \$11,000 due to an increase of \$1,000 in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund and a transfer in of \$10,000 for rent charges for Senior Liaison Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$350	\$358	\$380	\$22

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request includes a net increase of \$22,000 for non-rent Working Capital Fund costs to include an \$87,000 transfer in for Senior Liaison Officers, a decrease of \$4,000 for Cellular Wireless savings, and a decrease of \$61,000 in non-rent Working Capital Fund costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$23	\$19	\$30	\$11

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The 2016 request includes an increase of \$11,000 for realignment of funds within the account.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,887	\$4,059	\$3,065	(\$994)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$175	\$175	\$177	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$48	\$48	\$48	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,554	\$1,252	\$933	(\$319)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$5,664	\$5,534	\$4,223	(\$1,311)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4	\$4	\$6	\$2
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$588	\$540	\$448	(\$92)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5	\$5	\$25	\$20
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,062	\$1,567	\$837	(\$730)
25.6 Medical Care	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$60	\$52	\$84	\$32
31.0 Equipment	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,736	\$2,185	\$1,417	(\$768)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$7,400	\$7,719	\$5,640	(\$2,079)
Full Time Equivalents	45	46	37	(9)

Executive Secretary Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,887	\$4,059	\$3,065	(\$994)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$175	\$175	\$177	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$48	\$48	\$48	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,554	\$1,252	\$933	(\$319)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$5,664	\$5,534	\$4,223	(\$1,311)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects a transfer out of \$1,222,000 for the Secretary's Briefing Staff to OPS; a transfer out of \$181,000 for the DHS HQ Emergency Preparedness Program to OCSO; a transfer out of \$150,000 for Efficiency Review Functions to OCFO; an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$10,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$39,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$20,000; a decrease of \$71,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; a decrease of \$126,000 for reductions to vacancies; and a \$370,000 realignment within the office.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4	\$4	\$6	\$2

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The 2016 request reflects a realignment of \$2,000 within the account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$588	\$540	\$448	(\$92)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The 2016 request includes a decrease of \$92,000 due to transfers out.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5	\$5	\$25	\$20

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The 2016 request includes an increase of \$20,000 for training.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,062	\$1,567	\$837	(\$730)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$730,000 to include \$243,000 for transfers out, a decrease of \$12,000 for Cellular Wireless savings, and a decrease of \$475,000 for non-rent Working Capital Fund charges.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$60	\$52	\$84	\$32

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The 2016 request includes a net increase of \$32,000 due to a realignment within the account.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$9,895	\$11,060	\$9,885	(\$1,175)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$989	\$1,170	\$1,184	\$14
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$50	\$50	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$82	\$98	\$99	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,889	\$3,418	\$3,026	(\$392)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$13,855	\$15,796	\$14,244	(\$1,552)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$100	\$85	\$85	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,794	\$1,742	\$1,708	(\$34)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$211	\$55	\$55	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$227	\$100	\$100	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,338	\$3,420	\$3,321	(\$99)
25.6 Medical Care	\$22	\$22	\$22	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$120	\$80	\$80	-
31.0 Equipment	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,822	\$5,514	\$5,381	(\$133)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$19,677	\$21,310	\$19,625	(\$1,685)
Full Time Equivalents	96	102	96	(6)

Office of General Counsel Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$9,895	\$11,060	\$9,885	(\$1,175)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$989	\$1,170	\$1,184	\$14
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$50	\$50	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$82	\$98	\$99	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,889	\$3,418	\$3,026	(\$392)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$13,855	\$15,796	\$14,244	(\$1,552)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$40,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$153,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$92,000; a decrease of \$617,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; a decrease of \$1,352,000 for reductions to vacancies; and a program increase of \$132,000 for the Board for Correction of Military Records.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,794	\$1,742	\$1,708	(\$34)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2015 request reflects a decrease of \$34,000 due to a GSA rent reduction which is funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,338	\$3,420	\$3,321	(\$99)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$99,000 for the following: a decrease of \$39,000 for cellular wireless savings, and a general WCF decrease of \$60,000.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,894	\$11,359	\$11,125	(\$234)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$299	\$316	\$320	\$4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$136	\$99	\$100	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,261	\$3,666	\$3,649	(\$17)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$14,590	\$15,440	\$15,194	(\$246)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$251	\$175	\$215	\$40
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$4	\$4	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,192	\$2,566	\$1,847	(\$719)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$16	\$16	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$30	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$584	\$657	\$657	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$862	\$270	\$270	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,549	\$2,795	\$2,671	(\$124)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$181	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$78	\$80	\$80	-
31.0 Equipment	\$9	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$34	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$6,770	\$6,563	\$5,760	(\$803)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$21,360	\$22,003	\$20,954	(\$1,049)
Full Time Equivalents	97	97	94	(3)

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,894	\$11,359	\$11,125	\$(234)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$299	\$316	\$320	\$4
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$136	\$99	\$100	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,261	\$3,666	\$3,649	\$(17)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$14,590	\$15,440	\$15,194	\$(246)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$38,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$151,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$56,000; a decrease of \$365,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; a decrease of \$343,000 for reductions to vacancies; and a \$217,000 realignment within the office.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$251	\$175	\$215	\$40

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The 2016 request includes an increase of \$40,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,192	\$2,566	\$1,847	(\$719)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration for rental of space and rent related services. The 2016 request reflects a savings of \$719,000 for the consolidation of two locations into CRCL's main location.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,549	\$2,795	\$2,671	(\$124)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$124,000 for the following: a decrease of \$28,000 for cellular wireless savings, a decrease of \$17,000 for commercial parking subsidy savings, and a general WCF decrease of \$79,000.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,044	\$2,199	\$2,108	(\$91)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$663	\$856	\$866	\$10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$11	\$7	\$7	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$750	\$944	\$932	(\$12)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$3,468	\$4,006	\$3,913	(\$93)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$70	\$220	\$45	(\$175)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$606	\$556	\$561	\$5
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	\$2,825	\$85	(\$2,740)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,488	\$311	\$129	(\$182)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$731	\$799	\$753	(\$46)
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$27	\$20	\$20	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,922	\$4,735	\$1,597	(\$3,138)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$8,390	\$8,741	\$5,510	(\$3,231)
Full Time Equivalents	23	24	23	(1)

Office of Public Affairs Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,044	\$2,199	\$2,108	\$(91)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$663	\$856	\$866	\$10
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$11	\$7	\$7	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$750	\$944	\$932	\$(12)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$3,468	\$4,006	\$3,913	(\$93)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects a transfer out of \$85,000 for the See Something, Say Something campaign to IGA; an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$9,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$38,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$14,000; a decrease of \$69,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; and a decrease of \$343,000 for reductions to vacancies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$70	\$220	\$45	(\$175)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The 2016 request includes a transfer out of \$175,000 for the See Something, Say Something campaign.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$606	\$556	\$561	\$5

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The 2016 request reflects a general increase of \$5,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$2,825	\$85	(\$2,740)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The 2016 request includes a transfer out of \$2,740,000 for the See Something, Say Something campaign.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,488	\$311	\$129	(\$182)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The 2016 request includes a decrease of \$182,000 attained through a reduction in scope to current contracts.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$731	\$799	\$753	(\$46)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$46,000 for a decrease of \$10,000 for cellular wireless savings and a general WCF decrease of \$36,000.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,550	\$2,838	\$2,703	(\$135)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$342	\$380	\$385	\$5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$932	\$1,037	\$1,008	(\$29)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$3,825	\$4,256	\$4,097	(\$159)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$30	\$40	\$40	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$432	\$432	\$432	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$154	-	\$82	\$82
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$723	\$802	\$701	(\$101)
25.6 Medical Care	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$32	\$49	\$49	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,385	\$1,327	\$1,308	(\$19)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,210	\$5,583	\$5,405	(\$178)
Full Time Equivalents	26	27	26	(1)

Office of Legislative Affairs Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,550	\$2,838	\$2,703	\$(135)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$342	\$380	\$385	\$5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$932	\$1,037	\$1,008	\$(29)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$3,825	\$4,256	\$4,097	(\$159)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$11,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$42,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$15,000; a decrease of \$89,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; and a decrease of \$138,000 for reductions to vacancies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$154	\$0	\$82	\$82

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The 2016 request includes an increase of \$82,000 due to decreased Working Capital Fund costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$723	\$802	\$701	(\$101)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$101,000 for the following: a decrease of \$9,000 for cellular wireless savings, a decrease of \$12,000 for commercial parking subsidy savings, and a general WCF decrease of \$80,000.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,993	\$4,361	\$4,227	(\$134)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$347	\$367	\$372	\$5
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,447	\$1,537	\$1,515	(\$22)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$5,787	\$6,265	\$6,114	(\$151)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$55	\$57	\$57	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$520	\$569	\$489	(\$80)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$15	\$20	\$20	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$140	\$74	\$124	\$50
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$66	\$38	\$8	(\$30)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,212	\$1,155	\$1,154	(\$1)
25.6 Medical Care	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$50	\$90	\$60	(\$30)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,063	\$2,008	\$1,917	(\$91)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$7,850	\$8,273	\$8,031	(\$242)
Full Time Equivalents	40	41	40	(1)

Privacy Officer Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,993	\$4,361	\$4,227	\$(134)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$347	\$367	\$372	\$5
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,447	\$1,537	\$1,515	\$(22)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$5,787	\$6,265	\$6,114	\$(151)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$16,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$62,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$21,000; a decrease of \$105,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; and a decrease of \$145,000 for reductions to vacancies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$520	\$569	\$489	(\$80)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2016 request reflects a reduction of \$80,000 due to a decrease in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$140	\$74	\$124	\$50

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The 2016 request includes an increase of \$50,000 due to decreased Working Capital Fund costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$66	\$38	\$8	(\$30)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The 2016 request includes a decrease of \$30,000 attained through a reduction in scope to current contracts.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,212	\$1,155	\$1,154	(\$1)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$1,000 for the following: a decrease of \$11,000 for cellular wireless savings, a decrease of \$16,000 for commercial parking subsidy savings, and a general WCF increase of \$26,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$50	\$90	\$60	(\$30)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The 2016 request reflects a realignment of \$30,000 to offset increased costs to non-rent Working Capital Fund activities

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,521	\$2,928	\$3,100	\$172
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$110	\$28	\$28	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$29	\$35	\$35	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$741	\$1,085	\$1,169	\$84
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$3,401	\$4,076	\$4,332	\$256
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$66	\$86	\$74	(\$12)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$444	\$465	\$463	(\$2)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$95	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$97	\$101	\$86	(\$15)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$812	\$1,360	\$1,037	(\$323)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$250	\$250	\$250	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$85	\$90	\$70	(\$20)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,849	\$2,352	\$1,980	(\$372)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,250	\$6,428	\$6,312	(\$116)
Full Time Equivalents	24	27	29	2

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,521	\$2,928	\$3,100	\$172
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$110	\$28	\$28	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$29	\$35	\$35	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$741	\$1,085	\$1,169	\$84
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$3,401	\$4,076	\$4,332	\$256

Salaries and Benefits funds compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Citizenship & Immigration Ombudsman by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects a net increase of \$256,000 which includes an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$10,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$40,000; a retirement benefit increase of \$12,000; a decrease of \$45,000 for VERA/VSIP savings; a decrease of \$159,000 for reductions to vacancies; and the annualization of a previously approved program change for 3 FTE and \$398,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$66	\$86	\$74	(\$12)

Travel includes all costs for transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The 2016 request reflects a realignment of \$12,000 to fund an increase in non-rent Working Capital Fund activities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$444	\$465	\$463	(\$2)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The 2016 request reflects a reduction of \$2,000 due to a decrease in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$97	\$101	\$86	(\$15)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The 2016 request reflects a realignment of \$15,000 to fund an increase in non-rent Working Capital Fund activities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$812	\$1,360	\$1,037	(\$323)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$323,000 which includes a reduction of \$361,000 for the non-reoccur of CISOMB's program change for technology, a reduction of \$11,000 for cellular wireless savings; a reduction of \$5,000 for commercial parking subsidy savings, and a realignment of \$54,000 to fund an increase in non-rent Working Capital Fund activities associated with onboarding additional positions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$85	\$90	\$70	(\$20)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The 2016 request reflects a realignment of \$20,000 to offset increased costs to non-rent Working Capital Fund activities.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,690	\$18,427	\$18,703	\$276
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$332	\$196	\$199	\$3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,378	\$8,234	\$8,439	\$205
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$24,400	\$26,857	\$27,341	\$484
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$650	\$621	\$533	(\$88)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$7	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,528	\$2,496	\$2,545	\$49
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,692	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$145	\$1,432	\$1,432	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,451	\$6,753	\$7,179	\$426
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	\$180	\$180	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$29	\$29	\$30	\$1
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$201	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$61	\$62	\$59	(\$3)
31.0 Equipment	\$51	\$30	\$30	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$12,825	\$11,613	\$11,998	\$385
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$37,225	\$38,470	\$39,339	\$869
Full Time Equivalents	173	180	186	6

Office of Policy Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,690	\$18,427	\$18,703	\$276
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$332	\$196	\$199	\$3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,378	\$8,234	\$8,439	\$205
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$24,400	\$26,857	\$27,341	\$484

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects a transfer out of \$3,391,000 for the external affairs functions to IGA; a transfer out of \$849,000 for the Resilience Star program to FEMA; a transfer in of \$4,310,000 for planning functions from OPS; an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$68,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$262,000; and a retirement benefit increase of \$84,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$650	\$621	\$533	(\$88)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The 2016 request reflects a transfer out of \$69,000 to IGA and a realignment of \$19,000 to fund increases in non-rent Working Capital Fund activities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,528	\$2,496	\$2,545	\$49

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The 2016 request reflects a transfer out of \$200,000 to IGA, a transfer in of \$230,000 from OPS, and an increase of \$19,000 in GSA rent funded in the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,451	\$6,753	\$7,179	\$426

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and other government agencies including intra-agency service requirements. The 2016 request reflects a net increase of \$426,000 which includes the transfer out of \$612,000 for WCF costs to IGA, the transfer out of \$298,000 for WCF costs to FEMA, a transfer in of \$1,339,000 from OPS for WCF costs for planning personnel, and a transfer out of \$3,000 for Data Center Support to OCIO.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$29	\$29	\$30	\$1

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The 2016 request reflects a net \$1,000 increase which includes a transfer out of \$3,000 to IGA and a transfer in of \$4,000 from OPS.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$61	\$62	\$59	(\$3)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$3,000 which includes a transfer out of \$20,000 to IGA, a transfer in of \$23,000 from OPS, and a general offset of \$6,000.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$796	\$1,143	\$3,783	\$2,640
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$288	\$140	\$141	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9	\$2	\$2	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$313	\$368	\$1,492	\$1,124
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,406	\$1,653	\$5,418	\$3,765
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$88	\$79	\$258	\$179
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$159	\$146	\$347	\$201
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$2,849	\$2,849
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$22	\$12	\$12	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$445	\$501	\$1,089	\$588
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$2	\$5	\$3
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$18	\$36	\$47	\$11
Total, Other Object Classes	\$732	\$776	\$4,607	\$3,831
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,138	\$2,429	\$10,025	\$7,596
Full Time Equivalents	14	14	36	22

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Mission Statement

The Department proposes the consolidation of like functions into a new “Office of Partnerships and Engagement.” The proposed office consolidates the functions of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Private Sector Office, the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, Academic Engagement, the “If You See Something, Say Something” public awareness campaign, and the Committee Management Office. The remodeled office will be responsible for communicating and coordinating State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government interactions throughout and across the Department.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$796	\$1,143	\$3,783	\$2,640
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$288	\$140	\$141	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9	\$2	\$2	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$313	\$368	\$1,492	\$1,124
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,406	\$1,653	\$5,418	\$3,765

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The 2016 request reflects a transfer in of \$3,688,000 for external affairs functions from OPA, Policy, and OCHCO; an annualization of the 2015 pay increase of \$13,000; a 1.3% pay inflation increase of \$59,000; and a retirement benefit increase of \$5,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$88	\$79	\$258	\$179

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The 2016 request reflects a net increase of \$179,000 for the transfer in of \$244,000 for external affairs programs and a general travel reduction of \$65,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$159	\$146	\$347	\$201

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The 2016 request reflects an increase of \$200,000 for the transfer in of external affairs functions and a general rent increase of \$1,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,849	\$2,849

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The 2016 request includes a transfer in of \$2,849,000 for the See Something, Say Something campaign and other external affairs contracts.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$445	\$501	\$1,089	\$588

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The 2016 request includes a net increase of \$588,000 that includes a transfer in of \$612,000 for external affairs WCF costs, a decrease of \$3,000 for cellular wireless savings, and a general WCF decrease of \$21,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$0	\$2	\$5	\$3

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The 2016 request reflects the transfer in of \$3,000 from Policy for medical care.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$18	\$36	\$47	\$11

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The 2016 request includes a net increase of \$11,000 which includes the transfer in of \$20,000 from Policy and a general reduction of \$9,000.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	699	563	583
Increases			
Chief of Staff	-	-	2
Office of the Secretary	-	-	3
Privacy Officer	-	1	(1)
Office of Legislative Affairs	-	1	(1)
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	-	-	22
Office of Public Affairs	-	1	(1)
Office of the General Counsel	-	6	-
Office of Policy	-	7	6
Office of Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	-	3	2
Office of the Executive Secretary	-	1	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	20	35
Decreases			
Chief of Staff	(5)	-	-
Office of the Secretary	(6)	-	-
Privacy Officer	(5)	1	(1)
Office of Legislative Affairs	(9)	1	(1)
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	(6)	-	-
Office of Public Affairs	(9)	1	(1)
Office of the General Counsel	(35)	-	(6)
Office of Policy	(21)	-	-
Office of the Deputy Secretary	(2)	-	-
Office of Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	(11)	-	-
Civil Right and Civil Liberties	(14)	-	(3)
Office of the Executive Secretary	(13)	1	(9)
Subtotal, Decreases	(136)	-	(21)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	563	583	597
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(136)	20	14

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

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

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	694	836	686	-150
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	332	368	289	-79
Chief of Staff	\$417	\$409	\$349	-\$60
Executive Secretary	1,676	1,674	1,636	-38
Office of General Counsel	5,178	5,099	4,966	-133
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	4,739	5,076	4,233	-843
Office of Public Affairs	1,331	1,332	1,291	-41
Office of Legislative Affairs	1,172	1,234	1,133	-101
Privacy Officer	1,638	1,626	1,545	-81
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	1,161	1,164	1,230	66
Office of Policy	7,011	7,433	7,045	-388
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	493	456	454	-2
Total Working Capital Fund	\$25,842	\$26,707	\$24,857	-\$1,850

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Under Secretary for Management

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Under Secretary for Management:

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

B. Budget Activities:

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

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management

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

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer

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

DHS Nebraska Avenue Complex Consolidation Project

The Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) currently serves as the headquarters facility for DHS, as well as the location for many mission support functions. DHS continues to invest in this property to sustain our overall operational capabilities. The NAC investments will be leveraged as the Department realigns the overall real estate portfolio to support the integration of DHS operations in the National Capital Region.

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

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

Human Resources Information Technology

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

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

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

Office of the Chief Security Officer

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) leads the collaborative security program to safeguard DHS employees, information, and property. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; and, provides security support to DHS Components. The office manages operational security systems and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 card issuance for the Department through the Working Capital Fund (WCF).

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Under Secretary for Management (USM) requests 829 FTP, 822 FTE and \$193,187,000 for FY 2016. This is a net decrease of 25 FTP and 32 FTE and \$2,099,000 from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM)
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	17	17	\$2,970	17	17	\$2,757	17	17	\$3,411	-	-	\$654	-	-	\$761	-	-	(\$107)
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	110	110	\$29,955	110	110	\$29,272	103	103	\$27,350	(7)	(7)	(\$1,922)	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	(\$1,922)
DHS HQ NAC Project	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	\$4,493	-	-	\$2,931	-	-	(\$1,562)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,562)
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	114	114	\$21,968	114	114	\$21,253	122	115	\$24,390	8	1	\$3,137	14	7	\$5,056	(6)	(6)	(\$1,919)
HRIT	24	24	\$7,815	24	24	\$9,878	22	22	\$9,578	(2)	(2)	(\$300)	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(\$300)
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	353	353	\$64,862	335	335	\$64,036	308	308	\$58,989	(27)	(27)	(\$5,047)	-	-	\$1,230	(27)	(27)	(\$6,277)
Office of the Chief Security Officer	254	254	\$63,945	254	254	\$63,597	257	257	\$66,538	3	3	\$2,941	-	-	-	3	3	\$2,941
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM)	872	872	\$196,015	854	854	\$195,286	829	822	\$193,187	(25)	(32)	(\$2,099)	14	7	\$7,047	(39)	(39)	(\$9,146)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	872	872	\$196,015	854	854	\$195,286	829	822	\$193,187	(25)	(32)	(\$2,099)	14	7	\$7,047	(39)	(39)	(\$9,146)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	872	872	\$196,015	854	854	\$195,286	829	822	\$193,187	(25)	(32)	(\$2,099)	14	7	\$7,047	(39)	(39)	(\$9,146)
Rescissions	-	-	(59)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	872	872	\$195,956	854	854	\$195,286	829	822	\$193,187	(25)	(32)	(\$2,099)	14	7	\$7,047	(39)	(39)	(\$9,146)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

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

PPA: Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	17	17	\$2,970
FY 2015 President's Budget	17	17	\$2,757
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$107)
FY 2016 Current Services	17	17	\$2,650
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$761
FY 2016 Total Request	17	17	\$3,411
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$654

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management (OUSM) requests 17 FTP, 17 FTE, and \$3.411 million for FY 2016. This is a net increase of \$0.654 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

OUSM Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.018 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.005 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.011 million for Retirement Contribution.
- Decrease of \$0.066 million for travel, supplies, and decreased IT costs.
- Decrease of \$0.065 million for HQ Efficiencies for Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA)/Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP).
- Decrease of \$0.010 million in HQ Efficiencies for Commercial Parking Subsidy and Cellular Wireless Savings.

OUSM Program Changes include:

- Increase of \$.761 million for the Interagency Management Council.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OUSM ensures the offices within the Management Directorate function effectively and efficiently in support of the Department. The requested funding will allow the OUSM to continue to oversee the functions of the Management Directorate offices; further DHS efforts to enhance functional integration; respond quickly to inquiries from within and outside the Department; and, identify and track performance related to the responsibilities of the Department. The USM continues using an integrated approach to the management of strategic investments and resource allocation decisions to build a

strong and accountable management foundation, remaining committed to demonstrating measurable, sustained progress over the coming years in all management functions.

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

PPA: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	110	110	\$29,955
FY 2015 President's Budget	110	110	\$29,272
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	(\$1,922)
FY 2016 Current Services	103	103	\$27,350
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	103	103	\$27,350
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(7)	(7)	(\$1,922)

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) requests 103 FTP, 103 FTE, and \$27.355 million for FY 2016. This is a net decrease of 7 FTP/FTE and \$1.917 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

OCRSO Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Transfer out of 1 FTP/FTE and \$0.275 million to OCSO for the Employee Preparedness program.
- Transfer out of \$0.005 million to OCIO for the Data Center Support.
- Increase of \$0.115 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.063 million for retirement contribution.
- Increase of \$0.030 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Decrease of \$0.723 million for contractor support savings, including cross-Component fuel integration, mail delivery alternatives, and Warehouse Integration.
- Decrease of 6 FTP/FTE and \$1.035 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Vacancies and VERA/VISIP.
- Decrease of \$0.087 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Commercial Parking Subsidy and Cellular Wireless Savings.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

OCRSO mission is achieved through the following programs:

Asset and Sustainability Management Program (ASMP): ASMP provides oversight, assessment, and guidance over DHS asset management and sustainability programs, which include: Real Property; Mobile Assets (Motor Vehicles, Aviation, & Marine); Personal Property; Energy Management; Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation; and Environmental & Sustainability Programs. ASMP responsibilities and authorities include: (1) the development and promulgation of consistent and correct policies to ensure Departmental compliance with laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and sound business practices (2) consolidating DHS asset & environmental data into meaningful information and reporting at the Departmental level (3) developing and deploying fact based analytical and planning processes, (4) providing strategic guidance and oversight to ensure effective management of the Department's program portfolios.

Operations Support: Operations Support provides effective delivery of Department administrative support services. The Office of Support Services integrates and centrally manages corporate or "shared" services to allow common work practices, standardization, control and monitoring to ensure the corporate services comply with the laws and DHS policies, and provide economic benefit due to consolidating like functions and economies of scale. Office of Support Services provides the day-to-day services that support mail screening and delivery operations, the transit subsidy benefits program, employee parking, executive sedan, employee shuttle, executive dining facility, Federal Occupational Health clinics, occupational health and safety, and facilities management support. The Office of HQ Real Property provides management of space assignments, occupancy agreements, and tracking/planning for all requirements, as well as project management, move management, furniture services, and cost controls for HQ NCR component offices. The Office of Headquarters Projects focuses on HQ consolidation at the St. Elizabeths campus. The approach of OCRSO is to strengthen these support services through an integrated portfolio approach and by building stronger relationships with other DHS support organizations while aggressively driving down costs without sacrificing readiness.

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

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 DHS HQ NAC Project
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: DHS HQ NAC Project

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$4,500
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$4,493
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,562)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$2,931
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$2,931
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$1,562)

The DHS Headquarters Project at the Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) requests \$2.931 million for FY 2016. This is a net decrease of \$1.562 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$2.112 million in construction and move management requirements.
- Increase of \$.550 million for NAC Access improvements.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

Due to other DHS mission critical funding requirements the NAC has reduced their funding request by \$1.562 million in an adjustment to base (ATB). This ATB will be realized by the reduction of contractor support used to provide design, construction, furniture, and move management. These requirements will still be offered by OCRSO to the tenants but there will be a delay in the overall NAC implementation timeline.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
 Program Performance Justification**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	114	114	\$21,968
FY 2015 President's Budget	114	114	\$21,253
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(6)	(6)	(\$1,919)
FY 2016 Current Services	108	108	\$19,334
FY 2016 Program Change	14	7	\$5,056
FY 2016 Total Request	122	115	\$24,390
Total Change 2015 to 2016	8	1	\$3,137

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) requests 122 FTP, 115 FTE, and \$24.390 million for FY 2016. This is a net increase of 8 FTP, 1 FTE, and \$3.137 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

OCHCO Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Transfer out of 1 FTP/FTE and \$0.212 million to OSEM/Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) for Academic Engagement.
- Increase of \$0.136 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.094 million for the 2016 retirement contribution.
- Increase of \$0.035 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Decrease of 5 FTE and \$1.303 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Vacancies and VERA/VISIP.
- Decrease of \$0.144 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Commercial Parking Subsidy and Cellular Wireless Savings.
- Decrease of \$0.525 million for the Federal View Point Survey.

OCHCO Program Changes include:

- Increase of 14 FTP, 7 FTE and \$5.056 million for the Cyberskills Support Initiative.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

OCHCO's key programs are:

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

Strategic Workforce Planning and Analysis: Strategic Workforce Planning and Analysis (SWPA) is responsible for providing an integrated and consistent strategic human capital framework, planning for the DHS workforce, ensuring the proper mix of federal employees and contractors, and determining the number of workers and specific competencies and skills needed to reduce the Department's mission risk. SWPA improves responsiveness, consistency, accuracy, and value of human capital data reporting through leading a DHS-wide human capital data governance process, deploying a dashboard with key performance measures, and conducting data analysis to enable sound workforce decisions in support of the DHS mission.

Learning and Leader Development: OCHCO coordinates Department-wide training and development strategies, policy and programs to cultivate a capable workforce with the critical knowledge, skills, and abilities to lead DHS in mission accomplishment. This includes strategic leadership of the DHS-wide training community, and programs including the Secretary's Honors Program, Pathways Program, Presidential Management Fellows Program, Academic Programs like the DoD Advanced Education Program, and Rotations and Mentoring Programs. Additionally, LLD manages the DHS Leader Development Program (LDP), which provides an integrated framework to enable both Department-wide consistency and mission-related Component flexibility in fostering a DHS culture of effective leadership and to sustain a high-performing, diverse, engaged, and inspiring cadre of leaders, at five levels of leadership, now and into the future.

Diversity and Inclusion: Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) leads the execution of the Department's first comprehensive Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan in partnership with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. D&I provides Department-wide leadership and guidance on diversity and inclusion management, including: recruitment and outreach, career development and workplace inclusion, leadership commitment, and management accountability. D&I oversees and manages the Department's efforts regarding veteran's employment as required by Presidential Executive Order 13583. Among other responsibilities, the DHS Veterans Employment Program Office within D&I develops and implements strategies to increase the number of veterans hired and employed by DHS.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Human Resources Information Technology
 Program Performance Justification**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: HRIT

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	24	24	\$7,815
FY 2015 President's Budget	24	24	\$9,878
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	(2)	(\$300)
FY 2016 Current Services	22	22	\$9,578
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	22	22	\$9,578
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(2)	(2)	(\$300)

The Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) requests 22 FTP, 22 FTE, and \$9.578 million for FY 2016. This is a net decrease of 2 FTP/FTE and \$0.300 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

HRIT Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.019 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.005 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.019 million the 2016 retirement contribution.
- Decrease of 2 FTE and \$0.343 million for the HQ Efficiency Vacancies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HRIT program, managed by Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS), was established to support the mission of consolidating, integrating, and modernizing the Department's HRIT infrastructure. HRIT provides the flexibility and management information that will allow the Department to evolve in response to changing business, legislative, and economic drivers. The program is governed by the HRIT Executive Steering Committee (ESC) which was established January 2010

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

- Optimize HRIT capabilities to support efficient HR processes across DHS.
- Improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency of HRIT services to support the advancement of DHS enterprise HR services.
- Strengthen and unify the Department's ability to collect and share actionable enterprise HR information in support of the DHS mission.

- Enhance operations support and service delivery for enterprise HR systems and services across the Department.

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

Key Strategies and Action Plans:

The HRIT Strategic Plan FY 2012/2016 established the direction and approach for achieving a prescribed shift toward Departmental/Federal HRIT systems and services. In FY 2016, HRIT will continue to move forward with projects identified in the FY 2014/2015 Annual Operations plan such as the PALMS, the Medical Case Management System and Data Management Information and Sharing. The FY 2014/2015 Annual Operations Plan initiated projects based on the priorities established by the Executive Steering Committee (ESC) and the funding available while aligning with the following key principles of HRIT Portfolio Management:

- *Enterprise Services:* Maintain the commitment demonstrated by executive stakeholders to achieve a major transformation for HRIT from a Component and system-centric model toward an enterprise services model where department and government-wide services are selected that meet the majority of the HR business needs across DHS. This shift will reduce HRIT redundancies and promote economies of scale to enhance the quality and consistency of every aspect of HRIT, promote seamless processing, and drive cost efficiencies.
- *Strategic Sourcing:* Enhance the use of strategic sourcing to leverage purchasing power and eliminate the burden of managing duplicate contracts. Continued access to a comprehensive DHS systems inventory and HRIT contract information is paramount to this effort. Identify and leverage solutions that currently exist within the Department, where possible, to reduce the cost and time to deliver enterprise services.
- *Governance:* Continue to engage and develop partnerships among HR, Training and IT leadership through the HRIT ESC, working groups (e.g. the HRIT Advisory Team) and management councils (e.g. the Human Capital Leadership Council and Training Leaders Council). The ESC will foster communication and collaboration among Components on the planning and budgeting of the HRIT portfolio and investments; resulting in enterprise services that address Departmental needs efficiently and effectively.
- *Investment Planning:* Place a greater emphasis on developing investment strategies to drive cost reductions and improve budget alignment across the Department. Added levels of rigor in the planning process will help ensure Components better understand and prepare for the cost implications associated with the transition to enterprise services that benefit the entire Department.
- *Project Execution:* Actively involve stakeholders in the identification of core needs and drive toward common business processes and requirements that can be delivered using modular development to shorten the time to implement enterprise services. Adhere to the direction set

forth in the DHS IT Strategic Plan, where appropriate, to align with key initiatives, such as the shift toward cloud computing in alignment with the Federal CIO's 25 point implementation plan. Institutionalize change management practices by creating a communication plan, launching business process meetings, and establishing formal governances including charters to increase success of enterprise systems and services implemented.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

DHS Human Resources Information Technology

The HRIT Investment mission, as outlined in the Future Year Homeland Security Plan (FYHSP) is to implement and manage a consolidated suite of modernized HRIT business solutions, reducing redundancies and increasing the functionality of HR systems across the Enterprise. HRIT funds are used to plan for, acquire, configure, and implement Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS)/ Government Off the Shelf (GOTS) packages and eGov/ Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) shared services to consolidate, modernize, and/or replace HRIT systems at the Enterprise-level. Upon successful acquisition and deployment to DHS components, the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) resource requirement are funded by Working Capital Fund (WCF) component contributions.

HRIT is currently in the process of implementing the Performance and Learning Management System (PALMS). PALMS is the enterprise wide solution for the automated administration of training courses and developmental opportunities across the Department. PALMS will consolidate the nine Learning Management Systems currently used by the Department into one. It will also include an Employee Management System that will improve the efficiency in employee work plan and the appraisal system.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- HRIT Appropriated \$9.578 million
- E-training WCF Fee for Service \$4.955 million.

HRIT Appropriated:

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding President's Budget Request (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$7,815	\$9,878	\$9,578

FY 2016 HRIT Appropriated Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
FTEs (\$5,225)	Salaries and Expenses	Funding supports government salaries, benefits, awards, travel, training and Working Capital Fund (WCF) charges for employees funded within this PPA. The 22 FTEs requested provide management oversight for the Department's HRIT infrastructure and critical support for mandatory HR IT Departmental activities (including time and attendance, payroll, personnel actions, and training).
Performance Learning and Management System (PALMS) (\$2,737)	Implementation and Program Support	PALMS (formerly the Enterprise Talent Management System), consolidates nine Component-based Learning Management Systems (LMS) and automates Employee Performance Management (EPM) processes into a single Department-wide integrated LMS/EPM solution.
Enterprise Services and Portfolio Management (\$1,616)	Support for Key Enterprise Projects, Program and Project Support	Support for ongoing enterprise projects to include PALMS and the deployment of WebTA to CBP (planning phase commencing FY 2016). Funding additionally supports Human Capital (HC) data and HRIT Portfolio Management.

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

PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	353	353	\$64,862
FY 2015 President's Budget	335	335	\$64,036
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(27)	(27)	(\$6,277)
FY 2016 Current Services	308	308	\$57,759
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$1,230
FY 2016 Total Request	308	308	\$58,989
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(27)	(27)	(\$5,047)

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) requests 308 FTP, 308 FTE, and \$59.004 million for FY 2016. This is a net decrease of 27 FTP/FTE and \$5.032 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

OCPO Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Transfer out of 10 FTE and \$3.619 million to OCFO for the Cost Analysis Division program.
- Transfer out of \$0.015 million to OCIO for the Data Center Support.
- Increase of \$0.359 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.092 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.225 million 2016 retirement contribution.
- Decrease of 1 FTP/FTE and \$1.515 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Vacancies and VERA/VSIP.
- Decrease of \$0.204 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Commercial Parking Subsidy and savings from a reduction in the Cellular Wireless Contract within the WCF NCRIO Activity.
- Decrease of 16 FTE and \$1.585 million for the Acquisition Professional Career Program (APCP).

OCPO Program Changes include:

- Increase of \$1.230 million for the DATA Act/Procurement ID.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

OCPO key programs are:

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

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

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

Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM):

Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) Budget FY14 -FY16

	FY14 Enacted	FY15 President's Budget	FY16 President's Budget
Funding Level	\$12,481,381	\$12,481,381	\$8,862,381
FTE	55	55	45

PARM is transferring the Cost Analysis Division, 10 FTE/\$3.6 million in FY 2016 to the OCFO to better align functions within lines of business. PARM develops, maintains and updates the Department's primary acquisition policy, MD 102-01, and its implementing instructions and supporting guidance. PARM provides acquisition decision support to the Chief Acquisition Officer (CAO) and Acquisition Review Board (ARB) in accordance with MD 102-01. The acquisition oversight program provides early review and continuous verification that system requirements are being achieved, and monitor the planning and execution of acquisitions throughout the entire development and acquisition lifecycle. Proactive oversight allows PARM to provide support and assistance to the Department's acquisitions and acquisition personnel when needed.

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

PPA: Office of the Chief Security Officer

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	254	254	\$63,945
FY 2015 President's Budget	254	254	\$63,597
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	3	3	\$2,941
FY 2016 Current Services	257	257	\$66,538
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	257	257	\$66,538
Total Change 2015 to 2016	3	3	\$2,941

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) requests 257 FTP, 257 FTE, and \$66.538 million for FY 2016. This is a net increase of 3 FTP/FTE and \$2.941 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

OCSO Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Transfer in of 3 FTP/FTE and \$0.423 million from the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) for the Employee Preparedness program.
- Transfer in of 1 FTP/FTE and \$0.275 million from OCRSO for the Employee Preparedness program.
- Transfer in of 1 FTP/FTE and \$0.219 million from OSEM / Executive Secretary for the Employee Preparedness program.
- Transfer in of \$3.376 million from HQ Consolidated for rent at St. Elizabeths.
- Transfer out of \$0.011 million to OCIO for the Data Center Support
- Increase of \$0.338 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.088 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.116 million for Retirement Contribution.
- Decrease of 2 FTE and \$0.626 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Vacancies and VERA/VSIP.
- Decrease of \$0.103 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Commercial Parking Subsidy and Cellular Wireless Savings.
- Decrease of \$0.600 million for the reduction to administrative costs for managing the NAC Security contract.
- Decrease of \$1.574 million for the reduction to travel, communications and operational security services.
- Increase of \$1.000 million for a one-time Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Line of Business cost that will transfer to The Office of the National Director of Intelligence (ODNI).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The OCSO is the Department's designated Senior Agency Official (SAO) and Cognizant Security Authority (CSA) responsible for the governance, oversight, integration, and administration of the collaborative DHS security program. Through direct leadership and consultation with component chief security officials, the OCSO exercises its Department wide authorities predominantly through the provision of operational security services to DHS HQ Offices and Directorates; while also developing, implementing, and promulgating Department wide policies, standards, and business practices designed to effectively and efficiently safeguard the Department's personnel, assets, facilities, and information.

The OCSO provides a multitude of security services directly supporting the missions and objectives of DHS Components and DHS HQ Offices and Directorates. The integration of these services are provided within the following disciplines:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employee Preparedness: The FY 2016 Request proposes the transfer of personnel, duties, and funding from OPS, Executive Secretary, and OCRSO to OCSO for The Office of Employee Preparedness. This will provide the USM to provide Department-wide policy, business processes, guidance and oversight to a variety of programs and activities to ensure protection of employees and mission in the face of potential dangers and threats including fire, weather events, natural disasters and terror attacks. Core to the mission of the Office is the implementation of a risk management framework to guide planning, and development of Occupant Emergency Plans for facilities and operations. Performance objectives and metrics are a key element to ensure Component implementation.

Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Line of Business (SSCLoB): As in FY 2015, OCSO will execute a non-expenditure transfer of \$1M to The Office of the National Director of Intelligence (ODNI) to support implementation efforts set forth in the 120 Day Suitability and Security Processes Report to the President and to support the ongoing reform efforts of the Performance Accountability Council (PAC).

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Interagency Management Council
PPA: Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$761

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$761
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$761

Description:

Under Section 721 of PL 113-76, major Federal agencies currently contribute to the General Services Administration in support of the interagency management councils, which have supported numerous cross-agency management reforms and efficiencies for more than a decade. Building on the success of this cross-agency work, the FY 2016 President’s Budget will request an increase of \$15 million Government – wide in this authority to support implementation of the Administration’s Cross Agency Priority (CAP) Goals.

Justification:

To fund this request, the Department of Homeland Security is requesting \$761,000 in FY 2016 to fund this increase as part of the overall effort of \$15 million.

Impact on Performance:

The FY 2016 President’s Budget will request an increase in this authority to support implementation of the Cross Agency Priority (CAP) Goals.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Cyberskills Management Support Initiative
PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
Program Increase: Positions 14, FTE 7, Dollars \$5,056

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							14	7	\$5,056
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	14	7	\$5,056

Description: This program increase requests formal establishment of the CyberSkills Management Support Initiative (CMSI) in the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO). The mission of CMSI is to develop and implement human capital strategies, policies, and programs to support the current and future DHS cybersecurity workforce. The overarching goal of the CMSI program is to increase the Department’s capacity of skilled cyber professionals to ensure effective execution of all operational priorities.

Justification: With continued and escalating cyber threat facing the nation, it is urgent that the Department coordinate to efforts ensure our cybersecurity workforce can effectively execute all operational priorities. In June 2012, the former Secretary established a Homeland Security Advisory Council Task Force on CyberSkills. In accordance with the findings and recommendations the Task Force released in October 2012, DHS leadership launched a department-wide effort to implement a variety of changes that would enable DHS to create a world-class cybersecurity workforce and expand the pipeline for critical cybersecurity talent.

To maintain focus and momentum on this important issue, CMSI was launched on April 1, 2013, under the direction of DHS senior leadership, including the former Under Secretary for Management and Chief Human Capital Officer. With a staff of detailees, CMSI has been working with cybersecurity program managers and human capital staff across DHS to develop Department-wide human capital strategies, policies, and programs to enhance the DHS cybersecurity workforce. All CMSI efforts aim to ensure component organizations performing cybersecurity functions are staffed for on-going mission readiness.

Through the OCHCO’s existing oversight and management processes, CMSI will be able to reach and collaborate with component senior and human capital leadership to ensure consistent adoption of and support for cybersecurity workforce support activities. Department-wide human capital strategies, policies, and programs to enhance the DHS cybersecurity workforce would be created and managed from the same organization focused on similar initiatives for the entire DHS workforce. This co-

location would promote economies of scale, alignment of cybersecurity efforts to departmental approaches, and the opportunity to expand cybersecurity workforce innovations to additional DHS mission critical populations.

Impact on Performance: As a part of OCHCO, CMSI would support the safeguarding and securing of cyberspace by developing skilled cybersecurity professionals. CMSI will also contribute to more overarching departmental efforts to mature and strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise by enabling components to recruit, hire, retain, and develop a highly qualified, diverse, effective, mission-focused, and resilient workforce.

In FY 2016 and subsequent fiscal years, CMSI would continue existing projects started by detailed staff and launch additional efforts related to cybersecurity workforce analysis, recruitment, retention, training, and pipeline development. With a department-level focus on cybersecurity workforce issues, CMSI will seek to leverage component best practices and create comprehensive, efficient programs to meet the human capital requirements of the various DHS cybersecurity missions and objectives. Initial priority activities for a funded CMSI would include:

- Continuing to refine workforce inventory processes to improve insight into current workforce capacity and capability, including how employees are deployed to support specific ongoing or incident-related functions.
- Expanding current student and temporary opportunities, including the Secretary's Honors Program Cyber Student Volunteer Initiative, and piloting additional programs for identifying and developing junior talent for success at DHS.
- Continuing to augment the Automated Cybersecurity Positions Description Tool, consult with Components as they fill critical vacancies, and supporting important flexibilities, including the OPM-granted Schedule Appointing Authority for Cybersecurity.
- Expanding cybersecurity-focused mentoring pilot to reach additional DHS employees, and continuing to pursue the creation of intensive, technical training courses targeting both baseline and expert-level proficiency in specific mission critical areas.

Several performance measures will be monitored to ensure the impact of CMSI activities on strategic goals. Examples include the Fill Rate for Mission Critical Cybersecurity Positions and the Growth of Cybersecurity Professional Development Program Participation. CMSI will aim to maintain a fill rate of at least 95% for mission critical cybersecurity positions, and to significantly expand cybersecurity workforce development program participation rates to meet regularly reassessed targets.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: DATA Act/Procurement ID
PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,230

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$1,230
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$1,230

Description: To implement the President’s recommendation President from the Government Accountability and Transparency Board and the DATA Act requirement for unique identifiers for Federal awards that can be consistently applied government-wide, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) was updated to require a standardized numbering system that will produce unique identification numbers for procurement awards (e.g., contracts, orders).

This ability to uniquely and uniformly identify procurement transactions is key to linking obligations with expenditures and supports the move to electronic invoicing, shared financial services, and implementation of the DATA Act.

Justification: This funding will be used to support changes to DHS systems related to procurement spending and management as well as acquisition workforce changes required in the implementation of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Case 2012-023, Uniform Procurement Identification.

Impact on Performance: The Secretary supports the Administration’s priorities of providing high-quality, transparent Federal spending information to the public and using this expanded data to achieve a more effective and efficient allocation of resources to meet mission needs as well as using this data to improve overall agency performance.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), [\$195,286,000] ***\$183,090,000***¹, of which not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$4,493,000] ***\$2,381,000***² shall remain available until September 30, [2019] ***2020***³, solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and [\$9,878,000] ***\$9,578,000***⁴ shall remain available until September 30, [2016] ***2017***⁵, for the Human Resources Information Technology program: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary for Management shall, pursuant to the requirements contained in House Report 112-331, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time of the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2017 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report, which shall include the information required under the heading “Office of the Under Secretary for Management” under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74), and quarterly updates to such report not later than 45 days after the completion of each quarter.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$195,286,000] <i>\$183,090,000</i> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$4,493,000] <i>\$2,381,000</i> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[2019] <i>2020</i> ...	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ...[\$9,878,000] <i>\$9,578,000</i> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ...[2016] <i>2017</i> ...	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management
 FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	872	872	\$196,015
FY 2015 President's Budget	854	854	\$195,286
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer from OCRSO to DHS OCIO for Data Center Support	-	-	(\$5)
Transfer from OCHCO to OSEM/Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA)	(1)	(1)	(\$212)
Transfer from OCPO to DHS OCIO for Data Center Support	-	-	(\$15)
Transfer from OCPO to OCFO for the Cost Analysis Division	(10)	(10)	(\$3,619)
Transfer from OCSO to DHS OCIO for Data Center Support	-	-	(\$11)
Transfer to OCSO from DHS HQ Consolidation for rent at St. Elizabeths	-	-	\$3,376
Transfer to OCSO from OPS for Employee Preparedness	3	3	\$423
Transfer to OCSO from OSEM/Executive Secretary for Employee Preparedness	1	1	\$219
Total Transfers	(7)	(7)	\$156
Increases			
2016 Pay Increase	-	-	\$985
Annualization of 2015 Pay Increase	-	-	\$255
NAC Access Improvements	-	-	\$550
Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$528
Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Line of Business	-	-	\$1,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$3,318
Decreases			
Federal View Point Survey	-	-	(\$525)
HQ Efficiency Parking & Cellular Wireless	-	-	(\$548)
HQ Efficiency VERA & VSIP and Vacancies	(16)	(16)	(\$4,887)
IOUSM reduction to travel, supplies and IT charges	-	-	(\$66)
NAC reduction to construction management and oversight	-	-	(\$2,112)
OCPO reduction to APCP	(16)	(16)	(\$1,585)
OCRSO reduction to Contractor Support	-	-	(\$723)
OCSO reduction to NAC Security Contract	-	-	(\$600)
OCSO reduction to travel, communications, and security	-	-	(\$1,574)
Total, Decreases	(32)	(32)	(\$12,620)
Total Other Adjustments	(32)	(32)	(\$9,302)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(39)	(39)	(\$9,146)
FY 2016 Current Services	815	815	\$186,140
Program Changes			
Increases			
Cyberskills Management Support Initiative	14	7	\$5,056
DATA Act/Procurement ID	-	-	\$1,230
Interagency Management Council	-	-	\$761
Total, Increases	14	7	\$7,047
Total Program Changes	14	7	\$7,047
FY 2016 Request	829	822	\$193,187
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(25)	(32)	(\$2,099)

C. Summary of Requirements

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

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	872	872	\$196,015
FY 2015 President's Budget	854	854	\$195,286
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	(7)	(7)	\$156
Increases	-	-	\$3,318
Decreases	(32)	(32)	(\$12,620)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(39)	(39)	(\$9,146)
FY 2016 Current Services	815	815	\$186,140
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	14	7	\$7,047
Total, Program Changes	14	7	\$7,047
FY 2016 Request	829	822	\$193,187
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Total Change	(25)	(32)	(\$2,099)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	17	17	\$2,757	-	-	(\$107)	-	-	\$761	17	17	\$3,411	-	-	\$654
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	110	110	\$29,272	(7)	(7)	(\$1,922)	-	-	-	103	103	\$27,350	(7)	(7)	(\$1,922)
DHS HQ NAC Project	-	-	\$4,493	-	-	(\$1,562)	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,931	-	-	(\$1,562)
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	114	114	\$21,253	(6)	(6)	(\$1,919)	14	7	\$5,056	122	115	\$24,390	8	1	\$3,137
HRIT	24	24	\$9,878	(2)	(2)	(\$300)	-	-	-	22	22	\$9,578	(2)	(2)	(\$300)
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	335	335	\$64,036	(27)	(27)	(\$6,277)	-	-	\$1,230	308	308	\$58,989	(27)	(27)	(\$5,047)
Office of the Chief Security Officer	254	254	\$63,597	3	3	\$2,941	-	-	-	257	257	\$66,538	3	3	\$2,941
Total	854	854	\$195,286	(39)	(39)	(\$9,146)	14	7	\$7,047	829	822	\$193,187	(25)	(32)	(\$2,099)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

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

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
DHS - Office of Intelligence and Analysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$118	-	-	\$118
DHS - United States Coast Guard	-	-	\$226	-	-	\$236	-	-	\$313	-	-	\$77
Other Federal Agencies	-	-	\$344	-	-	\$344	-	-	\$525	-	-	\$181
DHS - United States Secret Service	-	-	\$181	-	-	\$154	-	-	\$259	-	-	\$105
Office of National Drug Control Policy	-	-	\$214	-	-	\$236	-	-	\$90	-	-	(\$146)
DHS - Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$307	-	-	\$349	-	-	\$397	-	-	\$48
DHS - Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$529	-	-	\$549	-	-	\$269	-	-	(\$280)
DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$534	-	-	\$467	-	-	\$295	-	-	(\$172)
DHS - Transportation and Security Administration	-	-	\$870	-	-	\$715	-	-	\$487	-	-	(\$228)
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$425	-	-	\$472	-	-	\$465	-	-	(\$7)
FPS	-	-	\$2,905	-	-	\$3,096	-	-	\$1,726	-	-	(\$1,370)
DHS Office of Health Affairs	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$27	-	-	\$2
FLETC	-	-	\$167	-	-	\$166	-	-	\$140	-	-	(\$26)
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$6,727	-	-	\$6,809	-	-	\$5,111	-	-	(\$1,698)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of Security	-	-	\$3,187	-	-	\$3,251	-	-	\$3,376	-	-	\$125
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	\$3,196	-	-	\$3,214	-	-	\$1,391	-	-	(\$1,823)
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	-	-	\$344	-	-	\$344	-	-	\$344	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$6,727	-	-	\$6,809	-	-	\$5,111	-	-	(\$1,698)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

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

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$75,717	\$75,387	\$70,978	(\$4,409)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,468	\$1,470	\$1,470	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,897	\$1,183	\$1,183	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$22,235	\$23,119	\$22,130	(\$989)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$101,317	\$101,159	\$95,761	(\$5,398)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$573	\$573	\$531	(\$42)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$12,085	\$12,132	\$13,763	\$1,631
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$168	\$168	\$168	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$58	\$58	\$58	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$95	\$95	\$95	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$26,201	\$24,990	\$28,776	\$3,786
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,285	\$10,352	\$10,352	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$42,165	\$41,788	\$39,712	(\$2,076)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$220	\$221	\$221	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,452	\$2,454	\$2,454	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,091	\$991	\$991	-
31.0 Equipment	\$305	\$305	\$305	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$94,698	\$94,127	\$97,426	\$3,299
Total, Direct Obligations	\$196,015	\$195,286	\$193,187	(\$2,099)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$196,015	\$195,286	\$193,187	(\$2,099)
Full Time Equivalents	872	854	822	(32)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

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

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	33	33	30	(3)
Total, EX	3	2	2	-
GS-15	172	170	162	(8)
GS-14	196	197	205	8
GS-13	141	152	154	2
GS-12	78	74	81	7
GS-11	87	83	106	23
GS-9	119	78	45	(33)
GS-8	1	1	2	1
GS-7	35	60	40	(20)
GS-5	4	2	-	(2)
GS-4	3	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	872	854	829	(25)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	872	854	829	(25)
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM)::	872	854	829	(25)
Full Time Equivalent	872	854	822	(32)
Average ES Salary	176,518	178,283	180,066	1,783
Average GS Salary	112,329	113,452	114,587	1,135
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,390	\$1,216	\$1,182	(\$34)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$111	\$112	\$112	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$39	\$39	\$39	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$606	\$561	\$564	\$3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,146	\$1,928	\$1,897	(\$31)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$10	\$10	\$8	(\$2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$376	\$329	\$346	\$17
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$376	\$428	\$1,098	\$670
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$18	\$18	\$18	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$11	\$11	\$11	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$824	\$829	\$1,514	\$685
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,970	\$2,757	\$3,411	\$654
Full Time Equivalents	17	17	17	-

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,390	\$1,216	\$1,182	\$(34)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$111	\$112	\$112	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$39	\$39	\$39	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$606	\$561	\$564	\$3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,146	\$1,928	\$1,897	\$(31)

The Immediate Office of the USM requests \$1,897,000 to fund the salaries and benefit costs for 17 FTE, providing departmental leadership, management and oversight in FY 2016. This is a net decrease of \$31,000 from the FY 2015 request due to the annualization of the 2015 pay increase, 2016 pay increase, retirement contribution, and projected and projected savings from VERA/VSIP acceptance as well as the backfilling of attrited positions at a lower grade mix.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$10	\$10	\$8	(\$2)

There is a reduction of \$2,000 due to the use of conference calls or virtual meetings instead of physical travel.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$376	\$329	\$346	\$17

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rented space and related services. There is an increase of \$17,000 due to inflationary factors.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$376	\$428	\$1,098	\$670

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. There is an increase of \$670,000 due to the reduction of the Headquarters Efficiency Cellular Wireless requirement and an increase for the Interagency Management Council. The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management will also work to reduce their WCF charges in areas such as NCRIO and other non-GSA Rent activities.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,503	\$8,832	\$7,938	(\$894)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$89	\$89	\$89	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$232	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,598	\$2,750	\$2,537	(\$213)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$11,422	\$11,671	\$10,564	(\$1,107)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$64	\$64	\$64	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,419	\$1,267	\$977	(\$290)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$58	\$58	\$58	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$36	\$36	\$36	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,363	\$6,538	\$6,538	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,065	\$2,065	\$2,065	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,104	\$5,149	\$4,624	(\$525)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$84	\$84	\$84	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,024	\$2,024	\$2,024	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$177	\$177	\$177	-
31.0 Equipment	\$139	\$139	\$139	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$18,533	\$17,601	\$16,786	(\$815)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$29,955	\$29,272	\$27,350	(\$1,922)
Full Time Equivalents	110	110	103	(7)

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,503	\$8,832	\$7,938	\$(894)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$89	\$89	\$89	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$232	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,598	\$2,750	\$2,537	\$(213)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$11,422	\$11,671	\$10,564	\$(1,107)

The OCRSO requests \$10,564,000 to fund the salaries and benefit costs for 103 FTEs in FY 2016. This is a net decrease of \$1,107,000 and includes annualization of the 2015 pay increase, pay increase for 2016, retirement contribution, and the transfer of 1 FTE to OCSO for the Employee Preparedness Division. Also included, are the decreases of 6 FTE for vacancies due to efficiencies and projected savings from VERA/VSIP acceptance.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,419	\$1,267	\$977	(\$290)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. There is a decrease of \$290,000 due to space consolidation.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,104	\$5,149	\$4,624	(\$525)

The FY 2016 Request includes a decrease of \$525,000 due to a reduction in contract support services, a reduction due to efficiencies for Parking and Cellular Wireless costs, and the transfer from CRSO Data Center Support to DHS CIO.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,500	\$4,493	\$2,931	(\$1,562)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,500	\$4,493	\$2,931	(\$1,562)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$4,500	\$4,493	\$2,931	(\$1,562)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

DHS HQ NAC Project Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,500	\$4,493	\$2,931	(\$1,562)

The request includes a decrease of \$1,562,000 in contractor support services for move management, construction, painting, and carpeting. This work is still required, but due to other DHS mission priorities, DHS will delay improvements.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,555	\$10,660	\$11,379	\$719
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$617	\$617	\$617	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$205	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,526	\$2,708	\$3,239	\$531
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$13,903	\$13,985	\$15,235	\$1,250
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$76	\$76	\$76	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,411	\$2,444	\$2,219	(\$225)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$103	\$103	\$103	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$275	\$277	\$2,833	\$2,556
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,078	\$4,246	\$3,802	(\$444)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$30	\$30	\$30	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$61	\$61	\$61	-
31.0 Equipment	\$21	\$21	\$21	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$8,065	\$7,268	\$9,155	\$1,887
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$21,968	\$21,253	\$24,390	\$3,137
Full Time Equivalents	114	114	115	1

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,555	\$10,660	\$11,379	\$719
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$617	\$617	\$617	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$205	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,526	\$2,708	\$3,239	\$531
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$13,903	\$13,985	\$15,235	\$1,250

The OCHCO requests \$15,235,000 to fund the salaries and benefit costs for 115 FTE in FY 2016. This is a net increase of \$1,250,000 and includes annualization of the 2015 pay increase, pay increase for 2016, and retirement contribution. This also

includes a decrease of 5 FTE for vacancies due to efficiencies, projected savings from VERA/VSIP acceptance, and FTE for Cyberskills Management Support Initiative which includes a decrease of 5 FTE for vacancies projected as savings from VERA/VSIP acceptance.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,411	\$2,444	\$2,219	(\$225)

Included is a decrease of \$225,000 due to space consolidation.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$275	\$277	\$2,833	\$2,556

A program increase of 2,556,000 is included for the due to Cyberskills Management Support Initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,078	\$4,246	\$3,802	(\$444)

A decrease of \$444,000 due to the efficiencies achieved in Commercial Parking Subsidy, Cellular Wireless, and the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management
Human Resources Information Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,548	\$1,563	\$1,322	(\$241)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$11	\$11	\$11	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$427	\$453	\$394	(\$59)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,986	\$2,027	\$1,727	(\$300)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$7	\$7	\$7	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$288	\$288	\$288	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,065	\$4,248	\$4,248	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,217	\$3,056	\$3,056	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$233	\$233	\$233	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$18	\$18	\$18	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,829	\$7,851	\$7,851	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$7,815	\$9,878	\$9,578	(\$300)
Full Time Equivalents	24	24	22	(2)

HRIT Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,548	\$1,563	\$1,322	\$(241)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$11	\$11	\$11	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$427	\$453	\$394	\$(59)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,986	\$2,027	\$1,727	\$(300)

HRIT requests \$1,727,000 to fund the salaries and benefit costs for 22 FTE in FY 2016. This is a net decrease of \$300,000 and includes annualization of the 2015 pay increase, pay increase for 2016, retirement contribution, and the decrease of 2 FTE for vacancies due to efficiencies.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$28,269	\$27,398	\$22,952	(\$4,446)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$590	\$590	\$590	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$264	\$267	\$267	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,430	\$8,565	\$6,948	(\$1,617)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$37,553	\$36,820	\$30,757	(\$6,063)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$186	\$186	\$186	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,536	\$3,426	\$3,254	(\$172)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$65	\$65	\$65	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$50	\$50	\$50	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,649	\$13,701	\$14,931	\$1,230
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,145	\$4,029	\$4,029	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,898	\$4,976	\$4,934	(\$42)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$88	\$89	\$89	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$152	\$154	\$154	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$540	\$540	\$540	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$27,309	\$27,216	\$28,232	\$1,016
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$64,862	\$64,036	\$58,989	(\$5,047)
Full Time Equivalents	353	335	308	(27)

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$28,269	\$27,398	\$22,952	\$(4,446)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$590	\$590	\$590	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$264	\$267	\$267	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,430	\$8,565	\$6,948	\$(1,617)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$37,553	\$36,820	\$30,757	\$(6,063)

The OCPO requests \$30,757,000 to fund the salaries and benefit costs for 308 FTE in FY 2016. This is a net decrease of \$6,063,000 and includes annualization of the 2015 pay increase, and the pay increase for 2016. Also included is a decrease of 1 FTE for vacancies due to efficiencies, projected savings from VERA/VSIP acceptance, and the reduction of 16 FTE from the Acquisition Professional Career Program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,536	\$3,426	\$3,254	(\$172)

Included is a decrease of \$172,000 in FY2016 due to space consolidation.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,649	\$13,701	\$14,931	\$1,230

Included is an increase of \$1,230,000 to support the DATA Act/Procurement ID.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,898	\$4,976	\$4,934	(\$42)

The FY 2016 Request includes a decrease of \$42,000 due to efficiencies in parking, cellular wireless, and the transfer from CPO Data Center Support to DHS CIO.

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$25,452	\$25,718	\$26,205	\$487
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$62	\$62	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,146	\$866	\$866	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,648	\$8,082	\$8,448	\$366
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$34,307	\$34,728	\$35,581	\$853
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$230	\$230	\$190	(\$40)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$4,343	\$4,666	\$6,967	\$2,301
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,623	\$4,183	\$4,183	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,992	\$19,440	\$19,267	(\$173)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$22	\$22	\$22	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$284	\$184	\$184	-
31.0 Equipment	\$144	\$144	\$144	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$29,638	\$28,869	\$30,957	\$2,088
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$63,945	\$63,597	\$66,538	\$2,941
Full Time Equivalents	254	254	257	3

Office of the Chief Security Officer Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$25,452	\$25,718	\$26,205	\$487
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$62	\$62	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,146	\$866	\$866	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,648	\$8,082	\$8,448	\$366
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$34,307	\$34,728	\$35,581	\$853

The OCSO requests \$35,581,000 to fund the salaries and benefit costs for 257 FTE in FY 2016. This is a net increase of \$853,000 and 3 FTE. This includes annualization of the 2015 pay increase, pay increase for 2016, increase for retirement contribution, and the

decrease of 2 FTE for vacancies due to efficiencies. Also included is a projected savings from VERA/VSIP acceptance, and the transfers of 5 FTE for the Employee Preparedness program from OPS, OCRSO, and OSEM/Executive Secretary.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$230	\$230	\$190	(\$40)

Request includes a decrease of \$40,000 due to the consolidation of trips, conference calls and other virtual meetings will replace physical travel.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$4,343	\$4,666	\$6,967	\$2,301

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The increase of \$2,301,000 is due to the transfer of the St. Elizabeths guard service rent from the DHS HQ Consolidated appropriation to OCSO.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,992	\$19,440	\$19,267	(\$173)

The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$173,000 due to efficiencies achieved for parking and cellular wireless, planned reductions to contracts for communication and security, a reduction to WCF consumption of services such as NCRIO, and the transfer from CSO Data Center Support to DHS OCIO. \$1,000,000 is also included for Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Line of Business (SSCLoB) that will transfer to The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI).

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	898	872	854
Increases			
Office of the Chief Security Officer - Transfer In	6	-	5
CHCO Cyberskills Management Support Initiative	-	-	7
Subtotal, Increases	6	-	12
Decreases			
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer - Transfer Out	(6)	-	(1)
Right sizing	(5)	-	-
Reduction of APCP	-	(18)	(16)
Mission Support Reduction	(21)	-	(16)
Transfer of Cost Analysis Division to OCFO	-	-	(10)
Transfer of Academic Engagement to OSEM/Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA)	-	-	(1)
Subtotal, Decreases	(32)	(18)	(44)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	872	854	822
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(26)	(18)	(32)

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	\$805	\$1,095	\$1,171	\$76
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	6,568	6,533	5,324	-1,209
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	6,267	5,987	5,807	-180
HRIT	1,600	1,600	1,600	0
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	10,305	9,490	9,870	380
Office of the Chief Security Officer	15,856	12,156	13,287	1,131
Total Working Capital Fund	\$41,401	\$36,861	\$37,059	\$198

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Chief Financial Officer



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Chief Financial Officer

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

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

The DHS OCFO goals are to:

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

The following functions are within the OCFO:

- Budget
- Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E)
- Cost Analysis Division (CAD)
- Financial Management
- Risk Management and Assurance
- Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight
- Financial Operations
- General Accountability Organization (GAO) and Office of Inspector General (OIG) Liaison
- Resource Management Transformation
- Workforce Development

C. Budget Request Summary:

The OCFO requests \$96,775,000, and 230 full-time positions (FTP)/ 228 full-time equivalents (FTE). This is an increase of \$2,149,000 from FY 2015 President's Budget when including the funds appropriated by a General Provision and managed by OCFO for DHS Financial Systems Modernization efforts.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

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

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	230	228	\$96,775	14	16	\$2,149	4	2	\$43,421	10	14	(\$41,272)
Total, Office of the Chief Financial Officer	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	230	228	\$96,775	14	16	\$2,149	4	2	\$43,421	10	14	(\$41,272)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	230	228	\$96,775	14	16	\$2,149	4	2	\$43,421	10	14	(\$41,272)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	208	208	\$75,548	216	212	\$94,626	230	228	\$96,775	14	16	\$2,149	4	2	\$43,421	10	14	(\$41,272)
Rescissions	-	-	(\$11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	208	208	\$75,537	216	212	\$94,626	230	228	\$96,775	14	16	\$2,149	4	2	\$43,421	10	14	(\$41,272)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

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

PPA: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	208	208	\$75,548
FY 2015 President's Budget	216	212	\$94,626
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	10	14	(\$41,272)
FY 2016 Current Services	226	226	\$53,354
FY 2016 Program Change	4	2	\$43,421
FY 2016 Total Request	230	228	\$96,775
Total Change 2015 to 2016	14	16	\$2,149

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCFO ensures that the funds necessary to carry out the Department’s mission are obtained, allocated, and expended in accordance with the Department’s priorities and relevant law and policies. This mission is supported by the Budget, PA&E, Cost Analysis, and Financial Operations divisions. OCFO also provides guidance and oversight of the Department’s budget, financial management, and resource management systems. This guidance and oversight is supported by the Financial Management, Risk Management and Assurance, Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight, GAO and OIG Audit Liaison, Resource Management Transformation, and Workforce Development divisions.

Adjustments to Base include:

- Transfer of 10 FTP/FTE and \$3.619 million from the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer for the Cost Analysis Division.
- Transfer of 1 FTP/FTE and \$0.188 million from The Office of the Executive Secretary for Efficiency Review functions.
- Transfer of \$0.002 million to the Office of the Chief Information Officer for Data Center Support Costs.
- Increase of \$0.378 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.049 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.113 million for Retirement Contribution.
- Increase of 4 FTE and \$0.614 million for annualization of Capabilities and Requirements.
- Decrease of 1 FTP/FTE and \$0.755 million for the HQ Efficiencies for Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA)/Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP) and for Vacancies.

- Decrease of \$0.106 million for the HQ Efficiency for Commercial Parking Subsidy and Cellular Wireless Savings.
- Non-recur of \$45.370 million for Component Financial Systems Modernization.

Program Changes include:

- An increase of 4 FTP/2FTE and \$0.444 million in support of the Cost Analysis Division.
- Increase of \$42.977 million for Component Financial Systems Modernization.

Under OCFO, the following Divisions fulfill these functions:

Budget:

- Issue guidance to the Department's Components to ensure that all phases of budget formulation and execution are effectively and efficiently completed;
- Determine that sufficient resources are available to support activities of the appropriate fiscal year;
- Administer the Department's budget, appropriations, and expenditures of funds;
- Collaborate with Program Analysis & Evaluation (PA&E) and DHS Components to formulate annual budget submissions, ensure these properly reflect DHS requirements, and assist in the presentation and defense of submissions to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress;
- Coordinate and review budget execution for each Component and appropriation, conduct spend plan and execution reviews, and act on requests for modifications;
- Conduct special studies and analyses of execution of financial plans and recommend reprogrammings as necessary for effective funds utilization;
- Prepare budgetary reports as necessary or as required by OMB and Congress;
- Prepare the Secretary to testify on the budget request and coordinate responses to Questions for the Record;
- Track, monitor status, and validate budgetary information of reports to Congress required by appropriations bills;
- Ensure technical accuracy and consistency of Component budget materials in accordance with OMB or Congressional guidance;
- Manage and coordinate Components' input into MAX, the on-line budget data system;
- Analyze budgetary impact of pending legislation, testimony, and other documents; and,
- Coordinate and review apportionments, reapportionments, and allotments for all DHS appropriations.

Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E):

- Develop and perform analyses and evaluations of alternative plans, programs, personnel levels, and budget submissions for the Department in relation to homeland security objectives, projected threats, vulnerability assessments, estimated costs, resource constraints, and the most recent homeland security strategy;
- Provide guidance and oversee the development of the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) of the Department;
- Lead the performance measurement and reporting for DHS mission-oriented programs, and oversee preparation of the DHS performance plan and other performance reporting;

- Integrate performance measurement into strategic planning, resource allocation, program evaluation, evaluation of management personnel, and the culture of DHS;
- Act as the Deputy Performance Improvement Officer (PIO) in order to supervise performance management activities, provide advice on program performance goals, convene responsible parties to assess and improve program performance, and guide the use of performance measures in personnel performance appraisals;
- Develop and promote improved analytical tools and methods for analyzing homeland security planning and resource allocation;
- Establish policies for and oversee the integration of the planning, programming, and budgeting system of the Department;
- Coordinate with and support the Office of Policy on DHS long-term strategic planning; and
- Improve strategic analysis and Department-wide acquisition decision-making through capabilities and requirements analysis.

Cost Analysis Division (CAD):

- Advise the Undersecretary for Management (USM), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), and Component Acquisition Executives on cost estimating and analysis issues;
- Lead the Department in cost estimating and analysis policy, policy implementation, and guidance;
- Review, analyze, and evaluate Program Life Cycle Cost Estimates (LCCEs) and ensure the cost of DHS programs are presented to the Acquisition Decision Authority and CFO accurately and completely to support acquisition and resource decisions; and
- Advise the Homeland Security Acquisition Institute (HSAI) on career field certification, training, and education for the cost estimating and analysis community.

Financial Management:

- Develop and oversee Departmental financial management policy;
- Provide guidance for and oversee Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) efforts in conjunction with the Resource Management Transformation (RMT) Division;
- Coordinate the Department's participation in government-wide financial management initiatives;
- Manage the DHS Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER);
- Prepare the Department's consolidated financial statements and other required financial information, including the Annual Financial Report;
- Provide guidance and oversight to DHS Components on accounting and financial reporting requirements and coordinate the annual audit of the Department's financial statements included in the Annual Financial Report; and
- Administer the DHS Bankcard Program (purchase, travel, and fleet), develop and document bankcard policy, provide training and internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the Bankcard Program are met, and ensure that fraudulent or improper use and untimely payment are identified in a timely manner and appropriate corrective action is taken.

Risk Management and Assurance:

- Lead the Department's assessment of internal controls;
- Coordinate the development and implementation of Mission Action Plans to address material weaknesses and other significant conditions;
- Issue guidance on and coordinate preparation of the Secretary's year-end Internal Control Assurance Statements; and
- Conduct reviews of key financial processes to ensure internal controls are designed and operating effectively, with the goal of identifying weaknesses before they become problems.
- Lead efforts to identify, recover, and prevent improper payments.

Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight:

- Advise senior DHS leadership regarding the situation-specific application of government-wide statutes, regulations, OMB circulars, Executive Orders, and DHS Financial Assistance Policy as these relate to use of federal funds;
- Define the DHS Financial Assistance Line of Business, including streamlining and standardizing business models and business processes and developing supporting technology;
- Develop and distribute DHS Financial Assistance Policy for use across DHS to communicate legal requirements, regulation, circulars, Executive Directives, Comptroller General Decisions, and other legal issuances related to the use of federal funds;
- Provide oversight to ensure DHS and recipient compliance with requirements regarding the use of federal funds;
- Assess high risk audit findings from Single Audits, resolve high risk findings backlog, and develop Cost Policy to assist recipients in avoiding repeat high risk findings;
- Oversee the reporting requirements of the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 for the Department;
- Increase the accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of all DHS financial assistance award data and ensure any end-to-end system has auto reporting capabilities; including file transfer to public venues and robust ad hoc query capability; and
- Develop and maintain Grant Officer/Assistance Officer standards and qualifications.

Financial Operations:

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

GAO and OIG Audit Liaison:

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

Resource Management Transformation:

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

Workforce Development:

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

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Financial Systems Modernization

To address legacy financial management system inadequacies, DHS launched the Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) initiative in 2011 to modernize financial management systems at Components. DHS is improving core financial functions for Components with the greatest need through financial management systems modernization, and expanding business intelligence capabilities to deliver DHS-wide financial data and accelerate and strengthen decision making.

DHS must invest in modernizing financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting. The FSM initiative follows DHS Directives, OMB guidance, and processes developed by Treasury’s Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation.

Funding is requested by OCFO on behalf of DHS Components to support requirements related to FSM initiatives. FSM initiatives are proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA OCFO: \$42.977 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$29,548	\$45,370	\$42,977

FY 2016 FSM Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Mission Need
Component FSM (\$36,647)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States Coast Guard will continue migration efforts to a Federal Shared Service Provider. • Transportation Security Administration will continue migration efforts to a Federal Shared Service Provider. • Domestic Nuclear Detection Office will continue migration efforts to a Federal Shared Service Provider. • Science & Technology will complete migration to a shared service provider. • Departmental Management & Operations will complete migration to a shared service provider. • National Protection & Programs Directorate will continue migration to a shared service provider. • Support other Component FSM programs.
FSM Quality Assurance and Oversight (\$4,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subject matter experts to support the day to day oversight and governance of the FSM programs. • Reduce risk and ensure data is cleansed and ready for migration to service provider. • Quality assurance oversight to ensure best practices are adhered to for FSM programs.
Business Intelligence (\$2,330)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of business intelligence and analytics tools.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Cost Analysis Division
PPA: Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Program Increase: Positions 4, FTE 2, Dollars \$444

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							10	10	\$3,619
Program Increase							4	2	\$444
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	14	12	\$4,063

Description of Item

The Cost Analysis Division (CAD) is an independent cost analysis team that provides subject matter expert support directly to DHS Component Acquisition Executives (CAEs), provides acquisition oversight and DHS policy on all matters related to cost estimating and analysis, and is building a future DHS Independent Cost Estimating (ICE) capability. This budget proposes realignment of funding to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) from the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer to focus efforts on enhancing the credibility of Program Life Cycle Cost Estimates (LCCEs), developing ICEs and assessing affordability for major acquisitions.

CAD personnel perform the following for OCFO:

- Advises the Undersecretary for Management (USM), the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), and Component Acquisition Executives on cost estimating and analysis issues.
- Leads the Department in cost estimating and analysis policy, policy implementation, and guidance.
- Reviews, analyzes, and evaluates Program LCCEs and ensures the cost of DHS programs are presented to the Acquisition Decision Authority and CFO accurately and completely to support acquisition and resource decisions.
- Advises the Homeland Security Acquisition Institute (HSAI) on career field certification, training, and education for the cost estimating and analysis community.

Justification

As part of CAD's realignment to the OCFO, the Department requests funding for an additional four positions to bring the total number of positions to fourteen. The new positions will focus on addressing the Division's additional responsibilities of developing Independent Cost Estimates and Assessments as described below:

- Initiate the development of an ICE team. The additional positions will develop one or two ICEs per year to provide timely, unbiased, accurate and realistic estimates of cost for making acquisition and resource decisions. The development of which is a best practice as outlined by GAO and executed by other Government offices such as the Department of Defense (DoD) and National Intelligence agencies.
- Enhance the existing knowledge base of DHS specific cost data for future estimating through the development of ICEs.

This proposal directly addresses GAO recommendations documented in the GAO Audit 12-629 "Cost Estimation: Agencies Need to Address Significant Weaknesses in Policies and Practices and gives DHS the ability to respond directly to OMB without having to go to external agencies, such as DoD, to conduct independent analysis."

Impact on Performance

Funding this proposal enables DHS to address the valid concerns of the GAO and provides the DHS CFO with the underlying capability to more accurately estimate the cost of major acquisition programs thereby supporting the management of the integrated investment life cycle with analytically based decisions. (DHS Mission: Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security Strategic Goal 6).

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Component Financial Systems Modernization
PPA: Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$42,977

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$42,977
Total Request	0	0	\$29,548	0	0	\$45,370	0	0	\$42,977

Description of Item

OCFO requests, on behalf of DHS Components, funding to support requirements related to Component migrations to new financial systems. DHS must invest in modernizing Component financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting, mitigate financial risk, and enable business processes standardization.

FY 2016 Funding Breakout	(\$K)
Component	
USCG	\$2,931
TSA	\$7,224
DNDO	\$3,814
S&T	\$3,941
MGMT	\$2,923
NPPD	\$15,776
CFO FSM (Other)	
FSM Support Contract	\$1,900
HQ Requirement (QA)	\$1,100
Data Cleanup	\$1,000
Business Intelligence Solution (CFO Horizon)	\$2,330
FY17 Carryover	\$38
FY16 Total for FSM	\$42,977

Justification

Funds will be used for a number of items including the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and United States Coast Guard (USCG) financial system modernization initiatives.

Additionally, funding is requested for the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) National Protections and Programs Directorate (NPPD), and Departmental Management Operations (DMO) to begin transition to a financial management solution that eliminates operational constraints, fills existing mission gaps, complies with federal requirements and guidelines, and provides a fully automated, integrated, streamlined, and reliable core financial system.

Funds will be used for base requirements development, configuration and design work, data migration and conversion, the first year of software licenses, basic organizational change management and training, user acceptance testing, and quality assurance and contractor support.

This funding will allow DHS to support the migration of these Components to a financial system that will address areas such as systematic internal control weaknesses, audit readiness/sustainability and improve the Department's ability to effectively and efficiently process and report financial data. DHS considers the FSM initiative a high priority and all stakeholders are committed to its success. DHS actions are ongoing and include:

- Establishing governance and senior level sponsorship at DHS Headquarters;
- Working with Treasury's Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation to address financial systems needs for each DHS Component;
- Working with Components to draft key documents, such as Alternatives Analyses, for their financial systems modernization initiative;
- Working with Components as they complete a Discovery phase with a Federal shared service provider;
- Providing governance and support to Components as they migrate to their selected FSM solution;
- Ensuring Components implement the new DHS Accounting Classification Structure as they modernize systems in order to standardize data across the Department;
- Coordinating FSM efforts across DHS lines of business; and
- Enhancing business intelligence to support management decisions.

Impact on Performance

Modernization of the DHS financial systems is critical to sustaining progress towards maturing financial management at DHS and maintaining a clean audit opinion. By closing capability gaps, DHS will be able to better manage its resources, provide Department-level information more quickly in order to support critical decision making, reduce costs by modernizing financial systems, promote

good business practices through the standardization of processes and data where possible, and to allow DNDO, TSA, USCG, S&T, USCIS, NPPD, and DMO to focus on their core missions.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113) [~~\$94,626,000~~ **53,798,000**¹: Provided, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year [2016] **2017**² is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Future Years Homeland Security Program, as authorized by section 874 of Public Law 107-296 (6 U.S.C. 454).

General Provision: Sec. 545 (a) For an additional amount for Financial Systems Modernization, [45,370,000] **\$42,977,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.**³ (b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for Financial Systems Modernization may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act. (c) No transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$94,626,000] <u>53,798,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed. Amount reflects only the non-FSM portions of the OCFO request.
² ...[2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Date change
³ General Provision: ...[45,370,000] <u>\$42,977,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017</u>	This general provision would provide the authority to transfer funds between appropriations subsequent to Congressional notification, notwithstanding Sec. 503 limitations. Given the complexity of such multi-component efforts, this provision will allow CFO to ensure that appropriated funds are optimally allocated in the year of execution to most effectively further the goals of the program. Language reflects dollar change amount for the FSM portion of the OCFO Request as well as a request for two-year funding.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	208	208	\$75,548
FY 2015 President's Budget	216	212	\$94,626
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Data Center Support to OCIO	-	-	(\$2)
Transfer of Cost Analysis Division from OCPO	10	10	\$3,619
Transfer of Efficiency Review Position from EXEC to OCFO	1	1	\$188
Total Transfers	11	11	\$3,805
Increases			
2016 Pay Increase	-	-	\$378
Annualization of 2015 Pay Increase	-	-	\$49
Annualization of Capabilities and Requirements	-	4	\$614
Retirement Contribution Increase	-	-	\$113
Total, Increases	-	4	\$1,154
Decreases			
HQ Efficiency Parking & Cellular Wireless	-	-	(\$106)
HQ Efficiency VERA & VSIP and Vacancies	(1)	(1)	(\$755)
Non-Recur: FSM Migration	-	-	(\$45,370)
Total, Decreases	(1)	(1)	(\$46,231)
Total Other Adjustments	(1)	3	(\$45,077)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	10	14	(\$41,272)
FY 2016 Current Services	226	226	\$53,354
Program Changes			
Increases			
Component Financial Systems Modernization	-	-	\$42,977
Cost Analysis Division	4	2	\$444
Total, Increases	4	2	\$43,421
Total Program Changes	4	2	\$43,421
FY 2016 Request	230	228	\$96,775
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	14	16	\$2,149

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	208	208	\$75,548
FY 2015 President's Budget	216	212	\$94,626
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	11	11	\$3,805
Increases	-	4	\$1,154
Decreases	(1)	(1)	(\$46,231)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	10	14	(\$41,272)
FY 2016 Current Services	226	226	\$53,354
Program Changes			
Increases	4	2	\$43,421
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	4	2	\$43,421
FY 2016 Request	230	228	\$96,775
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	14	16	\$2,149

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	216	212	\$94,626	10	14	(\$41,272)	4	2	\$43,421	230	228	\$96,775	14	16	\$2,149
Total	216	212	\$94,626	10	14	(\$41,272)	4	2	\$43,421	230	228	\$96,775	14	16	\$2,149

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$860	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$860	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	-	-	\$860	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$860	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

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

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,086	\$24,404	\$27,972	\$3,568
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,007	\$1,017	\$1,017	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$348	\$351	\$351	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,789	\$7,571	\$8,615	\$1,044
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$30,230	\$33,343	\$37,955	\$4,612
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$25	\$20	\$20	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,876	\$2,795	\$2,387	(\$408)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$56	\$56	\$56	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$35	\$35	\$35	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$32,685	\$48,616	\$46,631	(\$1,985)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$333	\$338	\$338	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,814	\$8,929	\$8,859	(\$70)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$96	\$96	\$96	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$27	\$27	\$27	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$165	\$165	\$165	-
31.0 Equipment	\$206	\$206	\$206	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$45,318	\$61,283	\$58,820	(\$2,463)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$75,548	\$94,626	\$96,775	\$2,149
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$75,548	\$94,626	\$96,775	\$2,149
Full Time Equivalents	208	212	228	16

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	10	10	10	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	31	32	42	10
GS-14	81	83	84	1
GS-13	29	35	35	-
GS-12	12	19	19	-
GS-11	10	10	11	1
GS-9	17	17	19	2
GS-7	13	5	5	-
GS-6	1	1	2	1
GS-5	3	3	2	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	208	216	230	14
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	208	216	230	14
Total, Office of the Chief Financial Officer:	208	216	230	14
Full Time Equivalents	208	212	228	16
Average ES Salary	166,890	168,559	171,088	2,529
Average GS Salary	117,556	118,732	120,513	1,781
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

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

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,086	\$24,404	\$27,972	\$3,568
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,007	\$1,017	\$1,017	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$348	\$351	\$351	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,789	\$7,571	\$8,615	\$1,044
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$30,230	\$33,343	\$37,955	\$4,612
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$25	\$20	\$20	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,876	\$2,795	\$2,387	(\$408)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$56	\$56	\$56	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$35	\$35	\$35	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$32,685	\$48,616	\$46,631	(\$1,985)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$333	\$338	\$338	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,814	\$8,929	\$8,859	(\$70)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$96	\$96	\$96	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$27	\$27	\$27	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$165	\$165	\$165	-
31.0 Equipment	\$206	\$206	\$206	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$45,318	\$61,283	\$58,820	(\$2,463)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$75,548	\$94,626	\$96,775	\$2,149
Full Time Equivalents	208	212	228	16

Office of the Chief Financial Officer Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, investment review, and resource management systems to ensure funds necessary to carry out the Department's missions are obtained, allocated, and expended in accordance with the Department's priorities and relevant law and policies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,086	\$24,404	\$27,972	\$3,568
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,007	\$1,017	\$1,017	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$348	\$351	\$351	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,789	\$7,571	\$8,615	\$1,044
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$30,230	\$33,343	\$37,955	\$4,612

The OCFO requests \$37,955,000 to fund the salaries and benefit costs for 228 FTEs. This is an increase of \$4,612,000 from the FY2015 request and includes the transfer of 10 FTE from the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (Cost Analysis Division), 1 FTE from EXEC for Efficiency Review Functions, 4 FTP/2 FTE for the initiation of the cost estimator intern program, the annualization of the 2015 pay increase, and the 2016 pay increase, a reduction of 1 FTE for Headquarters Efficiency vacancies, and projected savings from Headquarters Efficiencies VERA/VSIP acceptance.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,876	\$2,795	\$2,387	(\$408)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The decrease of \$408,000 is due to the consolidation of space.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$32,685	\$48,616	\$46,631	(\$1,985)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The reduction of \$1,985,000 is due to the Financial Systems Modernization program change.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,814	\$8,929	\$8,859	(\$70)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a net decrease of \$70,000 due to Headquarters Efficiencies for parking and cellular wireless. This amount also includes the \$2,000 transfer to OCIO for Data Center Support costs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	208	208	212
Increases			
Efficiency Review from ESEC	-	-	1
Capabilities and Requirements	-	4	4
Cost Estimator Interns	-	-	2
Transfer from the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	-	-	10
Subtotal, Increases	-	4	17
Decreases			
Reduction to Vacancies	-	-	(1)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(1)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	208	212	228
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	4	16

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	\$8,307	\$8,710	\$7,960	-\$750
Total Working Capital Fund	\$8,307	\$8,710	\$7,960	-\$750

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Chief Information Officer



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Chief Information Officer

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of the Chief Information Officer:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), in collaboration with the DHS Chief Information Officer Council, is responsible for implementing the programs necessary to align DHS's Information Technology (IT) personnel, resources, and assets, including all systems and infrastructure, to support Department-wide missions and activities. OCIO's mission is to provide DHS and its partners with the IT services required to lead a unified national effort to prevent and deter terrorist attacks as well as protect against and respond to threats and hazards.

The Department's goals and priorities require IT capabilities and services to:

- Establish secure IT services and capabilities to protect the Homeland and enhance our Nation's preparedness, mitigation, and recovery capabilities;
- Strengthen and unify the Department's ability to share information and services internally and with Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private industry partners;
- Improve IT service and program performance, transparency, accountability, and efficiencies through effective governance and enterprise architecture (EA); and
- Develop and implement a comprehensive approach to IT employee recruitment, development, retention, and recognition to ensure that the right personnel and skill sets are in place to achieve Department-wide excellence in IT delivery.

These goals directly align to the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) *25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management*. Specifically, the DHS CIO is committed to implementing modular system development, improving performance on IT programs, implementing a "Cloud First" policy, and reducing the number of data centers. OCIO is driving consolidation of commodity IT, in particular IT infrastructure.

Per OMB memorandum M-11-29, *Chief Information Officer Authorities*, the role of Agency CIOs is changing from policymaking and infrastructure maintenance to managing by portfolio to deliver enterprise-wide IT solutions. The OCIO has implemented OMB's PortfolioStat process to identify opportunities to eliminate duplication, consolidate the acquisition and management of commodity IT services, and increase the use of shared-service delivery models. The CIO is also responsible for implementing an enterprise information security program to protect sensitive mission data through continuous monitoring of DHS networks, and developing an enhanced risk assessment process.

DHS continues the OMB TechStat review process for troubled IT programs and has implemented the process at the Component level. This process has improved the transparency of

program health across the Department and is focused on identifying program risks and failures and taking corrective action in alignment with the tenets of IT reform.

To achieve its mission, OCIO is committed to recruiting talented, capable IT program managers that are held accountable for the performance of IT programs.

B. Budget Activities:

OCIO activity functions are divided into four Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs):

- Salaries and Expenses
- Information Technology Services
- Infrastructure and Security Activities
- Homeland Secure Data Network

C. Budget Request Summary:

DHS requests \$320,596,000, and 398 full-time positions (FTP)/382 full-time equivalents (FTE) for the CIO. The total Adjustments-to-Base include an increase of \$24,561,000, and 49 FTP/FTE from the FY 2015 President's Budget. Program Changes total \$39,692,000, and 59 FTP/43 FTE above the FY 2015 President's Budget.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and expenses	274	274	\$115,000	290	290	\$95,444	348	344	\$105,307	58	54	\$9,863	9	5	\$865	49	49	\$8,998
Information technology services	-	-	\$34,000	-	-	\$38,627	50	38	\$106,270	50	38	\$67,643	50	38	\$34,915	-	-	\$32,728
Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	-	\$87,200	-	-	\$52,140	-	-	\$54,087	-	-	\$1,947	-	-	\$3,912	-	-	(\$1,965)
Homeland Secure Data Network	-	-	\$63,156	-	-	\$70,132	-	-	\$54,932	-	-	(\$15,200)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$15,200)
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:	274	274	\$299,356	290	290	\$256,343	398	382	\$320,596	108	92	\$64,253	59	43	\$39,692	49	49	\$24,561
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	274	274	\$299,356	290	290	\$256,343	398	382	\$320,596	108	92	\$64,253	59	43	\$39,692	49	49	\$24,561
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	274	274	\$299,356	290	290	\$256,343	398	382	\$320,596	108	92	\$64,253	59	43	\$39,692	49	49	\$24,561
Rescissions	-	-	(\$140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	274	274	\$299,216	290	290	\$256,343	398	382	\$320,596	108	92	\$64,253	59	43	\$39,692	49	49	\$24,561

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
 Salaries and expenses
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Salaries and expenses

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	274	274	\$115,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	290	290	\$95,444
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	49	49	\$8,998
FY 2016 Current Services	339	339	\$104,442
FY 2016 Program Change	9	5	\$865
FY 2016 Total Request	348	344	\$105,307
Total Change 2015 to 2016	58	54	\$9,863

The OCIO requests \$105.307 million for this activity. This is an increase of 58 FTP/54 FTE and \$9.863 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget.

The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Increase of 25 FTP/FTE and \$3.950 million for the transfer of Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) and Common Operating Picture (COP) from the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) to OCIO.
- Increase of \$3.149 million for the transfer of Data Center operations and maintenance support costs from various DHS Components to OCIO.
- Increase of 27 FTP/FTE for the realignment of Data Center support personnel to OCIO appropriation versus reimbursable.
- Increase of \$0.517 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.132 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.202 million for the retirement contribution increase.
- Increase of \$3.276 million for the pay increase for Cybersecurity Professionals.
- Decrease of \$1.519 million and 3 FTP/FTE for HQ Efficiencies for Vacancies and for Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA)/ Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP).
- Decrease of \$0.499 million for HQ Efficiencies for Commercial Parking Subsidy and Cellular Wireless Savings.
- Realignment of \$0.050 million from the S&E PPA to Information Technology Services (ITS) PPA for Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST).
- Realignment of \$0.160 million from the S&E PPA to ITS PPA for Records, Forms, and

Printing.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Increase of 2 FTP/1 FTE and \$0.177 million for Enterprise Implementation of Single Sign-On.
- Increase of 7 FTP/4 FTE and \$0.688 million for DHS Data Framework.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Salaries and Expenses PPA provides funds for the Infrastructure Operations (IO) program in addition to salaries and benefits, shared services, and payments to the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF). Salaries and Expenses is a crosscutting program that provides executive leadership, technology management, and acquisition and financial support functions to all offices within the OCIO. It covers payments for most WCF services, such as rent, mail services, contracting support, and financial management support received from other management lines of business. Funding for the Secretary's executive travel team which provides DHS leadership with secure telecommunications capabilities, is also included within Salaries and Expenses.

Data Center Support Costs

Data Center operations and maintenance support costs currently paid to OCIO by Components via Inter-Agency Agreements (IAA) will be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer appropriation in FY 2016.

OCIO is in the process of shifting data center consolidation efforts to capitalize on evolving Cloud-based technologies. By re-negotiating current data center contracts, OCIO endeavors to allow direct ordering by DHS Components and reduce overall costs and footprint. Based on this new model, funding for Component data centers will no longer be collected by OCIO, but OCIO must still pay for certain support costs including network security software and Federal data center support personnel.

For greater financial and procurement efficiency, data center support funding will be directly appropriated to the OCIO budget, as opposed to Component budgets. The funding will be transferred from Component budgets based on their respective share of total enterprise data center collections. The FTE costs are divided by Component application as a percentage of overall data center occupancy. Of the proposed \$5.030 million transfer to CIO, \$3.149 million will be placed in the Salaries and Expenses PPA and \$1.881 million will be in the Information Technology Services PPA. A breakout of the proposed transfer amounts is shown below. As USCIS is fee funded, they will continue to pay for these services via IAAs and are not shown below.

Component	Transfer Amount (\$K)
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	\$ 31
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$ 177
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	\$ 7
MGMT - Chief Financial Officer	\$ 2
MGMT - Chief Procurement Officer	\$ 15
MGMT- Office of Security	\$ 11
MGMT - Chief Readiness Support Officer	\$ 5
National Protection and Programs Directorate	\$ 303
Office of Health Affairs	\$ 2
Office of Policy	\$ 3
Office of the Inspector General	\$ 12
Analysis & Operations	\$ 42
Science & Technology Directorate	\$ 17
Transportation Security Administration	\$ 409
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	\$ 473
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$ 996
U.S VISIT/Office of Biometric Identity Management	\$ 2,525
Grand Total	\$ 5,030

Infrastructure Operations

IO includes initiatives for IT security and continuity operations, providing alternate sites with necessary IT communications capabilities to support emergency operations during periods of activation by the President or the DHS Secretary for Continuity of Operations (COOP).

In accordance with *Presidential Decision Directive 67*, *Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD1)*, and *Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-20: National Continuity Policy*, Federal agencies are mandated to develop COOP plans. A COOP facilitates the performance of, and is crucial to, the business continuity of the Department's critical systems. A COOP functions during an emergency or any other situation that may disrupt normal operation. As such, IT is a critical element of business continuity.

It is critical that DHS and its Components ensure information residing, created, received, transmitted within, and shared by the Department is secured in a manner compliant with Federal Acts, Memorandums, Circulars, Executive Orders, and Presidential Directives. OCIO has a leadership role in meeting legislative requirements and Executive directives regarding information security and using best practices to ensure the viability of systems supporting DHS business missions. OCIO is also responsible for ensuring systems and accompanying security controls and measures are functional and active, which is accomplished through use of security software residing on the DHS network.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
 Information technology services
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Information technology services

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$34,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$38,627
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$32,728
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$71,355
FY 2016 Program Change	50	38	\$34,915
FY 2016 Total Request	50	38	\$106,270
Total Change 2015 to 2016	50	38	\$67,643

The OCIO requests \$106.270 million and 50 FTP/38 FTE in FY 2016 for Information Technology Services (ITS). This is an increase of \$67.643 million and 50 FTP/38 FTE from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Transfer of \$28.672 million from Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) to OCIO for Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)/Common Operating Picture (COP).
- Realignment of \$0.050 million to the ITS PPA from the S&E PPA for Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST).
- Realignment of \$0.160 million to the ITS PPA from S&E PPA for Records, Forms, and Printing.
- Realignment of \$3.846 million to the ITS PPA from the ISA PPA for the Information Sharing Environment Office.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Increase of \$16.012 million for Enterprise Implementation of Single Sign-On.
- Increase of \$6.366 million for DHS Data Framework.
- Increase of \$0.779 million for Single Sign-On at Fusion Centers.
- Increase of \$1.758 million for Trusted Tester.
- Increase of \$10.0 million and 50 FTP/38 FTE and for Digital Services Team.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Information Technology Services supports development, implementation, and maintenance of IT functional services, including enterprise architecture, enterprise data management, information sharing, IT strategic policy and planning, performance measurement, capital planning and investment control (CPIC), and program/portfolio management. It also covers geospatial technologies, application delivery, enterprise hosting, and portal consolidation. ITS also includes the OAST, which provides guidance and oversight to all DHS Components on implementing and maintaining initiatives to ensure electronic and technological information is accessible to DHS employees and customers with disabilities.

The ITS PPA provides funding for the following ten programs and one office:

Enterprise Architecture

Enterprise Architecture (EA) provides a "blueprint" for systematically defining DHS's baseline IT environment, target environment, and transition plan for implementing mission-critical capabilities. The program establishes a Department-wide roadmap to improve mission effectiveness and efficiency, eliminate existing stove-piped systems, and increase system interoperability and information sharing. EA ensures the essential evolution of information systems and the development of a common IT environment.

Enterprise Data Management

The Enterprise Data Management Program provides the architectural guidance and governance for utilization of Departmental data assets. The Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO) establishes the guidance and provides oversight for DHS data policy, data management, and data stewardship efforts. EDMO participates in efforts to investigate and identify new opportunities for managing and delivering mission-required data more effectively and efficiently. The program supports the development of the Department-wide roadmap for identifying trusted and reliable data to eliminate existing stovepipe data systems, and increases data systems interoperability and information sharing. Data architecture is the key governance tool to ensure mission needs drive technology investments. Through the use of data architecture practices and the Federal Enterprise Architecture Data Reference Model, EDMO expects to recommend realignment of key IT investments and acquisitions that will reduce maintenance costs of existing systems and drive common requirements for development of centralized services.

EDMO initiated development of cost models to identify the value of data management efforts. To date, models have been developed for several different Component areas, the Component Enterprise and Data Architecture team, data quality efforts for system modernization, and a back office business report generation team in order to identify the value of these programs. This effort is continuing to work on cost models for several other data and architecture efforts.

EDMO holds the primary responsibility for the adoption, training, and implementation of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) within the Department. A national program supported by the Federal government, NIEM connects communities of people who share a common need to exchange information in order to advance their missions. The NIEM model is applied to support the development and dissemination of enterprise-wide information exchange standards and processes.

These standards and processes enable Federal, State, local and tribal jurisdictions to share critical information effectively in emergency situations and support the daily operations of agencies throughout the nation. NIEM enables information reuse, management of information as an enterprise asset, and information sharing.

Information Sharing Environment Office

Section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRPTA) directs the President to create an information sharing environment (ISE) that provides and facilitates terrorism information across the entire homeland security enterprise while protecting privacy rights and civil liberties. The OCIO's Information Sharing Environment Office (ISEO) is the Department's trusted vanguard for building and enabling the ISE. It bridges the gap between mission-business requirements and the information technology that supports operational success. ISEO achieves this mission through two major enterprise service offerings. First, provides management and oversight for the delivery of the trusted platform for Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) collaboration and situational awareness called the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), and the growing and maturing platform for data and information integration between the SBU and classified arenas called the DHS Data Framework. Second, it enables the ISE through identity and access services provided by the Identity, Credentials and Access Program Management Office, and information exchange services through the National Information Exchange Model Program Management Office. ISEO supports these two major service areas by also ensuring the Department's alignment with and implementation of national and Departmental strategy for information sharing and safeguarding, developing and advancing new information sharing policies and procedures, advancing adoption of the Department's common, enterprise architecture and services for information sharing, and engaging with DHS components and state, local, territorial, tribal and private sector stakeholders to implement and take part in information sharing system governance bodies.

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)/Common Operating Picture (COP)

DHS is requesting that the HSIN and COP programs (\$32.6 million; 25 FTE) transfer from the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) to OCIO. OCIO has been providing the leadership and oversight of the HSIN and COP programs since July 2010 under a Memorandum of Agreement between the Director of OPS and the Chief Information Officer. In that time period, OCIO led the OMB-mandated HSIN improvement plan, including technology refresh for new the HSIN platform and migrated ~50,000 federal and non-federal users and over one terabyte of content. Simultaneous with technology refresh, the program consolidated eight similar portals and revamped operational field support of over 20 staff and overhauled communications strategy resulting in positive opinions of the program by major state and local organizations. OCIO is best suited to manage the resources for this program, under the guidance of the HSIN Executive Steering Committee (ESC) co-chaired by senior executives from Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and OPS, with representation from all DHS Components with significant mission uses of HSIN.

The mission of HSIN is to provide stakeholders across the Homeland Security Enterprise with effective and efficient collaboration for decision making, tiered secure access to data, and accurate, timely information sharing and situational awareness. HSIN is a user-driven, web-based, information sharing platform that connects all homeland security mission partners consisting of DHS and its Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal, international, and private sector partners within a wide spectrum of homeland security mission areas. HSIN capabilities are developed based on requirements gathered

from DHS components and from State and local users—and are reflected in regular product improvement releases.

The DHS COP provides the ability to deliver enhanced Situational Awareness to the Federal, State and local homeland security partners in the event of a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster per legal authorities and other applicable laws, directives, and legislative policy. The DHS COP includes a broad set of capabilities for the collection, sharing, and displaying of multi-dimensional information that facilitates collaborative planning and responses to threats and hazards to the nation. Core capabilities include role-based access, incident management, data ingest and triage, alerts and notifications, Requests for Information, and map visualization. The DHS COP, managed by the Geospatial Information Office (GIO), is built based on a services-oriented architecture allowing it to leverage existing Homeland Security investments and enterprise-class capabilities across the Federal government. The DHS COP supports decision-makers such as the White House, DHS Secretary and Deputy Secretary, DHS operations leadership, as well as other key leadership at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels.

Geospatial Management (GIO)

The GIO serves as the central point of coordination for the alignment and integration of geospatial investments across the Department by providing oversight and guidance to DHS Components for geospatial policy and technology matters. The GIO executes a comprehensive program that enables the effective, collaborative, and integrated application of geospatial capabilities (e.g., infrastructure, software, data, and services). This provides DHS stakeholders the ability to integrate, analyze and visualize specific mission data from a mapping perspective. Such capabilities leverage base geographic data, mission specific data/infrastructure, satellite imagery, geo-coding services, and geo-analytical tools. DHS requires coordinated and, in some cases, consolidated enterprise geospatial solutions for emergency management, intelligence and operations, law enforcement, and other DHS mission objectives to ensure efficient and cost-effective shared usage of geospatial assets. The GIO provides the operational design, development and deployment of the DHS Common Operating Picture and Request for Information capabilities for situational awareness on behalf of Component mission requirements. GIO is a leader in the Program Manager-Information Sharing Environment's (PM-ISE) initiatives to develop the Identity and Access Management (IdAM) Reference Architecture and Geospatial Interoperability Reference Architecture for government-wide alignment to maximize geospatial information sharing and drive cost efficiencies. The GIO serves on the executive committee of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) to provide leadership in developing national geospatial data policy, practice, and investment strategies in support of OMB Circular A-16 and presidential directives.

Identity, Credential, and Access Management

The Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) program funds the DHS ICAM Program Management Office (PMO). The ICAM PMO provides enterprise-level coordination and planning to enable the implementation of target state ICAM processes, policies (e.g., OMB Memorandum (M) 11-11), and technologies including implementing the use of the Smartcard required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) for access to IT networks, systems, and applications; Public Key Infrastructure (PKI); Single Sign-on; and fine-grained access control in support of the DHS information sharing environment. The ICAM PMO is chartered to serve as the Departmental focal point for Federal policy, standards, and implementation guidance relating to ICAM. The ICAM PMO

delivers Department-wide leadership and continuity by combining essential coordination between Components, leveraging existing ICAM investments, justifying and providing acquisition oversight for new ICAM investments. The ICAM PMO has developed a business case, architecture and transition strategy needed to establish enterprise single sign-on and the identity attribute hub capabilities starting in FY 2015.

The ICAM program’s purpose is to ensure that access to DHS facilities, systems, and applications is provided to departmental staff, contractors, partners, and valid users. Through appropriate identity verification, only authenticated and authorized people will gain access to systems and facilities. This preserves privacy rights and civil liberties. Secondly, the ICAM Program improves secure information sharing by restricting access to personnel with approved attributes or roles. Increased sharing occurs because the information owner has a high degree of trust that users with access have been vetted and are acting in their official capacities.

For HSPD-12, the role of the ICAM PMO is to satisfy the “IT” requirements of the HSPD-12 mandate, which is separate and apart from the OCSO-managed Program for Personal Identity Verification (PIV) card issuance.

Funding addresses enterprise-wide requirements to meet the mandates of the OMB M-11-11 (DHS mandatory PIV network authentication) designed to improve the DHS cybersecurity posture by implementing mandatory use of the PIV Smartcard to authenticate to DHS networks across all components. Implementing enterprise services provide efficiencies across DHS for ensuring consistency in implementation via centralize oversight which in turn establishes technology standards to address the requirements of interoperability, interface, and integration with Component level efforts.

Major Acquisition

ICAM is funded through multiple appropriations in DHS for FY 2016 in the amount of \$21.989 million:

- DHS OCIO (\$19.815M)
- CBP (\$2.0M)
- FEMA (\$0.174M)

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$25,165	\$27,722	\$21,989

FY 2016 ICAM Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
ICAM PMO Program and Engineering Support (\$3,076)	ICAM PMO Support	Provide program/project management and engineering support
Single Sign-On and Trusted Identity Exchange (\$16,189)	Enterprise Support Services	Initial Operating Capability (IOC) for DHS Single Sign-on and Trusted Identity Exchange
Federal PKI Services (\$175)	Federal PKI Management Authority	PKI Federal Bridge – to continue use of PIV certificate
DHS PKI Services (\$375)	DHS PKI Management Authority	DHS PKI management services and Enterprise PKI Validation Services
Component Contributions (\$2,174)	Component ICAM: CBP (\$2.0M) FEMA (\$0.174)	Component level ICAM efforts

* Funding profile includes OCIO appropriated funds as well as DHS Component ICAM budgets.

Applications Operations & Maintenance

The Applications Operations & Maintenance (AO&M) Program maintains and oversees the Department’s Private Cloud and enterprise services, which directly support OMB’s *25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management*. These services include the development, test, and production environments within both of the DHS enterprise data centers (EDCs) to support secure enterprise application services. The AO&M Program provides ongoing O&M of enterprise application services such as Enterprise Correspondence Tracking, Collaboration service such as Project Server as a Service (PSaaS), Workplace as a Service (WPaaS), and Case and Relationship Management as a Service (CRMaaS) for Headquarters and Components. This funding is also used to provide quality management and security functions to ensure the Enterprise Service Development Office (ESDO) deployed services meet Federal standards and IT best practices. Additionally, this funding provides enterprise authentication services to all Components allowing for enhanced DHS security posture and customer service capabilities for single sign-on and access to over 100 DHS applications. AO&M also provides support via the Project Management and Cloud Support Division for five private cloud services that will modernize and enhance our ability to share information and deliver technology to focus more on mission needs and less on support functions. This function provides change management, release and configuration control management, resolving systemic issues with the service and other support activities related to cloud services.

Records Management and Printing

Under the Federal Records Act, DHS is mandated to properly preserve and protect agency records and establish an agency records management program. The Department has established the DHS Records Leadership Council to assist the CIO in managing, overseeing and advising on the Department’s records management policies, procedures, and operational effectiveness. The records program is leading the collaboration with Information Governance coalescing records, Freedom of Information

Act Collection, and eDiscovery collection. The records program works closely with the Office of the Chief Privacy Officer and Office of General Counsel to develop a department-wide solution in meeting the information governance challenge.

The Department consolidated fragmented printing services into a single Service Level Agreement with the Customs and Border Protection to process and provide all printing services for DHS Headquarters. This consolidation improved the Department's ability to provide quality and timely printing materials for DHS mission activities related to law enforcement, cyber security, science and technology, national protection and infrastructure and several other direct mission areas

Enterprise Application Delivery

Enterprise Application Delivery (EAD) supports the Department's aggressive move to a Cloud-based, on-demand set of service offerings as part of government-wide Data Center Migration and Cloud First strategies. The benefits of adopting Cloud-type architectures include, but are not limited to a reduction in the time-to-market for new capabilities, increased efficiencies by reusing existing capabilities (e.g., platforms, code), enhanced adoption of green technologies, and streamlined governance requirements. EAD leads the transformation through innovation by planning and delivering secure, high-quality enterprise application services for DHS customers as part of the DHS Private and Public Cloud initiatives. The request ensures identified DHS CIO High Priority Initiatives are executed by establishing robust Cloud services which meet business requirements and by deploying a Department-wide service catalog to enhance the consumer experience for DHS services. These efforts are executed by the DHS Applications Services Council, consisting of DHS Component CIO representatives, who establish capabilities and service-level agreements required to achieve Cloud services. EAD funding also supports the development and deployment of the DHS mobile development environment within the Enterprise Data Centers. The mobile development environment directly supports the White House Digital Strategy.

Program Management Support

The OCIO Enterprise Business Management Office (EBMO) provides program management support services to the OCIO, DHS management, and Component programs to maximize DHS IT program productivity. EBMO's program management support provides Departmental IT strategic planning, performance measurement, resource management and analysis, enterprise portfolio governance, program governance oversight, acquisition review assistance, policy and compliance, and IT Requirements Engineering Center of Excellence support services. The office is currently standing up Department-wide Executive Steering Committees to further enhance program governance of major IT investments. The ESCs are decision-making bodies that provide oversight and collaboration for respective programs. The ESCs membership consists of Senior Executive Leadership across the Department to ensure cross-functional participation. The ESCs roll up to one of the Department's Portfolio Governance Boards.

EBMO provides Capital Planning and Investment Control support to all Components to ensure effective resource allocation across the Department's IT investment portfolios. EBMO is responsible for conducting annual IT Portfolio Reviews, conducting program assessments and updating the Federal IT Dashboard with monthly cost, schedule and performance data, gathering information for and presenting DHS-led TechStats, providing best practices and guidance to programs as Centers of

Excellence, submitting annual OMB Exhibit 300s and Exhibit 53s, and conducting Privacy Act initiatives.

Under the OCIO EBMO, the Electronic Government (e-Gov) Program coordinates DHS participation in crosscutting, government-wide programs. Under the e-Gov umbrella, the Department manages or participates in 20 e-Gov initiatives and lines of business (LoBs) such as eRulemaking, Grants Management, Financial Management, and Budget Formulation and Execution. These initiatives / LoBs drive continuous progress and improvement using internet-based technologies, which enable citizens and businesses to interact with the Federal Government more easily, increases public participation, and saves taxpayer dollars. The EBMO e-Gov team works with OMB, other Federal Agencies (e-Gov Initiative Managing Partners), and various other internal and external stakeholders to ensure the Department remains compliant with federal e-Gov policies and mandates. The e-Gov Program also includes the Open Government Directive to support the government's commitment to increase transparency of data, expand participation of the public, and improve cross-government collaboration through systems and Web sites such as USA.gov, USAspending.gov, Data.gov, and the Federal IT Dashboard.

The Office of Accessible Systems & Technology

The Office of Accessible Systems & Technology (OAST) is dedicated to guiding and supporting all DHS Components in removing barriers to information access and employment of qualified individuals with disabilities in accord with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act requirements. OAST strives to ensure that electronic and information technology procured, developed, maintained, or used is accessible to DHS employees and customers with disabilities through a range of policy, training, technical assistance, and compliance activities. Every DHS employee and customer must be able to readily access information and data relevant to their job or needs including those with disabilities.

The mission of OAST is to provide the strategic direction, governance, technical support, and training to ensure DHS employees and customers with disabilities have equal access to DHS information and data. OAST leads Department-wide implementation of Section 508, offers policy and program direction and technical assistance to DHS Components, provides and develops appropriate educational activities and resources, reviews acquisitions for Section 508 compliance, and evaluates and reports on DHS compliance with Section 508. In addition, OAST offers guidance and technical assistance to DHS personnel on reasonable accommodations.

OAST consists of the Program Management, Services (including reasonable accommodations assessments), IT Governance, and the Accessibility Compliance Center of Excellence divisions. The Program Management division is responsible for: strategic planning, administrative support, contract management, asset management, administrative operations, Accessibility Help Desk operations, training and education, and outreach and awareness.

The Services division is responsible for providing comprehensive, reliable, and repeatable Section 508 testing and remediation services to DHS and to support employees with disabilities through effective IT accommodations. The IT Governance division is responsible for ensuring DHS programs fulfill Section 508 accessibility requirements by monitoring and enforcing Section 508 compliance through DHS governance activities. The Accessibility Compliance Center of Excellence (ACCOE) is responsible for providing DHS IT Program Managers and their teams with support for Section 508 compliance. The ACCOE provides proven best practices, processes and standards, workforce training, and expert consultation support for Section 508 compliance. Program Managers have support from a

network of Component-level Section 508 Coordinators and subject matter experts to assist with accessibility compliance for IT governance, testing, processes, tools, and risk reduction.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
 Infrastructure and Security Activities
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$87,200
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$52,140
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,965)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$50,175
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$3,912
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$54,087
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$1,947

The OCIO requests \$54.087 million for the Infrastructure and Security (ISA) activity in FY 2016. This is an increase of \$1.947 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget.

The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Increase of \$1.881 million for the transfer of Data Center operations and maintenance support costs from various DHS Components to OCIO.
- Realignment of \$3.846 million from the ISA PPA to ITS PPA for the Information Sharing Environment Office.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Increase of \$1.234 million for High Risk Internal Cyber Security Remediation.
- Increase of \$1.836 million for Continuous Monitoring & Mitigation Operations and Maintenance.
- Increase of \$2.6 million for FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board (JAB).
- Decrease of \$1.758 million for OneNet.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ISA are a set of IT projects that provide integration and protection of DHS information. This PPA funds the DHS OCIO effort to continue to consolidate multiple disparate networks into DHS OneNet. ISA funds manage infrastructure support which includes support for network and data center services and DHS Component enterprise applications. ISA also provides funds to maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability and move all network traffic behind the Trusted Internet Connection (TIC). OCIO’s immediate and long-term goal, executed through ISA, is to protect the Department’s IT resources from cyber threats, provide One DHS Infrastructure platform, and foster information sharing across the Department and with external stakeholders, such as Federal, State, and local government agencies and their partners.

ISA also includes the IT security function, which sets IT security policy, and provides security architecture, certification and accreditation (C&A) remediation, Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance and oversight, operations and maintenance (O&M) for legacy infrastructure and new infrastructure investments, and IT awareness and training programs.

Information Security Program

Through the Information Security Program, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) ensures a secure and trusted computing environment, which enables the Department to use information systems resources effectively to achieve its mission.

The Information Security Program ensures protection of sensitive information and allows sharing of all mission-related data. It also ensures compliance with the FISMA and with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) security policies and requirements. The Information Security Program develops and documents Departmental information security requirements; develops enterprise security management tools; and oversees the implementation of information security systems supporting Departmental Operations.

Specifically, the Information Security Program provides:

- **Security Policy** and guidance to ensure protection of DHS information resources that help secure the Homeland. The CISO provides a waiver and exception process to document and manage mitigation of system control weaknesses. The program also develops the Department-wide system configuration guidance that provides baseline security configuration for the Department's hardware and software.
- **Security Architecture** that supports development of secure enterprise information-sharing capabilities and their integration with the DHS Enterprise Architecture Technical Reference Model (TRM), System Engineering Life Cycle (SELC) methodology, and the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) and acquisition processes. The CISO supports the Department's mission by protecting its information and IT resources (e.g. systems, network resources, and supporting data).
- **Compliance and Technology** includes oversight, measurement, validation, and reporting of information systems security throughout the Department, including management of the FISMA System Inventory, Security Authorizations (SAs) and Plan of Actions and Milestones (POA&Ms), and IT audit management and Federal reporting. This includes FISMA reporting and the implementation of continuous monitoring for the Department.
- **DHS IT Security Awareness, Training, and Education** to ensure DHS complies with all Federal regulations and OMB and NIST guidance governing IT security training, and Departmental standardization of security training content development.
- **National Security Systems (NSS) Risk Management** to support risk acceptance and system authorization decisions for classified systems. The program supports secure integrated operations of classified systems and National Security Information across the Department and participates in National-level NSS governance.

- **DHS Security Operations Center (SOC)** coordinates department level support to ensure the security of DHS and its Component information systems. The SOC operations range from computer security incident response to security device configuration, event monitoring, alerts analysis, and preventive measures. The SOC is a 24x7 center that operates in the confines of a secure facility, organized, staffed, and equipped to manage security specific functions that have relevance across an enterprise.

Information Security & Infrastructure

The Information Security Infrastructure (ISI) funds infrastructure improvements that enable the Department to reduce lag time and complexity in accessing data, creates a robust platform on which to quickly launch new capabilities, and provides a cost-effective and reliable IT infrastructure. The ISI supports Network Services (OneNet), Trusted Internet Connections (TIC), Policy Enforcement Points (PEPs), High Assurance Gateways (HAG), Email Services, and Data Center Services. The infrastructure improvements streamline and standardize the network environment, minimizing the number of overlapping elements, providing operational and security support, and developing a Department-wide network topology with centralized governance and standardized procedures. DHS infrastructure transformation includes the provision of capabilities to continuously monitor and maintain the DHS IT Infrastructure in an operational and secure state.

Infrastructure Transformation Program Operations

ITP is responsible for implementing the Department's vision of "One Infrastructure". ITP is a major DHS investment with a Life Cycle Cost Estimate of \$2.6 billion. ITP supports the DHS OCIO's reliable, resilient, and secure DHS-wide data network that streamlines appropriate sharing and discovery of information within the Department and associated organizations, such as State and local law enforcement agencies. The core of this unified environment is the consolidation of legacy networks into one enterprise-wide, integrated network called OneNet. Major services provided under ITP include: DHS WAN services, including configuration management, engineering, technical requirements analysis and OneNet integration services; Network and security operations centers - Enterprise Network Operations Center (NOC) and Security Operation Center (SOC); Traffic modeling and performance analysis; Network Management and IP address administration.

The OneNet network and Security Operations Centers monitor and manage DHS's centralized systems and network infrastructure. Incident response and detection is coordinated and escalated within the network security and computing service groups, depending on the nature of the breach or failure. The OneNet NOC works with Component NOCs, Enterprise Data Operations Centers, and the Enterprise Operations Center to coordinate service restorations and troubleshooting. DHS is implementing enhancements to OneNet to meet unique Component security requirements and OMB mandates. These enhancements include Trusted Internet Connections (TIC), High Assurance Gateways (HAG) and Policy Enforcement Points (PEP).

The HAG provides selected DHS personnel with access to malicious and prohibited websites that would typically introduce risks into the Enterprise. The HAG will allow access to information in a secure virtual environment, protect the user's workstation from any malicious attacks, and provide compensating controls for anonymous Internet site access.

Email services provide additional and comprehensive communication ability across DHS and to external Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners. Email legacy systems are consolidated within DHS as the Email as a Service (EaaS) capability is deployed at the Enterprise Data Centers (EDC). Email services will enable personnel to access critical business communications and are designed to deliver greater security, availability, and reliability. Major email services include a consolidated DHS-wide Global Address List (GAL), a standard email-naming convention, and a DHS-wide email platform.

Data Center (DC) Development

DHS is in the process of consolidating the Department's legacy data centers into the Enterprise Data Center (EDC), known as DC1 and DC2. This is in alignment with the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI). Support at the EDC includes management and control of DC hardware, operating systems software, and environmental systems. In addition, both DCs are prepared to support a higher density virtual environment from both an infrastructure and managed-service perspective. The DCs support the delivery of private cloud and "as-a-service" offerings to customers seeking a scalable and secure virtual environment of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned with minimal cost of ownership. DC1 and DC2 have the ability to continuously synchronize applications based upon mission requirements. The purpose of DC consolidation is to ensure DHS has a seamless disaster recovery capability and to significantly enhance the cyber security posture of DHS systems. DHS DC capabilities provide personnel the tools to successfully and efficiently manage service delivery and support activities.

Major services provided by DC1 and DC2 include capacity and availability management; system management and administration; hardware/software maintenance; facility monitoring, security management; and disaster recovery management and testing. Infrastructure and Security Activities funds DC consolidation and assists migrating legacy DC environments to the EDC. The Data Center Development program focuses on building capabilities at both DHS data centers.

Data Center Support Costs

Data Center operations and maintenance support costs currently paid to OCIO by Components via an Inter-Agency Agreement will be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer in FY 2016.

OCIO is in the process of shifting data center consolidation efforts to capitalize on evolving Cloud-based technologies. By re-negotiating current data center contracts, OCIO endeavors to allow direct ordering by DHS components and reduce overall costs and footprint. Based on this new model, funding for Component data centers will no longer be collected by OCIO, but OCIO must still pay for certain support costs including network security software and Federal data center support personnel. Funding for the network security software piece only is included in the ISA PPA.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
 Homeland Secure Data Network
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Homeland Secure Data Network

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$63,156
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$70,132
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$15,200)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$54,932
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$54,932
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$15,200)

The OCIO requests \$54.932 million for the Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) activity in FY 2016. This is a decrease of \$15.2 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget.

The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Decrease of \$15.2 million for non-recurring costs in Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HSDN program enables agencies to collaborate and communicate effectively at a Secret-classified level among Federal and State governments and supporting entities. HSDN provides the capabilities to enable DHS to electronically collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic Secret-level information throughout DHS and between DHS and its partners. The HSDN PPA includes the Communications Security (COMSEC) Central Office of Record (COR) that develops and publishes policy and procedures for the operation and use of COMSEC equipment and cryptographic keying material within DHS, ensuring compliance with government-wide and Departmental policies and procedures. The HSDN PPA also includes funding for Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information in response to Executive Order 13587, which directs structural reforms to improve information security across the Federal Government.

Homeland Secure Data Network

HSDN enables Department of Homeland Security offices and Components, other Federal departments and agencies, and State, local and tribal entities to collaborate and communicate effectively at the collateral Secret-classification level. HSDN is the primary means for communicating classified Secret information with the national network of State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers. HSDN is strengthening its relationship to Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) to enable trusted

access by Fusion Centers to SIPRNet resources, and is expanding its collaboration capabilities through applications like H-Space. Executive Order 13587: *Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information* recognized HSDN as the primary Secret network for non-Defense and non-Intelligence Federal departments and agencies. HSDN is advancing its sharing and safeguarding posture by adopting the Department of Defense (DoD) as the Common Service Provider for hard-token based PKI authentication, advancing access management solutions, and improving auditing and monitoring capabilities.

HSDN has established 592 sites, comprised of 5,585 workstations, across the United States. The program has established user accounts for approximately 8,853 end-users who currently log on and exchange information across both HSDN and the broader Secret-level community in performing daily missions. Since April 2012, the number of HSDN workstations OCIO supports has increased by 211 percent and the number of HSDN end-users that OCIO supports has increased by 121 percent. HSDN currently operates on a continuous basis, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

System capabilities include the Network Operations Center (NOC)/ Security Operations Center (SOC), four-tiered help desk, data centers, system-wide telecommunications backbone, and enterprise applications, including office email and messaging in support of end-user mission requirements.

Major Acquisitions

HSDN is a classified wide-area network for DHS and its partners, providing effective interconnections to the intelligence community and federal law enforcement resources. With HSDN capabilities, DHS has the ability to collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic intelligence and other homeland security information up to the secret level.

HSDN fills a critical capability gap. It enables the vital mission capability to communicate classified information at the secret level among DHS components, partners in the federal government and with appropriate entities in state and local government. The HSDN program provides a simplified mechanism for authorized user entities and their appropriately cleared staff to quickly acquire sophisticated tools and means to enable these communications. HSDN provides accredited end user terminals, links DHS components with one another and with external partners including DoD SIPRNet through accredited classified interconnections. It provides a common core infrastructure within which information is shared and analyzed, security monitored, and operations administered. This environment has proven scalable and extensible, supporting growing mission sets and an expanding body of users. It has grown to host enterprise applications and host particular mission specific applications that leverage classified information supplied from multiple sources connected through HSDN. The technical and management capabilities of the HSDN program have potential as a harmonizing foundation for cross-federal common classified secret capability, currently under study by the Sharing and Access Interagency Policy Committee. HSDN is planning mechanisms that strengthen information access control to those who are not only cleared but authorized for access based on their specific group and authorization attributes, ensuring appropriate control of information dissemination.

This project is proposed to be funded out of one PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- Homeland Secure Data Network PPA: \$54.932 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$63,156	\$70,132	\$54,932

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
HSDN O&M (\$42,132)	State and Local Fusion Center Build Out or Relocation	Complete the installation of HSDN to State and Local Fusion Centers (SLFCs) and begin relocation of required operational sites.
	HSDN Enhancements	Implement the HSDN over broadband capability.
	Network Consolidation	Decrease costs through network consolidation/migration to HSDN.
	HSDN Deployment to New Sites	Deploy HSDN to 72 new sites to increase information sharing.
	Technology Refresh	Improve reliability through technology refresh.
	HSDN Maintenance Tech Refresh	Maintain and improve reliability of equipment through technology refresh.
Sharing & Safeguarding Classified Information (\$12,800)	Reduce Anonymity	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements PKI Infrastructure that meets OMB IOC/Final Operating Capability (FOC) dates and can be sustained for overall use within the Department.
	Enterprise Audit	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements technical controls on its networks that enforce log audit capabilities and result in an Enterprise Audit program.
	Insider Threat	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements technical controls and monitoring capability on its networks that

		comply with the DHS insider threat program.
	Removable Media	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements technical controls and policy on its networks that enforce removable media security controls.
	Access Control	Required to comply with Executive Order 13587 “ <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i> ” by ensuring the DHS headquarters implements technical controls on its networks that enforce access controls based on attributes and PKI integration.

Communications Security

The Homeland Security Communications Security (COMSEC) Central Office of Record (COR) was established in accordance with national policy as delineated in the interagency *Committee on National Security Systems Instruction (CNSSI) 4005*. The DHS Management Directive 4300B provides guidance for administering the National Security Policies required to provide for accounting, safeguarding, and management control over COMSEC keying material, controlled cryptographic items, and secure communications equipment. The Central Office of Record (COR) provides consolidated COMSEC accounting services and training, and assists in acquisition and maintenance of COMSEC equipment for the Department. Additionally, the COR develops and publishes policy and procedures for the operation and use of COMSEC equipment and cryptographic keying material within DHS, ensuring compliance with National and Departmental policies and procedures.

To comply with the joint DoD and National Security Agency (NSA) Crypto Modernization program, DHS continues to migrate legacy encryptors, and COMSEC accounting infrastructure. The transition to modern cryptographic equipment and account management includes systems such as the Network-Centric Key Management Infrastructure (KMI) and the COMSEC Accounting, Reporting Distribution System (CARDS), both of which are emerging and critical components of the Global Information Grid. This migration is essential to the success of the Department by enabling and equipping the DHS COMSEC COR and accounts to migrate to new systems affording DHS the opportunity to automate, streamline, and restructure the COMSEC distribution and accounting infrastructure.

Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information

The Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information program directly supports Executive Order 13587, which directs structural reforms to improve information security across the Federal Government. The program funds five DHS-wide initiatives related to safeguarding classified information: Removable Media, Reduce Anonymity, Insider Threat, Access Control, and Enterprise Audit.

Removable Media is supported by three activities: automated lock down of drives, data loss prevention, and system alerts, all of which prevent DHS networks and information resources from being vulnerable to the mass removal of classified information.

Reduce Anonymity is supported by three activities: Hard token PKI, authentication, and consolidation of information resources. This is critical to DHS's connection to all other Federal classified networks such as Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) and Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRnet). These programs enable DHS to ensure that all Federal agencies that use DHS HSDN and State, local, and tribal information sharing environment users gain access to mission critical data resident on servers that use PKI (e.g., DOD).

Access Control is supported by two activities: access control (the ability to gain access to needed resources) and data discoverability (the ability to find resources and only the resources one is allowed). This allows DHS to maintain interoperability with other Federal networks which have implemented controls. With this interoperability, DHS will be able to provide adequate access control.

Enterprise Audit is used to protect national intelligence, identify threats, detect and deter penetration of classified resources, and reveal misuse and identity usage trends; thereby tying all the other initiatives together. DHS will remain connected to other Department and agencies networks, (e.g., JWICS, SIPRnet) and comply with Federal mandates.

The final initiative, Insider Threat, is classified and additional information can be provided under separate cover.

IV. Program Justification Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: DHS Data Framework (S&E & ITS PPA)
PPA: Salaries and expenses, Information technology services
Program Increase: Positions 7, FTE 4, Dollars \$7,054

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$3,000
Program Increase							7	4	\$7,054
Total Request	0	0	\$3,000	0	0	\$3,000	7	4	\$10,054

Description of Item

The combination of the Neptune, Common Entity Index and Cerberus projects under the Controlled Homeland Information Sharing Environment strategy and within the Data Framework will effectively safeguard data, and provide the Department with the ability to increase productivity of analysts, reduce the information sharing burden, expand the capacity of mission-driven decision-making analysis, and improve the integrity of mission-critical information.

Justification:

The Controlled Homeland Information Sharing Environment (CHISE) is the Information Sharing & Safeguarding Governance Board (ISSGB)-approved target architecture to improve vetting in the Screening Function and enable better information sharing with the Intelligence Community (IC) for counterterrorism (CT) purposes. By design, CHISE will achieve Screening and IC information sharing mission objectives while increasing privacy protection of DHS data. Working with DHS Oversight offices—including Privacy (PRIV), Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), and the Office of the General Counsel (OGC)—the CHISE architecture has been codified into a framework called the DHS Data Framework.

The Framework supports local stewardship of DHS data, ensuring both currency and accuracy, and provides mechanisms to enable controlled sharing of DHS data internally and with the IC to deliver near real time access to mission critical data.

The DHS Data Framework provides the Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise a single data platform for analysis for threat mitigation through “High Side Vetting.” It supports local stewardship of DHS data, ensuring both currency and accuracy, and provides mechanisms to enable controlled sharing of DHS data internally and with the IC to deliver near real time access to mission critical data. Additional funding is required to allow this vital capability to mature from its current Limited Production Capability (achieved with FY 2015 funding) to its Initial Operating Capability – a vital stage of development to achieve full, operational capability for homeland security intelligence mission users. This funding request will build on the success of the Data Framework’s FY 2014 pilots and limited production capability deployed in FY 2015. Specifically, additional FY 2016 funding will support achievement of the following milestones:

- Provide users access to three additional unclassified DHS data sets in a single classified environment.
- Allow users to visualize search results (networks, relationships, geographic, temporal) and define persistent queries & alerting.

The Data Framework Program Office will measure success of the use of additional FY16 funding through the following metrics:

Number of Users / Components Using the Data Framework for Threat Mitigation

- Initial Operating Capability (IOC) – up to 1000 users, in all DHS Intel components.

Number of Datasets Incorporated

- IOC – 3 initial datasets plus 1-2 more.

Speed by Which Datasets are Added

- IOC – 3-5 datasets per year.

Neptune and Common Entity Index (CEI)

(in thousands)

Appropriating Org	Item	Description	FY2016
CIO	Development, Modifications, and Enhancements	Funding for the development and enhancement of the software platform. This includes the development of the advanced access control framework.	\$ 1,997
CIO	New Infrastructure	Continued infrastructure build-out in DHS Data Center 1 to support user requirements. Costs include hardware, operating system, and network connectivity.	\$ 844
CIO	O&M	Covers connectivity, datacenter costs, hardware refresh, and software licensing for patching and maintenance.	\$ 269
CIO	Update/Ingest of datasets	Funding includes the software and services required to extract, transform, and load data from source systems. This includes initial costs to implement a data refresh regime.	\$ 2,944
CIO	Program Management	Program Management support costs to include security, legal, privacy, civil rights/civil liberties compliance activities.	\$ 1,000
Neptune and CEI			\$ 7,054

OCIO is requesting a total of 7 FTP to support this initiative; 4 FTP will directly support OCIO and 3 additional FTP will support PRIV (1), CRCL (1), and OGC (1). The following unclassified systems make up the DHS Data Framework:

- **Neptune** is the repository for ingesting authoritative DHS data where data is tagged—an essential first step to implementing the access controls of the Data Framework in support of Safeguarding. Neptune will then provide tagged data to the two systems authorized to receive this information: Common Entity Index (CEI) and Cerberus.
- **Common Entity Index (CEI)** will create a correlated index of identities from all DHS holdings containing person data. It will enable a consolidated, de-conflicted, authoritative view of a/an subject(s)/individual(s) across the entire Department.
- **Cerberus** is DHS’s authoritative unclassified data repository on the TS/SCI network that will enable DHS users to access and use information from DHS unclassified data sets on the TS/SCI network, enabling classified analysis and screening of unclassified DHS holdings by authorized personnel (both inside the Department and with our IC partners). The DHS funding request for Cerberus will be submitted as part of the classified budget.

The Department has successfully tested the first implementations of CHISE using the Data Framework. The Cerberus project, led by DHS I&A, and the Neptune and CEI projects, led by DHS OCIO, were prototyped successfully in December and January of FY 2014. Oversight and mission approval of these prototypes resulted in direction to begin planning for operational capability, and this funding request is a part of that planning process. It should be noted that all progress made to date has been due to the collaboration between OCIO and I&A offices in support of the broader enterprise vision. Each office has invested modest funding to ensure continued, measured forward progress.

Funded together, these systems will provide a sustainable method to share information in an architecture supportive of privacy and legal requirements under DHS control that is accessible by the IC enclaves on classified networks.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Neptune, CEI, and Cerberus are aligned with many strategic guiding principles within the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and FY 2014 Strategic Review. As hubs for cross-Department and cross-Government interoperability and integration, Neptune and Cerberus serve as models for participating in the networked enterprise that is necessary to secure the Homeland and as foundational capabilities for supporting intra and interagency information sharing. CEI, as an entity resolution capability, is meant to improve information sharing and analysis capabilities, and is rooted in the five partnership archetypes required to improve homeland security outcomes dependent on partner collaboration. Neptune, CEI, and Cerberus program leadership have involved OIG, Privacy, and the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) since program inception, fostering a design that transparently demonstrates access rules, and is inclusive of the legal protections we are required to follow in order to uphold individual privacy, and civil rights and civil liberties. This partnership was the inception of the DHS Data Framework.

CEI and Cerberus are being developed in direct response to multiple National and DHS requirements and strategies for enhanced data integration and analysis (to include the Congressionally-mandated “DHS OneSearch”). As such, they sit at the forefront of DHS realizing the strategic priority of improving information sharing and safeguarding.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Single Sign-On (S&E & ITS PPA)
PPA: Salaries and expenses, Information technology services
Program Increase: Positions 2, FTE 1, Dollars \$16,189

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$3,626
Program Increase							2	1	\$16,189
Total Request	0	0	\$4,983	0	0	\$3,626	2	1	\$19,815

Description of Item

Single Sign-on (SSO) for DHS aims to reduce the number of times someone needs to logon to one system. In some instances, users must logon to 13 different systems on any given day, and have upwards of 20 distinct username and password combinations to do their job. This initiative will improve the cyber security posture of the Department and reduce lost productivity time, operational costs, and helpdesk calls.

Justification:

The security and resilience of the DHS network depends on our stakeholders using the personal identity verification (PIV) smart card to logon to all systems, as well as having trustworthy information about the people with whom the Department works. As the agency charged with facilitating the security of .gov, partnering with the private sector, and offering outreach and guidance to the public, DHS has to lead by example within its own network environment. While daily events can dynamically change requirements, today, access to sensitive data and facilities is granted using too many logon accounts, and static, often stale, point-in-time information. DHS security procedures are manual, often paper-driven processes that are inefficient and prone to inaccuracy, creating risks to the network, and failing to meet internal operational needs and external partner expectations. This significantly increases the risk of suboptimal mission results, may potentially undermine privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections on data, and can lead to criminal consequences and negative public perception for the Department and individuals affected by DHS activities.

The SSO initiative is comprised of the following elements:

1. Single Sign-On for DHS (\$6.475 million) - Funding is for additional software licenses to cover all DHS identities; contract support to scale out SSO infrastructure to Department-wide IOC

capability level. This SSO for DHS funding is also needed to address several of the high risk internal cyber-security remediation requirements

2. Single Sign-On for Privileged Users (\$5.892 million) - Funding will be used to purchase privileged identity management software licenses for all protected resources accessed by approximately 10,000 privileged users across the Department.
3. Trusted Identity Exchange (TIE) (\$3.822 million) – this will fund additional software licenses to cover all DHS identities; contract support to scale out TIE infrastructure to Department-wide IOC capability level and connection to primary authoritative sources; and, development of attribute provisioning workflows.

The 2 FTEs will be providing IT governance, program, project management, and architecture leadership for the SSO initiative. Specifically, the 2 FTEs will lead enhancing governance model for SSO (including MOUs and SLAs), onboarding new applications and managing SSO service providers.

The overall SSO initiative will improve the operating stance of the Department as it will:

- **Saves Cost** - This investment will save the Department \$141.4 million in lost productivity, operational costs, and helpdesk calls. In addition, the Department will avoid spending \$56.5 million of redundant, Component-centric SSO systems.
- **Improves DHS' Cyber Security, Sharing, and Safeguarding Posture** - In some circumstances, our information sharing partners avoid applications due to the complexity associated with all the logons they need to maintain, and even worse, may share an account with the person that sits next to them. This creates a hindrance to information sharing that can negatively affect the mission if a stakeholder cannot log into a system that holds critical information. DHS staff, mission partners, and the public need immediate and flexible access to the right resources at the right time to fulfill their mission responsibilities. Implementing this initiative will also help prevent and detect illicit access to highly privileged user accounts, and strengthen current efforts related to insider threat monitoring and mitigation.
- **Fosters an Environment where Privacy, Civil Liberties, and Civil Rights Protections are built into DHS Systems** - SSO provides a foundation for safeguarding the DHS Network and the information our stakeholders generate or consume on a regular basis, it also allows the Department to transparently protect the privacy, civil liberties, and civil rights of each individual DHS has collected screening data for. By using strong credentials and person data that the Department has a high amount of confidence in, DHS will protect information from misuse both intentional and unintentional – as well as succeed in delivering potentially lifesaving intelligence information to our partners and stakeholders quicker than ever before.
- **Reduces Mission Risk** - Usernames and passwords are sometimes weak – increasing the possibility that access could be fraudulent. Passwords may be, and are, often forgotten, unnecessarily hampering access to information. All of these scenarios amplify the Departments exposure to unnecessary risk.
- **Eliminates Redundancy by Leveraging Enterprise Services** - Every system employs their own solution to log users into their system and authorize them to access information. These distinct, commoditized solutions can be collapsed into a single SSO enterprise service, eliminating redundancy and leveraging DHS enterprise SSO services.

Every system employs their own solution to log users into their system and authorize them to access information. These distinct, commoditized solutions can be collapsed into a single SSO enterprise service, eliminating redundancy and leveraging DHS enterprise SSO services.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

There are two overarching Strategic Priorities listed in the 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review that the Trusted Identity Exchange directly impacts:

1. Secure the Federal Civilian Government Information Technology Enterprise.
2. Strengthen the Cyber Ecosystem.

SSO meets the current state of market best practices and promotes the adoption of common, risk-based approach to effectively respond to the pace of the new threats.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: High Risk Internal Cyber Security Remediation (ISA PPA)
PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,234

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$1,234
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$1,234

Description of Item

DHS requires improvement to its cybersecurity operation in order to maintain its status as trusted key partner, and serve as an example for implementing cyber security to other civilian federal organizations. The cyber security infrastructure investment will ensure the DHS Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) can continue to deliver mission functions in the face of persistent cyber threats and attacks. This request provides remediation for financial, mission essential, and other systems.

The remediation portion of the cybersecurity investment will provide the DHS CISO with the necessary funding to ensure that all open security plans of actions and milestones (PO&AMs) meet compliance criteria. All aging PO&AMs would be adjusted for current status, including the expiration dates on the authorization for our systems to operate. A cycle of timely remediation for all actions would also be established. PO&AMs are often written for purposes of compliance to the requirement to actually have a plan rather than a sense of urgency to remediate security weaknesses. Issues are being identified all the time so the dynamic of the most recent issue pushes the unresolved issue to the back of the line. Funding is requested to provide resources to train the Components on effective root cause analysis and security remediation.

DHS needs to be aggressive solving its remediation problem in order to increase our information security posture and safeguards DHS' information assets. As the government lead for cybersecurity, it is critical that DHS maintain its reputation of being an industry front runner in information security.

FY 2013 was the first year DHS received an unmodified (clean) opinion on all financial statements. In order to sustain this unmodified opinion, the Department must continue remediating the remaining control deficiencies, of which, Information Technology Controls lies within the realm of DHS OCIO's area of responsibility. Our financial operations colleagues have worked diligently to qualify for this

clean audit opinion and unless DHS OCIO performs its role in maintaining effective information technology controls, that clean audit opinion will not be sustained.

When PO&AMs are created, the resource or cost required to remediate the issue on a per-PO&AM basis is entered into the DHS Information Assurance Compliance System; a total of those entries is the basis for the proposed costs to remediate our unresolved information technology weaknesses. The proposed costs of each alternative solution was based on a tally of the resource or cost from the PO&AMs for financial systems, mission essential systems, and other systems (not financial or mission essential).

The formula used to derive the cost to remediate information technology control weaknesses on DHSs financial systems is based on a nominal labor rate of \$100 per hour and does not include other direct expenses (e.g., hardware or software). Due to the wide range of potential circumstances affecting any specific control, the “best case” was used to determine the level of effort.

Included in our strategy is organizational change on the way DHS thinks about, acts on and plans remediation of information technology control weaknesses. Allowing issues to go unresolved in a repeated pattern is unacceptable. A sense of urgency must be established in our daily practice to stay on top of issues as they occur and not allow slippage into delay status. To implement this organizational change, DHS OCIO will apply resources to retrain the people responsible for creating and managing PO&AMs across the Department; this must be accomplished in a short period of time to maintain a clean audit opinion.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

A cycle of timely remediation for all actions would be established for high risk and financial systems if funding is provided. Funding is also requested to provide resources to train the Components on effective root cause analysis and security remediation.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Continuous Monitoring & Mitigation Operations and Maintenance (ISA PPA)
PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,836

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$1,969
Program Increase							0	0	\$1,836
Total Request	0	0	\$1,969	0	0	\$1,969	0	0	\$3,805

Description of Item

In examining its internal cybersecurity, the department attempted to seek out efficiencies where possible to assist with redirecting potential cost savings toward mitigating vulnerabilities at a more frequent rate, as well as to promote standardization of security products and tools in DHS to develop a common security tool knowledge base and common skill sets within department Cybersecurity programs.

Justification

Anticipating the adoption of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, starting during FY 2015, the department is applying an offset starting in FY 2016 to reflect a more efficient information security continuous monitoring business model. In future years, as the scope of CDM expands, DHS can further harmonize standardization of security products and tools. The reduction in disparate tools through partaking in the CDM Program will potentially save DHS expenditures which can be instead leveraged against mitigating actual technical vulnerabilities found on DHS' IT assets, modernizing IT Systems and infrastructure, and training security personnel.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Standardizing these tools across DHS will create a common thread of knowledge and tool usage across components. Without the requested funding, continuous monitoring will remain at the status quo - a manual effort that uses significant resources versus a more streamlined effort that is automated.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Digital Services Team (ITS PPA)
PPA: Information technology services
Program Increase: Positions 50, FTE 38, Dollars \$10,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							50	38	\$10,000
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	50	38	\$10,000

Description of Item:

The DHS Digital Services team will be responsible for driving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department’s highest-impact digital services with the DHS Chief Information Officer serving as the senior accountable official. The DHS Digital Services team is designed to build and implement software products used by citizens, businesses, and government employees to execute the Department’s core missions.

The success rate of government digital services is improved when agencies have digital service experts on staff with modern design, software engineering, and product management skills. To ensure the agency can effectively build and deliver important digital services, the FY 2016 Budget includes funding for staffing costs to build a Digital Service team that will focus on transforming the agency’s digital services with the greatest impact to citizens and businesses so they are easier to use and more cost-effective to build and maintain.

These digital service experts will bring private sector best practices in the disciplines of design, software engineering, and product management to bear on the agency’s most important services. The positions will be term-limited, to encourage a continuous influx of up-to-date design and technology skills into the agency. The digital service experts will be recruited from among America’s leading technology enterprises and startups, and will join with the agency’s top technical and policy leaders to deliver meaningful and lasting improvements to the services the agency provides to citizens and businesses.

This digital service team will build on the success of the United States Digital Service team inside of OMB, created in 2014. Since standing up, this small OMB team of has worked in collaboration with Federal agencies to implement cutting edge digital and technology practices on the nation’s highest impact programs, including the successful re-launch of HealthCare.gov in its second year, which led to

millions of Americans receiving health coverage; the Veterans Benefits Management System; online visa applications, green card replacements and renewals; among others. In addition to their work on these high priority projects, this small team of tech experts has worked to establish best practices (as published in the U.S. Digital Services Playbook at playbook.cio.gov) and to recruit still more highly skilled digital service experts and engineers into government.

This initiative will fund the creation of a team of 50 FTP and provide \$1.5 million in program management support to build a DHS Digital Services team that will support all DHS Components. As such, the majority of personnel and resources will be located with the Components.

These team members will use their expertise to champion the use of technology development and management approaches, drawing heavily upon best practices from the consumer internet industry, such as open source and agile development processes.

Justification:

The success rate of government digital services is improved when agencies have digital service experts on staff with modern digital product design, software engineering and product management skills. The goal of the DHS Digital Services team is to work with a diverse group of stakeholders across the Department to improve the digital services DHS delivers to citizens and businesses. This team will identify the most effective methods for improving government digital services across DHS, based upon quantitative and qualitative assessments of user needs.

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

The DST funding will provide DHS the resources to hire a cadre of digital service experts who will play a critical role in ensuring the Department is on the cutting edge of technological design, engineering, and product management to meet Departmental mission and customer services goals.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Single Sign-On at Fusion Centers (ITS PPA)
PPA: Information technology services
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$779

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$779
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$779

Description of Item

State and major urban area fusion centers currently utilize multiple DHS datasets to fulfill their missions. These stakeholders, including intelligence officers, analysts, and partners within state and local governments, have consistently identified the need for easier access to DHS data and applications. Presently, DHS systems are controlled by various components with separate sign-on processes. As a result, fusion center users spend unnecessary time supplying disparate credentials to each application. In some circumstances, our partners avoid using applications because of credential complexity, or use unsecure practices to manage their numerous credentials. Migrating DHS systems to single sign-on measures will increase security controls and safeguarding of DHS data, and allow for greater information sharing among our fusion center partners.

The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is the enterprise single sign-on solution (SSO) for applications and systems accessible by “DHS trusted partners” which include fusion center personnel. HSIN provides proven two-factor authentication and identity-proofing processes needed to protect DHS data. The purpose of this initiative is to fund the necessary inclusion of an additional three to five DHS applications per year from the list of systems prioritized by the National Network of Fusion Centers to the HSIN SSO solution, resulting in increased efficiency for fusion center personnel.

In addition to efficiencies gained and increased security controls, this initiative promotes the type of information sharing called for in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which calls for DHS to “coordinate the Federal Government’s communications relating to homeland security with state and local government authorities, the private sector, and the public.” Additionally it supports the National Strategy for Information Sharing and Safeguarding, the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace, and the *DHS Information Sharing and Safeguarding Strategy*.

Justification:

Requested funding will be used to provide technical support and toolkits to allow DHS system owners to leverage the HSIN SSO Enterprise Services. The funding will cover the inclusion of an additional three to five DHS applications per year from the list of systems prioritized by the National Network of Fusion Centers.

Without this funding, each system owner would continue to spend program funding for sign-on capabilities, and would be required to spend additional funding to match the data safeguarding features currently provided by HSIN. Additionally, this program increase will significantly improve information sharing and situational awareness capabilities with our fusion center partners.

Impact on Performance:

Specific performance improvements include:

- Increase efficiency of information access in fusion centers by reducing the number of different usernames and passwords needed to access DHS systems.
- Increase in cost savings through integrated digital identity management, which leads to improved interoperability.
- Reduction in help desk activity across multiple applications as digital identity management is integrated for systems moving onto the HSIN SSO solution.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: FedRAMP JAB (ISA PPA)
PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,600

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2	1	\$805
Program Increase							0	0	\$2,600
Total Request	2	1	\$805	2	1	\$805	2	1	\$3,405

Description of Item

The Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) is a Government-wide program designed to provide a standard approach to security assessments, authorization, and continuous monitoring of cloud products. The FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board (JAB) is comprised of CIOs from DHS, the General Services Administration (GSA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). Representatives from these departments work together to perform rigorous technical reviews of Cloud Service Providers' (CSP) authorization packages for FedRAMP compliance.

Justification:

FedRAMP compliance is mandatory before a CSP can be utilized by a Federal agency. There is currently a backlog of over 36 CSP applications awaiting technical review by the FedRAMP JAB. This increase in funding will provide for eight additional contractors to perform the technical reviews in support of the FedRAMP JAB. The additional staff support will allow for the review of 32 CSP authorization packages a year that can be reviewed and ultimately certified by the FedRAMP JAB.

The FedRAMP JAB process has resulted in significant cost avoidance across the Federal Government. Once certified, a FedRAMP compliant CSP can be utilized by any Federal agency or department, eliminating the need for time consuming and costly re-certification. To date, CSP authorizations cover over 160 known Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) implementations, which, at an average cost of \$250,000 each, conservatively show a cost avoidance of \$40 million to date.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Without an increase in funding, the current backlog in CSP applications awaiting technical review and certification will continue to grow. DHS anticipates that as the Federal Government continues to move more data onto the cloud, the demand for FedRAMP certification will only increase.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 8: Trusted Tester
PPA: Information Technology Services
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,758

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$942
Program Increase							0	0	\$1,758
Total Request	0	0	\$942	0	0	\$942	0	0	\$2,700

Description of Item:

The DHS CIO Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST) developed the Trusted Tester program that is utilized Department-wide to reduce redundant testing and inconsistent test results for Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act conformance.

With this funding, DHS will develop the Interagency Trusted Tester Program (ITTP) which will ensure skilled IT accessibility subject matter expertise in sufficient quantity and quality so that the Section 508 standards for Web and software can be effectively met, evaluated, and enforced across the Federal Government.

DHS, in coordination with the Federal CIO Accessibility Community of Practice, will establish an ITTP Executive Steering Committee that will provide the necessary governance and oversight for the ITTP Program including appropriate fees for training, certification, and recertification.

Additionally, the ITTP will develop, support, and maintain a certified tester education program that can be used government-wide; provide Instructor-led and Online Workforce Development; provide updates of education for new standards, tools and operating systems, proven testing methods, and types of electronic content; and create an accreditation process including continuing education requirements.

Justification:

Title 29 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 794d, “Electronic and Information Technology” (commonly referred to as “Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act”) requires that the Federal government make electronic and information technology (EIT) accessible to employees and customers with disabilities. The law applies to all Federal agencies when they develop, procure, maintain, or use EIT.

To comply with this requirement, agencies need to have access to skilled IT accessibility subject matter expertise so that the Section 508 standards can be effectively met, evaluated, and enforced. Without a common set of evaluation procedures, agencies inconsistently test EIT, achieve and communicate different results with the vendor community, and limit the ability of the Federal Government to seek EIT remediation.

The ITTP is a strategic solution with a three pronged approach. It will first develop much needed testing conformity by standardizing the evaluation processes and procedures for 508 testing of EIT. Second, it will increase the workforce skillset and capability by implementing a certification program for 508 testing inclusive of the standardized evaluation procedures and methodologies. Third, it will create a central repository containing all trusted tester test results. The repository will be available to all agencies to populate, access, and utilize thus eliminating the need for redundant and inconsistent testing.

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

Without this funding, DHS will be unable to expand the Trusted Tester Training and Certification Program beyond DHS, establish governance processes to manage expanded program, or support multiple agencies to adopt ITTP and to implement unified testing procedures within their organizations.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
 Justification of Program Changes**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: OneNet (ISA PPA)
 PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,758)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	15,746
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,758)
Total Request	-	-	17,504	-	-	17,504	-	-	13,988

Description of Item

The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) represents the Department’s full-scale move toward a DHS-consolidated information technology infrastructure supporting the cross- organizational missions of protecting the homeland, deterring crime, detecting and countering threats, and myriad other responsibilities.

Justification

ITP implements the DHS CIO’s vision of “One Infrastructure,” by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms and services into a set of enterprise wide IT Services. As part of the process, DHS began to consolidate its components’ existing infrastructures into a single wide area network (WAN), known as OneNet. The concept of OneNet is to provide network segmentation between components to protect the various categories of controlled unclassified and classified information.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

Although the proposed reduction will impact OneNet, every effort will be made to efficiently use remaining resources to maintain a robust program.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), and Department-wide technology investments [\$256,343,000], \$320,596,000¹ of which [\$95,444,000] \$105,307,000² shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which [\$160,899,000] \$215,289,000³ to remain available until September 30, [2016] 2017⁴, shall be available for development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security, of which \$10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017 for Digital Service Teams.

Language Provision	Explanation
1. [256,343,000] <u>\$320,596,000</u>	Dollar change only.
2. [95,444,000] <u>\$105,307,000</u>	Dollar change only.
3. [160,899,000] <u>\$215,289,000</u>	Dollar change only.
4. [2016] <u>2017</u>	Date change only.
5., <u>of which 10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017 for Digital Services Teams</u>	Requested amount is designated for a specific program. This amount is part of the \$215.3 million noted above.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	274	274	\$299,356
FY 2015 President's Budget	290	290	\$256,343
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Data Center Overhead - From various DHS Components to OCIO	-	-	\$5,030
Data Center Overhead FTEs Transfer from Reimbursable to Appropriated	27	27	-
Operations Coordination & Planning - HSIN and COP	25	25	\$32,622
Total Transfers	52	52	\$37,652
Increases			
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$517
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$132
Pay Increase for Cybersecurity Professionals	-	-	\$3,276
Retirement Contribution Increase	-	-	\$202
Total, Increases	-	-	\$4,127
Decreases			
HQ Efficiency - Parking & Cellular Wireless	-	-	(\$499)
HQ Efficiency - VERA & VSIP and Vacancies	(3)	(3)	(\$1,519)
Nonrecur: Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information	-	-	(\$15,200)
Total, Decreases	(3)	(3)	(\$17,218)
Total Other Adjustments	(3)	(3)	(\$13,091)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	49	49	\$24,561
FY 2016 Current Services	339	339	\$280,904
Program Changes			
Increases			
Continuous Monitoring & Mitigation Operations and Maintenance (ISA PPA)	-	-	\$1,836
DHS Data Framework (S&E & ITS PPA)	7	4	\$7,054
Digital Services Team (ITS PPA)	50	38	\$10,000
FedRAMP JAB (ISA PPA)	-	-	\$2,600
High Risk Internal Cyber Security Remediation (ISA PPA)	-	-	\$1,234
Single Sign-On (S&E & ITS PPA)	2	1	\$16,189
Single Sign-On at Fusion Centers (ITS PPA)	-	-	\$779
Trusted Tester	-	-	\$1,758
Total, Increases	59	43	\$41,450
Decreases			
OneNet (ISA PPA)	-	-	(\$1,758)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$1,758)
Total Program Changes	59	43	\$39,692
FY 2016 Request	398	382	\$320,596
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	108	92	\$64,253

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	274	274	\$299,356
FY 2015 President's Budget	290	290	\$256,343
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	52	52	\$37,652
Increases	-	-	\$4,127
Decreases	(3)	(3)	(\$17,218)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	49	49	\$24,561
FY 2016 Current Services	339	339	\$280,904
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	59	43	\$41,450
Decreases	-	-	(\$1,758)
Total, Program Changes	59	43	\$39,692
FY 2016 Request	398	382	\$320,596
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Total Change	108	92	\$64,253

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and expenses	290	290	\$95,444	49	49	\$8,998	9	5	\$865	348	344	\$105,307	58	54	\$9,863
Information technology services	-	-	\$38,627	-	-	\$32,728	50	38	\$34,915	50	38	\$106,270	50	38	\$67,643
Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	-	\$52,140	-	-	(\$1,965)	-	-	\$3,912	-	-	\$54,087	-	-	\$1,947
Homeland Secure Data Network	-	-	\$70,132	-	-	(\$15,200)	-	-	-	-	\$54,932	-	-	(\$15,200)	
Total	290	290	\$256,343	49	49	\$24,561	59	43	\$39,692	398	382	\$320,596	108	92	\$64,253

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Protection and Program Directorate (NPPD)	2	2	\$53,074	2	2	\$78,797	-	-	\$9,333	(2)	(2)	(\$69,464)
Under Secretary of Management	-	-	\$16,388	-	-	\$13,403	-	-	-	-	-	(\$13,403)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7	7	\$635	7	7	\$174	-	-	\$996	(7)	(7)	\$822
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	\$465	-	-	\$465	-	-	-	-	-	(\$465)
Office of Operations and Coordination	-	-	\$1,234	-	-	\$1,526	-	-	\$1,395	-	-	(\$131)
US VISIT	10	10	\$2,223	10	10	\$1,944	-	-	-	(10)	(10)	(\$1,944)
Customs and Border Protection	3	3	\$61,992	3	3	\$61,992	-	-	\$1,322	(3)	(3)	(\$60,670)
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5	5	\$54,727	5	5	\$51,621	-	-	\$4,395	(5)	(5)	(\$47,226)
Transportation Security Administration	4	4	\$14,649	4	4	\$17,696	-	-	\$1,059	(4)	(4)	(\$16,637)
United States Secret Service	-	-	\$4,901	-	-	\$4,901	-	-	-	-	-	(\$4,901)
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	3	3	\$74,532	3	3	\$50,441	-	-	\$6,246	(3)	(3)	(\$44,195)
Office of Intelligence and Analysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,484	-	-	\$1,484
Science and Technology	-	-	\$14,386	-	-	\$23,316	-	-	\$1,089	-	-	(\$22,227)
US Coast Guard	-	-	\$1,910	-	-	\$2,582	-	-	\$451	-	-	(\$2,131)
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$26,044	-	-	\$26,934	-	-	\$73	-	-	(\$26,861)
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	\$226	-	-	\$115	-	-	\$151	-	-	\$36
Office of Policy	-	-	\$1,151	-	-	\$1,652	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,652)
Total Budgetary Resources	34	34	\$328,537	34	34	\$337,559	-	-	\$27,994	(34)	(34)	(\$309,565)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Information technology services	-	-	\$16,427	-	-	\$16,878	-	-	\$1,397	-	-	(\$15,481)
Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	-	\$65,707	-	-	\$67,512	-	-	\$5,599	-	-	(\$61,913)
Salaries and Expenses	34	34	\$246,403	34	34	\$253,169	-	-	\$20,998	(34)	(34)	(\$232,171)
Total Obligations	34	34	\$328,537	34	34	\$337,559	-	-	\$27,994	(34)	(34)	(\$309,565)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$38,107	\$41,968	\$54,657	\$12,689
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$400	\$400	\$400	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$183	\$183	\$183	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,169	\$10,292	\$14,443	\$4,151
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$47,059	\$53,043	\$69,883	\$16,840
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$417	\$340	\$485	\$145
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$10,939	\$7,238	\$7,238	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,138	\$1,009	\$1,009	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$76	\$77	\$77	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$79,412	\$74,963	\$90,225	\$15,262
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,290	\$5,290	\$5,290	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$29,573	\$27,779	\$36,940	\$9,161
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$6,608	\$6,788	\$6,788	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$34	\$34	\$34	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$109,719	\$74,191	\$90,259	\$16,068
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,405	\$1,405	\$1,405	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$771	\$771	\$832	\$61
31.0 Equipment	\$6,915	\$3,415	\$10,131	\$6,716
Total, Other Object Classes	\$252,297	\$203,300	\$250,713	\$47,413
Total, Direct Obligations	\$299,356	\$256,343	\$320,596	\$64,253
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$299,356	\$256,343	\$320,596	\$64,253
Full Time Equivalents	274	290	382	92

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	9	13	4
GS-15	97	90	136	46
GS-14	101	111	156	45
GS-13	47	69	80	11
GS-12	17	7	9	2
GS-11	3	3	3	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	274	290	398	108
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	274	290	398	108
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT::	274	290	398	108
Full Time Equivalent	274	290	382	92
Average ES Salary	178,790	166,425	171,699	5,274
Average GS Salary	116,392	115,229	115,162	(67)
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Salaries and expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$38,107	\$41,968	\$49,771	\$7,803
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$400	\$400	\$400	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$183	\$183	\$183	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,169	\$10,292	\$12,975	\$2,683
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$47,059	\$53,043	\$63,529	\$10,486
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$242	\$175	\$175	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$10,939	\$7,238	\$7,238	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,138	\$1,009	\$1,009	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$76	\$77	\$77	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$15,221	\$6,111	\$5,911	(\$200)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$27,918	\$26,124	\$25,701	(\$423)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,180	\$485	\$485	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$34	\$34	\$34	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$6,017	\$873	\$873	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$1,405	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$771	\$275	\$275	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$67,941	\$42,401	\$41,778	(\$623)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$115,000	\$95,444	\$105,307	\$9,863
Full Time Equivalents	274	290	344	54

Salaries and expenses Mission Statement

The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) PPA is a crosscutting program that provides technology-management, shared services, acquisition strategy, executive leadership support, process development, and business transformation to several offices within the DHS Office of the CIO.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$38,107	\$41,968	\$49,771	\$7,803
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$400	\$400	\$400	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$183	\$183	\$183	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$38,107	\$41,968	\$49,771	\$7,803
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,169	\$10,292	\$12,975	\$2,683
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$47,059	\$53,043	\$63,529	\$10,486

The \$10,486,000 increase is due to the transfer of the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) and Common Operating Picture (COP) from the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning to the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO); the transfer of Data Center Operations & Maintenance support costs from various DHS Components to OCIO; the program increases for DHS Data Framework and Single Sign-On; the adjustments-to base for the 2015 pay raise annualization, the 2016 pay raise, the retirement contribution increase, and the pay increase for cybersecurity professionals; and the decreases due to parking and cellular efficiencies and VERA/VSIP.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$15,221	\$6,111	\$5,911	(\$200)

The \$200,000 decrease to advisory and assistance services is due to realignment of the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST) and Records, Forms, and Printing from the S&E PPA to the ITS PPA.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$27,918	\$26,124	\$25,701	(\$423)

The \$423,000 decrease is due to a lower projected FY 2016 Working Capital Fund (WCF) bill due to decreased cellular wireless services.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Information technology services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	\$4,886	\$4,886
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$1,468	\$1,468
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	\$6,354	\$6,354
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$150	\$150	\$295	\$145
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$22,108	\$21,945	\$45,783	\$23,838
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,290	\$5,290	\$5,290	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,655	\$1,655	\$8,639	\$6,984
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,428	\$6,303	\$6,303	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,369	\$2,369	\$25,914	\$23,545
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$915	\$915	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	\$61	\$61
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$6,716	\$6,716
Total, Other Object Classes	\$34,000	\$38,627	\$99,916	\$61,289
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$34,000	\$38,627	\$106,270	\$67,643
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	38	38

Information technology services Mission Statement

The IT Services PPA supports development, implementation, and maintenance of: a comprehensive and integrated Enterprise Architecture, the information technology framework for the Department; IT program and portfolio governance; geospatial technologies; and information sharing.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	\$4,886	\$4,886
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$1,468	\$1,468
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	\$6,354	\$6,354

The \$6,354,000 increase is due to the increase of FTE in the Digital Services Team program change.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$150	\$150	\$295	\$145

The increase of \$145,000 in travel is associated with the Digital Services Team program request, as determined by the DHS cost module.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$22,108	\$21,945	\$45,783	\$23,838

The \$23,838,000 increase to advisory and assistance services is due to: the the transfer of the HSIN/COP program; Realignment - Information Sharing Environment Office and Records, Forms, and Printing; and the program increases for DHS Data Framework, Enterprise Implementation of Single Sign-On, Fusion Center Single Sign-On, Trusted Tester, and support for the Digital Services Team.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,655	\$1,655	\$8,639	\$6,984

The \$6,984,000 increase is due to the the transfer of the HSIN/COP program, Enterprise Implementation of Single Sign-On, and the working capital fund charges associated with the Digital Services Team program increase.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,369	\$2,369	\$25,914	\$23,545

The \$23,545,000 increase is due to the the transfer of the HSIN/COP program and the DHS Data Framework and Enterprise Implementation of Single Sign-On program increase requests.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$61	\$61

The \$61,000 increase is due to supplies and materials charges associated with the Digital Services Team program request, as determined by the DHS cost module.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$6,716	\$6,716

The \$6,716,000 increase is due to the the transfer of the HSIN/COP program.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Infrastructure and Security Activities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,289	\$20,417	\$19,641	(\$776)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$2,600	\$2,600
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$68,911	\$30,737	\$30,860	\$123
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$490	\$490	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$496	\$496	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$87,200	\$52,140	\$54,087	\$1,947
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$87,200	\$52,140	\$54,087	\$1,947
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Infrastructure and Security Activities Mission Statement

Infrastructure and Security Activities (ISA) are a set of IT projects that provides integration and protection of sensitive DHS information. ISA funds manage infrastructure support, which includes support for network and data center services and DHS Component enterprise applications, and also provides funds to maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability and move all network traffic behind the TIC. It also provides funding for the Information Security Program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,289	\$20,417	\$19,641	(\$776)

The decrease of \$776,000 is partially due to the realignment of Information Sharing Environment Office funding from the ISA PPA to the ITS PPA and the program change increase for Cyber Security Remediation.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$2,600	\$2,600

The increase of \$2,600,000 is due to the FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board (JAB) program request.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$68,911	\$30,737	\$30,860	\$123

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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The \$123,000 increase is the net of the transfer of Data Center Overhead security costs and the program decrease to the OneNet program.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Homeland Secure Data Network
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$25	\$15	\$15	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23,794	\$26,490	\$18,890	(\$7,600)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$32,422	\$40,212	\$32,612	(\$7,600)
31.0 Equipment	\$6,915	\$3,415	\$3,415	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$63,156	\$70,132	\$54,932	(\$15,200)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$63,156	\$70,132	\$54,932	(\$15,200)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Homeland Secure Data Network Mission Statement

The Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) PPA contains funding for a classified wide area network for DHS and its components, with specific and controlled interconnections to the intelligence community and federal law enforcement resources. Program funding for sharing and safeguarding classified information is also included.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23,794	\$26,490	\$18,890	(\$7,600)

The \$7,600,000 decrease is partially due to a reduction in contractor support for the Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information effort.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$32,422	\$40,212	\$32,612	(\$7,600)

The decrease of \$7,600,000 is due to non-recurring O&M for the Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information program.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	274	274	290
Increases			
Increase #4: HSIN/COP Transfer	-	-	25
Increase #1: NOC/SOC FTE	-	16	-
Increase #5: Digital Services Team	-	-	38
Increase #6: Data Center Personnel	-	-	27
Increase #3: DHS Data Framework	-	-	4
Increase #2: Single Sign-On	-	-	1
Subtotal, Increases	-	16	95
Decreases			
Decrease #1: HQ Efficiencies	-	-	(3)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(3)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	274	290	382
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	16	92

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Salaries and expenses	\$39,776	\$39,841	\$38,845	-\$996
Information technology services	4,161	3,327	7,482	4,155
Infrastructure and Security Activities	54,445	6,293	6,768	475
Homeland Secure Data Network	942	523	913	390
Total Working Capital Fund	\$99,324	\$49,984	\$54,008	\$4,024

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The focus of the DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation Project is the co-location of the Department through lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeths campus. The DHS HQ Consolidation Project enhances effectiveness by consolidation of HQ and Component executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management, and “mission execution” personnel who require a secure setting. DHS will optimize the real estate portfolio by increasing utilization efficiency integrating mobile workplace strategies.

The Management Directorate provides coordination, planning, policy, guidance, operational oversight, and innovative solutions for the management needs of the Department for the consolidated campus. The DHS HQ Consolidation Project appropriation allows the Department to provide overall management of the program.

B. Budget Activities:

The DHS HQ facilities portfolio is currently spread across more than fifty locations throughout the National Capital Region, many with sub-optimal security protections. The Department developed the DHS Headquarters Consolidation at the St. Elizabeths Campus in a secure setting. The collocation of the Secretary’s Headquarters with Component Leadership enhances command and control functions in preparation for response to natural disasters and terrorist attacks. This integrated approach allows DHS to effectively communicate and engage in critical events as they occur and share such information to help secure America.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Under Secretary for Management requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$215,822,000 for FY 2016. The FY 2016 request includes the following projects:

- St. Elizabeths Campus operational support costs (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$11,545,000).
- St. Elizabeths HQ Consolidation construction costs (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$178,321,000).
- St. Elizabeths HQ Consolidation Munro Reconfiguration costs (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$25,956,000).

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$57,700	-	-	\$204,277	-	-	\$146,577	-	-	\$204,277	-	-	(\$57,700)
St. Elizabeths Support Costs	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,300	-	-	\$11,545	-	-	(\$3,755)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$3,755)
Total, DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	-	-	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$73,000	\$0	\$0	\$215,822	\$0	\$0	\$142,822	\$0	\$0	\$204,277	\$0	\$0	(\$61,455)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$73,000	\$0	\$0	\$215,822	\$0	\$0	\$142,822	\$0	\$0	\$204,277	\$0	\$0	(\$61,455)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$73,000	\$0	\$0	\$215,822	\$0	\$0	\$142,822	\$0	\$0	\$204,277	\$0	\$0	(\$61,455)

Rescissions																		
Transfers																		
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced																		
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations																		
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	-	-	\$35,000	-	-	\$73,000	-	-	\$215,822	-	-	\$142,822	-	-	\$204,277	-	-	(\$61,455)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$35,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$57,700
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$57,700)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$204,277
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$204,277
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$146,577

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ Consolidation Project requests 0 FTP, 0 FTE and \$204.277 million in FY 2016 for St. Elizabeths campus construction.

The DHS mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America, yet the Department’s legacy facilities are currently dispersed in over fifty locations throughout the National Capital Region (NCR), adversely impacting critical communication and coordination across DHS Components. To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department developed the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus in a secure setting. HQ Consolidation enables a strategic realignment of the real property portfolio in the NCR to more effectively and efficiently support the DHS mission. In addition, consolidation efforts contribute to reduced facility costs and provide quality workspace environments that attract and retain a professional workforce.

The FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation provided partial funding for tenant requirements for the Center Building Complex, to include the physical construction of the tenant areas in the Center Building portion only. The FY 2015 request will complete the IT infrastructure, IT equipment, outfitting, commissioning, decommissioning and move costs for the Center Building for the future relocation of the Office of the Secretary and the attached surrounding buildings comprising the Center Building Complex. The FY 2016 request will support HQ Consolidation’s enhanced baseline plan, the development of the Center Building addition, construction for the future relocation of the Management Directorate in entirety to St. E’s, remaining build-out of DOC A and the employee assistance center/health unit, and the reconfiguration of the Munro Building.

MAJOR ACQUISITION

DHS HQ Consolidation

The DHS HQ Consolidation/St. Elizabeths Project- was designed to directly support the Department’s strategic goal to Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management. Continued development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths through FY 2015 will allow the Department to enhance performance through improved communications, coordination and cooperation across all DHS Headquarters units. Consolidating will foster a “one-DHS” culture and optimize our prevention and response capabilities across the spectrum of operations. The DHS mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America. Our mission demands an integrated approach to all hazards, yet the Department’s legacy facilities are dispersed over approximately 50 locations throughout the National Capital Region (NCR), sometimes with sub-optimal security protections and routinely impacting adversely critical communication, coordination, and cooperation across DHS components. To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department will continue development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus in FY 2015 to house executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management functions in a secure setting.

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$35,000 ¹	\$57,000 ²	\$204,277 ³

Note 1: The FY 2014 Enacted provided \$35 million for the project. Within this \$35 million total, \$10.478 million was allocated to the Technology Integration Program (TIP).

Note 2: Within the enacted total, \$31.849 million will be allocated to the TIP.

Note 3: Within the requested level, \$0 million is planned to be allocated to the TIP.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 St. Elizabeths Support Costs
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: St. Elizabeths Support Costs

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$15,300
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$3,755)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$11,545
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$11,545
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$3,755)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ Consolidation Project requests 0 FTP, 0 FTE and \$11.545 million in FY 2016 for St. Elizabeths campus support costs. This is a decrease of \$3.755 million from the FY 2015 Presidents Budget. Base adjustments are as follows:

- A transfer of \$3.376 million to the Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) for space occupancy and a portion of security costs to be paid through the Working Capital Fund (WCF).
- A decrease of \$0.379 million for planned reductions to campus security.

The St. Elizabeths campus requires the continued services of a campus security guard force. The campus is designed to provide for the detection and deterrence of unlawful intrusion and for the protection of personnel, property, and information. Consolidating DHS facilities at the St Elizabeths campus ensures that DHS maintains the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) Level 5 security designation and provides for the proper security of personnel, property, and information. With requested funding, DHS will acquire certified contractor support at the St. Elizabeths campus to maintain systems operations, provide operation and maintenance of dedicated security IT equipment for the campus (managed through the OCSO), provide operational software licenses, replace parts for damaged or worn equipment, troubleshoot call reporting, and respond to any critical system failures.

FY 2016 St. Elizabeths Support Cost Funding Profile (\$ thousands)

St. Elizabeths Physical Security IT O&M	2,500
Campus Security Guard Force Requirements (Perimeter and Non-Perimeter)	9,045
Total HQ Consolidation Support Costs	11,545

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: St. Elizabeths Construction
PPA: HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$178,321

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$178,321
Total Request	0	0	\$35,000	0	0	\$57,700	0	0	\$178,321

Description: The HQ Consolidation program is requesting \$178.321 million for St. Elizabeths construction. The funding will support the development of the Center Building Addition, construction for the future relocation of the entire Management Directorate to St. E’s, remaining build-out of DOC A and the Employee Assistance Center/Health Unit. The HQ Consolidation Program has revised the development strategy from the last OMB Approved Revised Baseline in June 2013 to the new Enhanced Plan. The current program of record envisioned 300,000 square feet severable segments with the old space standards that are more or less “market sized” chunks instead of full complete component requirements. The plan was also based on traditional workplace design methodologies with a 1:1 employee seat to staff ratio resulting in a total office space requirement at St. Elizabeths of 4.5 million gross square feet. Since that time, the operational and real estate landscape has changed across the Federal Government in general and within DHS in particular. DHS is no longer in a growth mode, and the current austere budget environment has required agencies to take a harder look at their real property costs. Elements impacting the current real property environment include:

- Executive Orders to reduce real property occupied by Federal agencies including Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance and OMB’s “Freeze the Footprint” to halt the expansion of office and warehouse space.
- Emerging trend in the workplace towards “flexible workspace” designs and proliferation of remote teleworking.

In response to the changing budget environment, GSA and DHS have developed an updated or “Enhanced” Consolidation Plan. The Enhanced Plan authorizes the first change in requirements for this project: a reduction in both scope and projected cost in recognition of the changing workplace design standards, and the Administration’s commitment to reduce the federal real property portfolio through the “Freeze the Footprint” initiative.

The Enhanced Plan delivers the goals of the original consolidation plan at a lower cost and in a shorter timeframe than the current revised baseline plan. It does so by adopting new and smaller space standards, implementing flexible workplace strategies and realigning the lease expirations that are now out of sync with the development schedule due to funding reductions.

The Enhanced Plan saves money by reducing overall construction at St. Elizabeths with total office space requirement reduced by nearly 900,000 gross square feet and reducing space requirements at other anchor locations within the NCR.

Justification: The DHS Headquarters facilities portfolio is scattered throughout the National Capital Region. With the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters complete and funding provided in the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation to start the Center Building portion of the Center Building Complex, it is critical for the Department to continue with development and impending occupancy of the DHS Headquarters Consolidation at the St. Elizabeths Campus. The collocation of the Secretary's Headquarters with Components will enhance command and control functions in the preparation for the response to natural disasters and terrorist attacks. This integrated approach will allow DHS to effectively communicate and engage in critical events as they occur and share such information to help secure United States of America.

Impact on Performance: This project directly supports the Department's Strategic Plan goal to Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management. Continued development of the Consolidated DHS Headquarters campus at St. Elizabeths is vital to enhance command, control, planning and response to functions of the Department.

**Department of Homeland Security
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Munro Building Reconfiguration
PPA: HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$25,956

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$25,956
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$25,956

Description: The HQ Consolidation program is requesting \$25.956 million for St. Elizabeths to reconfigure the Douglas A. Munro U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters Building at St. Elizabeths to increase utilization in accordance with the DHS Revised Real Property Cost Savings and Innovation Plan (CSIP), also known as the “Freeze the Footprint Plan.” The CSIP proposes to achieve savings throughout the DHS Real Property portfolio through the adoption of flexible workplace strategies and new smaller space standards that have gained wide acceptance over the last several years. The DHS goal in the CSIP is to achieve an average of 150 useable square feet per person utilization rate.

The Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters Building was designed in 2009 based on traditional workplace design methodologies and space standards in effect at that time that averaged in excess of 200 useable square feet per person.

Since that time, the operational and real estate landscape has changed across the Federal Government in general and within DHS in particular. DHS is no longer in a growth mode, and the Department is taking a harder look at its real property costs.

In response to this changing environment, GSA and DHS have developed an updated or “Enhanced” Consolidation Plan. The Enhanced Plan authorizes the first change in requirements for this project: a reduction in both scope and projected cost in recognition of the changing workplace design standards, and the Administration’s commitment to reduce the federal real property portfolio through the “Freeze the Footprint” initiative.

The Enhanced Plan delivers the goals of the original consolidation plan at a lower cost and in a shorter timeframe compared to the current revised baseline plan by adopting new and smaller space standards, implementing flexible workplace strategies and realigning the lease expirations that are now out of sync with the development schedule due to congressional funding reductions.

The foundation of the Enhanced Plan is to increase utilization of the Munro Building, accommodating more personnel than originally designed for, thereby reducing construction requirements at St. Elizabeths and the overall DHS real property portfolio.

The Munro Building Optimization initiative will include minor physical construction modifications to maintain unit and organizational identity for the additional occupants, the purchase of additional outfitting and reconfiguration of existing outfitting to accommodate the increased personnel load; information technology and electronic physical security reconfiguration; and move/commissioning/decommissioning costs to receive new occupants and close-out their existing lease locations.

Optimizing the Munro Building has the potential to reduce development at St. Elizabeths by up to 273,000 gross square feet of building construction.

Justification: The DHS Headquarters facilities portfolio is scattered in over 50 locations throughout the National Capital Region, many with sub-optimal security protections. With the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters complete and the FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriation provided funding to start the Center Building portion of the Center Building Complex, it is critical the Department continue the development of the DHS Headquarters Consolidation at the St. Elizabeths Campus to complete and occupy these facilities. The collocation of the Secretary's Headquarters with Components will enhance command and control functions in the preparation for the response to natural disasters and terrorist attacks. This integrated approach will allow DHS to effectively communicate and engage in critical events as they occur and share such information to help secure America. Increasing utilization of the Munro Building provides the lowest cost alternative for the full development of the campus for both DHS and GSA.

Impact on Performance: This project directly supports the Department's Strategic Plan goal to Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management. Continued development of the Consolidated DHS Headquarters campus at St. Elizabeths is vital to enhance command, control, planning and response to functions of the Department.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish, and occupy buildings and facilities for the consolidation of department headquarters at St. Elizabeths and associated mission consolidation, and to fund operational costs within the St. Elizabeths Operations Center, [\$73,000,000] \$215,822,000¹ to remain available until expended.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$73,000,000] <u>\$215,822,000</u>	Dollar amount change.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$35,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$73,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer to OCSO for space and security costs	-	-	(\$3,376)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$3,376)
Increases			
Total, Increases	-	-	-
Decreases			
Non-recurring of St. Elizabeths Construction	-	-	(\$57,700)
Reduction to campus security and IT O&M	-	-	(\$379)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$58,079)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$61,455)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$11,545
Program Changes			
Increases			
Munro Building Reconfiguration	-	-	\$25,956
St. Elizabeths Construction	-	-	\$178,321
Total, Increases	4	2	\$204,277
Total Program Changes	4	2	\$204,277
FY 2016 Request	14	16	\$215,822
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	14	16	\$142,822

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$35,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$73,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	(\$3,376)
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$58,079)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$61,455)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$11,545
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$204,277
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$204,277
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$215,822
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$142,822

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths	-	-	\$57,700	-	-	(\$57,700)	-	-	\$204,277	-	-	\$204,277	-	-	\$146,577
St. Elizabeths Support Costs	-	-	\$15,300	-	-	(\$3,755)	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,545	-	-	(\$3,755)
Total	-	-	\$73,000	\$0	\$0	(\$61,455)	\$0	\$0	\$204,277	\$0	\$0	\$215,822	\$0	\$0	\$142,822

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	\$27,972	\$27,972
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	\$1,017	\$1,017
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	\$351	\$351
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$8,615	\$8,615
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	\$37,955	\$37,955
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	\$20	\$20
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$3,515	\$2,526	(\$989)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	\$56	\$56
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$35	\$35
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$46,631	\$46,631
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	\$338	\$338
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$35,000	\$69,485	\$224,542	\$155,057
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	\$96	\$96
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$27	\$27
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	\$165	\$165
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$206	\$206
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$35,000	\$73,000	\$215,822	\$142,822
Total, Direct Obligations	\$35,000	\$73,000	\$215,822	\$142,822
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$35,000	\$73,000	\$215,822	\$142,822
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	228	228

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	228	228
Average ES Salary	-	-	171,088	171,088
Average GS Salary	-	-	120,513	120,513
Average Grade	-	-	14	14

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$35,000	\$57,700	\$204,277	\$146,577
Total, Other Object Classes	\$35,000	\$57,700	\$204,277	\$146,577
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$35,000	\$57,700	\$204,277	\$146,577
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths Mission Statement

The purpose of the HQ Consolidation Project is to consolidate the majority of the Department into a single site campus to effectively and efficiently support the Department's mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$35,000	\$57,700	\$204,277	\$146,577

The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$146.577 million for St. Elizabeths construction costs and the reconfiguration of the Munro headquarters building.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
 St. Elizabeths Support Costs
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$3,515	\$139	(\$3,376)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$11,785	\$11,406	(\$379)
Total, Other Object Classes	-	\$15,300	\$11,545	(\$3,755)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	\$15,300	\$11,545	(\$3,755)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

St. Elizabeths Support Costs Mission Statement

The purpose of the HQ Consolidation Project is to consolidate the majority of the Department into a single site campus to effectively and efficiently support the Department's mission. St. Elizabeths support costs allow the Department the required resources to manage these vital functions to support Component occupancy.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$3,515	\$139	(\$3,376)

The FY 2016 request includes the transfer of \$3.376 million of support funding to the Office of the Chief Security Officer for space and security requirements. These costs were funded under the U.S. Coast Guard budget in FY 2014.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$11,785	\$11,406	(\$379)

The FY 2016 request includes the decrease of \$379,000 for planned reductions to campus security.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	0	0	\$7,960	\$7,960
Total Working Capital Fund	\$0	\$0	\$7,960	\$7,960

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
Working Capital Fund



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Working Capital Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Working Capital Fund's (WCF) mission is to deliver cost-effective support services throughout DHS. The goal of the Under Secretary for Management is to maintain and operate a fund that promotes economy, efficiency, accountability, and to apply best practices from the public and private sectors for improving organizational performance, operational efficiencies, and ensure full cost recovery of goods and services for selected DHS costs associated with agency-wide programs, activities, and services.

The WCF provides a mechanism for Enterprise-wide services to be allocated and recouped from the consuming Component. The WCF facilitates the delivery and oversight of these services and supports selected services, activities, and programs that benefit numerous DHS organizational Components.

The WCF is continually evaluating its programs and operations with the goal of achieving across-the-board economies of scale that result in increased efficiencies and cost savings by the Working Capital Fund Governance Board (WCFGB). The WCFGB sets policy, evaluates program requirements, and tracks performance outcomes for all existing and new WCF activities. The WCFGB is comprised of six permanent Deputy Chief Executive Officers (CXOs) and ten revolving Component representatives. In an effort to control administrative spending across the Department, the WCF's FY 2016 budget includes a cost savings adjustment totaling \$3.06 million.

B. Budget Activities:

Fee for Service Activities

The largest PPA of the four PPAs, the Fee for Service activity, includes 30 separate activities, which provide or coordinate delivery of a specific service or benefit to DHS Components. The benefit/cost for providing the WCF activity is tangible and is directly linked to a Component's use of services or products. These WCF activities are reimbursed for the provision of services, and have characteristics typical of a business enterprise. The costs for operating the "business" are reimbursed by billing customers for the provision of goods and services at rates that are briefed and approved by the WCFGB. Each fee for service activity is expected to recover its operational expenses, usually at a much lower cost as the Components benefit from economies of scale. Examples include: General Services Administration (GSA) rent and real estate services, IT and telecommunication services, human resource services, procurement operations, and financial management services.

Government-wide Mandated Activities

Government-wide Mandated Activities include 14 activities which are Administration-sponsored initiatives managed by a designated Federal department to improve overall government performance. Customers are assessed for the cost of supporting the activity. The activities should also provide a direct benefit to participating Components. Examples include government-wide e-Government initiatives and the OMB-sponsored Interagency Councils such as Human Resources Line of Business, Financial Management Line of Business, and e-Gov Benefits.

DHS Crosscutting Activities

The DHS crosscutting activities include three activities which are Department-wide programs managed by a single office that yield some benefit to all DHS Components. Customers are assessed for the cost of supporting the activity. There are three activities within this PPA including Strategic Sourcing, Capital Planning and Investment Control, and Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Shared Reporting. The actual costs of the programs are recouped by redistributing the costs to the Components based on their share of the discretionary budget, staffing or some other fair and equitable pro-rata basis.

WCF Management Activity

The WCF Management Activity is comprised of one activity for WCF operations and includes funding for the staff that develops WCF policy and procedures, formulates and executes the WCF budget, and facilitates dispute resolution of issues between service providers and customers.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The DHS WCF operating requirements for FY 2016 are estimated at \$748,577,966 in reimbursable authority and 529 FTE. This is a net change of \$57,853,942 and 0 FTE compared to the FY 2015 President's Budget. Of this net change:

Adjustment to Base:

- Decrease of \$3.064 million in efficiencies.
- Decrease of \$1.35 million for a base adjustment for Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS) transfer of payroll functions to the National Finance Center (NFC).
- Increase of \$0.187 million for 2016 pay inflation.
- Increase of \$0.561 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.206 million for increased security requirements at St. Elizabeths for GSA Rent.
- Increase of \$0.807 million in staffing needs for Financial Operations activity.
- Increase of \$0.115 million in staffing needs for WCF Operations activity.
- Increase of \$0.057 million for updating the Oracle Database for the Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) activity.

- Increase of \$6.2 million to allow for the necessary licenses and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs for utilizing the WebTa application for the NFC Payroll Services and Reporting activity.
- Increase of \$49.193 million for the expansion of current Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) suites.

Program Changes:

- A decrease of \$0.107 million for e-Rulemaking for the removal of the e-Docket Support System, which was transferred to the Regulatory Services activity.
- A decrease of \$1.655 million due to a reduction in Network operations for DHS OneNet.
- An increase \$0.133 million for HQ Human Capital Services for HQ drug testing program.
- An increase of \$2.3 million for Human Capital Business System for USA Staffing consolidation.
- An increase of \$4.019 million in CLAN Operations to support new services; including desktop refresh, telephony, and video teleconferencing for the DHS enterprise TS/SCI Network.
- An increase of \$0.251 million for the inclusion of a new activity, Regulatory Services.

The WCF will continue all services and activities from the FY 2015 President's Budget. The net increase from FY 2015 to FY 2016 includes an increase of \$57.8 million in Fee for Service Activities, a decrease of \$0.107 million in Government-wide Mandated Activities, an increase of \$0.015 million in DHS Crosscutting Activities, and an increase of \$0.126 million in Working Capital Fund Operations.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Fee for Service Activity	508	508	\$785,530	514	514	\$655,906	514	514	\$713,725	-	-	\$57,819	-	-	\$5,048	-	-	\$52,771
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	7	7	\$34,170	-	-	\$19,801	-	-	\$19,694	-	-	(\$107)	-	-	(\$107)	-	-	-
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	7	7	\$16,300	7	7	\$13,808	7	7	\$13,823	-	-	\$15	-	-	-	-	-	\$15
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	8	8	\$1,261	8	8	\$1,210	8	8	\$1,336	-	-	\$126	-	-	-	-	-	\$126
Total, Working Capital Fund	530	530	\$837,261	529	529	\$690,725	529	529	\$748,578	-	-	\$57,853	-	-	\$4,941	-	-	\$52,912
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	530	530	\$837,261	529	529	\$690,725	529	529	\$748,578	-	-	\$57,853	-	-	\$4,941	-	-	\$52,912
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	530	530	\$837,261	529	529	\$690,725	529	529	\$748,578	-	-	\$57,853	-	-	\$4,941	-	-	\$52,912
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	530	530	\$837,261	529	529	\$690,725	529	529	\$748,578	-	-	\$57,853	-	-	\$4,941	-	-	\$52,912

1. \$995,654 was rescinded in FY 2014 from the Working Capital Fund Legacy Corpus account which is not reflected in the chart above as it is not part of the current WCF PPA structure.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Fee for Service Activity
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Fee for Service Activity

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	508	508	\$785,530
FY 2015 President's Budget	514	514	\$655,906
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$52,771
FY 2016 Current Services	514	514	\$708,677
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$5,048
FY 2016 Total Request	514	514	\$713,725
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$57,819

The Working Capital Fund requests \$713.7 million and 514 FTE for the Fee for Service activity in FY 2016. This is a net increase of \$57.8 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget. This request includes a request to include Regulatory Services as a new activity. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$0.542 million for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.180 million for the 2015 pay raise annualization.
- Increase of \$0.206 million for increased security requirements at St. Elizabeths for GSA Rent.
- Increase of \$0.807 million in staffing needs for Financial Operations.
- Increase of \$0.057 million for updating the Oracle Database for the TIER activity.
- Increase of \$6.2 million to allow for the necessary licenses and O&M costs for utilizing the WebTa application for the NFC Payroll Services and Reporting activity, which includes a transfer from Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS).
- Increase of \$49.19 million for the expansion of current Enterprise License Agreements suites which include Symantec, Oracle and Adobe.
- Decrease of \$3.06 million in NCRIO and parking services efficiencies.
- Decrease of \$1.35 million base adjustment to Human Capital Business Systems transfer of payroll functions to the National Finance Center.

Program Changes Include:

- An increase \$0.133 million for HQ Human Capital Services for HQ drug testing program.
- An increase of \$2.3 million for HCBS for USA Staffing consolidation.
- An increase of \$4.02 million in C-LAN Operations to support new service including desktop refresh, telephony, and video teleconferencing for the DHS enterprise TS/SCI Network.

- An increase of \$0.251 million for Regulatory Services which was transferred from the eRulemaking activity under the Government-Wide PPA to the Fee for Service PPA.
- A decrease of \$1.66 million for the reduction of Network Operations center for the DHS OneNet activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

GSA Rent – Fee for Service Activity - \$144.1 million

Description of Service: The WCF Rent Activity assists customers with initiating requests for new space and working with the General Services Administration (GSA) to identify, procure, and construct appropriate office space. The WCF Rent Activity also manages space assignments and growth requirements for all existing locations within the DHS National Capital Region (NCR) portfolio, as well as reducing the DHS footprint through consolidation and telework initiatives. Along with space management, the activity is also tasked with fairly allocating the rent costs incurred for each location among the components. Costs include rental payments to GSA, Federal Protective Service (FPS) charges, and funding reimbursable agreements with GSA for overtime utilities. Centrally managing these costs and transactions through the WCF enables the Department to provide greater efficiency to its Components.

Other responsibilities of the WCF Rent Activity include managing and forecasting space and budget requirements and developing Housing Occupancy Plans to maximize the utilization of space. As effective stewards of the GSA Rent Activity, a space/rent analyst is assigned to each Customer in order to provide and meet all space related requirements, (i.e., reducing and expanding space by identifying personnel counts).

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on prior year actuals plus lease escalations between 1.01 and 1.04 for the future years. New locations are based on the Occupancy Agreement amounts and a base security charge of \$0.74/sq. ft. plus escalation charges.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Customers are charged on the space they occupy in each building. The square footage is multiplied by the price per rentable square foot cost for each building. The per building rentable square foot price is based on GSA rent and includes FPS charges, overtime utilities, antenna charges, and DHS shared space.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 5 FTE.

Research Library & Information Services (RLIS) – Fee for Service Activity - \$9.6 million

Description of Service: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Library and Information Services mission is to provide DHS program managers and their end users with timely desktop access to mission critical, authoritative, commercial information content, products and services. The activity was established in 2004 to implement DHS-wide information assets supporting decision making, enforcement, investigation, and research and academic information gathering activities of the

DHS workforce.

The activity collaborates with the Library of Congress (LOC) program through which the LOC shares its expertise in information services and consolidates buying power for Federal agencies.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on stakeholders selected subscriptions and a cost proposal received from the vendor, plus 5 percent inflation charges.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costing algorithm is based on three differing service types: enterprise-wide availability, account specific availability, and percentage of use.

Enterprise-wide Availability: Services are available enterprise-wide and made available to all DHS personnel as identified by Internet Protocol (IP) authentication. The cost distribution for these services is based on FTE numbers approved by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. Examples of products provided under the enterprise-wide service plan include subscriptions to Leadership Directories, Newsbank, EBSCO Information Services, ASTM International, National Fire and Protection Association, and the Oxford English Dictionary.

Account Specific Availability: Services are available based on specific account availability and accessed using vendor provided user names and passwords. The cost for these services is distributed based on the actual cost of the user subscription service including applicable LOC fees. West Government Services is one of the products provided under this type of service plan and only used by certain DHS Components.

Percentage of use: Under this service plan, products and subscriptions can be accessed by all DHS Components using their user names and passwords. The cost for these services is distributed to each component organization based on prior usage percentages related to the annual product cost. Westlaw is one of the products provided under this type of service plan.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 4 FTE.

Finance & Accounting Shared Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$22.5 million

Description of Service: The Immigration and Customs Enforcement /Office of Financial Management (ICE/OFM) provide the following services for its DHS Component customers: Financial Processing, Financial Analysis & Reporting, Financial Policy and Procedure, Administration, and External Reviews & Inquiries.

- Financial processing activities include: Cash management, Debit voucher processing, Reimbursable & receivables, Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC) & Non-224 (Collection and Disbursement), Obligation Management, Payroll Accounting, Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Coordination, Government Cards Processing, Invoice Payment, Federal Financial Management System (FFMS) On-site Support, collections and reimbursable agreements, and budgetary resources.

- Financial statements reporting and issue resolution include General ledger maintenance, DHS & Treasury Financial Reporting, Financial data management, Financial analysis, Audit Support, Trading Partner Reconciliation, and Capitalized Property.
- Financial Policies and Procedures: In conjunction with all involved parties, ICE supports the implementation of any new or modified financial management procedure for processing and reporting financial transactions. In addition, ICE works to establish appropriate policies, procedures, and standards for business process activities.
- Administration (including Customer Service): ICE provides administrative tasks associated with ongoing management and resourcing of financial operations on behalf of the DHS customers. Examples of these activities include Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP), customer outreach and evaluation of services, and financial management group meetings.
- External Reviews and Inquiries: When appropriate, ICE provides responses to financial management and reporting related questions and data requests from external sources including independent auditors, the Inspector General's Office, Government Accountability Office and Congressional offices and staff.
- Financial Systems: ICE provides financial system support tasks to include hosting and maintenance of Federal Financial Management System (FFMS); administration of contract for FFMS training; FFMS and E-travel User Access; FFMS and E-travel Help Desk; Support of DHS systems modernization efforts; and system updates and enhancements.

Managing Office: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the actual cost derived from the Customer Billing Model (CBM) of the prior year plus a 2 percent inflation rate or inflation rate guidelines provided by the WCF.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on the historical cost of providing the following seven categories of financial support to each participating component: (1) financial reports, (2) obligations and payment processing, (3) system usage, (4) receipts, (5) payroll, (6) overhead, and (7) travel and cash management services.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Statement Audit - Fee for Service Activity - \$13.0 million

Description of Service: The DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) awards a contract to an independent Certified Public Accounting firm to perform financial statement audit functions. The costs under the contract include travel and incidental expenses associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract and maintained by the OIG as the Contracting Officer Representative (COR). The award is made under a GSA schedule contract.

The Office of the Inspector General is the COR for the Financial Statement Audit contract. The OIG provides oversight of the contract auditor and established the scope of the work in order to estimate

cost information for performing the audit. The cost includes billable hours, travel and incidental expenses associated with the performance of the audit based on the scope of audit work to be performed each year.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) coordinates and prepares the DHS consolidated financial statements and acts as primary liaison for the auditors. All DHS Departmental CFOs coordinate with the OCFO Director of Financial Management to prepare financial statements and satisfy the audit requirements.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costs are a result of the Independent Auditor's billable hours, travel, and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract maintained by the OIG as the COR. The OIG prepares the scope of work and the audit firm provides their estimate for completing the work. The cost allocation methodology is the estimated auditor's billable hours per Component multiplied by the hourly rate plus travel and incidental costs.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on prior year actual audit costs, which is derived by an estimate for the current year's audit contract submitted by the OIG.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Internal Control Audit - Fee for Service Activity - \$1.2 million

Description of Service: The DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) awards a contract to an independent Certified Public Accounting firm to perform internal control audit functions. The costs include travel and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract and maintained by the OIG as the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). The award is made under a GSA schedule contract.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer coordinates the assessment process to support managements assertion on internal controls and in this role acts as primary liaison for the auditors. All DHS Departmental CFOs coordinate with the Director of Financial Management in the preparation of and completion of the independent audit, and the Director of the Risk Management and Assurance on management's assessment of internal controls.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on prior year actual audit costs, which is derived by an estimate for the current year's audit contract submitted by the OIG.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costs are a result of the Independent Auditor's billable hours, travel, and incidental expenses associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract maintained by the OIG as the COR. The OIG prepares the scope of work and the audit firm provides their estimate for completing the work. The cost allocation methodology is the estimated auditor's billable hours per component multiplied by the hourly rate plus travel and incidental costs.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Management Support (OFO) – Fee for Service Activity - \$4.8 million

Description of Service: Financial Services is a line of business under Financial Management in the Office of Financial Operations that provides financial management services to the offices within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM), the Under Secretary for Management (USM), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). The OFO activity manages the processing of multiple types of financial documents and transactions for its customers as well as Fed Traveler Help Desk Support.

This funding provides the personnel and materials to perform the following activities:

- Procurement requisition operations and management;
- Invoice and Inter-governmental Payment and Collection System (IPAC) operations and management;
- Travel operations support and management;
- Payroll reclassification, reconciliation, and reporting management;
- End of Fiscal Year closeout coordination and support;
- Travel cards operations and management;
- Purchase card operations management; and
- Overall financial management services and oversight.

In addition, the OFO Activity supports internal control functions for headquarters. The internal control function assesses entity-level controls and conduct OMB Circular A-123 process assessments of financial reporting processes for General Ledger Management and oversees the reconciliation of the Fund Balance with Treasury for OSEM and USM offices. The internal control function helps the Office of Financial Operations meet the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and provide the required annual internal control assurance to the Secretary for Departmental Management offices.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the projected cost of total staff and associated personnel support costs (supplies, travel, training), contract support costs required to maintain current services (based on prior years contract costs), and the projected assessments for shared service costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is the percentage of FTEs per office utilizing Financial Management Support multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 32 FTE.

Bankcard Program - Fee for Service Activity- \$0.05 million

DHS has selected Customs and Border Protection (CBP) as the servicing agent to provide a centralized invoicing and payment system for components within DHS. CBP has developed and implemented a system that supports the receipt of daily invoices for all of DHS.

This system assures payment of invoices within one business day of receipt, and provides transmission of an electronic file containing transaction data to each component's accounting system.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on a Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Management and Operations (DMO) and CBP, the servicing agent, and consists of personnel costs to process daily bankcard transactions.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on an estimate of the time it takes CBP personnel to process daily bills for Components and the number of special reports requested by Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.7 million

Description of Service: The DHS CFO's office is responsible for creating the Department-wide financial statements. TIER is the application used by the DHS OCFO to create automated Department-wide financial statements. TIER is critical for monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting requirements, meeting accelerated timeframes for financial statement audit deliverables and producing the Annual Financial Report. DHS's use of TIER has benefited the entire Department by the cost and resource savings involved in being able to produce financial statements in a timely, automated manner.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the IT hosting and software licensing costs, which are set by the Office of the Chief Information Officer and external software vendors. The operations and maintenance support contract is based on an established firm, fixed-price contract with discounted rates.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is average cost equally distributed to the 15 financial reporting Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

National Finance Center (NFC) Payroll/Services and Reporting – Fee for Service Activity - \$39.0 million

Description of Service: The Department of Agriculture's (USDA) NFC provides the payroll operational support for the Department providing Payroll/Personnel services utilizing their legacy mainframe systems (payroll), WebTA (time and attendance) and EmpowHR PeopleSoft application (personnel). In addition, NFC provides Payroll/Personnel policy support and benefits reconciliation, tax reporting, and payroll problem resolution. NFC Payroll/Personnel services billed to DHS components include Earnings and Leave and Personnel Benefits statements; USDA OIG oversight of non-USDA Payroll processing; Payroll Operations branch support, claims, ad-hoc reporting; and debt

management. Along with NFC Payroll/Personnel services and EmpowHR hosting, NFC provides hosting services for the WebTA application.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on known requirements for the budgeted Fiscal Year for payroll and personnel services (charges based on the number of bi-weekly employment payments), EmpowHR operations and maintenance (based on the total number of W-2's processed), Oracle EmpowHR licenses (based on number of DHS EmpowHR license users), and Web time and attendance hosting (charges based on the number of W-2s).

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on cost drivers which include pieces of mail (e.g. leave and earning statements, W-2, etc.), checked mailed, average number of employees paid, receivables established, claims processed, CPU minutes, number of manual garnishment accounts and NFC labor cost for the following:

COST AREA	COST DRIVER
Postage-Earnings and Leave and Personal Benefits Statements	Pieces of mail
Treasury FMS Postage Charges for Single Address Checks	Checks mailed
USDA OIG Oversight of Non-USDA Payroll Processing	Average # of employees paid*
Payroll Operations Branch Support	Average # of employees paid*
Tax Reporting	Average # of employees paid*
Payroll Policy Support	Average # of employees paid*
e-Pay Policy Support	Average # of employees paid*
Benefits Reconciliation and Liaison Area	Average # of employees paid*
Debt Management	Receivables established
Claims	Claims processed
Payroll Accounting	Average # of employees paid
Certification	Average # of employees paid
Ad-Hoc reporting (based on CPU Minutes used)	CPU Minutes
Data Center Operations (Other than FOCUS)	Average # of employees paid
Payroll/Personnel Baseline Services	Average # of employees paid
3 rd Party Garnishment Processing	# of manual garnishment accounts & NFC labor cost

* NFC adds together the number of employees paid for each pay period and divides by 26 for an average (which totals the number of pay periods in a year). For any given pay period, the number of active employees may increase or decrease; therefore, NFC averages the calculation cost.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

HQ Human Capital Services (HCS) -Fee for Service Activity- \$13.3 million

Description of Service: HCS activity provides processing of personnel actions, employee labor relations and benefits services to Headquarters (HQ) customers only. Examples of other services provided include: staffing and recruitment; position classification/position management; performance management; payroll and personnel action processing; employee and labor relations support; retirements and benefits support; time and attendance support; delegated examining unit (DEU) administration, audits and quality control services; onboarding and off boarding of employees; Employee Assistance Program (EAP) services; and new employee and other leadership/supervisory training to support ongoing initiatives.

HCS also provides Executive Resource services which includes a broad range of operational support in assisting HQ offices in recruiting and hiring/on-boarding executives and political appointees. Some of these services consist of continued support and guidance upon entrance on duty; organization and coordination of statutory Executive Resource Boards; and Performance Review Boards to ensure adequate oversight of the Department's executive cadre.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on personnel support costs to maintain services in CYBERFEDS, Employee Retirement Services Tool, and USAStaffing systems. Example of services include: continued support/guidance upon entrance on duty; organization and coordination of statutory Executive Resources Boards; and Performance Review Boards to ensure adequate oversight of the Department's executive cadre.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each HQ Component's FTE divided by the total number of participating Components' FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 81 FTE.

Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS) – Fee for Service Activity -\$9.2 million

Description of Service: The mission of the HCBS activity is to maintain and support DHS enterprise-wide human capital business systems and reduce costs by consolidating the number and variety of DHS human capital systems. The systems' capabilities meet the requirements specified by the user-community and provide services in a timely and cost-effective manner by avoiding considerable duplicative costs if DHS components proceeded independently.

HCBS supports several enterprise-wide systems to include: web-based Time & Attendance; Personnel and Payroll; the Personnel Accountability System; and the Enterprise Integration Environment (EIE) which allows hosting and integration of enterprise application data.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on personnel support costs, and IT licenses. Support includes payroll, time and attendance systems and other necessary HR functions systems such as: EmpowHR, eOPF, and other enterprise HR services and applications to include support to the EIE and AXIS. HCBS employees also delivers help desk support, liaison and adjudication functions with the NFC, Office of Personnel Management's eOPF. HCBS employees provides project management oversight, financial management, budget and contract support for the deployment of enterprise-wide HR systems at the various DHS components

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs are based on three billable areas: (1) FTE costs for providing HCBS operational support; (2) operations and maintenance of the HR systems and hosting environment; and (3) estimated costs for operational support and reporting (contract labor hours).

The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's FTE divided by total participating Components' FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. Customers will only be billed for the areas for which they receive service.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 21 FTE.

Flexible Spending Plan (FSP) - Fee for Service Activity - \$1.3 million

Description of Service: FSPs are employee-funded accounts that are used by the employee account holders to pay for medical expenses and dependent care costs that are not reimbursed by another source. Contributions to the account come from an employee's pre-taxed salary. There is a fee that is charged by the administrator of these accounts. Effective FY 2008, the law requires that an agency pay these fees on behalf of their employees.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the most recent bill received from OPM with an adjustment for inflation.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is based on component's current year (at the time of planning) participation rates. The costs for this program are based on actual invoices received in October and March of each calendar year. The March bill includes employees of record as of January 1 of the calendar year. The October bill makes an adjustment for all new employees who have entered the program since January 1. The invoice process is managed by ADP Benefits and costs are billed to components based on actual invoices received from the vendor.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

DHS Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SES CDP) – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.9 million

Description of Service: The SES CDP is a program approved by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) which permits the certification of the executive qualifications of graduates by the OPM Qualifications Review Board (QRB) and selection for the SES without further competition. The SES

CDP serves as a cornerstone for sustaining a corporate leadership identity as directed in the DHS Strategic Plan, contributes to meeting succession planning goals, and creates a high-quality SES leadership cadre. It is also a critical element in sustaining a “Green” rating on OMB’s Human Capital Scorecard.

Candidates from across the Department are exposed to a core training program and will have the opportunity to participate in mentoring, developmental assignments, and other activities throughout the Department.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on personnel support costs to maintain services and the actual tuition for students.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costs are allocated based on the percentage of SES slots a Component has relative to the total DHS SES (or SES equivalent) population excluding military.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 4 FTE.

HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP) – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.3 million

The purpose of the HQ LDP is to provide leadership training to leaders at DHS Headquarters who are GS-14s, 15s, or members of the SES and to provide them with executive-level training to close potential competency gaps.

The HQ LDP includes the following programs:

- The Treasury Executive Institute (TEI) – TEI provides continuous learning and growth opportunities that meet the learning needs of Department executives, executive development candidates, and senior managers. TEI brings executives to the marketplace of ideas by exposing them to best practices in leadership models, new technologies, and executive competencies. TEI programs have provided both education and knowledge sharing opportunities among executives throughout the government since the creation of the Program in 1983. This Program is offered to DHS HQ Executives, GS-15s and GS-14s (at no additional charge).
- Federal Executive Institute (FEI) - The Leadership for a Democratic Society program, conducted by the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, Va., helps executives develop broad corporate viewpoints, understand their constitutional roles, enhance essential skills, and improve government. Students link individual development to improved agency performance. The program addresses the Executive Core Qualifications of leading change, leading people, building coalitions/communication, results driven and business acumen. This program is offered to DHS HQ Executives and GS-15s.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on a firm fixed price contract with the TEI and tuition cost for FEI.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors: pro-rata share based on the number of SESs at DHS HQ.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

DHS One Net (formerly CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transformation (ITP) Program) – Fee for Service Activity - \$64.5 million

Description of Service: DHS OneNet Program is a group of interrelated initiatives designed to improve the Department's IT infrastructure by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms, and services into a set of enterprise-wide IT Services. DHS OneNet includes Network Services (OneNet), Email Services (Email as a Service (EaaS)), Email Secure Gateway (EMSG), and the Trusted Internet Connection (TIC)/Policy Enforcement Points (PEP).

OneNet is the core unified environment and consolidation of legacy networks into one enterprise-wide, integrated network. OneNet provides the foundation for DHS's Information Sharing Environment (ISE). DHS's unclassified, classified, and secret networks utilize OneNet for information transport. Major services provided under OneNet include:

- DHS Wireless Access Network (WAN) services, including configuration management; engineering, technical requirements analysis and OneNet integration services;
- Network and security operations centers - Enterprise Network Operations Center (NOC) and Security Operation Center (SOC);
- Traffic modeling and performance analysis; and
- Network Management and IP address administration.

The OneNet network and security operations centers monitor and manage DHS's centralized systems and network infrastructure. Incident response and detection are coordinated and escalated within the network security and computing service groups, depending on the nature of the breach or failure. The OneNet NOC works with Component NOCs, Enterprise Data Operations Centers, and the Enterprise Operations Center to coordinate service restorations and troubleshooting. DHS is implementing enhancements to OneNet to meet unique Component security requirements and OMB mandates. These enhancements include TIC which includes High Assurance Gateways (HAG) and PEP.

The TIC initiative is the first of the President's Comprehensive National cyber security initiatives (HSPD-12/NSPD-54) and is led by OMB and DHS. The initiative is aimed at optimizing individual agency network services into a common solution for the Department. The TIC at the two enterprise data centers (DC1 and DC2) provides security controls across four services: the Internet; VPN; Extranet; and Application hosting that meets or exceeds Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) standards. The TICs are under the control of the enterprise SOC to ensure that the Department maintains the right balance between Internet access and security protections. Two specific initiatives within the TIC Services include the HAG and Reverse Proxy. The HAG protects the user's workstation from any malicious content, as well as attempts to infiltrate the users' system. Reverse Proxy provides secure network connectivity to applications that are not physically co-located with the Trusted Internet Connections at the Department's two Enterprise Data Centers, DC1 and DC2. The

HAG provides selected DHS personnel with access to malicious and prohibited websites that would typically introduce risks into the Enterprise. The HAG will allow access to information in a secure virtual environment, protect the user's workstation from any malicious attacks, and provide compensating controls for anonymous Internet site access.

Email Secure Gateway (EMSG) is part of the Department's defense in depth strategy. EMSG augments the security and protection provided by the TIC. The EMSG adds security protections to address malicious code possibly embedded within e-mails and prevents delivery of malicious code and other threats from entering into the DHS network.

PEP serves as the Component's trust zone gateway to the DHS enterprise and external sources, advancing the DHS's goal of unifying and maturing DHS through secure sharing and exchange of information. PEPs are a control point in the DHS network used to enforce policies, and monitor, capture, and playback network traffic. This reduces vulnerability and improves system access and implementation of information sharing policies across the Department through centralized change management.

EaaS, is a trusted Enterprise email system service with a common address list hosted at the Enterprise Data Centers. EaaS provides additional and comprehensive communication ability across DHS and to external Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners. EaaS provides Components access to a common, Sensitive-but-Unclassified email system that includes Enterprise directory services. This system establishes a DHS standard for Components to share calendars and schedule meetings across organizations and delivers centralized access to DHS employee information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, etc.). As a result of this initiative, legacy email systems will be made obsolete, thus reducing overall email support costs, while increasing email efficiencies.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the DHS OneNet Network Services using the Independent Government Cost Estimates, Bill of Materials, and associated staffing required supporting the maintenance and evolution of DHS One Net.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost of Component contributions is based on Aggregate Bandwidth Model: $\text{Customer Bandwidth Percent} = \frac{\text{Component Bandwidth Capacity}}{\text{Total DHS Bandwidth Capacity}}$. $\text{Customer Charges} = \text{Customer Bandwidth Percent} \times \text{Total DHS IT Infrastructure investment}$.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 17 FTE.

The DHS OneNet Program is a group of interrelated initiatives providing enterprise Information Technology (IT) Services for Network, Data Center, and Email to support the DHS Mission, Goals, and Objectives of strengthening the Homeland Security enterprise; improving cross-departmental management, policy and function integration; and, enhancing and integrating Departmental management functions. This investment was designed to address issues identified in the following areas: 1) create a secure, survivable enterprise network with centralized NOC, SOC and governance, 2) establish a common, reliable and standardized email communication system which provides a single enterprise Global Address List; and, 3) consolidate 43 primary Component Data Centers into two

physically secure, geographically diverse Enterprise Data Centers (EDCs). The two EDCs offer services for: computing, applications, data storage management and disaster recovery.

DHS OneNet Program addresses a capability gap by improving DHS' Information Technology infrastructure by unifying individual Component IT networks, platforms and services into a set of Enterprise IT Services.

Major Acquisitions

The DHS OneNet WCF activity is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016:

- WCF Fee For Service PPA: \$64.5 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$69,600	\$66,158	\$64,539

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Network Services (\$27,159)	OneNet Operations	The core OneNet infrastructure and the staffing required to support its maintenance and evolution
	NOC	Staffing element that is required to support a 24 x 7 incident management capability
	Program Management Operation Support	Provides contractual support for engineering infrastructure designs of the Network Services
	Policy Enforcement Points (PEP)	PEP are Operations and Maintenance charges
	Federal Labor & Assessments	Provides management, oversight and reporting requirements
Security Operations (\$37,380)	Security Operations	Supporting functions at DCs, software maintenance charges and Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) cost
	SOC	Covers security operations of OneNet.
	Trusted Internet Center (TIC)	TIC are Operations and Maintenance charges
	E-Mail Secure Gateway (EMSG)	EMSG provides the Enterprise foundation for e-mail hygiene across DHS network

Note: The Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYSHP) and Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report (CASR) include Data Center Migration and other OCIO appropriated funds. Displayed above is the DHS OneNet WCF activity information only.

National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) – Fee for Service Activity - \$115.7 million

Description of Service: NCRIO activity serves the DHS HQ, select Department Components, and field offices for:

- Sensitive but Unclassified Network and internet/intranet access;
- Management and delivery of unclassified desktop computing applications, equipment, email, wireless; communications, video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging;
- Communications security and information technology (IT) operations; and
- Disaster planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations.

The NCRIO manages and maintains all desktop applications for full functionality and continuous availability of unclassified networks, as well as full functionality of file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services, supports build-out of new facilities, and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk.

The NCRIO delivers IT services to end users. It does so by subscribing to and integrating enterprise services with locally operated and maintained IT infrastructure. More specifically, the NCRIO subscribes to:

- Data Center hosting where it maintains its own user enclave for Local Area Network A;
- OneNet WAN, TIC and PEP services; and
- Enterprise services such as Email as a Service and Public Key Infrastructure.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: The budget for this activity is based on the number of users accessing each network and the hardware, software and services needed to support each network's infrastructure, security requirements, end user computing and telecommunications needs. The activity uses independent government cost estimates and industry IT benchmark data to evaluate the level of effort needed to support each network. Historical actual cost estimates and current negotiated contract rates are also used to develop the annual operations and maintenance cost. Future year cost increases for growth in user base is estimated with historical FTE growth trends.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs are allocated among the participating organizational Components based on their total number of accounts on the network as determined by the Global Address List (GAL). For Unclassified Local Area Network (A-LAN), the non-discrete costs are shared across the total number of network accounts, with the Component being charged for their pro-rated share of the total network accounts. A Component's discrete costs; e.g. wireless and circuits, are billed directly to the Component based on their actual consumption of these services

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 71 FTE.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations

The National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) program serves the DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Components and field offices for network and internet/intranet access; management and delivery of desktop computing applications and equipment, email, wireless communications, video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging; communications security; IT Security; and IT operations disaster planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations. The NCRIO manages and maintains the standard DHS HQ enterprise systems and applications for full functionality and direct or remote availability across the Department of Homeland Security's HQ unclassified and classified networks. The NCRIO also provides DHS HQ users with file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote network access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk.

The request for this WCF activity is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016:

- WCF Fee For Service: \$115.7 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$184,777	\$118,135	\$115,741

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
A-LAN Fixed Infrastructure \$105,636	IT Operations and Maintenance	Maintain IT Infrastructure for DHS HQ Components.
	End User Devices	Procure and maintain desktops, laptops, tablets, printers, etc.
	Software Operations and Maintenance	Procure and maintain approved software applications.
	Data Center	Provide application hosting, backup, and data recovery.
	LAN, Circuits, Telecommunications	Procure and maintain circuits and equipment required for connectivity to DHS networks and communications systems.
	IT Security	Provide and maintain secure applications and access to systems and data.
	Support Services	Support and resolve issues impacting IT functions and capabilities.
	Federal Oversight	Provide oversight and program management for DHS HQ infrastructure operations.
A-LAN Consumption Costs \$10,105	Cellular Wireless	Supply mobile, secure, voice, and data access for DHS HQ.
	Email as a Service	Provide reliable, cost effective email capability and support.
	Non Standard Software	Procure and maintain Component-specific applications.
	Dedicated Facility	Procure and maintain connectivity to Component-specific sites.

CLAN Operations – Fee for Service Activity - \$22.1 million

Description of Service: The Classified Local Network (CLAN) activity would serve Top Secret / Secure Compartment Information (TS/SCI) Enterprise users at DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Major and Sub-Components and field offices for:

- TS/SCI network and internet/intranet access;
- Management and delivery of desktop computing applications, equipment, email, communications, secure video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging for TS/SCI networks;
- Communications security and information technology (IT) operations; and
- Data Center, Disaster Recovery planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations.

The CLAN authority will manage delivery of IT services to TS/SCI end users, subscribing to and integrating enterprise services with a locally operated and maintained IT enterprise infrastructure. More specifically, the CLAN WCF will subscribe to:

- Data Center hosting for CLAN infrastructure, data storage, applications and CORE functions;
- OneNet WAN, TIC and PEP services;
- Enterprise services such as Enterprise Cross Domain Services and Public Key Infrastructure; and
- Provide responsive compliant solutions to OMB and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) Information Sharing and Safeguarding (IS&S); directives/policies applicable to TS/SCI networks.

Managing Office: The CLAN activity will be managed by the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A).

Pricing Basis: The budget for this activity is based on the number of users accessing each network and the hardware, software and services needed to support each network's infrastructure, security requirements, end user computing and telecommunications needs. The activity uses independent government cost estimates and industry IT benchmark data to evaluate the level of effort needed to support each network. Historical actual cost estimates and current negotiated contract rates are also used to develop the annual operations and maintenance cost. Future year cost increases for growth in user base is estimated with historical FTE growth trends.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs are allocated among the participating organizational Components based on their total number of accounts on the Classified network well as the total number of CLAN devices (CLAN desktop computers) that their office has. CLAN, the non-discrete costs are shared across the total number of CLAN network accounts, with the Component being charged for their pro-rated share of the total accounts. In addition, the costs associated with the CLAN devices are added to the Component bill. The total costs for devices is shared across all those offices who actually possess a CLAN device.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

Enterprise License Agreements (ELA) – Fee for Service Activity - \$147.8 million

Description of Service: ELA activity allows Components to leverage DHS buying power by consolidating license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement. The activity further helps to decrease costs, reduce paperwork, and save time by eliminating the need for repetitive, individual purchases from vendors. Increased services in this activity are a result of moving existing funded Interagency Agreements in the amount of \$49.2 million for these services into the Working Capital Fund. The Department continues to pursue opportunities to benefit from economies of scale, moving from Component or office specific software or hardware licenses to larger enterprise licenses for common services. The four existing WCF ELAs are:

Microsoft: The Microsoft Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) provides for the funding and management of the Microsoft Enterprise Agreement, which provides enterprise access to the Microsoft suite of products. The products include the software needed for individual desktops, laptops, and server platforms, such as MS Office, MS Project, MS Visio, MS Advanced Server, etc. This license agreement is utilized by all of DHS and this budget request reflects the contractual obligations of each of the Components.

Adobe: The Adobe BPA provides DHS desktops and servers with the suite of Adobe products, which reduce costs, eliminates inconsistent licensing, takes advantage of economies of scale to ensure the best pricing and streamlines the procedures required to procure all Adobe licenses for the Department. The Adobe BPA includes all Adobe products offered on the Adobe authorized resellers' GSA Schedule, and provides immediate Adobe Acrobat licensing for all DHS Components. This agreement is utilized by all of DHS. The request reflects the contractual obligations of each of the Components.

Oracle: The award of this DHS-wide ELA allows the DHS HQ and its Components to purchase Oracle software licenses, technical support services and training. The Department-wide vehicle not only allows for the timely renewal of software maintenance for the Department's (110,000+) Oracle licenses, but also allows for the purchase of additional software, software licenses, and software-associated products and services by Components when needed (and at greatly reduced prices) between consolidated purchase cycles.

Symantec: The Symantec BPA allows the DHS HQ and its Components to purchase Symantec software maintenance, technical support services and training all existing maintenance, through co-termination of existing contracts.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on a Blanket Purchase Agreement, which includes maintenance cost on current software, support services, miscellaneous services, and software license agreement renewal.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The algorithm is Total number of licenses owned x Pre-Negotiated Cost of Licenses + Administrative Costs. DHS Components make annual payments based on base licenses owned at the beginning of the contract. The administrative costs are added on to the base

license cost to pay for support for the contract which includes FTE, benefits and WCF assessment charges.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 3 FTE.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Enterprise License Agreements

The ELA activity allows Components to consolidate license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement to leverage DHS buying power. The activity further helps to decrease cost, reduce paperwork and save time by eliminating the need for repetitive, individual purchases from vendors. The Department continues to pursue opportunities to benefit from economies of scale, moving from Component or office-specific software or hardware licenses to larger enterprise licenses for common services. The four existing ELAs are:

- **Microsoft:** The account provides for the funding and management of the Microsoft Enterprise Agreement, which provides enterprise access to the Microsoft suite of products. The products include the software needed for individual desktops, laptops, and server platforms, and is utilized by all of DHS.
- **Adobe:** The account includes all Adobe products offered on the Adobe authorized resellers' GSA Schedule, and provides immediate Adobe Acrobat licensing for all DHS Components and is utilized by all of DHS.
- **Oracle:** The account allows for the timely renewal of software maintenance for the Department's (110,000+) Oracle licenses, the purchase of additional software, software licenses, and software-associated products and services by Components when needed (and at greatly reduced prices) between consolidated purchase cycles.
- **Symantec:** This account allows the DHS HQ and its Components to purchase Symantec software maintenance, technical support services and training all existing maintenance, through co-termination of existing contracts.

This Enterprise License Agreement WCF activity is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016:

- WCF Fee For Service: \$147.8 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$98,639	\$98,645	\$147,845

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Software (\$147,845)	Operations and Maintenance	This service allows Components to consolidate license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement to leverage DHS buying power.

Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) – Fee for Service Activity - \$44.2 million

Description of Service: *Description of Service:* The OPO activity provides full service acquisition support to HQ Components. This includes a range of activities from acquisition planning and awarding to contract administration. In addition, OPO provides acquisition management services for Department-wide acquisition initiatives identified by both the Chief Information Officer and the various commodity councils within DHS that promote cost savings and small business participation. OPO also awards and administers grants and cooperative agreements to support major research and development initiatives for DHS. As a business advisor, OPO provides a full spectrum of tools and support to ensure on-time and quality execution of acquisition requirements. OPO’s focus is primarily the contracting functions; however, some of the support provided by OPO specializes in other organizational purposes such as small business support, cost and pricing, training support, systems support, workload/procurement metric tracking and business operations.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Pricing Basis: Projected salaries and benefits based on an average GS Salary for authorized personnel plus an estimated shared service’s costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Divide each customer’s prior year total obligation by Department of Acquisition Division’s (DOAD) prior year total obligation then multiply the sum by DOAD’s full operational cost to include direct and indirect cost. The full operational cost to include direct and indirect cost is the total reimbursable amount charged to each division’s assigned customer.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 246 FTE.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive -12 (HSPD-12) – Fee for Service Activity - \$21.9 million

Description of Service: HSPD-12 is a central headquarters program that is charged with managing HSPD-12 implementation across DHS through the issuance of a secure and reliable form of identification for its workforce, employees, and contractors located within an estimated 16,000 DHS facilities and sites. The Identity Management Division (IMD) in the Office of the Chief Security Officer will provide the necessary guidance and tools to facilitate this Department-wide program, creating a unified approach and solution.

The IMD business activity supports DHS with services and technology to establish the DHS HSPD-12 infrastructure and issue credentials in the following areas:

- Identity Management System (IDMS);

- Card Management System (CMS);
- Enrollment and Card Issuance Work Stations (EIWS) including printers and work station consumables;
- DHS Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Card Stock including Security Printing and laminate
- Installation and Maintenance of the EIWS;
- Hosting, Backup, Disaster Recovery, and Test Environment Server Support;
- Certification and Accreditation (C&A) Support;
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Support including Service Support/Help Desk;
- Appointment Scheduling Hosting and Support;
- Onsite Training Support;
- DHS Authoritative Databases Interface and Support;
- Open Interfaces/Modules for HSPD-12/DHS IDMS and CMS; and
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Certificates.

These services have been and are currently provided for all DHS users of the IDMS. In addition, the IMD business activity coordinates:

- The card issuance functions at 322 DHS PIV Card Issuance Facilities nationwide;
- HSPD-12 technology evaluation for future DHS use;
- Continuous project management support for the deployment of EIWS to DHS facilities/sites nationwide;
- Vendor management and oversight of existing contracts; and
- Budget and financial management.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the number of active identities in the DHS HSPD-12 IDMS, which include costs associated with the collection/enrollment/sharing of biographic/biometric information, identity document validations, PKI certificates, and the lifecycle management of DHS PIV Cards.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

1. Number of Federal and Contractor employees within each Component at the beginning of the fiscal year.
2. Sum of all costs associated with the DHS PIV Card Program supporting Components.
3. Percentage of Component identities compared to the DHS' total identities.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): The activity currently requires 9 FTE.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12

In August 2004, the President signed HSPD-12 Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors (the Directive). The Directive requires the development and agency implementation of a mandatory, government-wide standard for secure and reliable forms of identification for Federal employees and contractors. HSPD-12 requires a secure and reliable form of identification that is; a) issued based on sound criteria for verifying an individual employees identity; b) resistant to identify fraud, tampering, counterfeiting, and terrorist exploitation; c) can be rapidly authenticated electronically; and, d) is issued only by providers whose reliability has been established by an official accreditation process. To comply with HSPD-12, DHS has developed an IDMS for issuing credentials that meet the requirements in accordance with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standards 201.

This HSPD-12 WCF activity is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016:

- WCF Fee For Service \$21.9 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$21,915	\$21,929	\$21,941

FY 2016 HSPD-12 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Identity Management System (\$7,452)	Credential Issuance and Management	Issuing and managing PIV credentials for all DHS employees and contractors.
	Management and Tracking of Identity and Attributes	Aggregating, managing and correlating biometric and biographic data from various authoritative data sources.
	Personnel vetting	Interfaces with existing processes for personnel vetting and adjudication to support the issuance, management and use of the PIV cards and associated attributes.
	Logical and physical access systems	Integrate with the Departments logical and physical access directories; and reduce the transmission and re-keying of Personally Identifying Information (PII) and identity data by interfacing / integrating with authoritative data sources and dependent systems.
	Information discovery and audit	Track the status and disposition of PIV cards from manufacture to destruction; log all access, enforcing role based controls in compliance with FIPS 201 and DHS requirements.
	Data Security and Segmentation	Protect all data elements in transit and at rest and support the segmentation of data based on DHS Component and Role.
PIV Card Issuer (PCI) Operations (\$9,285)	PCI Facilities (PCIF) Oversight and Management	Program staff developing policies/procedures, overseeing PCIF sites, PIV equipment for PIV functions involving: (i) enrollment/identity proofing; (ii) card production; (iii) card activation/issuance; or (iv) maintenance.
	Training and Procedures	Program staff developing and providing PCI training for PCIF personnel with PIV responsibilities and functions.

	PCI Assessments	Program Staff performing compliance assessments in accordance with requirements of FIPS 201, NIST SPs, Department and other supporting governance to ensure DHS PIV Cards are issued only by providers whose reliability has been established by an official certification and accreditation.
PIV Card Issuance (\$5,204)	Enrollment and Issuance Workstations (EIWS)	EIWS operations to support card activation, card printing, biometric fingerprint and facial image captures.
	Light Activation Stations	Supports self-service PIV card updates, unlocks, and Personal Identification Number (PIN) resets.
	Consumables	Provide card stock, security laminate, printer ribbon, badge holders.

e-Training – Fee for Service Activity - \$10.8 million

Description of Service: e-Training provides an enterprise approach to leveraging technology to support learning and development programs, initiatives, and capabilities. This includes an enterprise architecture approach to modernize and reduce the complexity of DHS Learning Management Systems (LMS); building enhanced capability through tools such as web conferencing; and closing existing and future gaps in structured learning opportunities by providing every DHS employee access to over 3,000 online courses and 12,000 online books. Benefits derived from this activity include:

- Centralized procurement of primary DHS LMS in use, providing greater visibility to CFOs, CIOs, and all DHS management regarding costs;
- Consistent, standardized delivery of all legislatively-mandated training to all DHS employees (and contractors where appropriate), launched IT security courses mapped to the Government Information Security Reform Act (GISRA) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology requirements;
- A 21st Century approach to training in critical areas such as Emergency Medical Technician training by assisting in the coordination of DHS Modeling and Simulation activity in regards to training; and
- Compliance with OPM and OMB requirements for reporting Enterprise Human Resources Integration training data for all DHS Federal civilian employees.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on personnel and operations support costs to maintain services for the Performance and Learning Management System (PALMS), Learning Management System and Program Management Office support, Plateau (charges only for HQ and TSA components), Skillsoft Licenses and support, and Emergency Medical Service Training content.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component’s Full Time Equivalent (FTE) divided by DHS’s total FTE (excluding U.S. Coast Guard FTE) multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 7 FTE.

Mail Services - Fee for Service Activity - \$16.6 million

Description of Service: The Mail Service operates a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for receiving, screening, processing, courier servicing, and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the National Capital Region (NCR). With the exception of the United States Secret Service, all DHS Components currently participate in the CRDS mail shared service support activity.

The CRDS currently receives and screens approximately 1.5 million pieces of inbound mail and delivers it to nearly 100 DHS mail delivery locations within the NCR. It processes over 8 million pieces of outbound mail and provides over 6,000 trips of courier services. The CRDS is also supported by an Inter-Agency Agreement with DHS Office of Health Affairs for biological detection services.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on current contracts negotiated with the service providers. The cost of mail services contract includes mail chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive screening, delivery services, onsite customer service, and courier services.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Pricing is based on a pro-rata share of the volume of mail delivered, the number of mail stops that receive mail, the number of locations with mail delivery, onsite customer service support, the number of courier services, and the cost of screening incoming mail for safety and security threats.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

Parking Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.6 million

Description of Service: The Parking Service is available to eligible DHS HQs employees based on space availability, parking need accessibility under American Disability Act (ADA); employee's position; employee's required work schedules; and funding approval from Office/Directorate. Permit types in order of priority are: Law Enforcement vehicles; official government vehicles (owned, leased, or rented); employees with disabilities; executive parking; unusual work hours; and carpool/vanpool.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on firm-fixed pricing, which includes garages that are within a 0.25 or 1 block radius from the DHS site. The contract is awarded by the number of unreserved and reserved spaces (handicap parkers only) for each DHS Headquarters organization.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the number of spaces utilized.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 1 FTE

Executive Sedan Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$1.7 million

Description of Service: The Executive Sedan Service provides transportation for authorized senior officials who travel between various locations during the course of official Government duties. It allows senior officials to conduct official business while in transit, which may not be possible on Metro or in taxicabs.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the current Blanket Purchase Agreement with selected service providers and vehicle leasing costs, which are in accordance with GSA's annual vehicle cost listings.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on participant usage.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

Shuttle Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$1.2 million

Description of Service: The Shuttle Service provides a safe and effective means of transporting employees between DHS buildings throughout the National Capital Region (NCR). The services consist of 4 routes (North, Glebe, Tenleytown, and Federal Protective Service (FPS)) and are limited to the conduct of official business.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on the negotiated BPA rate that includes all personnel, storage, materials, supplies, vehicles (10-61 passenger), equipment, fuel, licenses, permits, authorizations, certifications, insurance, services and maintenance required to perform transportation functions for DHS and its components. Annual cost projections are based on estimated service hours for each route and vehicle type.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The Shuttle Services cost allocation methodology is distributed based on the percentage of population located on a shuttle route. The individual component contract cost is divided by the total contract cost and multiplied by 100 to obtain each component's percent of the contract cost. The percentage is multiplied by the total Salaries and Benefits (S&B) cost and other program related cost and this amount is charged back to the customers. The customer contract cost is added to the S&B and other program related cost and this determines the total cost to the customers for the WCF Shuttle Service.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 1 FTE.

Transit Subsidy Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$5.6 million

Description of Service: The Transit Subsidy Program encourages Federal employees to commute to work via public transportation. This program provides a subsidy to all eligible Federal employees who

commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated vanpools, or any combination of the above. This helps reduce petroleum consumption, traffic congestion, and air pollution by taking vehicles off the road that are otherwise used in daily commuting.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on contract negotiations with the Sole Source Contract (The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority - WMATA) and an IAA with the Department of Transportation (DOT) service providers.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The individual component Transit Subsidy contract costs are calculated based on participant's usage. The actual cost the employee incurs commuting to and from work, with the maximum amount being \$130 per employee/per month, the maximum expense requirement is the current cost methodology. Then, individual component contract cost is divided by the total contract cost and multiplied by 100 to obtain each component's percent of the contract cost. The percentage is multiplied by the total S&B cost and other program related cost and this amount are charged back to the customers. The customer contract cost is added to the S&B and other program related cost and this determines the total cost to the customers for the WCF Transit Subsidy.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

National Defense University – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.8 million

Description of Service: The DHS faculty at the National Defense University (NDU) design, develop, and lead homeland security-related courses and events. The faculty arrange for an array of expert speakers from various homeland security areas to visit NDU as guest speakers. DHS faculty also lead an array of domestic and international trips and studies related to homeland security missions and concerns. In addition, DHS faculty serves as advisors/mentors to all DHS employees who are enrolled as Master's Degree candidates each year. In exchange, under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding, DHS is able to select approximately 20 individuals each year to attend a war college. Employees are selected for specific colleges by an independent DHS selection panel that utilizes a matching process based upon the panel's review of the employees' academic qualifications, work experiences, and the needs of the Department.

The five colleges are the College of International Security Affairs (CISA), Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF), Information Resources Management College (iCollege), Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC), and National War College (NWC). NDU has also developed a program at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School in Ft. Bragg, NC. The diversity in campuses allows the University to offer a variety of master's degrees, graduate certificates, and continuing education programs. Unlike private colleges and universities these degree and certificate programs can be tailored to address the varied homeland security mission requirements. The program enhances DHS' strategic leadership and decision making in national, homeland, and international security.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on FTE, salary and benefits, and personnel costs such as shared services for 4 FTE's to maintain the service.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

One reserved slot for each operational Component, NPPD, and HQ, for a total of nine reserved slots. Costs for the remaining 11 slots are allocated based on each component's percentage of employees eligible to attend any of the colleges supported by the program. Eligible participants are GS-14 and GS-15 employees and TSA equivalents.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 4 FTE.

Regulatory Services – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.3 million

Description of Service:

Regulatory Services includes the shared costs associated with the operation of the Department's and components' regulatory programs. The Regulatory Services umbrella consists of the following two activities: (1) operation and maintenance of the Regulatory Affairs Management System (RAMS) and (2) e-Docket Support Services (an existing WCF sub-activity moving from the eRulemaking umbrella to the Regulatory Services umbrella).

RAMS is a DHS-wide, Intranet-based, information technology system that facilitates the review and clearance of all DHS and interagency regulatory actions. RAMS serves as a tracking system, a workflow management tool, a collaboration platform, and a reporting solution. RAMS matures and strengthens the homeland security enterprise by improving DHS's management systems and processes as well as DHS's programmatic and organizational alignment.

The e-Docket Support Services contract is the mechanism through which DHS and its components obtain docket center support. Docket center staff review, process, and publicly post all docket materials onto www.regulations.gov, the government-wide online docket. Docket materials include proposed and final regulations, public comments, meeting notices, supporting analyses, background materials, and guidance documents. Docket support is necessary for DHS document management, for ensuring public transparency, and for facilitating compliance with the E-Government Act of 2002. To obtain e-Docket Support Services, DHS contracts with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), who in turn contracts with a sub-contractor for the services.

Managing Office: Office of the General Counsel (OGC)

Pricing Basis: RAMS pricing is based on costs determined by DHS OCIO. Those costs cover four major categories: the Cloud Services Production Platform, the Cloud Services Platform Development and Testing, required licensing fees, and operations and maintenance support.

e-Docket: DHS pays for the services received with respect to docket center processing of DHS documents. DHS documents are processed by billable hour. Pricing is based on the contract rate for document processing.

Cost Allocation Methodology: RAMS: All components that are part of the regulatory process pay some portion of the costs. Costs are allocated based on the component's level of regulatory activity. To inform the reimbursement amounts, OGC gathered data for the following two categories: (1) each component's past regulatory publications and (2) each component's projections for upcoming regulatory projects. OGC then apportioned RAMS reimbursement costs based on the component's regulatory activity as a portion of the overall total of the Department's regulatory activity.

e-Docket: Each component's contribution is based on the component's actual usage in the preceding fiscal year. Usage refers to the docket center processing time for documents posted on www.regulations.gov (e.g., notices, proposed and final rules) and public comments processed through the Federal Docket Management System for www.regulations.gov. OGC apportioned reimbursement costs based on the amount of materials the docket staff processed for each component in the preceding fiscal year.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Government Wide Mandated Service Activity

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	7	7	\$34,170
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$19,801
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$19,801
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	(\$107)
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$19,694
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$107)

The Working Capital Fund requests \$19.7 million and 0 FTE for this activity FY 2016.

Program Change Include:

- Decrease of \$0.107 million for the transfer of the e-Docket portion from the eRulemaking activity to the Regulatory Services activity, which moved from the Government-Wide Activities PPA to the Fee for Service PPA

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Interagency Council Funding - Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.8 million

Description of Service: GSA provides oversight and administers the Interagency Council funds in consultation with the Chief Financial Officers Council (CFO), the Chief Information Officers Council (CIO), the Federal Acquisition Council (FAC) and the Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCO).

- CFO Council funding supports the following activities:
 - Federal Audit Clearing House - Disseminates audit information to Federal agencies and the public, supports OMB oversight and assessment of Federal award audit requirements, and assists Federal cognizant and oversight agencies in obtaining OMB Circular A-133 data and reporting packages.
 - Grants Streamlining – Implements P. L. 106-107, the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999. It also proposes a standard format for Federal agency use in announcing discretionary grant and cooperative agreement funding opportunities.
- CIO Council funding supports the following activities:
 - A contract to support the Portfolio Management Office for the ongoing e-government initiatives efforts.

- Federal Enterprise Architecture —identifies and develops collaboration and consolidation opportunities across Federal agencies.
- FAC funding supports the following activities:
 - The Federal Competitive Sourcing Database facilitates comprehensive, consistent, and timely reporting of government actions related to competitive sourcing.
 - Acquisition Workforce Competency Development and Training funds the Acquisition Career Management Information System Database which provides workforce training data and OPM data to make strategic workforce decisions that affect the agency’s training and certification requirements.
 - Government-wide Performance Measures for Socio-Economic Goals tool measures business success by meeting established statutory goals.
 - The Service Acquisition Reform Act (SARA), Acquisition Advisory Panel and Report to Congress - Section 1423 of SARA requires the Administrator of OMB’s Office of Federal Procurement Policy to establish an advisory panel of recognized experts in acquisition law and policy to review laws and regulations regarding the use of commercial practices, performance-based contracting, the performance of acquisition functions across agency lines of responsibility, and the use of government-wide contracts.
 - As required by the SARA, the Acquisition Center of Excellence (ACE) is an online repository for service contracting, best practices, policy, e-tools as well as educational opportunities for utilization by the entire acquisition community.
- CHCO funding supports the following activity:
 - CHCO website - Provides a vehicle for sharing and exchanging information of interest to the federal human resource management community. The system provides a forum for the exchange of information among members of the Council in both a public and private manner.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration (GSA)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is pro-rata share based on the percent of each component’s adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS’s total adjusted budget multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

USAJOBS - Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$1.1 million

Description of Service: The USAJOBS initiative is a government-wide initiative led by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). All agencies fund their portion of this program (based on employment levels. Regulations contained in 5 CFR Parts 330, 333 and 335 implement section 4 of Public Law 1054-52 and authorizes OPM to charge fees to agencies in order to pay the cost of providing Federal employment information and services.

USAJOBS delivers state-of-the-art on-line recruitment services to job seekers, simplifying the process of locating and applying for Federal jobs. It delivers a number of job seeker focused features including intuitive job searching; clean, concise, understandable and attractive job announcements; on-line resume submission; applicant data-mining; and on-line feedback on status and eligibility.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Pro-rata share based on the percentage of each component's FTE divided by DHS' total FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.
- This activity only benefits civilian personnel. Military FTE are not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$2.8 million

Description of Service: EHRI is a collaborative e-Government initiative designed to transform the way Federal HR Specialists and managers access human resource information and the way all Federal employees access their personnel file information. EHRI is in the process of replacing the current paper based Official Personnel Folder (OPF) with an electronic employee record for all executive branch employees, resulting in a comprehensive electronic personnel data repository covering the entire life cycle of Federal employment. In addition to streamlining personnel management actions, EHRI provides HR managers and specialists with powerful workforce analytic and planning capabilities.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Costs for products and services will be recovered by EHRI from all agencies on an equitable basis related to the size and usage of each participating agency.

- Charges are based on distributing total EHRI costs to all clients on the basis of the number of OPFs or on the basis of actual cost, depending on the service.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Rulemaking – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.4 million

Description of Service: e-Rulemaking is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to establish a function. The activity consolidates rulemaking systems at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed through a web-based environment offering functionality such as one-stop access, search capabilities, and public commenting. e-Rulemaking activities include:

- Expanding public understanding of the rulemaking process;
- Improving the quality of Federal rule-making decisions;
- Increasing the amount, breadth, and ease of citizen and intergovernmental participation in rulemaking;
- Administering Regulations.gov, a cross-agency, front-end Web application that posts and allows comments on proposed Federal agency rules;
- Writing memoranda to the President’s Management Council (PMC), directing agencies to include a link to Regulations.gov on agency homepages and in the synopsis of the notice of any regulatory action requesting public comment; and
- Posting the dockets for nearly 300 Federal agencies, including DHS, on EPA’s online system.

Managing Partner: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is pro-rata share based on the percent of each participating component’s adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS’s total adjusted budget multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.3 million

Description of Service: HRLoB provides the Federal Government with an infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

The HRLoB offers a cost-effective, standardized, and interoperable HR solution which allows Federal departments and agencies to work more efficiently and effectively, while providing managers and executives with an improved means to meeting strategic objectives. The HR LoB initiative seeks to

accomplish the following four goals: 1) Improved Management, 2) Operational Efficiencies, 3) Cost Savings/Avoidance, and 4) Improved Customer Service.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's FTE divided by DHS's total FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.
- This activity only benefits civilian personnel. Military FTE are not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Benefits – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.2 million

Description of Service: The e-Gov Benefits activity provides a single point of access for citizens to locate and determine eligibility for government benefits and services, GovBenefits.gov. The site's core function is the eligibility prescreening questionnaire or "Benefit Finder." Answers to the questionnaire are used to evaluate a visitor's situation and compare it with the eligibility criteria for more than 1,000 Federally-funded benefit and assistance programs. Each program description provides citizens with the next steps to apply for any benefit program of interest.

Managing Partner: Department of Labor (DOL)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's civilian FTE divided by DHS's total civilian FTE multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.2 million

Description of Service: FMLoB goals are to define, analyze, and implement options that will enhance cost savings in the financial management systems, provide for standardization of business processes and data models, promote seamless data exchange between Federal agencies and strengthen internal controls through integration of core financial and subsidiary systems. The FMLoB's current objective is to improve the cost, quality, and performance of financial management reducing the number of noncompliant systems by leveraging common standards, shared service solutions, and implementing other government-wide reforms that foster efficiencies in Federal financial operations.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration (GSA)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding), divided by DHS' adjusted total budget and multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Geospatial Line of Business (GLOB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.2 million

Description of Service: GLOB is designed to further refine the opportunities for optimizing and consolidating Federal geospatial-related investments to reduce the cost of government and, improve services to citizens. Cross-agency coordination of geospatial activities can identify, consolidate, and reduce or eliminate redundant geospatial investments. The Geospatial LoB will result in a more coordinated approach to producing, maintaining, and using geospatial data, and will ensure sustainable participation from Federal partners to establish a collaborative model for geospatial-related activities and investments.

Managing Partner: Department of Interior (DOI)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS's adjusted total budget multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.1 million

Description of Service: BFELoB builds a “budget of the future” by promoting information sharing across government agency budget offices and building a “community of practice.” With this collaboration, the budget community can start to identify best practices for all aspects of budget formulation and execution. The BFELoB strives to find solutions that link budget formulation, execution, planning, performance, and financial information. Areas of particular interest include technology, budget performance integration, data collection and tracking, financial management integration, and human capital.

Managing Partner: Department of Education (DOE)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component’s adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS’s adjusted total budget multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$1.7 million

Description of Service: IAE is a Presidential e-Government initiative managed by GSA. IAE supports and automates the procurement process through the use of shared systems which are required by regulation. IAE funds are used for system development and sustainment, hosting, information technology security, help desk services and program support for the following systems: Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS); Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS); Past Performance Information Retrieval Systems (PPIRS); Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS); Federal Business Opportunities (FBO); Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS); Wage Determinations OnLine (WDOL) and the System for Award Management (SAM). SAM includes Central Contractor Registration (CCR), Federal Agency Registration (FedReg), Online Representations and Certifications Application (ORCA) and the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS).

Managing Partner: General Services Administration (GSA)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share

based on the average percentage of each component's number of procurement transactions, dollar value of procurement transactions and number of procurement personnel.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Disaster Management - Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$11.2 million

Description of Service: The Disaster Management activity develops and provides direction in the use of Internet-based technologies to establish standards that are reusable, cost-effective, and mission focused. Additionally, the program strives to improve Emergency Management (public safety) response through more effective and efficient interoperable data communications. It also serves as a unified point of access to Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation, and Response and Recovery information. Among the initiatives are: 21st Digital Government Strategy, Web Content Management as a Service (WCMaaS), GovDelivery, and Cloud Lifecycle Management. The 21st Digital Government Strategy focuses on web-based delivery by streamlining service via mobile applications. WCMaaS focuses on a secure and compliant hosting environment by reducing costs, consolidating web-content management, and web-hosting services. GovDelivery improves integration with social media and websites by streamlining communication across email, Short Message Service (SMS), social media and other channels. Cloud Lifecycle Management provides secure data relay, monitoring/log management, tracking, and continuous integration & automation.

Managing Partner: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's level of participation in disaster management divided by the total sum of all Component levels of participation in disaster management multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. Levels of participation are determined by measuring a Component's active participation in 16 sixteen elements of disaster management, as defined by Disaster Management e-Government Initiative Program Office within FEMA. The 16 elements of Disaster Management include the following: (1) transportation, (2) communications, (3) public works and engineering, (4) firefighting/incident command system, (5) information and planning, (6) mass care, (7) resource support, (8) health and medical services, (9) search and rescue, (10) hazardous materials, (11) food, (12) energy, (13) warnings and alerts, (14) research and development, (15) emergency/domestic preparedness, and (16) disaster relief. The 16 elements are the cost drivers for each component's assessment and because many Components are involved in various activities at different levels of participation, the cost for this activity is fairly uniform across the Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans And Grants – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.2 million

Description of Service: The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) requires OMB to ensure the existence and operation of a single searchable website, accessible by the public at no cost that includes information on each Federal award. The law specifically requires a unique identifier for the entity receiving the award and of the parent entity of the recipient, should the entity be owned by another entity. Some contracts (and some grants) already require Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) numbers. This will allow those areas to feed information into the FFATA portal.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration (GSA)

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percentage of each component FTE divided by DHS total FTE and multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

e-Gov Integrated Financial Assistance Environment - Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.4 million

Description of Service: The e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment Activity is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to establish common, automated, and integrated approaches to managing the Federal government's financial assistance function. The activity combines government-wide financial assistance systems, i.e., USA spending, Grants.gov, and the Federal Audit Clearinghouse System (FACS), at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed by OMB through assignment of each system to an agency for day to day operations. Grants.gov creates a single portal for all Federal financial grant and cooperative agreement program applicants to find and apply for funding on-line. This provides electronic functionality for applicants while reducing paper-based processes that previously challenged the Federal grants and cooperative agreement program environment. FACS is the government-wide repository into which independent auditors post the annual OMB Circular A-133 Audits of federal financial assistance (FA) awardees for subsequent retrieval by federal agencies. USA spending is the site where all Federal award data is posted per the requirements set forth the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act.

This activity is designed to reduce inefficiencies, meet e-Gov goals, and provide benefits to both citizens and the government. Specifically, the initiative enables the government to implement streamlining activities developed by the OMB lead Committee for Financial Assistance Reform (COFAR) on which DHS is one of the eight primary funding agencies represented.

Managing Partners: Department of Health and Human Services; Commerce Department, Census Bureau

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on systems' usage plus a base fee when appropriate.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB) – Government-Wide Mandated activity - \$0.05 million

Description of Service: The focus of PMLoB is to facilitate transition from print-based Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) performance plans and reports to a shared, web-based, Government-wide performance portal, as required by the GPRA Modernization Act (Sec 7 and Sec. 10), The PMLoB will help agencies efficiently meet legal requirements through a shared solution and avoid redundant stove-piped agency development and operations costs.

Managing Partner: GSA

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: This is a government-wide mandated program in which the managing partner assigns costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's adjusted total budget divided by DHS's adjusted total budget multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
DHS Cross Cutting Activities
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DHS Cross Cutting Activities

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	7	7	\$16,300
FY 2015 President's Budget	7	7	\$13,808
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$15
FY 2016 Current Services	7	7	\$13,823
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	7	7	\$13,823
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$15

The Working Capital Fund requests \$13.8 million and 7 FTE for DHS Cross-Cutting Activities in FY 2016. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$0.011 million for 2016 pay inflation.
- Increase of \$0.004 million for 2015 annualization of pay raise.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Capital Planning And Investment Control (CPIC) – DHS Crosscutting Activity- \$6.9 million

Description of Service: CPIC activity provides services to support the efforts mandated by OMB Circular A-11 and A-130, including automated tools to assist with portfolio analyses, document preparation, and document review and scoring, formal training, informational briefings, and remedial coaching to improve business case quality. It supports the project management offices in preparing decision packages for DHS investment review boards at key acquisition decision points in their projects' life cycle. CPIC is also the central point for the Department's response to OMB initiatives and priorities on investment management, currently focusing on such control phase areas as consolidation, earned value management, and periodic project review.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on operations, maintenance and annual modification support to the software applications that support CPIC reporting; annual licenses for software based on number of users; data center hosting fees for servers; number of FTE's needed to support scoring and work help desk tickets; number of planned training classes for system users.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The Component's cost allocation methodology is the number of Component Major Exhibit 300s divided by the total DHS Exhibit 300s, multiplied by the total cost of the CPIC activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Strategic Sourcing – DHS Crosscutting Activity - \$1.9 million

Description of Service: The Strategic Sourcing Program Office (SSPO) is responsible for implementing a Department-wide approach to acquiring goods and services. SSPO provides DHS stakeholders economic and performance benefits through collaboration, rigorous analysis, and enterprise planning for acquisition initiatives. The SSPO collaborates with stakeholders to develop, deploy, and maintain sourcing strategies that enhance mission performance, improve acquisition efficiency, and optimize commodity management.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on FTE, salary and benefits (which accounts for 80 percent of total funding requirement), and contractor support costs (which accounts for 20 percent of total funding requirement). Contractor support costs are negotiated through the competitive procurement process conducted by a DHS Contracting Officer.

Cost Allocation Methodology: Assessments are allocated to Components proportional to the average of the following two factors: (1) savings on DHS-wide contract vehicles and (2) procurement spend excluding simplified acquisition spend (less than \$150,000, as defined in Federal Acquisition Regulations Part 2.101). Data from Federal Procurement Data System-Next Generation (FPDS-NG), which is an automated system used to collect and report federal procurement spending, is used to determine spend by Component.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 7 FTE.

CPO Shared Reporting – DHS Crosscutting Activity - \$5.0 million

Description of Services: The CPO Shared Reporting activity provides the DHS acquisition workforce with eProcurement systems and tools which leverage investment costs and promote competition, transparency, integrity and consistency.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on existing contracts; system licensing fees; and necessary system security services, maintenance and operations. Systems include the Enterprise PRISM Instance, Enterprise Reporting Application, Electronic Procurement Information Center, Electronic Contract Filing System, and Acquisition Planning and Forecast System. Contractual support includes licenses, hosting services (production, staging, training, testing and continuity of operations), Information Systems Security Services and systems maintenance and operations.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Working Capital Fund Management Activity
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Working Capital Fund Management Activity

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	8	8	\$1,261
FY 2015 President's Budget	8	8	\$1,210
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$126
FY 2016 Current Services	8	8	\$1,336
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	8	8	\$1,336
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$126

Working Capital Fund requests \$1.3 million and 8 FTE for this activity in FY 2016. Base adjustments include:

- Increase of \$0.008 million for the 2016 pay inflation.
- Increase of \$0.003 million for the 2015 annualization of pay raise.
- Increase of \$0.115 million for Working Capital Fund Operations.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Working Capital Fund Operations – WCF Management Activity - \$1.3 million

Description of Service: The Working Capital Fund Operations office manages the WCF budget formulation and execution activities by providing policy and procedures over financial management reporting, analytical and business reviews, data analysis, governance and analytical/data analysis, and customer dispute resolution services. The office provides services to the activity managers as well as customer Components across DHS. The WCF delivers oversight of day to day activities, budget formulation and execution.

These services include the oversight of WCF activity budgets and performance of financial management duties and responsibilities; providing direction and assistance to program managers in the development of operating plans, budgets, and supporting documents related to the use of the WCF. The team coordinates with the Director of Financial Operations and makes recommendations on operating plans, rate structures, and activities to be supported by the fund. The staff facilitates Quarterly WCF Governance Board Meetings to provide oversight, guidance and recommendations for/from DHS senior leaders to customers. The team strives to establish working relationships between the Activity Managers and the Components to provide transparency while improving the efficiency and effectiveness of WCF fiscal operations in accordance with the business and management services.

The WCF provides funds management oversight including cash management support, analysis and reconciliations, data analysis, billing and undelivered inquiries, to ensure accurate and timely use of funding. In addition, the team reviews financial reports for conformance with program and financial plans and inform senior management and program officials of trends and changes.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Pricing Basis: Pricing is based on 8 FTE personnel and benefits costs to maintain current service levels for managing the WCF, as well as shared service costs.

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is the pro rata share based on the percentage of each components WCF assessment amount divided by the total WCF assessment multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 8 FTE.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: CLAN Operations
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,019

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2	2	\$18,055
Program Increase							0	0	\$4,019
Total Request	0	0	\$0	2	2	\$18,039	2	2	\$22,074

Description of Item

The CLAN activity serves Top Secret / Secure Compartment Information (TS/SCI) Enterprise users at DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Major and Sub-Components and field offices for:

- TS/SCI network and internet/intranet access;
- Management and delivery of desktop computing applications, equipment, email, communications, secure video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging for TS/SCI networks;
- Communications security and information technology (IT) operations; and
- Data Center, Disaster Recovery planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations.

Justification

The CLAN Operations requests an increase of \$4.019 million to support operations and maintenance (O&M) for the DHS Enterprise TS/SCI network, to include new service offerings. These enterprise-wide IT services will collectively provide a more responsive, reliable, survivable computing infrastructure platform and framework that supports voice, video, and data communications to conduct TS/SCI activities. The increased funding will support the O&M of basic desktop computing (Desktop Technology Refresh), telephony (Voice over Secure Internet Protocol – VoSIP), and video teleconferencing services (Desktop Secure Video Teleconferencing). The increased funding will also support the O&M for Enterprise Cross Domain Services (ECDS).

Funding will align DHS to Intelligence Community (IC) standards and requirements by supporting High-side Vetting, simplifying the process for file transfer, delivering immediate and automated

support for time-sensitive efforts, addressing new security requirements, reducing long-term O&M costs, providing enhanced voice communications for the DHS Enterprise, allowing direct access to the IC and Department of Defense communication systems, increasing the security posture of DHS for their secure communications, providing in-person teleconferences (without travel) between senior DHS leadership across the national capital region and the country, and by aiding in an enterprise-wide capability for quick decision-making, increased connectivity, virtual presence for meetings that aligns with critical mandates from the White House.

Impact on Performance

These capabilities will help move the Department toward a One DHS” approach for the management of its TS/SCI infrastructure and align to IC standards and requirements. By actively seeking to unify services, programming, and platforms across the TS/SCI infrastructure, the Department stands to realize greater information sharing capabilities, as well as a cost avoidance (e.g. hardware/software licensing costs, system administration costs, etc.) over the lifecycle of the program and greater efficiencies by reducing redundancy.

The predominant need within DHS is for transfer cross domain guards that automatically, or by user initiation (e.g. sending an email), move data between different security domains (e.g. an email from unclassified to classified/SECRET email). Cross domain technology is designed and approved to securely and quickly move data across networks of differing classification levels. These systems are accredited to move data from a lower classification to a higher classification system and from a higher classification to a lower classification system.

Maintaining the Virtual Desktop Image solution for Desktop Technology Refresh will enable a multitude of positive business and operations impacts by extending the life span of PCs, increase in uptime of PCs, increased data security by housing information on server infrastructure, refresh improvements due to refresh being done on server rather than PC, and increased efficiency of deployment of support to a geographically diverse workforce.

Annual O&M costs avoidance will be realized for VoSIP and will increase the security posture of DHS for their secure communications by utilizing communications via the closed classified network. Utilizing SVTC units for senior DHS leadership at Headquarters, on the Homeland Security Intelligence Council (HSIC) and at component locations will help to address the mission critical need to share information necessary for action and manage Intelligence for the Homeland Security Enterprise. In doing so, senior leadership will have the ability to communicate in real-time across secure platforms with each other and key partners.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: HQ Human Capital Services
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$133

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							81	81	\$13,129
Program Increase							0	0	\$133
Total Request	81	81	\$13,629	81	81	\$13,038	81	81	\$13,262

Description of Item

The HQ Human Capital Services (HCS) activity provides processing of personnel actions, employee labor relations and benefits services to Headquarter (HQ) customers only. Examples of other services provided include: staffing and recruitment; position classification/position management; performance management; payroll and personnel action processing; employee and labor relations support; retirements and benefits support; time and attendance support; delegated examining unit (DEU) administration, audits and quality control services; Employee Assistance Program (EAP) services; and new employee and other leadership/supervisory training to support ongoing initiatives.

Justification

The Department is requesting a \$133,000 increase for the HQ Drug Testing Program to be included in the HQ Human Capital Services Working Capital Fund. DHS HQ is mandated to drug test its personnel that hold Testing Designated Positions per Executive Order 12564.

Impact on Performance

Consistent with departmental policy, it is the policy of DHS HQ to prevent and eliminate illegal use, possession, distribution, or trafficking of controlled substances, among its employees. The DHS HQ Drug Free Workplace Plan (the "Plan") will inform employees about the testing program, the hazards of drug use and the resources available for meaningful assistance to employees and family members experiencing the problems associated with illegal drug use.

The President, in signing Executive Order 12564 on 15 September 1986, required that all federal agencies implement a program to achieve a drug-free workplace. Even without such a requirement,

achieving a drug-free America is one of our nation's highest priorities. In line with that, the Department of Homeland Security received approval from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to implement drug testing in January 2013. We are required to drug test 10 percent of our drug testing designated positions within the workforce annually.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: HCBS USA for Staffing Consolidation
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,300

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							21	21	\$6,906
Program Increase							0	0	\$2,300
Total Request	21	21	\$8,624	21	21	\$8,225	21	21	\$9,206

Description of Item

The mission of the Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS) activity is to maintain and support DHS enterprise-wide human capital business systems and reduce costs by consolidating the number and variety of DHS human capital systems. HCBS reduces costs by consolidating the number and variety of DHS human capital systems maintained. The program develops enterprise acquisition strategies on behalf of all of DHS components, avoiding considerable duplicative costs if DHS components proceed independently. The systems' capabilities meet the requirements specified by the user-community and provide services in a timely and cost-effective manner by avoiding considerable duplicative costs if DHS components proceeded independently.

Justification

USA Staffing is the back-end tool that HR professionals use to create and manage vacancy announcements, assessments, review applications and issue and audit certificates. Currently, the Components provide funding for USA Staffing directly to OPM through Interagency Agreements (IAAs). The Components and OPM have reached out to OCHCO to request that this funding be moved into the existing Working Capital Fund activity Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS).

The requested increase will be used for the USA Staffing Consolidation. This proposal will consolidate eight IAA's to one IAA for USA Staffing licenses beginning in FY 2016 to be centrally managed through the WCF. This requirement will be added to the current HCBS activity, as this activity currently supports the facilitation, maintenance, and support of DHS human capital business systems.

Impact on Performance

The will be no impact on performance as a result of this transfer. HCBS will continue to provide services for ongoing operations including help desk support, liaison and adjudication functions with the NFC, Office of Personnel Management's eOPF and the ability to support reporting requirements (from DHS leadership, OPM, Congress & GAO). The transfer will not impact the program's ability to provide necessary critical enhancements including component specific modifications that require coordination and user acceptance testing.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Regulatory Services
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$251

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$251
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$251

Description of Item

The Regulatory Services umbrella consists of the following two activities: operation and maintenance of the Regulatory Affairs Management System (RAMS) and e-Docket Support Services (an existing WCF sub-activity moving from the eRulemaking umbrella to the Regulatory Services umbrella).

RAMS is a DHS-wide, Intranet-based information technology system that serves as a tracking system, a workflow management tool, a collaboration platform, and a reporting solution. RAMS matures and strengthens the homeland security enterprise by improving DHS’s management systems and processes as well as DHS’s programmatic and organizational alignment.

The e-Docket Support Services contract is the mechanism through which DHS and its components obtain docket center support. Docket center staff review, process, and publicly post all docket materials onto www.regulations.gov, the government-wide online docket. Docket materials include proposed and final regulations, public comments, meeting notices, supporting analyses, background materials, and guidance documents. .

Justification

Regulatory Services requests \$251,000 for the review and clearance of all DHS and interagency regulatory actions as well as Docket center support. An effective “one DHS” regulatory program requires organizational and programmatic alignment and collaboration among all DHS components, along with efficient, transparent, integrated management systems and processes.

Impact on Performance

OGC currently collects reimbursement for RAMS services through Interagency Agreements with the participating DHS Components', the move to have it centrally managed through the WCF will positively impact the performance service levels of DHS regulatory programs. Furthermore, the combination of RAMS and e-Docket into Regulatory Services will improve efficiency and oversight.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: DHS OneNet
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,655)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							17	17	\$66,194
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$1,655)
Total Request	17	17	\$69,600	17	17	\$66,158	17	17	\$64,539

Description of Item

The DHS OneNet activity is the funding source that directly supports investment and investment-related O&M for the OneNet. DHS OneNet implements the DHS Chief Information Officer's (CIO) vision of One Infrastructure which requires an integrated IT infrastructure to serve as the foundation for information sharing and agile responses to cyber security threats against the homeland. This OMB directed initiative strengthens and unifies DHS operations, management, governance and performance by reducing vulnerability and improving security within the DHS IT Enterprise. It implements the DHS CIO's vision of One Infrastructure, by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms and services into a set of enterprise wide IT Services. As part of the process, DHS began to consolidate its Components' existing infrastructures into a single Wide Area Network (WAN), known as OneNet.

Justification

The DHS OneNet provides network segmentation between components to protect the various categories of controlled unclassified and classified information. Although the proposed reduction will impact OneNet, every effort will be made to efficiently use remaining resources to maintain a robust program.

Impact on Performance

Although the proposed reduction will impact OneNet, every effort will be made to efficiently use remaining resources to maintain a robust program.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: e-Rulemaking
PPA: Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(107)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$508
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$107)
Total Request	0	0	\$508	0	0	\$508	0	0	\$401

Description of Item

e-Rulemaking is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to consolidate rulemaking systems at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed through a web-based environment offering functionality such as one-stop access, search capabilities, and public commenting

Justification

In FY2014, the e-Rulemaking activity was expanded to include the e-Docket Support System. The e-Docket Support System allows the public to submit comments on Federal Register Rules, studies and hearing transcripts to an agency by e-mail, fax, U.S. Postal Service, overnight delivery or in person. In FY 2016, e-Docket will be transferred to the new Regulatory Services Activity under the Fee for Service PPA; therefore, reducing the e-Rulemaking activity by \$0.107 million.

Impact on Performance

There is no impact on performance.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year [2015] 2016¹: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President’s fiscal year [2015] 2016² budget: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service. Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be notified of any activity added to or removed from the fund: Provided further, That the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit a quarterly execution report with activity level detail, not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

Language Provision	Explanation
1. ...[2015] 2016 ...	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.
2. ...[2015] <u>2016</u> ...	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
 FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	530	530	\$837,261
FY 2015 President's Budget	529	529	\$690,725
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$561
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$187
Enterprise Licenses Agreements	-	-	\$49,193
Financial Management Support	-	-	\$807
GSA Rent	-	-	\$206
National Finance Center (NFC) Payroll Services and Reporting	-	-	\$6,200
Treasury Information Executive Repository	-	-	\$57
Working Capital Fund Operations	-	-	\$115
Total, Increases	-	-	\$57,326
Decreases			
Bankcard Program	-	-	(\$1)
DHS Executive Leadership (SES CDP)	-	-	(\$23)
Flexible Spending Plan	-	-	(\$33)
HCBS Transfer to NFC Payroll Activity	-	-	(\$1,350)
HQ Executive Leadership Development (HQ LDP)	-	-	(\$7)
NCR Infrastructure Operations	-	-	(\$2,500)
Parking Services	-	-	(\$500)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$4,414)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$52,912
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$52,912
FY 2016 Current Services	529	529	\$743,637
Program Changes			
Increases			
CLAN Operations	-	-	\$4,019
HCBS USA for Staffing Consolidation	-	-	\$2,300
HQ Human Capital Services	-	-	\$133
Regulatory Services	-	-	\$251
Total, Increases	-	-	\$6,703
Decreases			
DHS OneNet	-	-	(\$1,655)
e-Rulemaking	-	-	(\$107)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$1,762)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$4,941
FY 2016 Request	529	529	\$748,578
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$57,853

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	530	530	\$837,261
FY 2015 President's Budget	529	529	\$690,725
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$57,326
Decreases	-	-	(\$4,414)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$52,912
FY 2016 Current Services	529	529	\$743,637
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$6,703
Decreases	-	-	(\$1,762)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$4,941
FY 2016 Request	529	529	\$748,578
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$57,853

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Fee for Service Activity	514	514	\$655,906	-	-	\$52,771	-	-	\$5,048	514	514	\$713,725	-	-	\$57,819
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	-	-	\$19,801	-	-	-	-	-	(\$107)	-	-	\$19,694	-	-	(\$107)
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	7	7	\$13,808	-	-	\$15	-	-	-	7	7	\$13,823	-	-	\$15
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	8	8	\$1,210	-	-	\$126	-	-	-	8	8	\$1,336	-	-	\$126
Total	529	529	\$690,725	-	-	\$52,912	-	-	\$4,941	529	529	\$748,578	-	-	\$57,853

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$78,051	\$78,538	\$72,906	(\$5,632)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,041	\$1,051	\$1,450	\$399
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$479	\$454	\$891	\$437
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$17,043	\$17,164	\$22,716	\$5,552
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$96,614	\$97,207	\$97,963	\$756
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$221	\$206	\$193	(\$13)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$10	-	\$150	\$150
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$134,989	\$131,990	\$130,205	(\$1,785)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$30,149	\$25,932	\$21,446	(\$4,486)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,964	\$2,017	\$2,469	\$452
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$37,513	\$32,959	\$33,631	\$672
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$98,586	\$80,845	\$81,369	\$524
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$116,649	\$107,514	\$130,728	\$23,214
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$152	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$313,637	\$205,589	\$243,358	\$37,769
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,310	\$2,223	\$2,591	\$368
31.0 Equipment	\$4,466	\$4,242	\$4,474	\$232
Total, Other Object Classes	\$740,647	\$593,518	\$650,615	\$57,097
Total, Direct Obligations	\$837,261	\$690,725	\$748,578	\$57,853
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$837,261	\$690,725	\$748,578	\$57,853
Full Time Equivalents	530	529	529	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	5	5	5	-
GS-15	142	136	137	1
GS-14	140	149	148	(1)
GS-13	87	83	102	19
GS-12	74	75	89	14
GS-11	36	35	15	(20)
GS-10	13	13	14	1
GS-9	12	12	3	(9)
GS-8	15	16	11	(5)
GS-7	1	-	1	1
GS-6	3	3	2	(1)
GS-5	1	1	1	-
GS-4	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	530	529	529	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	530	529	529	-
Total, Working Capital Fund:	530	529	529	-
Full Time Equivalent	530	529	529	-
Average ES Salary	169,950	166,629	167,000	371
Average GS Salary	110,938	111,955	114,261	2,306
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Fee for Service Activity
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$74,959	\$76,093	\$70,430	(\$5,663)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,041	\$1,051	\$1,450	\$399
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$479	\$454	\$891	\$437
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$16,561	\$16,939	\$22,488	\$5,549
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$93,040	\$94,537	\$95,259	\$722
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$199	\$186	\$173	(\$13)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$10	-	\$150	\$150
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$134,958	\$131,990	\$130,205	(\$1,785)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$30,149	\$25,932	\$21,446	(\$4,486)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,959	\$1,964	\$2,469	\$505
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$22,812	\$20,765	\$21,437	\$672
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$74,204	\$67,705	\$68,336	\$631
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$109,696	\$100,774	\$123,827	\$23,053
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$152	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$311,586	\$205,589	\$243,358	\$37,769
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,298	\$2,221	\$2,590	\$369
31.0 Equipment	\$4,466	\$4,242	\$4,474	\$232
Total, Other Object Classes	\$692,490	\$561,369	\$618,466	\$57,097
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$785,530	\$655,906	\$713,725	\$57,819
Full Time Equivalents	508	514	514	-

Fee for Service Activity Mission Statement

DHS WCF activity managers provide or coordinate delivery of a specific service or benefit to DHS Components. The benefit/cost for providing the WCF activity is tangible and is directly linked to a Component's use of services or products. These WCF activities are reimbursed for the provision of services, and have characteristics typical of a business enterprise. The costs for operating the business are reimbursed by billing customers for the provision of goods and services at rates that are briefed and approved by the WCFGB. Each fee for service activity is expected to recover its operational expenses, usually at a much lower cost as the Components benefit from economies of scale. Examples include: GSA rent and real estate services, IT and telecommunication services, human resource services, procurement operations, and financial management services.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$74,959	\$76,093	\$70,430	\$(5,663)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,041	\$1,051	\$1,450	\$399
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$479	\$454	\$891	\$437
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$16,561	\$16,939	\$22,488	\$5,549
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$93,040	\$94,537	\$95,259	\$722

The WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests an increase of \$722,362. This increase includes a 1 percent pay inflation for WCF activities with FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$199	\$186	\$173	(\$13)

The FY2016 request reflects a decrease of \$13,000 for costs related to the transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidentals.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$10	\$0	\$150	\$150

The FY2016 request reflect an increase of \$150,000 for cost related to the HSPD-12 activity for United Parcel Services (UPS) contract cost.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$134,958	\$131,990	\$130,205	(\$1,785)

In FY2016, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests a net decrease of \$1,785,000. This decrease is due to the reduction of space requirements for CIO and Ops.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$30,149	\$25,932	\$21,446	(\$4,486)

This request reflects a decrease of \$4,486,000. The \$2,500,000 is due to NCRIO's IT Infrastructure services for a new wireless contract and the remaining reduction is a result of realignments for overhead and contribution costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,959	\$1,964	\$2,469	\$505

This request reflects an increase of \$505,000 for the printing of the card stock for the HPSD-12 activity.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$22,812	\$20,765	\$21,437	\$672

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$672,000 due to contractor support for help desk and report writing services for the Procurement Operations Office.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$74,204	\$67,705	\$68,336	\$631

The FY 2016 request reflects a net increase of \$631,000 which is related to increased security costs at St. Elizabeths, reduction of reserve fees for Flexible Spending Plan, and a reduction in the number of candidates in federal executive Institute slots for the HQ Executive Leadership Development activity.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$109,696	\$100,774	\$123,827	\$23,053

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$23,053,000. The increase is the result of a reassessment to sustain current operation for NFC payroll; the addition of cross domain, tech refresh and video for CLAN; the addition of drug testing services contract, and staffing consolidation; and correcting object classes for WCF overhead/contribution cost.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$311,586	\$205,589	\$243,358	\$37,769

The FY 2016 requests an increase of \$37,769,000. The increase is due to cost related to customer consumption from adding Adobe, Symantec and Oracle licenses.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,298	\$2,221	\$2,590	\$369

The FY 2016 requests an increase of \$369,000 for additional support items for full staff as well as laminate and cleaning kits for HSPD-12 activity

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$4,466	\$4,242	\$4,474	\$232

The FY 2016 requests an increase of \$232,000 due to equipment for needed storage space to hold working material for NCRIO.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$670	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$261	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$931	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$31	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$5	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$24,290	\$13,068	\$12,961	(\$107)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,855	\$6,733	\$6,733	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,051	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$33,239	\$19,801	\$19,694	(\$107)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$34,170	\$19,801	\$19,694	(\$107)
Full Time Equivalents	7	-	-	-

Government Wide Mandated Service Activity Mission Statement

Government-wide Mandated Activities are Administration-sponsored initiatives that are managed by a designated Federal department to improve overall government performance. Customers are assessed for the cost of supporting the activity. The activities should also provide a direct benefit to participating Components. Examples include the government-wide e-Government initiatives and the OMB-sponsored Interagency Councils such as Human Resources Line of Business, Financial Management Line of Business, e-Gov Benefits, and Disaster Management.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$670	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$261	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$931	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$24,290	\$13,068	\$12,961	(\$107)

The FY 2016 reflects a decrease of \$107,000 due the transfer of e-Docket which was under e-Rulemaking in the Government-Wide PPA to Regulatory Services under the Fee for Service PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
DHS Cross Cutting Activities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,506	\$1,521	\$1,536	\$15
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,506	\$1,521	\$1,536	\$15
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,701	\$12,194	\$12,194	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$72	\$72	\$72	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$14,794	\$12,287	\$12,287	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$16,300	\$13,808	\$13,823	\$15
Full Time Equivalents	7	7	7	-

DHS Cross Cutting Activities Mission Statement

The DHS crosscutting activities are Department-wide programs managed by a single office that yield some benefit to all DHS Components, such as Strategic Sourcing. The actual costs of the programs are recouped by redistributing the costs to the Components based on their share of the discretionary budget, staffing or some other fair and equitable pro-rata basis.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,506	\$1,521	\$1,536	\$15
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,506	\$1,521	\$1,536	\$15

The FY 2016 reflects an increase of \$15,000 for a 1 percent for pay inflation for 7 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Working Capital Fund Management Activity
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$916	\$924	\$940	\$16
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$221	\$225	\$228	\$3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,137	\$1,149	\$1,168	\$19
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$53	-	(\$53)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$20	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$98	\$7	\$168	\$161
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6	\$1	-	(\$1)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$124	\$61	\$168	\$107
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,261	\$1,210	\$1,336	\$126
Full Time Equivalents	8	8	8	-

Working Capital Fund Management Activity Mission Statement

The WCF Management Activity includes funding for the staff that develops WCF policy and procedures, formulates and executes the WCF budget, and facilitates dispute resolution of issues between activity managers and customers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$916	\$924	\$940	\$16
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$221	\$225	\$228	\$3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,137	\$1,149	\$1,168	\$19

In FY 2016, the WCF Management's PPA requests an increase of \$19,000. This increase is for the 1 percent for pay inflation and to fully staff the activity up to the authorized FTE level of 8 FTE and 8 positions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$53	\$0	(\$53)

The FY 2016 reflects a decrease of \$53,000 to align charges to the appropriate object class.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$98	\$7	\$168	\$161

The FY 2016 includes an increase of \$161,000 to correct object class codes, increased charges due to fully staffing the activity, as well as reflecting changes in algorithms for other WCF activities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6	\$1	\$0	(\$1)

The FY 2016 reflects a decrease of \$1,000 due to a decline of discretionary products needed to perform daily operations of managing the WCF.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	515	530	529
Increases			
Description: Government Wide Mandated Services	3	(1)	-
Description: DHS Cross Cutting Activities	2	-	-
Description: Fee For Service Activities	10	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	15	-	-
Decreases			
Description: Government Wide Mandated Services	-	(1)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(1)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	530	529	529
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	15	(1)	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Fee for Service Activity	\$785,530	\$655,906	\$713,725	\$57,819
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	34,170	19,801	19,694	-107
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	16,300	13,808	13,823	15
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	1,261	1,209	1,336	127
Total Working Capital Fund	\$837,261	\$690,724	\$748,578	\$57,854

Fee for Service Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Delta FY2015- FY 2016		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Amount
GSA RENT	5	154,513,814	5	143,927,119	5	144,139,840	-	212,721	212,721
Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	-	25,513,055	-	22,489,667	-	22,489,667	-	-	-
Financial Statement Audit	-	13,042,518	-	12,960,410	-	12,960,410	-	-	-
Internal Control Audit	-	1,301,958	-	1,224,681	-	1,224,681	-	-	-
Financial Management (OFO)	32	4,274,350	32	3,915,202	32	4,756,586	-	841,384	841,384
Bankcard Program	-	53,018	-	50,367	-	49,367	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	-	850,550	-	685,944	-	742,944	-	57,000	57,000
NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	-	38,972,448	-	32,750,700	-	38,950,700	-	6,200,000	6,200,000
HQ Human Capital Services	81	13,629,257	81	13,037,839	81	13,261,910	-	224,071	224,071
Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	21	6,255,123	21	8,224,557	21	9,206,363	-	981,806	981,806
Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	-	376,748	-	1,319,455	-	1,286,455	-	(33,000)	(33,000)
DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	4	1,606,276	4	909,434	4	891,904	-	(17,530)	(17,530)
HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	-	321,539	-	271,659	-	264,659	-	(7,000)	(7,000)
National Defense University	4	855,950	4	821,105	4	829,138	-	8,033	8,033
Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	4	10,177,832	4	9,621,870	4	9,627,660	-	5,790	5,790
DHS One Net	17	69,600,070	17	66,157,717	17	64,539,279	-	(1,618,438)	(1,618,438)
NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	71	121,631,175	71	118,134,636	71	115,740,961	-	(2,393,675)	(2,393,675)
CLAN Operations	2	18,755,743	2	18,038,782	2	22,073,225	-	4,034,443	4,034,443
Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	3	169,500,311	3	98,645,245	3	147,844,754	-	49,199,509	49,199,509
Procurement Operations	246	46,214,790	246	43,856,979	246	44,196,795	-	339,816	339,816
Enterprise Data Center Migration	-	42,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HSPD-12	9	21,915,377	9	21,928,515	9	21,941,283	-	12,768	12,768
e-Training	-	-	7	10,797,977	7	10,807,377	-	9,400	9,400
Mail Services	2	15,425,318	2	16,569,676	2	16,573,028	-	3,352	3,352
Parking Services	1	983,011	1	1,144,135	1	645,683	-	(498,452)	(498,452)
Sedan Services	2	1,742,581	2	1,658,676	2	1,661,400	-	2,724	2,724
Shuttle Services	1	1,026,454	1	1,164,457	1	1,166,005	-	1,548	1,548
Transit Subsidy Services	2	4,790,570	2	5,599,244	2	5,601,969	-	2,725	2,725
Regulatory Services	-	-	-	-	-	251,000	-	251,000	251,000
Sub-Total	507	785,529,836	514	655,906,048	514	713,725,043	-	57,818,995	57,818,995
	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Delta FY2015- FY 2016		
Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Amount
Interagency Council Funding	-	862,503	-	833,830	-	833,830	-	(0)	(0)
USAJOBS	-	1,038,748	-	1,080,469	-	1,080,469	-	-	-
e-Training	7	13,085,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	-	2,990,645	-	2,831,102	-	2,831,102	-	-	-
e-Rulemaking	-	507,803	-	507,803	-	401,058	-	(106,745)	(106,745)
Human Resources Line of Business	-	260,870	-	260,870	-	260,870	-	-	-
e-Gov Benefits	-	215,416	-	221,198	-	221,198	-	-	-
Financial Management Line of Business	-	187,342	-	187,342	-	187,342	-	-	-
Geospatial Line of Business	-	225,000	-	225,000	-	225,000	-	-	-
Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	-	105,000	-	105,000	-	105,000	-	-	-
e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	-	1,727,136	-	1,727,136	-	1,727,136	-	-	-
Disaster Management	-	12,313,270	-	11,170,000	-	11,170,000	-	-	-
Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	-	220,784	-	220,784	-	220,784	-	-	-
e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	-	377,435	-	377,435	-	377,435	-	-	-
Performance Management Line of Business	-	53,000	-	53,000	-	53,000	-	-	-
Sub-Total	7	34,170,184	-	19,800,969	-	19,694,224	-	(106,745)	(106,745)
	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Delta FY2015- FY 2016		
DHS Crosscutting Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Amount
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	-	9,093,299	-	6,946,416	-	6,946,416	-	-	-
Strategic Sourcing	7	1,978,838	7	1,894,957	7	1,910,169	-	15,212	15,212
CPO Shared Reporting	-	5,227,835	-	4,966,443	-	4,966,443	-	-	-
Sub-Total	7	16,299,972	7	13,807,816	7	13,823,028	-	15,212	15,212
	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Delta FY2015- FY 2016		
Working Capital Fund Operations	8	1,260,926	8	1,209,190	8	1,335,671	-	126,481	126,481
Sub-Total	8	1,260,926	8	1,209,190	8	1,335,671	-	126,481	126,481
Grand Totals	529	837,260,918	529	690,724,023	529	748,577,966	-	57,853,943	57,853,943

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not applicable

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CBP FY14 Revised Enacted	CBP FY15 President's Budget	CBP FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 3,002,773	\$ 2,974,988	\$ 2,980,000	\$ 5,012
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 290,921	\$ 281,276	\$ 272,681	\$ (8,595)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,704	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 7,703,003	\$ 6,549,760	\$ 7,698,308	\$ 1,148,548
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 1,850,428	\$ 2,557,374	\$ 2,765,652	\$ 208,278
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 106,088	\$ 440,017	\$ 432,696	\$ (7,321)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 268,800	\$ 136,581	\$ 117,467	\$ (19,114)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 134,703	\$ 133,933	\$ 134,249	\$ 316
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 2,810,354	\$ 2,406,755	\$ 1,897,094	\$ (509,661)
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 16,307,297	\$ 17,876,078	\$ 23,995,578	\$ 6,119,500
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 1,744,679	\$ 1,727,887	\$ 2,072,881	\$ 344,994
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 51,933,084	\$ 25,725,151	\$ 38,555,621	\$ 12,830,470
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 5,565,101	\$ 5,595,705	\$ 5,662,996	\$ 67,291
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 3,617,447	\$ 3,594,102	\$ (23,345)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 3,167,227	\$ 500,312	\$ 3,475,092	\$ 2,974,780
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 159,061	\$ -	\$ (159,061)
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,050	\$ 38,050
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 94,941,161	\$ 70,728,055	\$ 93,741,997	\$ 23,013,942
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 172,807	\$ 182,338	\$ 185,466	\$ 3,128
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 345,480	\$ 366,085	\$ 363,414	\$ (2,671)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 4,061,019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 994,535	\$ 959,249	\$ 952,238	\$ (7,011)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 101,599	\$ 111,044	\$ 89,206	\$ (21,838)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 86,755	\$ 88,389	\$ 87,745	\$ (644)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 71,646	\$ 74,238	\$ 74,401	\$ 163
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 37,482	\$ 40,967	\$ 41,669	\$ 702
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 45,020	\$ 49,202	\$ 50,045	\$ 843
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 21,008	\$ 22,961	\$ 23,354	\$ 393
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 210,940	\$ 194,504	\$ 189,905	\$ (4,599)
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 1,012,145	\$ 922,511	\$ 895,843	\$ (26,668)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 73,543	\$ 74,099	\$ 74,259	\$ 160
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 13,898	\$ 10,930	\$ 13,898	\$ 2,968
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,247,877	\$ 3,096,517	\$ 3,041,443	\$ (55,074)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 2,058,860	\$ 1,430,265	\$ 1,314,187	\$ (116,078)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 313,544	\$ 487,931	\$ 555,602	\$ 67,671
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 324,792	\$ 278,785	\$ 269,795	\$ (8,990)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,697,196	\$ 2,196,981	\$ 2,139,584	\$ (57,397)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 142,855	\$ 184,104	\$ 165,241	\$ (18,863)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 142,855	\$ 184,104	\$ 165,241	\$ (18,863)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 105,029,089	\$ 76,205,661	\$ 99,088,265	\$ 22,882,608

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CBP US Visit FY14 Revised Enacted	CBP US Visit FY15 President's Budget	CBP US Visit FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 8,857	\$ -	\$ 9,249	\$ 9,249
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 2,159	\$ -	\$ 2,766	\$ 2,766
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 499	\$ 499
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 984	\$ 823	\$ 852	\$ 29
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 32,750	\$ 32,750	\$ 34,060	\$ 1,310
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 716,554	\$ -	\$ 892,304	\$ 892,304
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 6,027	\$ 6,273	\$ 6,156	\$ (117)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,145	\$ 4,145
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 767,331	\$ 39,846	\$ 950,031	\$ 910,185
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 407	\$ 476	\$ 414	\$ (62)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 414	\$ -	\$ 419	\$ 419
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,929	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 1,190	\$ -	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,098
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 290	\$ 290	\$ 199	\$ (91)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 104	\$ -	\$ 101	\$ 101
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 86	\$ 85	\$ 86	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 107	\$ 107	\$ 93	\$ (14)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 128	\$ 128	\$ 112	\$ (16)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 52	\$ (8)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 7,438	\$ 2,405	\$ 29,073	\$ 26,668
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 86	\$ 85	\$ 86	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 14,239	\$ 3,636	\$ 31,733	\$ 28,097
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,580	\$ 62,580
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,580	\$ 62,580
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,187	\$ -	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,435
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,187	\$ -	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,435
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 782,757	\$ 43,482	\$ 1,045,779	\$ 1,002,297

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FLETC FY14 Revised Enacted	FLETC FY15 President's Budget	FLETC FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 272,760	\$ 270,657	\$ 271,000	\$ 343
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 27,772	\$ 25,429	\$ 25,000	\$ (429)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 6,415	\$ 4,889	\$ 5,973	\$ 1,084
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,704	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 303,615	\$ 261,166	\$ 303,446	\$ 42,280
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 39,194	\$ 49,782	\$ 42,026	\$ (7,756)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 2,534	\$ 7,936	\$ 7,513	\$ (423)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 39,092	\$ 11,104	\$ 33,858	\$ 22,754
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 4,672	\$ 4,633	\$ 4,628	\$ (5)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 25,414	\$ 22,195	\$ 25,136	\$ 2,941
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 466,320	\$ 486,649	\$ 554,805	\$ 68,156
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 13,107	\$ 82,115	\$ 85,399	\$ 3,284
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 948,699	\$ 656,092	\$ 983,319	\$ 327,227
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 232,633	\$ 261,225	\$ 236,703	\$ (24,522)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 62,544	\$ 62,403	\$ (141)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 24,625	\$ 28,128	\$ 27,018	\$ (1,110)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,463,555	\$ 2,280,274	\$ 2,719,757	\$ 439,483
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 3,726	\$ 4,579	\$ 3,981	\$ (598)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 6,249	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,310	\$ (20)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 63,930	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 17,988	\$ 16,585	\$ 16,533	\$ (52)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 2,197	\$ 2,789	\$ 1,915	\$ (874)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,523	\$ (5)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,293	\$ 8
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 811	\$ 1,029	\$ 894	\$ (135)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 974	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,073	\$ (163)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 454	\$ 577	\$ 501	\$ (76)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 52,214	\$ 47,844	\$ 44,621	\$ (3,223)
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,283	\$ 1,289	\$ 6
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 332	\$ 236	\$ 332	\$ 96
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 153,068	\$ 85,301	\$ 80,265	\$ (5,036)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 26,872	\$ 19,010	\$ 21,864	\$ 2,854
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 192,734	\$ 186,900	\$ 203,950	\$ 17,050
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 219,606	\$ 205,910	\$ 225,814	\$ 19,904
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 4,395	\$ 3,934	\$ 5,145	\$ 1,211
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,395	\$ 3,934	\$ 5,145	\$ 1,211
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 2,840,624	\$ 2,575,419	\$ 3,030,981	\$ 455,562

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	ICE FY14 Revised Enacted	ICE FY15 President's Budget	ICE FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 1,018,585	\$ 1,008,513	\$ 1,010,000	\$ 1,487
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 112,389	\$ 102,620	\$ 106,000	\$ 3,380
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 7,316	\$ 8,770	\$ 6,812	\$ (1,958)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,704	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,977,608	\$ 2,650,056	\$ 2,976,049	\$ 325,993
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 708,714	\$ 876,575	\$ 1,241,683	\$ 365,108
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 61,737	\$ 145,797	\$ 131,620	\$ (14,177)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 95,861	\$ 94,386	\$ 68,841	\$ (25,545)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 144,316	\$ 133,036	\$ 133,349	\$ 313
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 3,551,909	\$ 3,307,567	\$ 3,952,367	\$ 644,800
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 12,486,253	\$ 8,638,950	\$ 6,483,929	\$ (2,155,021)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ -	\$ 23,871	\$ -	\$ (23,871)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 1,345,557	\$ 1,320,862	\$ 1,649,576	\$ 328,714
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 10,762,366	\$ 7,811,988	\$ 11,708,232	\$ 3,896,244
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 3,020,382	\$ 3,375,211	\$ 3,073,513	\$ (301,698)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 1,100,190	\$ 1,093,273	\$ (6,917)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 1,921,563	\$ 2,813,470	\$ 2,108,346	\$ (705,124)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ 159,060	\$ -	\$ (159,060)
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 38,271,260	\$ 33,616,652	\$ 35,803,120	\$ 2,186,468
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 81,417	\$ 83,961	\$ 78,045	\$ (5,916)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 113,782	\$ 111,341	\$ 110,547	\$ (794)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,306,336	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 327,543	\$ 291,741	\$ 289,656	\$ (2,085)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 47,799	\$ 51,132	\$ 37,538	\$ (13,594)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 28,573	\$ 26,882	\$ 26,690	\$ (192)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 23,596	\$ 22,513	\$ 22,631	\$ 118
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 17,635	\$ 18,864	\$ 17,535	\$ (1,329)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 21,179	\$ 22,656	\$ 21,060	\$ (1,596)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 9,884	\$ 10,573	\$ 9,828	\$ (745)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 192,286	\$ 147,426	\$ 193,185	\$ 45,759
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 1,014,330	\$ 922,511	\$ 895,843	\$ (26,668)
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 24,304	\$ 22,471	\$ 22,589	\$ 118
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16	\$ 16
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 6,405	\$ 5,151	\$ 6,405	\$ 1,254
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,215,068	\$ 1,737,222	\$ 1,731,568	\$ (5,654)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 686,287	\$ 612,674	\$ 563,223	\$ (49,451)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 196,877	\$ 159,832	\$ 128,074	\$ (31,758)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 915,311	\$ 811,567	\$ 994,836	\$ 183,269
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,798,475	\$ 1,584,073	\$ 1,686,133	\$ 102,060
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 67,793	\$ 93,599	\$ 67,339	\$ (26,260)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 67,793	\$ 93,599	\$ 67,339	\$ (26,260)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 43,352,596	\$ 37,031,546	\$ 39,288,160	\$ 2,256,614

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	ICE US Visit FY14 Revised Enacted	ICE US Visit FY15 President's Budget	ICE US Visit FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 12,063	\$ -	\$ 11,952	\$ 11,952
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 2,307	\$ -	\$ 2,956	\$ 2,956
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 533	\$ 533
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,051	\$ 879	\$ 911	\$ 32
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 3,275	\$ 3,275	\$ 3,406	\$ 131
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 716,553	\$ -	\$ 892,304	\$ 892,304
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 6,479	\$ 6,702	\$ 6,577	\$ (125)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,429	\$ 4,429
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,050
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 741,728	\$ 10,856	\$ 924,118	\$ 913,262
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 287	\$ 336	\$ 292	\$ (44)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 442	\$ -	\$ 448	\$ 448
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 4,198	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 1,272	\$ -	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,173
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 205	\$ 205	\$ 140	\$ (65)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 111	\$ -	\$ 108	\$ 108
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 92	\$ 91	\$ 92	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 66	\$ (9)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 91	\$ 91	\$ 79	\$ (12)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 42	\$ 42	\$ 37	\$ (5)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 5,253	\$ 2,405	\$ 29,073	\$ 26,668
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 92	\$ 91	\$ 92	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,161	\$ 3,336	\$ 31,600	\$ 28,264
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,144	\$ -	\$ 1,265	\$ 1,265
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,144	\$ -	\$ 1,265	\$ 1,265
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 755,033	\$ 14,192	\$ 956,983	\$ 942,791

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	TSA FY14 Revised Enacted	TSA FY15 President's Budget	TSA FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 1,323,459	\$ 1,312,129	\$ 1,313,000	\$ 871
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 140,145	\$ 128,322	\$ 132,000	\$ 3,678
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,658	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,406	\$ (174)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,704	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 17,323,391	\$ 14,477,807	\$ 17,313,724	\$ 2,835,917
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 2,060,511	\$ 2,573,330	\$ 2,166,338	\$ (406,992)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 73,002	\$ 411,441	\$ 380,134	\$ (31,307)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 234,976	\$ 182,109	\$ 135,288	\$ (46,821)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 117,375	\$ 111,987	\$ 112,319	\$ 332
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,049,712	\$ 889,598	\$ 957,192	\$ 67,594
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 11,247,371	\$ 12,708,499	\$ 6,220,719	\$ (6,487,780)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ -	\$ 23,871	\$ -	\$ (23,871)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 55,026	\$ 78,004	\$ 385,005	\$ 307,001
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 34,620,050	\$ 15,860,597	\$ 23,771,101	\$ 7,910,504
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 6,531,190	\$ 6,774,138	\$ 6,689,917	\$ (84,221)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 3,164,668	\$ 3,157,512	\$ (7,156)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 1,665,036	\$ 2,146,938	\$ 1,826,884	\$ (320,054)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 76,501,606	\$ 60,892,748	\$ 64,624,069	\$ 3,731,321
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 110,275	\$ 120,510	\$ 108,497	\$ (12,013)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 323,971	\$ 320,269	\$ 319,268	\$ (1,001)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 4,680,099	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 932,612	\$ 839,185	\$ 836,563	\$ (2,622)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 65,019	\$ 73,391	\$ 52,185	\$ (21,206)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 81,355	\$ 77,326	\$ 77,085	\$ (241)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 67,185	\$ 65,021	\$ 65,362	\$ 341
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 23,987	\$ 27,076	\$ 24,377	\$ (2,699)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 28,809	\$ 32,518	\$ 29,277	\$ (3,241)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 13,444	\$ 15,175	\$ 13,662	\$ (1,513)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 165,771	\$ 116,763	\$ 197,508	\$ 80,745
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 1,058,720	\$ 960,420	\$ 960,420	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 68,846	\$ 64,899	\$ 65,240	\$ 341
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 6,006	\$ 6,006	\$ -	\$ (6,006)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 9,005	\$ 6,976	\$ 9,005	\$ 2,029
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,635,104	\$ 2,725,535	\$ 2,758,449	\$ 32,914
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 1,372,573	\$ 1,089,893	\$ 938,705	\$ (151,188)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 244,657	\$ 240,780	\$ 247,693	\$ 6,913
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 229,597	\$ 167,067	\$ 279,807	\$ 112,740
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,846,827	\$ 1,497,740	\$ 1,466,205	\$ (31,535)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 122,555	\$ 100,185	\$ 116,379	\$ 16,194
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 122,555	\$ 100,185	\$ 116,379	\$ 16,194
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 86,106,092	\$ 65,216,207	\$ 68,965,102	\$ 3,748,894

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FEMA FY14 Revised Enacted	FEMA FY15 President's Budget	FEMA FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 2,763,444	\$ 2,737,375	\$ 2,740,000	\$ 2,625
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 292,171	\$ 274,926	\$ 276,500	\$ 1,574
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 5,037	\$ 4,889	\$ 4,690	\$ (199)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,704	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,743,635	\$ 3,101,303	\$ 3,741,546	\$ 640,243
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 388,485	\$ 549,427	\$ 939,416	\$ 389,989
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 22,226	\$ 72,348	\$ 83,194	\$ 10,846
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 125,524	\$ 87,723	\$ 70,011	\$ (17,712)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 76,782	\$ 73,080	\$ 73,451	\$ 371
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 206,404	\$ 204,142	\$ 216,860	\$ 12,718
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 3,041,522	\$ 1,481,544	\$ 4,640,711	\$ 3,159,167
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 34,205	\$ 11,936	\$ 32,847	\$ 20,911
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 473,728	\$ 553,763	\$ 847,794	\$ 294,031
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 13,685,782	\$ 9,186,083	\$ 13,767,660	\$ 4,581,577
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 3,204,424	\$ 2,022,170	\$ 2,843,556	\$ 821,386
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 692,598	\$ 691,032	\$ (1,566)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 1,569,590	\$ 2,061,408	\$ 1,722,160	\$ (339,248)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 133,256	\$ 127,702	\$ 126,232	\$ (1,470)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,800	\$ 47,800
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 29,822,919	\$ 23,288,147	\$ 32,914,990	\$ 9,626,843
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 195,604	\$ 161,735	\$ 197,259	\$ 35,524
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 56,967	\$ 70,092	\$ 69,873	\$ (219)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 583,847	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 163,992	\$ 183,658	\$ 183,085	\$ (573)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 115,328	\$ 98,497	\$ 94,878	\$ (3,619)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 14,305	\$ 16,923	\$ 16,870	\$ (53)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 11,814	\$ 14,230	\$ 14,305	\$ 75
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 42,550	\$ 36,338	\$ 44,320	\$ 7,982
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 51,101	\$ 43,642	\$ 53,228	\$ 9,586
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 23,847	\$ 20,366	\$ 24,840	\$ 4,474
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 205,969	\$ 183,654	\$ 203,066	\$ 19,412
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 5,764,255	\$ 5,229,053	\$ 5,229,053	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 12,106	\$ 14,204	\$ 14,278	\$ 74
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 351,504	\$ 351,504	\$ 365,047	\$ 13,543
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 4,785	\$ 12,375	\$ 4,785	\$ (7,590)
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,597,975	\$ 6,436,271	\$ 6,514,887	\$ 78,616
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 857,858	\$ 544,599	\$ 625,803	\$ 81,204
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 159,291	\$ 135,392	\$ 142,138	\$ 6,746
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 298,005	\$ 263,695	\$ 289,322	\$ 25,627
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,315,154	\$ 943,686	\$ 1,057,263	\$ 113,577
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 56,953	\$ 50,959	\$ 68,347	\$ 17,388
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 56,953	\$ 50,959	\$ 68,347	\$ 17,388
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 38,793,000	\$ 30,719,063	\$ 40,555,487	\$ 9,836,424

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	NPPD FY14 Revised Enacted	NPPD FY15 President's Budget	NPPD FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 18,521,139	\$ 18,352,052	\$ 19,244,650	\$ 892,598
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 3,057,148	\$ 2,274,625	\$ 2,274,625	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 73,110	\$ 72,385	\$ 74,000	\$ 1,615
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,591	\$ 1,565	\$ 1,482	\$ (83)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 344,770	\$ 313,002	\$ 344,578	\$ 31,576
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 469,935	\$ 361,721	\$ 577,351	\$ 215,630
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 52,726	\$ 76,522	\$ 56,583	\$ (19,939)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 7,824	\$ 10,849	\$ 10,192	\$ (657)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 36,421	\$ 39,975	\$ 48,625	\$ 8,650
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 66,377	\$ 64,832	\$ 55,408	\$ (9,424)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 57,877	\$ 60,352	\$ 63,229	\$ 2,877
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 20,310	\$ 34,527	\$ 17,394	\$ (17,133)
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 1,705,202	\$ 2,772,015	\$ 672,773	\$ (2,099,242)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 30,752,454	\$ 26,066,820	\$ 29,387,616	\$ 3,320,796
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 3,175,170	\$ 3,023,751	\$ 3,148,697	\$ 124,946
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 1,248,584	\$ 1,091,815	\$ 1,636,360	\$ 544,545
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 8,063,171	\$ 8,379,973	\$ 8,085,486	\$ (294,487)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 215,984	\$ 116,949	\$ 219,754	\$ 102,805
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 122,999	\$ 107,974	\$ (15,025)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 533,446	\$ 605,864	\$ 508,874	\$ (96,990)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ 30,938	\$ -	\$ (30,938)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 225,511	\$ 216,111	\$ 213,623	\$ (2,488)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 93,648	\$ 618,179	\$ 106,380	\$ (511,799)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 1,227,494	\$ 1,209,881	\$ 2,073,929	\$ 864,048
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,617	\$ 10,617
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 70,006,595	\$ 65,963,432	\$ 68,989,730	\$ 3,026,298
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 17,555	\$ 21	\$ 15,354	\$ 15,333
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 8,543	\$ 9,762	\$ 8,560	\$ (1,202)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 102,486	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 24,592	\$ 25,579	\$ 22,430	\$ (3,149)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 8,093	\$ 13	\$ 7,385	\$ 7,372
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 2,145	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,067	\$ (290)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1,772	\$ 3,585	\$ 1,753	\$ (1,832)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 2,986	\$ 5	\$ 3,450	\$ 3,445
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 3,586	\$ 6	\$ 4,143	\$ 4,137
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 1,673	\$ 3	\$ 1,933	\$ 1,930
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 1,575	\$ 3,578	\$ 1,749	\$ (1,829)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,106	\$ 871	\$ (235)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 1,935	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,935	\$ 824
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 178,047	\$ 47,126	\$ 71,630	\$ 24,504
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 686,287	\$ 476,524	\$ 500,643	\$ 24,119
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 56,577	\$ 27,736	\$ 57,403	\$ 29,667
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 742,864	\$ 504,260	\$ 558,046	\$ 53,786
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 104,475	\$ 98,626	\$ 128,795	\$ 30,169
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 104,475	\$ 98,626	\$ 128,795	\$ 30,169
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 71,031,981	\$ 66,613,443	\$ 69,748,201	\$ 3,134,757

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OHA FY14 Revised Enacted	OHA FY15 President's Budget	OHA FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,323,585	\$ 3,342,164	\$ 3,266,254	\$ (75,910)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 1,225,011	\$ 697,620	\$ 697,620	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 20,715	\$ 20,509	\$ 21,000	\$ 491
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,591	\$ 1,565	\$ 1,482	\$ (83)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 26,471	\$ 22,381	\$ 26,456	\$ 4,075
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 308,421	\$ 303,759	\$ 298,774	\$ (4,985)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 3,538	\$ 4,479	\$ 10,672	\$ 6,193
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 347	\$ 727	\$ 677	\$ (50)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 1,985	\$ 4,442	\$ 7,790	\$ 3,348
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 4,519	\$ 3,787	\$ 3,679	\$ (108)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 1,985	\$ 2,112	\$ 2,120	\$ 8
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,116	\$ 1,156	\$ 40
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 2,647,892	\$ 2,745,197	\$ 2,515,761	\$ (229,436)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ 63,044	\$ 65,566	\$ 2,522
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,935,527	\$ 2,003,160	\$ 1,807,731	\$ (195,429)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 15,594	\$ 22,256	\$ 16,022	\$ (6,234)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 7,184	\$ 7,169	\$ (15)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 31,050	\$ 62,930	\$ 32,672	\$ (30,258)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 70,163	\$ 60,070	\$ 35,937	\$ (24,133)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 61,503	\$ 58,938	\$ 58,261	\$ (677)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 140,127	\$ 147,987	\$ 35,618	\$ (112,369)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,878,088	\$ 9,621,157	\$ 8,961,947	\$ (659,210)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,401	\$ 2,223	\$ 1,933	\$ (290)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 572	\$ 570	\$ 568	\$ (2)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 6,864	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 1,647	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,489	\$ (5)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,354	\$ 930	\$ (424)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 144	\$ 138	\$ 137	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 119	\$ 116	\$ 116	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 522	\$ 500	\$ 434	\$ (66)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 627	\$ 600	\$ 522	\$ (78)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 293	\$ 280	\$ 243	\$ (37)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 122	\$ 116	\$ 116	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 908	\$ 908	\$ 1,006	\$ 98
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 161	\$ 152	\$ 161	\$ 9
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 15,796	\$ 8,451	\$ 7,655	\$ (796)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 171,572	\$ 136,150	\$ 125,161	\$ (10,989)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 12,001	\$ 20,866	\$ 15,063	\$ (5,803)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 183,573	\$ 157,016	\$ 140,224	\$ (16,792)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 14,031	\$ 12,045	\$ 17,570	\$ 5,525
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 14,031	\$ 12,045	\$ 17,570	\$ 5,525
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 10,091,488	\$ 9,798,669	\$ 9,127,396	\$ (671,273)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OPS & IA FY14 Revised Enacted	OPS & IA FY15 President's Budget	OPS & IA FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 9,938,261	\$ 8,305,248	\$ 8,692,192	\$ 386,944
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 17,192	\$ 17,022	\$ 19,000	\$ 1,978
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 5,938	\$ 5,644	\$ 5,528	\$ (116)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 227,810	\$ 192,608	\$ 227,683	\$ 35,075
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 2,592,570	\$ 2,614,166	\$ 2,571,263	\$ (42,903)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 29,709	\$ 38,450	\$ 91,747	\$ 53,297
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 2,636	\$ 6,108	\$ 5,824	\$ (284)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 50,507	\$ 32,202	\$ 22,557	\$ (9,645)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 37,945	\$ 32,590	\$ 31,661	\$ (929)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 18,584	\$ 18,034	\$ 18,111	\$ 77
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 99,310	\$ 91,684	\$ 135,676	\$ 43,992
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 1,016,160	\$ -	\$ 3,881	\$ 3,881
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 18,440,995	\$ 18,750,264	\$ 17,474,201	\$ (1,276,063)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 6,607,508	\$ 7,362,348	\$ 8,692,478	\$ 1,330,130
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 415,159	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 2,803,160	\$ 2,187,807	\$ 2,830,668	\$ 642,861
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 130,404	\$ 197,723	\$ 134,500	\$ (63,223)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 61,826	\$ 61,699	\$ (127)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 142,636	\$ 196,738	\$ 152,230	\$ (44,508)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 26,375	\$ 133,169	\$ 17,560	\$ (115,609)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 266,513	\$ 245,581	\$ 262,656	\$ 17,075
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 307,238	\$ 49,918	\$ 387,440	\$ 337,522
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 305,076	\$ 313,010	\$ 363,518	\$ 50,508
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 43,538,389	\$ 40,897,870	\$ 42,253,603	\$ 1,355,733
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 4,645	\$ 5,217	\$ 4,535	\$ (682)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 4,810	\$ 4,907	\$ 4,892	\$ (15)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 57,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 13,845	\$ 12,858	\$ 12,817	\$ (41)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 2,739	\$ 3,177	\$ 2,181	\$ (996)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1,208	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,181	\$ (4)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 997	\$ 996	\$ 1,001	\$ 5
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,019	\$ (153)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,224	\$ (184)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 566	\$ 657	\$ 571	\$ (86)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 627,204	\$ 568,969	\$ 568,969	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 1,022	\$ 994	\$ 1,000	\$ 6
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 386	\$ 295	\$ 386	\$ 91
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 717,345	\$ 601,835	\$ 599,776	\$ (2,059)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 171,572	\$ 136,150	\$ 125,161	\$ (10,989)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 5,533	\$ 6,942	\$ 9,584	\$ 2,642
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 177,105	\$ 143,092	\$ 134,745	\$ (8,347)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 69,363	\$ 56,229	\$ 80,570	\$ 24,341
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 69,363	\$ 56,229	\$ 80,570	\$ 24,341
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 44,502,202	\$ 41,699,026	\$ 43,068,694	\$ 1,369,668

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OIG FY14 Revised Enacted	OIG FY15 President's Budget	OIG FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,730	\$ 49,530	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 115,188	\$ 99,615	\$ 115,124	\$ 15,509
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 24,413	\$ 31,133	\$ 56,446	\$ 25,313
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 3,462	\$ 4,914	\$ 4,655	\$ (259)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 6,451	\$ 14,435	\$ 6,620	\$ (7,815)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 5,446	\$ 4,835	\$ 4,830	\$ (5)
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 16,891	\$ 14,944	\$ 15,584	\$ 640
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 20,880	\$ 104,319	\$ 212,182	\$ 107,863
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 23,090	\$ 35,807	\$ 56,834	\$ 21,027
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ 53,588	\$ 55,731	\$ 2,143
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 517,385	\$ 381,982	\$ 572,496	\$ 190,514
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 55,597	\$ 62,556	\$ 57,595	\$ (4,961)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 49,417	\$ 49,316	\$ (101)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 187,008	\$ 260,295	\$ 201,814	\$ (58,481)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,032,514	\$ 1,163,570	\$ 1,460,757	\$ 297,187
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,072	\$ 2,418	\$ 2,102	\$ (316)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 3,869	\$ 3,922	\$ 3,910	\$ (12)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 46,418	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 11,138	\$ 10,277	\$ 10,245	\$ (32)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,011	\$ (461)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 972	\$ 947	\$ 944	\$ (3)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 802	\$ 796	\$ 800	\$ 4
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 451	\$ 543	\$ 472	\$ (71)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 541	\$ 652	\$ 567	\$ (85)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 253	\$ 304	\$ 265	\$ (39)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 5,029	\$ 8,164	\$ 2,780	\$ (5,384)
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 822	\$ 795	\$ 799	\$ 4
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 73,589	\$ 30,290	\$ 23,895	\$ (6,395)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 89,009	\$ 79,607	\$ 66,500	\$ (13,107)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 89,009	\$ 79,607	\$ 66,500	\$ (13,107)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,870	\$ 1,763	\$ 2,631	\$ 868
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,870	\$ 1,763	\$ 2,631	\$ 868
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,196,982	\$ 1,275,230	\$ 1,553,783	\$ 278,553

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	S & T FY14 Revised Enacted	S & T FY15 President's Budget	S & T FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 9,856,736	\$ 9,912,724	\$ 10,414,587	\$ 501,863
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 3,508,134	\$ 2,983,161	\$ 2,983,161	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 40,924	\$ 40,518	\$ 41,410	\$ 892
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,658	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,406	\$ (174)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,729	\$ 49,529	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 124,143	\$ 104,200	\$ 124,074	\$ 19,874
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 1,499,354	\$ 1,432,882	\$ 1,409,367	\$ (23,515)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 17,299	\$ 21,417	\$ 50,497	\$ 29,080
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 2,434	\$ 3,533	\$ 3,192	\$ (341)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 11,414	\$ 24,429	\$ 23,218	\$ (1,211)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 21,943	\$ 17,863	\$ 17,354	\$ (509)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 12,359	\$ 11,304	\$ 11,353	\$ 49
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 6,614	\$ 5,260	\$ 5,449	\$ 189
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 1,016,161	\$ -	\$ 37,520	\$ 37,520
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 13,127,958	\$ 13,636,751	\$ 12,392,316	\$ (1,244,435)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 544,995	\$ 643,793	\$ 941,425	\$ 297,632
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 888,592	\$ 853,490	\$ 1,279,170	\$ 425,680
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 9,533,223	\$ 10,301,238	\$ 8,803,081	\$ (1,498,157)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 89,121	\$ 128,980	\$ 91,409	\$ (37,571)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 33,888	\$ 33,819	\$ (69)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 207,130	\$ 394,991	\$ 201,155	\$ (193,836)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 138,592	\$ 115,849	\$ 75,342	\$ (40,507)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 102,505	\$ 98,232	\$ 97,102	\$ (1,130)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 443,843	\$ 439,992	\$ 444,631	\$ 4,639
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ 2,980	\$ 2,980	\$ 2,980
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 41,253,835	\$ 41,253,804	\$ 39,536,547	\$ (1,717,257)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 11,994	\$ 26	\$ 22,395	\$ 22,369
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 2,782	\$ 2,690	\$ 2,681	\$ (9)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 33,369	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 8,007	\$ 7,048	\$ 7,026	\$ (22)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 7,072	\$ 16	\$ 10,772	\$ 10,756
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 698	\$ 649	\$ 647	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 577	\$ 546	\$ 549	\$ 3
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 2,609	\$ 6	\$ 5,032	\$ 5,026
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 3,133	\$ 7	\$ 6,043	\$ 6,036
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 1,462	\$ 3	\$ 2,820	\$ 2,817
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 195,688	\$ 177,519	\$ 177,519	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 591	\$ 545	\$ 548	\$ 3
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 8,737	\$ 8,737	\$ 2,070	\$ (6,667)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 1,369	\$ 759	\$ 1,369	\$ 610
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 278,088	\$ 198,551	\$ 239,471	\$ 40,920
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 171,572	\$ 136,150	\$ 125,161	\$ (10,989)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 89,204	\$ 75,533	\$ 83,747	\$ 8,214
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 260,776	\$ 211,683	\$ 208,908	\$ (2,775)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 62,443	\$ 51,891	\$ 75,705	\$ 23,814
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 62,443	\$ 51,891	\$ 75,705	\$ 23,814
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 41,855,142	\$ 41,715,929	\$ 40,060,631	\$ (1,655,298)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	DNDO FY14 Revised Enacted	DNDO FY15 President's Budget	DNDO FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 5,031,412	\$ 5,297,995	\$ 5,226,705	\$ (71,290)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,591	\$ 1,565	\$ 1,482	\$ (83)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,729	\$ 49,529	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 28,259	\$ 23,262	\$ 28,243	\$ 4,981
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 396,978	\$ 389,670	\$ 383,275	\$ (6,395)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 4,571	\$ 5,822	\$ 13,692	\$ 7,870
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 594	\$ 935	\$ 868	\$ (67)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 3,971	\$ 7,773	\$ 9,827	\$ 2,054
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 5,939	\$ 4,858	\$ 4,719	\$ (139)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 3,654	\$ 3,695	\$ 3,710	\$ 15
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,482	\$ 51
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 180,961	\$ -	\$ 36,226	\$ 36,226
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 4,396,329	\$ 4,414,267	\$ 4,689,766	\$ 275,499
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 281,933	\$ 307,472	\$ 319,770	\$ 12,298
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ 28,555	\$ 42,797	\$ 14,242
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 3,526,176	\$ 2,786,441	\$ 3,250,864	\$ 464,423
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 29,230	\$ 34,286	\$ 29,936	\$ (4,350)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 9,216	\$ 9,197	\$ (19)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 64,062	\$ 76,668	\$ 63,818	\$ (12,850)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 174,872	\$ 153,692	\$ 92,035	\$ (61,657)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 20,501	\$ 29,468	\$ 29,130	\$ (338)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 133,074	\$ 131,002	\$ 228,709	\$ 97,707
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 14,342,562	\$ 13,753,802	\$ 14,515,780	\$ 761,978
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 4,731	\$ 4,915	\$ 4,272	\$ (643)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 736	\$ 731	\$ 729	\$ (2)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 8,835	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 2,120	\$ 1,917	\$ 1,911	\$ (6)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 2,790	\$ 2,993	\$ 2,055	\$ (938)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 185	\$ 177	\$ 176	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 153	\$ 148	\$ 149	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,029	\$ 1,104	\$ 960	\$ (144)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,153	\$ (173)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 577	\$ 619	\$ 538	\$ (81)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 157	\$ 148	\$ 149	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 485	\$ 485	\$ 1,622	\$ 1,137
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 389	\$ 299	\$ 389	\$ 90
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 23,423	\$ 14,862	\$ 14,103	\$ (759)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 32,898	\$ 32,796	\$ 28,981	\$ (3,815)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 32,898	\$ 32,796	\$ 28,981	\$ (3,815)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 21,435	\$ 18,648	\$ 28,127	\$ 9,479
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 21,435	\$ 18,648	\$ 28,127	\$ 9,479
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 14,420,318	\$ 13,820,107	\$ 14,586,991	\$ 766,883

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USCG FY14 Revised Enacted	USCG FY15 President's Budget	USCG FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 64,805,427	\$ 54,805,081	\$ 53,965,050	\$ (840,031)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 3,584,426	\$ 3,592,544	\$ 3,576,000	\$ (16,544)
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 341,659	\$ 324,040	\$ 321,500	\$ (2,540)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,658	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,406	\$ (174)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,729	\$ 49,529	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,236,920	\$ 1,866,072	\$ 2,235,672	\$ 369,600
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 300,158	\$ 382,076	\$ 347,417	\$ (34,659)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 20,284	\$ 59,117	\$ 61,189	\$ 2,072
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 27,487	\$ 22,208	\$ 22,200	\$ (8)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 64,510	\$ 61,251	\$ 61,633	\$ 382
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 597,792	\$ 552,808	\$ 592,809	\$ 40,001
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 7,955,288	\$ 7,002,388	\$ 10,244,148	\$ 3,241,760
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 193,826	\$ -	\$ 187,618	\$ 187,618
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 117,343	\$ 138,698	\$ 416,127	\$ 277,429
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 22,602,961	\$ 15,993,296	\$ 23,969,984	\$ 7,976,688
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 466,038	\$ 508,252	\$ 42,214
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 2,508,573	\$ 3,378,057	\$ 2,752,415	\$ (625,642)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 105,417,015	\$ 88,692,983	\$ 99,334,949	\$ 10,641,966
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 143,772	\$ 134,857	\$ 93,387	\$ (41,470)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 46,549	\$ 47,164	\$ 51,391	\$ 4,227
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 544,133	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 134,001	\$ 123,581	\$ 134,658	\$ 11,077
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 84,769	\$ 82,128	\$ 44,917	\$ (37,211)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 11,689	\$ 11,387	\$ 12,408	\$ 1,021
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 9,653	\$ 9,575	\$ 10,521	\$ 946
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 31,274	\$ 30,299	\$ 20,982	\$ (9,317)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 37,560	\$ 36,390	\$ 25,199	\$ (11,191)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 17,528	\$ 16,982	\$ 11,760	\$ (5,222)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 487,454	\$ 455,635	\$ 499,614	\$ 43,979
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 1,804,340	\$ 1,636,810	\$ 1,636,810	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 9,892	\$ 9,557	\$ 10,501	\$ 944
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 7,639	\$ 7,639	\$ 5,843	\$ (1,796)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 10,415	\$ 9,096	\$ 10,415	\$ 1,319
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,380,668	\$ 2,611,100	\$ 2,568,406	\$ (42,694)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 1,201,001	\$ 953,743	\$ 1,251,606	\$ 297,863
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 389,421	\$ 266,213	\$ 316,217	\$ 50,004
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 744,640	\$ 654,559	\$ 712,221	\$ 57,662
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,335,062	\$ 1,874,515	\$ 2,280,044	\$ 405,529
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 177,909	\$ 162,319	\$ 188,336	\$ 26,017
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 177,909	\$ 162,319	\$ 188,336	\$ 26,017
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 111,310,654	\$ 93,340,917	\$ 104,371,735	\$ 11,030,818

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USCIS FY14 Revised Enacted	USCIS FY15 President's Budget	USCIS FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 8,167,885	\$ 8,821,867	\$ 8,821,867	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 692,568	\$ 685,747	\$ 686,000	\$ 253
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 76,119	\$ 68,337	\$ 72,000	\$ 3,663
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,658	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,406	\$ (174)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,729	\$ 49,529	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,698,123	\$ 1,351,178	\$ 1,697,175	\$ 345,997
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 380,580	\$ 580,745	\$ 833,655	\$ 252,910
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 38,706	\$ 76,981	\$ 89,900	\$ 12,919
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 64,403	\$ 65,515	\$ 65,580	\$ 65
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 87,820	\$ 90,284	\$ 90,639	\$ 355
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,091,240	\$ 1,471,970	\$ 1,091,054	\$ (380,916)
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 8,296,328	\$ 9,974,795	\$ 4,035,565	\$ (5,939,230)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ -	\$ 11,936	\$ -	\$ (11,936)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 264,050	\$ 321,951	\$ 622,710	\$ 300,759
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 17,284,664	\$ 10,250,030	\$ 15,362,253	\$ 5,112,223
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 1,605,903	\$ 1,834,071	\$ 1,634,153	\$ (199,918)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 748,427	\$ 746,735	\$ (1,692)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 1,701,048	\$ 2,183,795	\$ 1,866,396	\$ (317,399)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 46,450	\$ 46,450
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 41,809,799	\$ 38,886,938	\$ 38,115,067	\$ (771,871)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 43,354	\$ 52,218	\$ 47,214	\$ (5,004)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 60,616	\$ 75,742	\$ 75,505	\$ (237)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 847,544	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 174,494	\$ 198,463	\$ 197,843	\$ (620)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 25,562	\$ 31,801	\$ 22,709	\$ (9,092)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 15,222	\$ 18,287	\$ 18,230	\$ (57)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 12,571	\$ 15,377	\$ 15,458	\$ 81
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 9,430	\$ 11,732	\$ 10,608	\$ (1,124)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 11,326	\$ 14,091	\$ 12,740	\$ (1,351)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 5,285	\$ 6,575	\$ 5,945	\$ (630)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 73,010	\$ 206,841	\$ 80,459	\$ (126,382)
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 509,792	\$ 462,458	\$ 462,458	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 12,881	\$ 15,348	\$ 15,429	\$ 81
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 641	\$ 641	\$ 960	\$ 319
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 172	\$ 2,743	\$ 172	\$ (2,571)
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,801,900	\$ 1,112,317	\$ 965,730	\$ (146,587)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 686,287	\$ 544,599	\$ 500,643	\$ (43,956)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 168,739	\$ 254,843	\$ 155,901	\$ (98,942)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 234,828	\$ 413,164	\$ 285,417	\$ (127,747)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,089,854	\$ 1,212,606	\$ 941,961	\$ (270,645)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 69,694	\$ 66,977	\$ 66,328	\$ (649)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 69,694	\$ 66,977	\$ 66,328	\$ (649)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 44,771,247	\$ 41,278,838	\$ 40,089,086	\$ (1,189,752)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USSS FY14 Revised Enacted	USSS FY15 President's Budget	USSS FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 192,374	\$ 188,235	\$ 189,000	\$ 765
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 20,782	\$ 19,731	\$ 19,000	\$ (731)
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,658	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,406	\$ (174)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,729	\$ 49,529	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,062,999	\$ 921,991	\$ 1,062,406	\$ 140,415
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 247,404	\$ 302,527	\$ 254,683	\$ (47,844)
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 24,559	\$ 50,801	\$ 45,835	\$ (4,966)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 538,749	\$ 59,963	\$ 165,571	\$ 105,608
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 63,275	\$ 59,744	\$ 60,129	\$ 385
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 288,589	\$ 256,612	\$ 337,307	\$ 80,695
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 2,220,243	\$ 1,172,396	\$ 4,113,995	\$ 2,941,599
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 45,606	\$ 83,549	\$ 44,128	\$ (39,421)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 22,937	\$ 18,913	\$ 291,551	\$ 272,638
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 2,632,247	\$ 2,346,767	\$ 3,517,222	\$ 1,170,455
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 667,990	\$ 910,849	\$ 679,752	\$ (231,097)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 381,584	\$ 380,721	\$ (863)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,088,115	\$ 6,822,971	\$ 11,214,235	\$ 4,391,264
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 26,699	\$ 26,088	\$ 26,418	\$ 330
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 40,001	\$ 38,617	\$ 38,496	\$ (121)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 458,072	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 115,150	\$ 101,186	\$ 100,870	\$ (316)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 15,742	\$ 15,888	\$ 12,706	\$ (3,182)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 10,045	\$ 9,324	\$ 9,295	\$ (29)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 8,295	\$ 7,840	\$ 7,881	\$ 41
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 5,808	\$ 5,861	\$ 5,935	\$ 74
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 6,975	\$ 7,040	\$ 7,129	\$ 89
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 3,255	\$ 3,285	\$ 3,327	\$ 42
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 39,595	\$ 36,292	\$ 30,893	\$ (5,399)
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 274,966	\$ 249,436	\$ 249,436	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 8,500	\$ 7,825	\$ 7,866	\$ 41
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 409	\$ 409	\$ -	\$ (409)
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 2,090	\$ 1,689	\$ 2,090	\$ 401
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,015,602	\$ 510,780	\$ 502,342	\$ (8,438)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 257,357	\$ 204,225	\$ 187,741	\$ (16,484)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 87,541	\$ 30,401	\$ 38,942	\$ 8,541
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 58,748	\$ 52,146	\$ 44,047	\$ (8,099)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 403,646	\$ 286,772	\$ 270,730	\$ (16,042)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 13,915	\$ 41,943	\$ 20,183	\$ (21,760)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,915	\$ 41,943	\$ 20,183	\$ (21,760)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 9,521,278	\$ 7,662,466	\$ 12,007,490	\$ 4,345,024

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	NPPD/OBIM FY14 Revised Enacted	NPPD/OBIM FY15 President's Budget	NPPD/OBIM FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,648,713	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 3,730,029	\$ (1,569,971)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 1,232,232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,591	\$ -	\$ 1,482	\$ 1,482
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 47,172	\$ -	\$ 47,146	\$ 47,146
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 63,572	\$ -	\$ 78,994	\$ 78,994
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 6,988	\$ -	\$ 7,731	\$ 7,731
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,395	\$ 1,395
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 1,985	\$ 4,442	\$ -	\$ (4,442)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 8,178	\$ -	\$ 7,581	\$ 7,581
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 2,687	\$ -	\$ 2,494	\$ 2,494
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 2,748	\$ 2,298	\$ 2,381	\$ 83
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ -	\$ 2,434,854	\$ -	\$ (2,434,854)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 32,750	\$ 32,750	\$ 34,060	\$ 1,310
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 2,122,930	\$ 2,381,460	\$ 1,784,609	\$ (596,851)
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,647,313	\$ 1,761,697	\$ 1,642,631	\$ (119,066)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 35,332	\$ 98,217	\$ 35,923	\$ (62,294)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,773	\$ 14,773
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 180,229	\$ -	\$ 144,073	\$ 144,073
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 10,251	\$ -	\$ 9,710	\$ 9,710
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 137,841	\$ -	\$ 76,079	\$ 76,079
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,182,512	\$ 12,015,718	\$ 7,621,091	\$ (4,394,627)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 3,170	\$ 3,707	\$ 3,223	\$ (484)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 1,156	\$ -	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,171
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 13,864	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 3,327	\$ -	\$ 3,069	\$ 3,069
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 2,258	\$ 2,258	\$ 1,550	\$ (708)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 290	\$ -	\$ 283	\$ 283
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 240	\$ 239	\$ 240	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 833	\$ 833	\$ 724	\$ (109)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 870	\$ (130)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 467	\$ 467	\$ 406	\$ (61)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 240	\$ 238	\$ 239	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 26,845	\$ 8,742	\$ 11,775	\$ 3,033
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,580	\$ 62,580
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,580	\$ 62,580
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 18,154	\$ -	\$ 17,960	\$ 17,960
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 18,154	\$ -	\$ 17,960	\$ 17,960
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 9,227,510	\$ 12,024,460	\$ 7,713,406	\$ (4,311,054)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USM FY14 Revised Enacted	USM FY15 President's Budget	USM FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 386,602	\$ 329,396	\$ 346,496	\$ 17,100
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 11,041	\$ 9,645	\$ 9,251	\$ (394)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 28,521	\$ 27,067	\$ 32,619	\$ 5,552
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,658	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,406	\$ (174)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 56,703	\$ 45,729	\$ 49,529	\$ 3,800
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 4,546	\$ 3,843	\$ 4,543	\$ 700
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 51,912	\$ 52,161	\$ 51,305	\$ (856)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 602	\$ 767	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,064
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 69	\$ 122	\$ 116	\$ (6)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 19,546	\$ 2,221	\$ 8,299	\$ 6,078
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 766	\$ 650	\$ 632	\$ (18)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 271	\$ 352	\$ 353	\$ 1
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 230	\$ 192	\$ 199	\$ 7
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 441,529	\$ 420,705	\$ 441,967	\$ 21,262
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 140,900	\$ 12,609	\$ 34,027	\$ 21,418
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 881	\$ 16,458	\$ 885	\$ (15,573)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 1,281	\$ 2,234	\$ 1,434	\$ (800)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,231	\$ (3)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 56,782	\$ 54,061	\$ 61,824	\$ 7,763
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 61,503	\$ 58,937	\$ 58,261	\$ (676)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 11,305	\$ 4,214	\$ 11,958	\$ 7,744
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 9,718	\$ 11,760	\$ 9,649	\$ (2,111)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 2,525	\$ 2,525
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,288,365	\$ 1,057,937	\$ 1,132,340	\$ 74,403
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 45	\$ 46	\$ 40	\$ (6)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 96	\$ 98	\$ 98	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,155	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 277	\$ 257	\$ 256	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 26	\$ 28	\$ 19	\$ (9)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 39,138	\$ 35,503	\$ 35,503	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 40,828	\$ 36,024	\$ 36,005	\$ (19)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,978	\$ 1,033	\$ 2,202	\$ 1,169
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,978	\$ 1,033	\$ 2,202	\$ 1,169
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,331,171	\$ 1,094,994	\$ 1,170,547	\$ 75,553

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CSO FY14 Revised Enacted	CSO FY15 President's Budget	CSO FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,669,127	\$ 4,666,243	\$ 6,967,351	\$ 2,301,108
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 245,711	\$ 214,647	\$ 223,338	\$ 8,691
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 428,689	\$ 404,417	\$ 487,363	\$ 82,946
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 67,915	\$ 57,421	\$ 67,877	\$ 10,456
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 772,580	\$ 779,341	\$ 766,551	\$ (12,790)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 8,822	\$ 11,369	\$ 27,263	\$ 15,894
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 384	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,736	\$ (84)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 1,986	\$ 4,442	\$ 2,037	\$ (2,405)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 11,508	\$ 9,716	\$ 9,439	\$ (277)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 3,654	\$ 3,519	\$ 3,534	\$ 15
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 3,408	\$ 2,861	\$ 2,964	\$ 103
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 3,952,915	\$ 4,480,747	\$ 3,605,967	\$ (874,780)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 58,965	\$ 139,390	\$ 165,879	\$ 26,489
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 292,386	\$ 761,398	\$ 288,238	\$ (473,160)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 29,908	\$ 44,082	\$ 27,828	\$ (16,254)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 18,432	\$ 18,394	\$ (38)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 151,245	\$ 169,428	\$ 141,425	\$ (28,003)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 24,314	\$ 29,046	\$ 20,304	\$ (8,742)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 30,751	\$ 29,468	\$ 29,130	\$ (338)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 78,882	\$ 51,386	\$ 83,440	\$ 32,054
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 227,886	\$ 245,126	\$ 312,285	\$ 67,159
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 10,061,036	\$ 12,124,299	\$ 13,252,343	\$ 1,128,044
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 999	\$ 1,114	\$ 968	\$ (146)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 1,433	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,458	\$ (5)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 17,194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 4,126	\$ 3,833	\$ 3,821	\$ (12)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 593	\$ 678	\$ 466	\$ (212)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 360	\$ 353	\$ 352	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 297	\$ 297	\$ 299	\$ 2
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 218	\$ 250	\$ 218	\$ (32)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 263	\$ 301	\$ 261	\$ (40)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 123	\$ 140	\$ 122	\$ (18)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 306	\$ 297	\$ 298	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 25,912	\$ 8,726	\$ 8,263	\$ (463)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 5,030	\$ 5,954	\$ 4,750	\$ (1,204)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,030	\$ 5,954	\$ 4,750	\$ (1,204)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 17,003	\$ 16,959	\$ 21,881	\$ 4,922
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 17,003	\$ 16,959	\$ 21,881	\$ 4,922
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 10,108,981	\$ 12,155,938	\$ 13,287,237	\$ 1,131,299

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CRSO FY14 Revised Enacted	CRSO FY15 President's Budget	CRSO FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,125,409	\$ 1,267,057	\$ 977,124	\$ (289,933)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 124,587	\$ 110,285	\$ 120,157	\$ 9,872
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 206,779	\$ 176,733	\$ 211,063	\$ 34,330
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 29,412	\$ 25,093	\$ 29,396	\$ 4,303
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 378,656	\$ 340,578	\$ 331,971	\$ (8,607)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 4,391	\$ 5,080	\$ 11,913	\$ 6,833
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 477	\$ 899	\$ 752	\$ (147)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 4,963	\$ 6,663	\$ 5,092	\$ (1,571)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 5,748	\$ 4,246	\$ 4,088	\$ (158)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 2,932	\$ 3,035	\$ 3,048	\$ 13
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 4,363	\$ 3,798	\$ 3,958	\$ 160
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 2,049,332	\$ 2,984,544	\$ 2,151,829	\$ (832,715)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 3,276	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ 16,390	\$ 24,565	\$ 8,175
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,131,369	\$ 1,118,539	\$ 1,115,322	\$ (3,217)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 14,615	\$ 19,420	\$ 15,094	\$ (4,326)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 8,055	\$ 7,966	\$ (89)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 45,822	\$ 101,648	\$ 48,321	\$ (53,327)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 70,864	\$ 77,348	\$ 47,181	\$ (30,167)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 41,002	\$ 39,292	\$ 38,841	\$ (451)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 5,527	\$ 5,216	\$ 5,847	\$ 631
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 92,335	\$ 129,382	\$ 84,302	\$ (45,080)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,341,859	\$ 6,443,301	\$ 5,239,830	\$ (1,203,471)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 507	\$ 607	\$ 521	\$ (86)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 702	\$ 640	\$ 632	\$ (8)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 8,427	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 2,022	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,655	\$ (20)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 299	\$ 369	\$ 251	\$ (118)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 176	\$ 154	\$ 152	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 146	\$ 130	\$ 129	\$ (1)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 110	\$ 137	\$ 117	\$ (20)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 132	\$ 164	\$ 141	\$ (23)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 62	\$ 76	\$ 66	\$ (10)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 149	\$ 129	\$ 129	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,732	\$ 4,081	\$ 3,793	\$ (288)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 85,786	\$ 68,075	\$ 62,580	\$ (5,495)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 6,685	\$ 8,747	\$ 7,073	\$ (1,674)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 92,471	\$ 76,822	\$ 69,653	\$ (7,169)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 8,769	\$ 8,328	\$ 10,398	\$ 2,070
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,769	\$ 8,328	\$ 10,398	\$ 2,070
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 5,455,831	\$ 6,532,532	\$ 5,323,674	\$ (1,208,858)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CHCO FY14 Revised Enacted	CHCO FY15 President's Budget	CHCO FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,160,753	\$ 2,443,736	\$ 2,219,057	\$ (224,679)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 92,139	\$ 80,490	\$ 106,515	\$ 26,025
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 207,395	\$ 219,723	\$ 264,788	\$ 45,065
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 36,899	\$ 31,197	\$ 36,878	\$ 5,681
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 421,407	\$ 423,421	\$ 416,472	\$ (6,949)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 4,911	\$ 6,274	\$ 14,905	\$ 8,631
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 538	\$ 878	\$ 943	\$ 65
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 4,467	\$ 9,994	\$ 10,336	\$ 342
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 5,730	\$ 5,279	\$ 5,128	\$ (151)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 6,224	\$ 5,411	\$ 5,433	\$ 22
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 4,336	\$ 4,101	\$ 4,284	\$ 183
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 2,298,192	\$ 2,301,066	\$ 2,194,551	\$ (106,515)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ 6,304	\$ 27,470	\$ 21,166
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ 61,931	\$ 92,819	\$ 30,888
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,520,131	\$ 1,263,323	\$ 1,498,570	\$ 235,247
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 14,389	\$ 15,209	\$ 14,841	\$ (368)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 10,014	\$ 9,994	\$ (20)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 43,683	\$ 180,577	\$ 162,829	\$ (17,748)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 132,850	\$ 145,437	\$ 88,451	\$ (56,986)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 51,252	\$ 29,468	\$ 29,130	\$ (338)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 251	\$ -	\$ 265	\$ 265
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 91,695	\$ 250,858	\$ 110,841	\$ (140,017)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,097,242	\$ 7,494,691	\$ 7,316,500	\$ (178,191)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 375	\$ 531	\$ 462	\$ (69)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 691	\$ 795	\$ 792	\$ (3)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 9,379	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 2,397	\$ 2,083	\$ 2,076	\$ (7)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 221	\$ 324	\$ 222	\$ (102)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 196	\$ 192	\$ 191	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 143	\$ 161	\$ 162	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 81	\$ 119	\$ 104	\$ (15)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 98	\$ 143	\$ 125	\$ (18)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 46	\$ 67	\$ 58	\$ (9)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 147	\$ 161	\$ 162	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,774	\$ 4,576	\$ 4,354	\$ (222)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 85,786	\$ 68,075	\$ 62,580	\$ (5,495)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 6,970	\$ 9,880	\$ 9,074	\$ (806)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 92,756	\$ 77,955	\$ 71,654	\$ (6,301)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 11,561	\$ 10,197	\$ 14,678	\$ 4,481
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 11,561	\$ 10,197	\$ 14,678	\$ 4,481
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 7,215,333	\$ 7,587,419	\$ 7,407,186	\$ (180,233)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CPO FY14 Revised Enacted	CPO FY15 President's Budget	CPO FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,314,635	\$ 3,426,323	\$ 3,254,232	\$ (172,091)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 259,612	\$ 226,789	\$ 226,348	\$ (441)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 607,169	\$ 562,044	\$ 677,315	\$ 115,271
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 94,386	\$ 79,801	\$ 94,333	\$ 14,532
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 1,096,269	\$ 1,083,099	\$ 1,065,324	\$ (17,775)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 12,525	\$ 15,964	\$ 38,046	\$ 22,082
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 884	\$ 2,583	\$ 2,413	\$ (170)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 4,466	\$ 9,994	\$ 4,583	\$ (5,411)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 16,372	\$ 13,503	\$ 13,118	\$ (385)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 11,772	\$ 5,674	\$ 5,698	\$ 24
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 4,836	\$ 3,976	\$ 4,119	\$ 143
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 2,784,019	\$ 2,301,192	\$ 2,701,221	\$ 400,029
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ 129,077	\$ 155,154	\$ 26,077
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 429,334	\$ 380,721	\$ 570,606	\$ 189,885
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 348,708	\$ 508,372	\$ 343,762	\$ (164,610)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 36,161	\$ 19,678	\$ 37,356	\$ 17,678
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 25,616	\$ 25,563	\$ (53)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 103,201	\$ 116,464	\$ 111,870	\$ (4,594)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 73,173	\$ 78,575	\$ 54,415	\$ (24,160)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 51,252	\$ 49,115	\$ 48,551	\$ (564)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 55,770	\$ 30,914	\$ 58,992	\$ 28,078
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 279,467	\$ 391,583	\$ 414,851	\$ 23,268
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,584,011	\$ 9,461,057	\$ 9,909,870	\$ 448,813
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,129	\$ 981	\$ (148)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 2,034	\$ 2,033	\$ 2,027	\$ (6)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 24,398	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 5,855	\$ 5,327	\$ 5,311	\$ (16)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 622	\$ 687	\$ 472	\$ (215)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 511	\$ 491	\$ 489	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 422	\$ 413	\$ 415	\$ 2
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 230	\$ 254	\$ 220	\$ (34)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 276	\$ 305	\$ 265	\$ (40)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 129	\$ 142	\$ 124	\$ (18)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 432	\$ 412	\$ 414	\$ 2
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 35,965	\$ 11,193	\$ 10,718	\$ (475)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 2,391	\$ 3,976	\$ 2,023	\$ (1,953)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 29,026	\$ -	\$ 34,999	\$ 34,999
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 31,417	\$ 3,976	\$ 37,022	\$ 33,046
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 15,094	\$ 13,428	\$ 18,620	\$ 5,192
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 15,094	\$ 13,428	\$ 18,620	\$ 5,192
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 9,666,487	\$ 9,489,654	\$ 9,976,230	\$ 486,576

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CFO FY14 Revised Enacted	CFO FY15 President's Budget	CFO FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,650,066	\$ 2,794,514	\$ 2,386,541	\$ (407,973)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 196,596	\$ 171,741	\$ 165,001	\$ (6,740)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 20,094	\$ 19,894	\$ 20,000	\$ 106
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 355,546	\$ 331,176	\$ 399,100	\$ 67,924
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 55,616	\$ 47,022	\$ 55,585	\$ 8,563
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 647,379	\$ 638,200	\$ 627,726	\$ (10,474)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 7,497	\$ 9,410	\$ 22,420	\$ 13,010
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 990	\$ 1,525	\$ 1,422	\$ (103)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 4,962	\$ 9,994	\$ 5,092	\$ (4,902)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 9,819	\$ 7,956	\$ 7,729	\$ (227)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 5,638	\$ 5,674	\$ 5,698	\$ 24
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 2,856	\$ 2,343	\$ 2,427	\$ 84
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 2,961,778	\$ 3,199,148	\$ 2,745,371	\$ (453,777)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 32,758	\$ 27,034	\$ 49,029	\$ 21,995
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 177,162	\$ 173,986	\$ 260,762	\$ 86,776
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 591,757	\$ 562,482	\$ 583,364	\$ 20,882
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 21,470	\$ 25,950	\$ 22,178	\$ (3,772)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 15,094	\$ 15,063	\$ (31)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 75,442	\$ 118,859	\$ 82,060	\$ (36,799)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 56,733	\$ 67,774	\$ 47,375	\$ (20,399)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 41,002	\$ 39,292	\$ 38,841	\$ (451)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 59,539	\$ 70,255	\$ 62,979	\$ (7,276)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 294,886	\$ 347,621	\$ 326,573	\$ (21,048)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,269,586	\$ 8,686,944	\$ 7,934,336	\$ (752,608)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 799	\$ 823	\$ 715	\$ (108)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,198	\$ 1,194	\$ (4)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 14,408	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 3,457	\$ 3,139	\$ 3,129	\$ (10)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 471	\$ 501	\$ 344	\$ (157)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 302	\$ 289	\$ 288	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 249	\$ 243	\$ 244	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 174	\$ 185	\$ 161	\$ (24)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 209	\$ 222	\$ 193	\$ (29)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 97	\$ 104	\$ 90	\$ (14)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 255	\$ 243	\$ 244	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 21,622	\$ 6,947	\$ 6,602	\$ (345)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 3,117	\$ 4,398	\$ 3,860	\$ (538)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,117	\$ 4,398	\$ 3,860	\$ (538)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 12,903	\$ 11,599	\$ 15,367	\$ 3,768
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,903	\$ 11,599	\$ 15,367	\$ 3,768
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 8,307,228	\$ 8,709,888	\$ 7,960,165	\$ (749,723)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CIO FY14 Revised Enacted	CIO FY15 President's Budget	CIO FY16 Request	Delta FY15-FY14
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 8,349,350	\$ 7,238,091	\$ 7,348,320	\$ 110,229
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 1,109,185	\$ 1,529,227	\$ 1,106,976	\$ (422,251)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 20,094	\$ 19,894	\$ 20,000	\$ 106
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 473,626	\$ 490,396	\$ 525,738	\$ 35,342
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 73,263	\$ 69,628	\$ 73,222	\$ 3,594
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 864,190	\$ 945,028	\$ 826,909	\$ (118,119)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 9,957	\$ 13,949	\$ 29,552	\$ 15,603
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 1,395	\$ 2,281	\$ 1,873	\$ (408)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 4,962	\$ 9,994	\$ 5,092	\$ (4,902)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 12,950	\$ 11,782	\$ 10,182	\$ (1,600)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 10,464	\$ 10,336	\$ 10,381	\$ 45
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 3,813	\$ 3,470	\$ 3,197	\$ (273)
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 3,640,084	\$ 3,940,084	\$ 3,287,247	\$ (652,837)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 22,146,573	\$ 17,739,921	\$ 20,256,380	\$ 2,516,459
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 3,284,176	\$ 1,428,016	\$ 1,276,390	\$ (151,626)
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 1,439,143	\$ 3,089,080	\$ 4,629,765	\$ 1,540,685
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 13,990,342	\$ 11,684,951	\$ 13,123,075	\$ 1,438,124
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ 42,200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 131,910	\$ 121,762	\$ 134,921	\$ 13,159
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 22,350	\$ 19,842	\$ (2,508)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 143,380	\$ 214,941	\$ 140,289	\$ (74,652)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 55,736	\$ 61,878	\$ 44,967	\$ (16,911)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 41,002	\$ 39,292	\$ 38,841	\$ (451)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 111,038	\$ 121,844	\$ 117,454	\$ (4,390)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 417,786	\$ 423,842	\$ 399,706	\$ (24,136)
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 98,534,419	\$ 49,232,037	\$ 53,432,319	\$ 4,200,282
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 4,510	\$ 8,973	\$ 4,799	\$ (4,174)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 1,603	\$ 1,774	\$ 1,573	\$ (201)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 19,233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 4,615	\$ 4,648	\$ 4,122	\$ (526)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 4,197	\$ 5,464	\$ 2,308	\$ (3,156)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 403	\$ 428	\$ 380	\$ (48)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 332	\$ 360	\$ 322	\$ (38)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,548	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,078	\$ (938)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 1,859	\$ 2,422	\$ 1,295	\$ (1,127)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 868	\$ 1,130	\$ 604	\$ (526)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 382	\$ 360	\$ 321	\$ (39)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 39,550	\$ 27,575	\$ 16,802	\$ (10,773)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 514,715	\$ 477,219	\$ 375,482	\$ (101,737)
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 80,857	\$ 103,727	\$ 82,180	\$ (21,547)
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ 27,045	\$ -	\$ (27,045)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 595,572	\$ 607,991	\$ 457,662	\$ (150,329)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 154,684	\$ 116,685	\$ 101,116	\$ (15,569)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 154,684	\$ 116,685	\$ 101,116	\$ (15,569)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 99,324,225	\$ 49,984,288	\$ 54,007,899	\$ 4,023,611

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Secretary FY14 Revised Enacted	Secretary FY15 President's Budget	Secretary FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 323,805	\$ 305,171	\$ 299,871	\$ (5,300)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 15,238	\$ 13,311	\$ 13,963	\$ 652
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 20,309	\$ 9,553	\$ 11,513	\$ 1,960
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,603	\$ 247
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 36,644	\$ 18,410	\$ 18,107	\$ (303)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 421	\$ 300	\$ 674	\$ 374
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 42	\$ 86	\$ 41	\$ (45)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 1,489	\$ 3,331	\$ 1,528	\$ (1,803)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 548	\$ 230	\$ 223	\$ (7)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 90	\$ 88	\$ 88	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 163	\$ 68	\$ 71	\$ 3
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 155,778	\$ 316,454	\$ 169,743	\$ (146,711)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ 12,609	\$ 34,027	\$ 21,418
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 904	\$ 1,976	\$ 1,012	\$ (964)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 435	\$ 435	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 11,075	\$ 45,158	\$ 12,152	\$ (33,006)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 102,505	\$ 98,232	\$ 97,102	\$ (1,130)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 20,600	\$ 7,826	\$ 21,790	\$ 13,964
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 691,216	\$ 834,594	\$ 683,943	\$ (150,651)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 62	\$ 70	\$ 61	\$ (9)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 68	\$ 35	\$ 34	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 816	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 196	\$ 91	\$ 90	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 37	\$ 42	\$ 29	\$ (13)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 17	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 14	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ (2)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 16	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ (3)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 14	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,261	\$ 304	\$ 274	\$ (30)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,118	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,285	\$ (13)
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,118	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,285	\$ (13)
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 693,595	\$ 836,196	\$ 685,502	\$ (150,694)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Dep Secretary FY14 Revised Enacted	Dep Secretary FY15 President's Budget	Dep Secretary FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 110,641	\$ 101,666	\$ 102,463	\$ 797
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 8,469	\$ 7,398	\$ 6,163	\$ (1,235)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 13,373	\$ 7,961	\$ 9,594	\$ 1,633
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,336	\$ 206
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 24,429	\$ 15,341	\$ 15,090	\$ (251)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 280	\$ 240	\$ 553	\$ 313
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 15	\$ 58	\$ 34	\$ (24)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 993	\$ 1,110	\$ 1,018	\$ (92)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 355	\$ 191	\$ 186	\$ (5)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 45	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 109	\$ 57	\$ 59	\$ 2
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 125,417	\$ 179,033	\$ 109,491	\$ (69,542)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 678	\$ 773	\$ 675	\$ (98)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 363	\$ 362	\$ (1)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 2,057	\$ 9,203	\$ 2,257	\$ (6,946)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 41,002	\$ 39,292	\$ 38,841	\$ (451)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,604	\$ -	\$ (1,604)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 1,412	\$ 1,876	\$ -	\$ (1,876)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 330,612	\$ 367,340	\$ 288,166	\$ (79,174)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 34	\$ 31	\$ 27	\$ (4)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 45	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 544	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 130	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 13	\$ (6)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 10	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 823	\$ 192	\$ 179	\$ (13)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 529	\$ 406	\$ 563	\$ 157
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 529	\$ 406	\$ 563	\$ 157
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 331,964	\$ 367,938	\$ 288,908	\$ (79,030)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Chief of Staff FY14 Revised Enacted	Chief of Staff FY15 President's Budget	Chief of Staff FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 72,003	\$ 66,163	\$ 66,681	\$ 518
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 8,862	\$ 7,742	\$ 7,442	\$ (300)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 30,214	\$ 20,699	\$ 24,944	\$ 4,245
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,476	\$ 2,939	\$ 3,474	\$ 535
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 54,966	\$ 39,888	\$ 39,233	\$ (655)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 635	\$ 611	\$ 1,423	\$ 812
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 130	\$ 89	\$ (41)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 993	\$ 1,110	\$ 1,018	\$ (92)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 806	\$ 497	\$ 483	\$ (14)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 225	\$ 220	\$ 221	\$ 1
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 244	\$ 147	\$ 153	\$ 6
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 201,540	\$ 220,161	\$ 164,541	\$ (55,620)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,518	\$ 57
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 943	\$ 941	\$ (2)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 30,751	\$ 29,468	\$ 29,130	\$ (338)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 2,608	\$ -	\$ (2,608)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 8,237	\$ 13,009	\$ 6,966	\$ (6,043)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 414,383	\$ 407,796	\$ 348,257	\$ (59,539)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 36	\$ 37	\$ 32	\$ (5)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 102	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,223	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 294	\$ 196	\$ 196	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 21	\$ 23	\$ 16	\$ (7)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 26	\$ 18	\$ 18	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 21	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 22	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,766	\$ 402	\$ 387	\$ (15)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 652	\$ 490	\$ 680	\$ 190
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 652	\$ 490	\$ 680	\$ 190
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 416,801	\$ 408,688	\$ 349,324	\$ (59,364)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CRCL FY14 Revised Enacted	CRCL FY15 President's Budget	CRCL FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,277,597	\$ 2,566,121	\$ 1,846,608	\$ (719,513)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 77,043	\$ 67,303	\$ 73,328	\$ 6,025
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 191,771	\$ 154,443	\$ 186,119	\$ 31,676
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 25,936	\$ 21,928	\$ 25,922	\$ 3,994
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 348,119	\$ 297,622	\$ 292,738	\$ (4,884)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 3,980	\$ 4,463	\$ 10,526	\$ 6,063
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 420	\$ 820	\$ 663	\$ (157)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 1,986	\$ 4,442	\$ 2,037	\$ (2,405)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 5,163	\$ 3,710	\$ 3,605	\$ (105)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 3,158	\$ 2,991	\$ 3,004	\$ 13
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 42,686	\$ 40,014	\$ 41,999	\$ 1,985
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 1,284,030	\$ 1,470,434	\$ 1,276,672	\$ (193,762)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 39,310	\$ 42,795	\$ 65,421	\$ 22,626
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 25,347	\$ 45,716	\$ 24,987	\$ (20,729)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 9,793	\$ 10,226	\$ 10,119	\$ (107)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 7,039	\$ 7,024	\$ (15)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 193,036	\$ 146,466	\$ 135,709	\$ (10,757)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 22,770	\$ 34,472	\$ 21,829	\$ (12,643)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 41,002	\$ 29,468	\$ 49,033	\$ 19,565
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 754	\$ -	\$ 797	\$ 797
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 126,368	\$ 115,833	\$ 140,215	\$ 24,382
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,720,269	\$ 5,066,306	\$ 4,221,355	\$ (844,951)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 313	\$ 366	\$ 318	\$ (48)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 646	\$ 559	\$ 557	\$ (2)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 7,748	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 1,859	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,459	\$ (5)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 185	\$ 223	\$ 153	\$ (70)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 162	\$ 135	\$ 134	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 134	\$ 114	\$ 114	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 68	\$ 82	\$ 72	\$ (10)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 82	\$ 99	\$ 86	\$ (13)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 38	\$ 46	\$ 40	\$ (6)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 137	\$ 113	\$ 114	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 11,372	\$ 3,201	\$ 3,047	\$ (154)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 7,582	\$ 6,623	\$ 8,121	\$ 1,498
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,582	\$ 6,623	\$ 8,121	\$ 1,498
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 4,739,223	\$ 5,076,130	\$ 4,232,523	\$ (843,607)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Exec Sec FY14 Revised Enacted	Exec Sec FY15 President's Budget	Exec Sec FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 587,739	\$ 540,063	\$ 544,296	\$ 4,233
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 28,357	\$ 24,772	\$ 25,718	\$ 946
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 98,161	\$ 87,571	\$ 105,531	\$ 17,960
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 14,706	\$ 12,434	\$ 14,698	\$ 2,264
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 177,113	\$ 168,755	\$ 165,985	\$ (2,770)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 2,040	\$ 2,498	\$ 5,938	\$ 3,440
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 105	\$ 417	\$ 376	\$ (41)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 993	\$ 2,221	\$ 1,018	\$ (1,203)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 2,672	\$ 2,104	\$ 2,044	\$ (60)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 722	\$ 968	\$ 972	\$ 4
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 782	\$ 620	\$ 642	\$ 22
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 591,969	\$ 665,509	\$ 569,504	\$ (96,005)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ 12,609	\$ 34,027	\$ 21,418
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ 16,183	\$ -	\$ (16,183)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 4,746	\$ 4,812	\$ 4,891	\$ 79
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 3,991	\$ 3,983	\$ (8)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 96,591	\$ 45,593	\$ 97,670	\$ 52,077
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 30,751	\$ 29,468	\$ 29,131	\$ (337)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 14,852	\$ -	\$ (14,852)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 30,218	\$ 33,849	\$ 24,829	\$ (9,020)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,667,665	\$ 1,669,289	\$ 1,631,253	\$ (38,036)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 115	\$ 129	\$ 111	\$ (18)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 329	\$ 317	\$ 316	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,942	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 946	\$ 830	\$ 827	\$ (3)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 68	\$ 78	\$ 54	\$ (24)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 83	\$ 76	\$ 76	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 68	\$ 64	\$ 64	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 25	\$ 29	\$ 25	\$ (4)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 30	\$ 35	\$ 30	\$ (5)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 14	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ (2)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 70	\$ 64	\$ 65	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,690	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,582	\$ (56)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,684	\$ 2,641	\$ 3,110	\$ 469
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,684	\$ 2,641	\$ 3,110	\$ 469
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,676,039	\$ 1,673,568	\$ 1,635,945	\$ (37,623)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OGC FY14 Revised Enacted	OGC FY15 President's Budget	OGC FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,808,936	\$ 1,742,088	\$ 1,708,605	\$ (33,483)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 77,863	\$ 68,019	\$ 71,035	\$ 3,016
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 217,958	\$ 171,957	\$ 207,225	\$ 35,268
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 28,877	\$ 24,415	\$ 28,861	\$ 4,446
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 400,031	\$ 331,373	\$ 325,935	\$ (5,438)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 4,599	\$ 4,989	\$ 11,739	\$ 6,750
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 1,169	\$ 942	\$ 738	\$ (204)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 9,926	\$ 19,988	\$ 21,690	\$ 1,702
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 5,867	\$ 4,132	\$ 4,014	\$ (118)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 4,420	\$ 4,530	\$ 4,550	\$ 20
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 243,595	\$ 209,278	\$ 219,725	\$ 10,447
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 1,833,519	\$ 1,904,453	\$ 1,789,669	\$ (114,784)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 150,689	\$ 138,698	\$ 165,160	\$ 26,462
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 16,818	\$ 19,040	\$ 16,579	\$ (2,461)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 10,923	\$ 14,006	\$ 11,300	\$ (2,706)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 7,837	\$ 7,821	\$ (16)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 153,819	\$ 169,171	\$ 156,421	\$ (12,750)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 82,004	\$ 106,635	\$ 77,681	\$ (28,954)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 27,131	\$ 20,475	\$ 28,699	\$ 8,224
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 78,696	\$ 126,051	\$ 67,956	\$ (58,095)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,156,839	\$ 5,088,077	\$ 4,953,403	\$ (134,674)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 317	\$ 355	\$ 308	\$ (47)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 742	\$ 622	\$ 620	\$ (2)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 8,903	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 2,136	\$ 1,630	\$ 1,625	\$ (5)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 187	\$ 216	\$ 148	\$ (68)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 186	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 154	\$ 126	\$ 127	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 69	\$ 80	\$ 69	\$ (11)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 83	\$ 96	\$ 83	\$ (13)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 39	\$ 45	\$ 39	\$ (6)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 158	\$ 126	\$ 127	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,974	\$ 3,446	\$ 3,296	\$ (150)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 8,357	\$ 6,946	\$ 9,449	\$ 2,503
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,357	\$ 6,946	\$ 9,449	\$ 2,503
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 5,178,170	\$ 5,098,469	\$ 4,966,148	\$ (132,321)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Immigration Omb FY14 Revised Enacted	Immigration Omb FY15 President's Budget	Immigration Omb FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
Fee for Service					
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 448,641	\$ 464,900	\$ 462,589	\$ (2,311)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 21,109	\$ 18,440	\$ 18,077	\$ (363)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 59,318	\$ 47,766	\$ 57,563	\$ 9,797
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 8,021	\$ 6,782	\$ 8,017	\$ 1,235
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 106,879	\$ 92,048	\$ 90,537	\$ (1,511)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 1,237	\$ 1,379	\$ 3,254	\$ 1,875
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 141	\$ 252	\$ 205	\$ (47)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 993	\$ 2,221	\$ 1,018	\$ (1,203)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,632	\$ 1,148	\$ 1,115	\$ (33)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 451	\$ 484	\$ 486	\$ 2
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 472	\$ 339	\$ 351	\$ 12
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 410,602	\$ 401,153	\$ 488,713	\$ 87,560
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 2,106	\$ 532	\$ 2,076	\$ 1,544
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 2,938	\$ 2,922	\$ 3,036	\$ 114
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,173	\$ (4)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 32,371	\$ 59,116	\$ 34,496	\$ (24,620)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 9,768	\$ -	\$ 6,504	\$ 6,504
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 20,501	\$ 19,645	\$ 19,420	\$ (225)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 28,521	\$ 40,662	\$ 24,802	\$ (15,860)
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Fee-for Service Sub-Total		\$ 1,155,702	\$ 1,161,966	\$ 1,226,432	\$ 64,466
Government-Wide Mandated Service					
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 86	\$ 90	\$ 78	\$ (12)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 198	\$ 173	\$ 172	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 2,379	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 571	\$ 453	\$ 451	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 51	\$ 55	\$ 38	\$ (17)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 50	\$ 42	\$ 42	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 41	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ (2)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ 21	\$ (3)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 42	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total		\$ 3,469	\$ 938	\$ 900	\$ (38)
DHS Crosscutting Service					
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WCF Management Service					
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,773	\$ 1,522	\$ 2,380	\$ 858
WCF Management Service Sub-Total		\$ 1,773	\$ 1,522	\$ 2,380	\$ 858
DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities		\$ 1,160,944	\$ 1,164,426	\$ 1,229,712	\$ 65,286

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Legislative Affairs FY14 Revised Enacted	Legislative Affairs FY15 President's Budget	Legislative Affairs FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 432,641	\$ 431,610	\$ 432,318	\$ 708
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 21,432	\$ 18,722	\$ 18,598	\$ (124)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 58,902	\$ 44,581	\$ 53,725	\$ 9,144
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 7,487	\$ 6,330	\$ 7,483	\$ 1,153
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 106,879	\$ 85,912	\$ 84,502	\$ (1,410)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 1,229	\$ 1,298	\$ 3,048	\$ 1,750
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 144	\$ 252	\$ 191	\$ (61)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 1,489	\$ 3,331	\$ 1,528	\$ (1,803)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,041	\$ (30)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 993	\$ 704	\$ 707	\$ 3
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 472	\$ 316	\$ 327	\$ 11
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 417,213	\$ 429,531	\$ 396,254	\$ (33,277)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 16,379	\$ 6,304	\$ 27,470	\$ 21,166
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 3,091	\$ 2,798	\$ 3,047	\$ 249
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 2,863	\$ 3,437	\$ 2,951	\$ (486)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 2,032	\$ 2,028	\$ (4)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 14,494	\$ 110,183	\$ 15,869	\$ (94,314)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 18,911	\$ 22,591	\$ 15,792	\$ (6,799)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 30,751	\$ 29,468	\$ 29,131	\$ (337)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 7,788	\$ 8,027	\$ 8,239	\$ 212
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 22,036	\$ 23,091	\$ 26,018	\$ 2,927
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,166,770	\$ 1,231,589	\$ 1,130,267	\$ (101,322)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 87	\$ 93	\$ 81	\$ (12)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 198	\$ 161	\$ 161	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 2,441	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 571	\$ 423	\$ 421	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 51	\$ 56	\$ 39	\$ (17)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 50	\$ 39	\$ 39	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 41	\$ 33	\$ 33	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 18	\$ (3)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 23	\$ 25	\$ 22	\$ (3)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 10	\$ (2)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 42	\$ 33	\$ 33	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,534	\$ 896	\$ 857	\$ (39)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,805	\$ 1,703	\$ 2,170	\$ 467
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,805	\$ 1,703	\$ 2,170	\$ 467
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,172,109	\$ 1,234,188	\$ 1,133,294	\$ (100,894)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Public Affairs FY14 Revised Enacted	Public Affairs FY15 President's Budget	Public Affairs FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 605,518	\$ 556,400	\$ 560,761	\$ 4,361
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 21,166	\$ 18,490	\$ 29,297	\$ 10,807
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 54,658	\$ 41,397	\$ 49,888	\$ 8,491
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 6,952	\$ 5,878	\$ 6,948	\$ 1,070
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 97,718	\$ 79,775	\$ 78,466	\$ (1,309)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,203	\$ 2,828	\$ 1,625
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 99	\$ 230	\$ 178	\$ (52)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 993	\$ 2,221	\$ 1,018	\$ (1,203)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,451	\$ 995	\$ 966	\$ (29)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 586	\$ 484	\$ 486	\$ 2
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 432	\$ 294	\$ 304	\$ 10
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 421,159	\$ 509,835	\$ 444,008	\$ (65,827)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 39,220	\$ 7,343	\$ 38,664	\$ 31,321
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 2,637	\$ 3,609	\$ 2,698	\$ (911)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 1,887	\$ 1,883	\$ (4)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 22,419	\$ 33,805	\$ 23,100	\$ (10,705)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 30,751	\$ 29,468	\$ 29,130	\$ (338)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 7,285	\$ 8,027	\$ 7,707	\$ (320)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 11,109	\$ 28,058	\$ 9,329	\$ (18,729)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,325,283	\$ 1,329,399	\$ 1,287,659	\$ (41,740)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 86	\$ 146	\$ 127	\$ (19)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 181	\$ 150	\$ 149	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 2,175	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 522	\$ 392	\$ 391	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 51	\$ 89	\$ 61	\$ (28)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 46	\$ 36	\$ 36	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 38	\$ 31	\$ 31	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 33	\$ 29	\$ (4)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 22	\$ 39	\$ 34	\$ (5)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 10	\$ 18	\$ 16	\$ (2)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 39	\$ 30	\$ 31	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,189	\$ 964	\$ 905	\$ (59)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,372	\$ 1,784	\$ 2,489	\$ 705
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,372	\$ 1,784	\$ 2,489	\$ 705
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,330,844	\$ 1,332,147	\$ 1,291,053	\$ (41,094)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Privacy FY14 Revised Enacted	Privacy FY15 President's Budget	Privacy FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 544,899	\$ 568,577	\$ 488,931	\$ (79,646)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 29,755	\$ 25,993	\$ 27,545	\$ 1,552
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 75,243	\$ 71,649	\$ 86,344	\$ 14,695
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 12,032	\$ 10,173	\$ 12,025	\$ 1,852
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 137,415	\$ 138,072	\$ 135,806	\$ (2,266)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 1,579	\$ 2,032	\$ 4,847	\$ 2,815
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 216	\$ 324	\$ 308	\$ (16)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 1,489	\$ 3,331	\$ 1,528	\$ (1,803)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 2,045	\$ 1,721	\$ 1,672	\$ (49)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 767	\$ 704	\$ 707	\$ 3
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 3,299	\$ 3,054	\$ 3,199	\$ 145
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 563,059	\$ 528,606	\$ 487,423	\$ (41,183)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 45,862	\$ 50,435	\$ 73,366	\$ 22,931
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 998	\$ 11,530	\$ 984	\$ (10,546)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 3,691	\$ 4,296	\$ 3,795	\$ (501)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 3,265	\$ 3,259	\$ (6)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 100,769	\$ 73,908	\$ 101,028	\$ 27,120
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 31,889	\$ 38,675	\$ 21,232	\$ (17,443)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 30,751	\$ 29,467	\$ 29,130	\$ (337)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 600	\$ -	\$ (600)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 45,283	\$ 55,576	\$ 50,702	\$ (4,874)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 7,136	\$ 7,136
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,631,040	\$ 1,621,988	\$ 1,540,967	\$ (81,021)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 121	\$ 137	\$ 119	\$ (18)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 255	\$ 259	\$ 258	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,058	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 734	\$ 679	\$ 677	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 71	\$ 84	\$ 57	\$ (27)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 64	\$ 63	\$ 62	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 26	\$ 31	\$ 27	\$ (4)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 32	\$ 37	\$ 32	\$ (5)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ (2)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 54	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,483	\$ 1,413	\$ 1,353	\$ (60)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,121	\$ 2,952	\$ 831
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,121	\$ 2,952	\$ 831
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,638,089	\$ 1,625,522	\$ 1,545,272	\$ (80,250)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Policy FY14 Revised Enacted	Policy FY15 President's Budget	Policy FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,528,334	\$ 2,495,609	\$ 2,515,170	\$ 19,561
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 119,482	\$ 104,376	\$ 128,401	\$ 24,025
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 268,216	\$ 232,460	\$ 385,669	\$ 153,209
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 53,744	\$ 33,006	\$ 53,714	\$ 20,708
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 479,427	\$ 447,967	\$ 440,616	\$ (7,351)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 5,571	\$ 6,645	\$ 21,648	\$ 15,003
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 895	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,374	\$ 244
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 9,926	\$ 15,546	\$ 15,937	\$ 391
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 7,452	\$ 5,585	\$ 7,469	\$ 1,884
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 3,293	\$ 3,651	\$ 3,666	\$ 15
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 4,807	\$ 4,191	\$ 5,019	\$ 828
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 2,758,712	\$ 3,239,457	\$ 2,696,850	\$ (542,607)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 268,620	\$ 267,938	\$ 299,569	\$ 31,631
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 70,939	\$ 117,998	\$ 69,932	\$ (48,066)
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 14,464	\$ 17,100	\$ 14,926	\$ (2,174)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 10,595	\$ 14,556	\$ 3,961
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 94,951	\$ 127,096	\$ 97,798	\$ (29,298)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 143,507	\$ 137,524	\$ 135,942	\$ (1,582)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 54,263	\$ 44,361	\$ 57,398	\$ 13,037
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 95,225	\$ 107,656	\$ 54,364	\$ (53,292)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ 5,392	\$ 5,392
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,981,827	\$ 7,419,891	\$ 7,025,410	\$ (394,481)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 486	\$ 469	\$ 557	\$ 88
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 889	\$ 841	\$ 1,154	\$ 313
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 10,670	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,203	\$ 3,024	\$ 821
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 286	\$ 286	\$ 268	\$ (18)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 223	\$ 203	\$ 279	\$ 76
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 184	\$ 171	\$ 236	\$ 65
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 106	\$ 105	\$ 125	\$ 20
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 127	\$ 127	\$ 150	\$ 23
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 59	\$ 59	\$ 70	\$ 11
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 189	\$ 170	\$ 236	\$ 66
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 15,779	\$ 4,634	\$ 6,099	\$ 1,465
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 1,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 11,581	\$ 8,729	\$ 13,491	\$ 4,762
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 11,581	\$ 8,729	\$ 13,491	\$ 4,762
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 7,010,661	\$ 7,433,254	\$ 7,045,000	\$ (388,254)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Intergovernmental Affairs FY14 Revised Enacted	Intergovernmental Affairs FY15 President's Budget	Intergovernmental Affairs FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 158,986	\$ 146,089	\$ 147,234	\$ 1,145
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 9,395	\$ 8,207	\$ 8,517	\$ 310
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 34,425	\$ 22,291	\$ 26,863	\$ 4,572
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,743	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,741	\$ 576
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 61,073	\$ 42,956	\$ 42,251	\$ (705)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 711	\$ 662	\$ 1,508	\$ 846
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 39	\$ 144	\$ 96	\$ (48)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 992	\$ 1,110	\$ 1,018	\$ (92)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 953	\$ 536	\$ 520	\$ (16)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 181	\$ 88	\$ 88	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 270	\$ 158	\$ 164	\$ 6
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 154,379	\$ 170,295	\$ 137,342	\$ (32,953)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,375	\$ 1,687	\$ 312
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 1,016	\$ 1,014	\$ (2)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 31,823	\$ 28,234	\$ 33,356	\$ 5,122
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 20,501	\$ 19,645	\$ 19,420	\$ (225)
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 2,763	\$ 3,411	\$ 2,923	\$ (488)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 8,504	\$ 5,310	\$ 25,326	\$ 20,016
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 489,868	\$ 454,692	\$ 453,068	\$ (1,624)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 38	\$ 42	\$ 37	\$ (5)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 113	\$ 81	\$ 80	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,359	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 326	\$ 211	\$ 211	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 23	\$ 26	\$ 18	\$ (8)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 28	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 23	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 8	\$ (2)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 10	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 24	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,957	\$ 437	\$ 420	\$ (17)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 787	\$ 674	\$ 878	\$ 204
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 787	\$ 674	\$ 878	\$ 204
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 492,612	\$ 455,803	\$ 454,366	\$ (1,437)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Rent FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Rent FY15 President's Budget	WCF Rent FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 332,810	\$ 290,734	\$ 506,946	\$ 216,212
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 8,462	\$ 7,961	\$ 9,594	\$ 1,633
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,336	\$ 206
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 15,268	\$ 15,341	\$ 15,090	\$ (251)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 176	\$ 226	\$ 539	\$ 313
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 60	\$ 36	\$ 34	\$ (2)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 228	\$ 191	\$ 186	\$ (5)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 68	\$ 57	\$ 59	\$ 2
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 57,008	\$ 59,678	\$ 54,746	\$ (4,932)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 377	\$ 430	\$ 422	\$ (8)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 363	\$ 362	\$ (1)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,004	\$ -	\$ (1,004)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 5,075	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 420,869	\$ 377,151	\$ 589,314	\$ 212,163
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,353	\$ 2,528	\$ 2,198	\$ (330)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 28	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 82	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 798	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,057	\$ (483)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 294	\$ 568	\$ 494	\$ (74)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 354	\$ 682	\$ 593	\$ (89)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 165	\$ 318	\$ 277	\$ (41)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,433	\$ 5,759	\$ 4,742	\$ (1,017)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 608	\$ 491	\$ 1,144	\$ 653
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 608	\$ 491	\$ 1,144	\$ 653
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 424,910	\$ 383,401	\$ 595,200	\$ 211,799

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF RLIS FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF RLIS FY15 President's Budget	WCF RLIS FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 8,185	\$ 8,181	\$ 8,192	\$ 11
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 39,448	\$ 34,461	\$ 34,240	\$ (221)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 6,853	\$ 6,368	\$ 7,675	\$ 1,307
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,070	\$ 904	\$ 1,069	\$ 165
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 12,215	\$ 12,273	\$ 12,072	\$ (201)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 141	\$ 181	\$ 431	\$ 250
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 45	\$ 29	\$ 27	\$ (2)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 188	\$ 153	\$ 149	\$ (4)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 45,606	\$ 47,742	\$ 43,797	\$ (3,945)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 301	\$ 344	\$ 337	\$ (7)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ 290	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 803	\$ -	\$ (803)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 1,607	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 115,659	\$ 111,729	\$ 108,279	\$ (3,450)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 160	\$ 171	\$ 148	\$ (23)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 272	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 65	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 95	\$ 104	\$ 71	\$ (33)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 35	\$ 38	\$ 33	\$ (5)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 42	\$ 46	\$ 40	\$ (6)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 19	\$ (3)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 728	\$ 480	\$ 410	\$ (70)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 174	\$ 139	\$ 215	\$ 76
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 174	\$ 139	\$ 215	\$ 76
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 116,561	\$ 112,348	\$ 108,904	\$ (3,444)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF OFO FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF OFO FY15 President's Budget	WCF OFO FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 66,245	\$ 66,213	\$ 66,303	\$ 90
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 14,981	\$ 13,087	\$ 13,820	\$ 733
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 8,556	\$ 7,234	\$ 8,551	\$ 1,317
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 97,718	\$ 98,185	\$ 96,573	\$ (1,612)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,445	\$ 3,446	\$ 2,001
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 198	\$ 230	\$ 219	\$ (11)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,224	\$ 1,189	\$ (35)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 432	\$ 361	\$ 374	\$ 13
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 364,849	\$ 381,938	\$ 350,373	\$ (31,565)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 2,411	\$ 2,750	\$ 2,698	\$ (52)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 2,322	\$ 2,317	\$ (5)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 5,821	\$ -	\$ (5,821)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 42,447	\$ 41,245	\$ 34,932	\$ (6,313)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 600,458	\$ 622,055	\$ 580,795	\$ (41,260)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 61	\$ 69	\$ 60	\$ (9)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 181	\$ 184	\$ 184	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 2,175	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 522	\$ 483	\$ 481	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 36	\$ 42	\$ 29	\$ (13)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 37	\$ 37	\$ 38	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$ (2)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 16	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$ (3)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 39	\$ 37	\$ 38	\$ 1
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,133	\$ 939	\$ 911	\$ (28)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 926	\$ 752	\$ 1,131	\$ 379
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 926	\$ 752	\$ 1,131	\$ 379
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 604,517	\$ 623,746	\$ 582,837	\$ (40,909)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF HQ Hm Cap FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF HQ Hm Cap FY15 President's Budget	WCF HQ Hm Cap FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 990,620	\$ 801,552	\$ 1,019,652	\$ 218,100
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 50,429	\$ 44,053	\$ 46,103	\$ 2,050
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 134,587	\$ 128,968	\$ 155,419	\$ 26,451
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 21,658	\$ 18,311	\$ 21,646	\$ 3,335
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 247,348	\$ 248,530	\$ 244,451	\$ (4,079)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 2,848	\$ 3,657	\$ 8,724	\$ 5,067
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 300	\$ 583	\$ 554	\$ (29)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 3,694	\$ 3,098	\$ 3,010	\$ (88)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 1,092	\$ 913	\$ 945	\$ 32
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 923,524	\$ 990,652	\$ 886,881	\$ (103,771)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 6,102	\$ 6,960	\$ 6,830	\$ (130)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 5,878	\$ 5,866	\$ (12)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 118,093	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 15,856	\$ -	\$ (15,856)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 78,484	\$ -	\$ 58,185	\$ 58,185
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,578,779	\$ 2,269,011	\$ 2,458,266	\$ 189,255
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 205	\$ 230	\$ 200	\$ (30)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 459	\$ 467	\$ 465	\$ (2)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 5,530	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 1,321	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,219	\$ (3)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 121	\$ 140	\$ 96	\$ (44)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 115	\$ 113	\$ 112	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 45	\$ 52	\$ 45	\$ (7)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 54	\$ 62	\$ 54	\$ (8)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 25	\$ 29	\$ 25	\$ (4)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 98	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,068	\$ 2,505	\$ 2,406	\$ (99)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 3,440	\$ 2,812	\$ 4,319	\$ 1,507
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,440	\$ 2,812	\$ 4,319	\$ 1,507
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 2,590,287	\$ 2,274,328	\$ 2,464,991	\$ 190,663

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF HCBS FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF HCBS FY15 President's Budget	WCF HCBS FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 377,336	\$ 391,011	\$ 389,067	\$ (1,944)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 27,496	\$ 24,020	\$ 29,173	\$ 5,153
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 35,791	\$ 33,436	\$ 40,294	\$ 6,858
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 5,615	\$ 4,747	\$ 5,612	\$ 865
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 64,127	\$ 64,434	\$ 63,376	\$ (1,058)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 740	\$ 948	\$ 2,262	\$ 1,314
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 60	\$ 151	\$ 144	\$ (7)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 982	\$ 803	\$ 780	\$ (23)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 284	\$ 237	\$ 246	\$ 9
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 239,432	\$ 250,647	\$ 229,932	\$ (20,715)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,805	\$ 1,771	\$ (34)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 1,524	\$ 1,521	\$ (3)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 3,612	\$ -	\$ (3,612)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 52,494	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 805,939	\$ 777,375	\$ 764,178	\$ (13,197)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 112	\$ 146	\$ 126	\$ (20)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 119	\$ 121	\$ 121	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,427	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ 342	\$ 317	\$ 316	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 66	\$ 89	\$ 61	\$ (28)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 30	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 24	\$ 33	\$ 28	\$ (5)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 29	\$ 39	\$ 34	\$ (5)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 14	\$ 18	\$ 16	\$ (2)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,213	\$ 842	\$ 781	\$ (61)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,242	\$ 980	\$ 1,477	\$ 497
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,242	\$ 980	\$ 1,477	\$ 497
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 809,394	\$ 779,197	\$ 766,436	\$ (12,761)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF SES CDP FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF SES CDP FY15 President's Budget	WCF SES CDP FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 28,320	\$ 29,347	\$ 29,201	\$ (146)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 3,426	\$ 2,993	\$ 3,219	\$ 226
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 6,603	\$ 6,369	\$ 7,675	\$ 1,306
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,070	\$ 904	\$ 1,069	\$ 165
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 12,215	\$ 12,273	\$ 12,072	\$ (201)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 142	\$ 181	\$ 431	\$ 250
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 29	\$ 27	\$ (2)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 182	\$ 153	\$ 149	\$ (4)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 55	\$ 46	\$ 47	\$ 1
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 45,606	\$ 47,742	\$ 43,797	\$ (3,945)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 301	\$ 344	\$ 337	\$ (7)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ 290	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 600	\$ -	\$ (600)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 790	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 98,711	\$ 101,271	\$ 98,314	\$ (2,957)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 14	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ (2)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 272	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 65	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 7	\$ (3)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 407	\$ 135	\$ 129	\$ (6)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 156	\$ 126	\$ 196	\$ 70
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 156	\$ 126	\$ 196	\$ 70
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 99,274	\$ 101,532	\$ 98,639	\$ (2,893)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF OneNet FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF OneNet FY15 President's Budget	WCF OneNet FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 65,137	\$ 65,105	\$ 65,194	\$ 89
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 185,387	\$ 161,949	\$ 235,431	\$ 73,482
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 28,188	\$ 27,067	\$ 32,619	\$ 5,552
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 4,546	\$ 3,843	\$ 4,543	\$ 700
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 51,912	\$ 52,161	\$ 51,305	\$ (856)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 606	\$ 767	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,064
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 42	\$ 122	\$ 116	\$ (6)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 816	\$ 650	\$ 632	\$ (18)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 230	\$ 192	\$ 199	\$ 7
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 193,826	\$ 202,905	\$ 186,135	\$ (16,770)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 1,281	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,434	\$ (27)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,231	\$ (3)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 3,411	\$ -	\$ (3,411)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 531,972	\$ 520,867	\$ 580,670	\$ 59,803
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 754	\$ 1,174	\$ 1,021	\$ (153)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 96	\$ 98	\$ 98	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,155	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 277	\$ 257	\$ 256	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 444	\$ 715	\$ 491	\$ (224)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 164	\$ 264	\$ 229	\$ (35)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 197	\$ 317	\$ 275	\$ (42)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 92	\$ 148	\$ 129	\$ (19)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,243	\$ 3,037	\$ 2,563	\$ (474)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 800	\$ 652	\$ 1,128	\$ 476
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 800	\$ 652	\$ 1,128	\$ 476
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 536,015	\$ 524,556	\$ 584,361	\$ 59,805

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF NCRIO FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF NCRIO FY15 President's Budget	WCF NCRIO FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 170,430	\$ 161,830	\$ 162,051	\$ 221
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 704,508	\$ 584,667	\$ 564,762	\$ (19,905)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 119,963	\$ 110,419	\$ 136,231	\$ 25,813
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 19,519	\$ 15,678	\$ 18,973	\$ 3,295
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 222,918	\$ 212,785	\$ 214,272	\$ 1,487
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 2,588	\$ 3,131	\$ 7,656	\$ 4,525
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 499	\$ 485	\$ (14)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 3,408	\$ 2,652	\$ 2,638	\$ (14)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 957	\$ 782	\$ 833	\$ 51
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 809,509	\$ 827,731	\$ 777,389	\$ (50,342)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 6,124,714	\$ 2,238,039	\$ 3,071,800	\$ 833,761
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 5,499	\$ 5,959	\$ 5,356	\$ (603)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 5,032	\$ 5,141	\$ 109
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 12,965	\$ -	\$ (12,965)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,184,013	\$ 4,182,168	\$ 4,967,587	\$ 785,419
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,865	\$ 2,962	\$ 2,448	\$ (514)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 414	\$ 399	\$ 408	\$ 9
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 4,961	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 1,190	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,068	\$ 21
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,689	\$ 1,803	\$ 1,178	\$ (625)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 104	\$ 97	\$ 98	\$ 1
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 86	\$ 81	\$ 83	\$ 2
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 623	\$ 665	\$ 550	\$ (115)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 748	\$ 799	\$ 661	\$ (138)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 349	\$ 372	\$ 308	\$ (64)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 88	\$ 81	\$ 83	\$ 2
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,117	\$ 8,306	\$ 6,885	\$ (1,421)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 10,298	\$ 5,223	\$ 7,604	\$ 2,381
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 10,298	\$ 5,223	\$ 7,604	\$ 2,381
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 8,207,428	\$ 4,195,698	\$ 4,982,076	\$ 786,379

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CLAN Operations FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF CLAN Operations FY15 President's Budget	WCF CLAN Operations FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ 8,517	\$ 8,529	\$ 12
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ -	\$ 30,772	\$ 60,271	\$ 29,499
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ 5,812	\$ 3,838	\$ (1,974)
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ 825	\$ 535	\$ (290)
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ 11,199	\$ 6,036	\$ (5,163)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ -	\$ 165	\$ 206	\$ 41
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ 14	\$ (12)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ -	\$ 140	\$ 74	\$ (66)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 28	\$ 41	\$ 24	\$ (17)
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 22,803	\$ 43,565	\$ 21,898	\$ (21,667)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 234,348	\$ 117,792	\$ 459,005	\$ 341,213
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ 314	\$ 800	\$ 486
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 265	\$ 145	\$ (120)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 682	\$ -	\$ (682)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 257,179	\$ 220,116	\$ 561,375	\$ 341,260
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ 156	\$ 261	\$ 105
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ -	\$ 21	\$ 11	\$ (10)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHR)	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 30	\$ (25)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 126	\$ 31
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ (2)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ (2)
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 35	\$ 59	\$ 24
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 42	\$ 71	\$ 29
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 33	\$ 13
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ (2)
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ 437	\$ 598	
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 35	\$ 275	\$ 778	\$ 503
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 35	\$ 275	\$ 778	
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 257,214	\$ 220,826	\$ 562,751	\$ 341,260

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Enterprise Licenses FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Enterprise Licenses FY15 President's Budget	WCF Enterprise Licenses FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 4,988	\$ 4,985	\$ 4,992	\$ 7
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 363,516	\$ 317,558	\$ 333,658	\$ 16,100
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 4,994	\$ 4,777	\$ 5,756	\$ 979
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 802	\$ 678	\$ 802	\$ 124
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 9,161	\$ 9,205	\$ 9,054	\$ (151)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 101	\$ 131	\$ 318	\$ 187
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 22	\$ 21	\$ (1)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 137	\$ 115	\$ 111	\$ (4)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 41	\$ 35	\$ 36	\$ 1
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 34,205	\$ 35,807	\$ 32,847	\$ (2,960)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 226	\$ 258	\$ 253	\$ (5)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 218	\$ 217	\$ (1)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 399	\$ -	\$ (399)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 418,171	\$ 374,188	\$ 388,065	\$ 13,877
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,664	\$ 1,447	\$ (217)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 204	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 49	\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 871	\$ 1,013	\$ 696	\$ (317)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 322	\$ 374	\$ 325	\$ (49)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 386	\$ 449	\$ 390	\$ (59)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 180	\$ 209	\$ 182	\$ (27)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,519	\$ 3,783	\$ 3,114	\$ (669)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 604	\$ 491	\$ 756	\$ 265
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 604	\$ 491	\$ 756	\$ 265
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 422,294	\$ 378,462	\$ 391,935	\$ 13,473

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF E-Training FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF E-Training FY15 President's Budget	WCF E-Training FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 32,503	\$ 33,681	\$ 33,513	\$ (168)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 38,727	\$ 33,831	\$ 36,494	\$ 2,663
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 11,930	\$ 11,145	\$ 13,431	\$ 2,286
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,871	\$ 289
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 21,376	\$ 21,478	\$ 21,125	\$ (353)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 255	\$ 316	\$ 754	\$ 438
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 30	\$ 50	\$ 48	\$ (2)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 320	\$ 268	\$ 260	\$ (8)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 95	\$ 80	\$ 82	\$ 2
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 79,811	\$ 59,678	\$ 76,644	\$ 16,966
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 527	\$ 602	\$ 590	\$ (12)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 508	\$ 507	\$ (1)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,406	\$ -	\$ (1,406)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 8,323	\$ 5,626	\$ 12,119	\$ 6,493
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 195,769	\$ 170,251	\$ 197,438	\$ 27,187
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 157	\$ 182	\$ 158	\$ (24)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 476	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 114	\$ 106	\$ 105	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 93	\$ 111	\$ 76	\$ (35)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 34	\$ 41	\$ 36	\$ (5)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 41	\$ 49	\$ 43	\$ (6)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 23	\$ 20	\$ (3)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,000	\$ 578	\$ 504	\$ (74)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 297	\$ 213	\$ 387	\$ 174
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 297	\$ 213	\$ 387	\$ 174
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 197,066	\$ 171,042	\$ 198,329	\$ 27,287

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Procurement Ops FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Procurement Ops FY15 President's Budget	WCF Procurement Ops FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,937,353	\$ 1,835,347	\$ 1,791,081	\$ (44,266)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 168,622	\$ 147,303	\$ 155,003	\$ 7,700
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 432,773	\$ 391,680	\$ 472,013	\$ 80,333
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 65,776	\$ 55,612	\$ 65,739	\$ 10,127
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 781,741	\$ 754,794	\$ 742,407	\$ (12,387)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 8,998	\$ 11,128	\$ 26,513	\$ 15,385
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 970	\$ 1,842	\$ 1,682	\$ (160)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 11,835	\$ 9,410	\$ 9,142	\$ (268)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 58,429	\$ 54,773	\$ 57,615	\$ 2,842
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 2,804,776	\$ 3,055,504	\$ 2,693,488	\$ (362,016)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 19,286	\$ 21,997	\$ 21,587	\$ (410)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 17,851	\$ 17,815	\$ (36)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 31,042	\$ 56,171	\$ 31,607	\$ (24,564)
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 76,001	\$ 94,621	\$ 56,759	\$ (37,862)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 48,736	\$ 48,578	\$ 51,552	\$ 2,974
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 318,627	\$ 348,175	\$ 172,471	\$ (175,704)
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,764,964	\$ 6,904,786	\$ 6,366,474	\$ (538,312)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 686	\$ 773	\$ 672	\$ (101)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 1,450	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,412	\$ (5)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 17,398	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 4,175	\$ 3,712	\$ 3,701	\$ (11)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 404	\$ 471	\$ 323	\$ (148)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 364	\$ 342	\$ 341	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 301	\$ 288	\$ 289	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 149	\$ 174	\$ 151	\$ (23)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 179	\$ 209	\$ 181	\$ (28)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 84	\$ 97	\$ 85	\$ (12)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 294,868	\$ 330,013	\$ 285,105	\$ (44,908)
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 308	\$ 287	\$ 289	\$ 2
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 320,366	\$ 337,783	\$ 292,549	\$ (45,234)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 2,111,145	\$ 2,031,908	\$ 1,785,549	\$ (246,359)
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,111,145	\$ 2,031,908	\$ 1,785,549	\$ (246,359)
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 14,023	\$ 11,638	\$ 16,618	\$ 4,980
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 14,023	\$ 11,638	\$ 16,618	\$ 4,980
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 9,210,498	\$ 9,286,115	\$ 8,461,190	\$ (824,925)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Strategic Sourcing FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Strategic Sourcing FY15 President's Budget	WCF Strategic Sourcing FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 3,197	\$ 2,792	\$ 6,694	\$ 3,902
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 6,603	\$ 11,145	\$ 13,431	\$ 2,286
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,871	\$ 289
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 12,215	\$ 21,478	\$ 21,125	\$ (353)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 133	\$ 291	\$ 731	\$ 440
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 29	\$ 48	\$ 19
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 188	\$ 268	\$ 260	\$ (8)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 55	\$ 80	\$ 82	\$ 2
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 79,811	\$ 83,549	\$ 76,644	\$ (6,905)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 301	\$ 344	\$ 337	\$ (7)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 508	\$ 507	\$ (1)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 800	\$ -	\$ (800)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 104,375	\$ 122,866	\$ 121,730	\$ (1,136)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 13	\$ 34	\$ 29	\$ (5)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 23	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 272	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 65	\$ 106	\$ 105	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 8	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ (6)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 405	\$ 246	\$ 233	\$ (13)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 160	\$ 120	\$ 242	\$ 122
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 160	\$ 120	\$ 242	\$ 122
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 104,940	\$ 123,232	\$ 122,205	\$ (1,027)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Operations FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Operations FY15 President's Budget	WCF Operations FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 41,265	\$ 41,245	\$ 41,301	\$ 56
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 4,633	\$ 4,048	\$ 4,265	\$ 217
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 13,540	\$ 12,738	\$ 15,350	\$ 2,612
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,809	\$ 2,138	\$ 329
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 24,429	\$ 24,546	\$ 24,143	\$ (403)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 283	\$ 361	\$ 862	\$ 501
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 5	\$ 58	\$ 55	\$ (3)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 377	\$ 306	\$ 297	\$ (9)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 109	\$ 91	\$ 94	\$ 3
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 91,212	\$ 95,484	\$ 87,593	\$ (7,891)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 603	\$ 687	\$ 675	\$ (12)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 581	\$ 579	\$ (2)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,604	\$ -	\$ (1,604)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 10,268	\$ 7,365	\$ 13,064	\$ 5,699
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 188,863	\$ 190,923	\$ 190,416	\$ (507)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 18	\$ (3)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 45	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 544	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 130	\$ 121	\$ 120	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 11	\$ 13	\$ 9	\$ (4)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 790	\$ 244	\$ 233	\$ (11)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 263	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 263	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 189,916	\$ 191,167	\$ 190,649	\$ (518)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF HSPD-12 FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF HSPD-12 FY15 President's Budget	WCF HSPD-12 FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 128,918	\$ -	\$ 278,312	\$ 278,312
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 81,599	\$ 71,282	\$ 74,131	\$ 2,849
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 14,482	\$ 14,330	\$ 17,269	\$ 2,939
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,406	\$ 2,035	\$ 2,405	\$ 370
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 27,483	\$ 27,614	\$ 27,161	\$ (453)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 308	\$ 406	\$ 969	\$ 563
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 102	\$ 65	\$ 62	\$ (3)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 361	\$ 344	\$ 334	\$ (10)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 122	\$ 102	\$ 106	\$ 4
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 488,308	\$ 107,420	\$ 438,825	\$ 331,405
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 372,127	\$ -	\$ 366,849	\$ 366,849
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,036	\$ 3,036
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 653	\$ 652	\$ (1)
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 1,804	\$ -	\$ (1,804)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 10,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,126,686	\$ 226,055	\$ 1,210,111	\$ 984,056
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 332	\$ 370	\$ 321	\$ (49)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 51	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 612	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 147	\$ 136	\$ 135	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 196	\$ 225	\$ 155	\$ (70)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ (1)
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 72	\$ 83	\$ 72	\$ (11)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 87	\$ 100	\$ 87	\$ (13)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 40	\$ 47	\$ 40	\$ (7)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,572	\$ 1,048	\$ 896	\$ (152)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 930	\$ 280	\$ 1,142	\$ 862
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 930	\$ 280	\$ 1,142	\$ 862
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,129,188	\$ 227,383	\$ 1,212,149	\$ 984,766

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Mail Services FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Mail Services FY15 President's Budget	WCF Mail Services FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 14,503	\$ 13,641	\$ 12,977	\$ (664)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 65,750	\$ 57,438	\$ 58,987	\$ 1,549
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,218	\$ 3,184	\$ 3,838	\$ 654
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 535	\$ 452	\$ 535	\$ 83
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 6,107	\$ 6,137	\$ 6,036	\$ (101)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 69	\$ 90	\$ 215	\$ 125
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 80	\$ 77	\$ 74	\$ (3)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 28	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ 1
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 22,803	\$ 23,871	\$ 21,898	\$ (1,973)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 151	\$ 172	\$ 169	\$ (3)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 399	\$ -	\$ (399)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 3,490	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 116,734	\$ 105,593	\$ 104,862	\$ (731)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 267	\$ 294	\$ 256	\$ (38)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 96	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 33	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 158	\$ 179	\$ 123	\$ (56)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 58	\$ 66	\$ 57	\$ (9)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 70	\$ 79	\$ 69	\$ (10)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 33	\$ 37	\$ 32	\$ (5)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 733	\$ 704	\$ 585	\$ (119)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 171	\$ 136	\$ 208	\$ 72
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 171	\$ 136	\$ 208	\$ 72
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 117,638	\$ 106,433	\$ 105,655	\$ (778)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Parking Services FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Parking Services FY15 President's Budget	WCF Parking Services FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 7,222	\$ 6,793	\$ 6,462	\$ (331)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 5,162	\$ 4,510	\$ 4,068	\$ (442)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,919	\$ 327
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 267	\$ 226	\$ 267	\$ 41
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 3,054	\$ 3,068	\$ 3,018	\$ (50)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 34	\$ 45	\$ 108	\$ 63
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 40	\$ 38	\$ 37	\$ (1)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 14	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ -
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 11,402	\$ 11,936	\$ 10,949	\$ (987)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 75	\$ 86	\$ 84	\$ (2)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 198	\$ -	\$ (198)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 28,879	\$ 28,559	\$ 26,979	\$ (1,580)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ 18	\$ (2)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 16	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 8	\$ (4)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 119	\$ 69	\$ 61	\$ (8)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 44	\$ 36	\$ 58	\$ 22
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 44	\$ 36	\$ 58	\$ 22
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 29,042	\$ 28,664	\$ 27,098	\$ (1,566)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Sedan Services FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Sedan Services FY15 President's Budget	WCF Sedan Services FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 14,503	\$ 11,735	\$ 12,977	\$ 1,242
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 8,807	\$ 7,693	\$ 5,896	\$ (1,797)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,218	\$ 3,184	\$ 3,838	\$ 654
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 535	\$ 452	\$ 535	\$ 83
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 6,107	\$ 6,137	\$ 6,036	\$ (101)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 64	\$ 85	\$ 211	\$ 126
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 80	\$ 77	\$ 74	\$ (3)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 28	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ 1
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 22,803	\$ 23,871	\$ 21,898	\$ (1,973)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 151	\$ 172	\$ 169	\$ (3)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 399	\$ -	\$ (399)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 1,658	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 57,954	\$ 53,937	\$ 51,767	\$ (2,170)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 36	\$ 29	\$ 26	\$ (3)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 96	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 33	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 21	\$ 18	\$ 12	\$ (6)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ (1)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ (1)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 225	\$ 115	\$ 102	\$ (13)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 84	\$ 67	\$ 106	\$ 39
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 84	\$ 67	\$ 106	\$ 39
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 58,263	\$ 54,119	\$ 51,975	\$ (2,144)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Shuttle Services FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Shuttle Services FY15 President's Budget	WCF Shuttle Services FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 7,222	\$ 4,943	\$ 6,462	\$ 1,519
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 24,737	\$ 21,610	\$ 21,745	\$ 135
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,919	\$ 327
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 267	\$ 226	\$ 267	\$ 41
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 3,054	\$ 3,068	\$ 3,018	\$ (50)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 34	\$ 45	\$ 108	\$ 63
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 40	\$ 38	\$ 37	\$ (1)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 14	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ -
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 11,402	\$ 11,936	\$ 10,949	\$ (987)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 75	\$ 85	\$ 84	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 48,454	\$ 43,610	\$ 44,656	\$ 1,046
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 101	\$ 108	\$ 94	\$ (14)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 16	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 59	\$ 66	\$ 45	\$ (21)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 22	\$ 24	\$ 21	\$ (3)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 26	\$ 29	\$ 25	\$ (4)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 14	\$ 12	\$ (2)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 293	\$ 265	\$ 221	\$ (44)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 68	\$ 56	\$ 92	\$ 36
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 68	\$ 56	\$ 92	\$ 36
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 48,815	\$ 43,931	\$ 44,969	\$ 1,038

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Transit Subsidy FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Transit Subsidy FY15 President's Budget	WCF Transit Subsidy FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 14,503	\$ 13,641	\$ 12,977	\$ (664)
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 21,993	\$ 19,212	\$ 18,931	\$ (281)
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,218	\$ 3,184	\$ 3,838	\$ 654
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 535	\$ 452	\$ 535	\$ 83
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 6,107	\$ 6,137	\$ 6,036	\$ (101)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 69	\$ 90	\$ 215	\$ 125
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 80	\$ 77	\$ 74	\$ (3)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 28	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ 1
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 22,803	\$ 23,871	\$ 21,898	\$ (1,973)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 151	\$ 172	\$ 169	\$ (3)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ 399	\$ -	\$ (399)
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services			\$ -	
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 69,487	\$ 67,367	\$ 64,806	\$ (2,561)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 89	\$ 94	\$ 82	\$ (12)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ (1)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 96	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 33	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 53	\$ 57	\$ 39	\$ (18)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 18	\$ (3)
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 23	\$ 25	\$ 22	\$ (3)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 10	\$ (2)
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 342	\$ 258	\$ 219	\$ (39)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 104	\$ 85	\$ 131	\$ 46
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 104	\$ 85	\$ 131	\$ 46
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 69,933	\$ 67,710	\$ 65,156	\$ (2,554)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Nat'l Def Univ FY14 Revised Enacted	WCF Nat'l Def Univ FY15 President's Budget	WCF Nat'l Def Univ FY16 Request	Delta FY16 - FY15
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 3,197	\$ 2,792	\$ 2,895	\$ 103
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 6,436	\$ 6,369	\$ 7,675	\$ 1,306
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,070	\$ 904	\$ 1,069	\$ 165
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 12,215	\$ 12,273	\$ 12,072	\$ (201)
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 137	\$ 181	\$ 431	\$ 250
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 15	\$ 29	\$ 27	\$ (2)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 160	\$ 153	\$ 149	\$ (4)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 55	\$ 46	\$ 47	\$ 1
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 45,606	\$ 47,742	\$ 43,797	\$ (3,945)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 301	\$ 344	\$ 337	\$ (7)
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 190	\$ 190	\$ -
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 69,192	\$ 71,023	\$ 68,689	\$ (2,334)
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 13	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$ (1)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 192	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 65	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ (3)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ (1)
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 325	\$ 131	\$ 126	\$ (5)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 106	\$ 86	\$ 139	\$ 53
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 106	\$ 86	\$ 139	\$ 53
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 69,623	\$ 71,240	\$ 68,954	\$ (2,286)

Manager	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 President's Budget	FY16 Request	Delta FY15-16
	Fee for Service				
CRSO	GSA RENT	\$ 154,513,814	\$ 143,927,119	\$ 144,139,840	\$ 212,721
ICE	Finance Accounting & Shared Services (FASS)	\$ 25,513,055	\$ 22,489,667	\$ 22,489,667	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 13,042,518	\$ 12,960,410	\$ 12,960,410	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 1,301,958	\$ 1,224,681	\$ 1,224,681	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 4,274,350	\$ 3,915,202	\$ 4,756,586	\$ 841,384
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 53,018	\$ 50,367	\$ 49,367	\$ (1,000)
CFO	Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER)	\$ 850,550	\$ 685,944	\$ 742,944	\$ 57,000
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 38,972,448	\$ 32,750,700	\$ 38,950,700	\$ 6,200,000
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 13,629,257	\$ 13,037,839	\$ 13,261,910	\$ 224,071
CHCO	Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS)	\$ 6,255,123	\$ 8,224,557	\$ 9,206,363	\$ 981,806
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan (FSP)	\$ 376,748	\$ 1,319,455	\$ 1,286,455	\$ (33,000)
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP)	\$ 1,606,276	\$ 909,434	\$ 891,904	\$ (17,530)
CHCO	HQ Leadership Development Program (HQ LDP)	\$ 321,539	\$ 271,659	\$ 264,659	\$ (7,000)
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ 855,950	\$ 821,105	\$ 829,138	\$ 8,033
CIO	Research Library & Information Services (RLIS)	\$ 10,177,832	\$ 9,621,870	\$ 9,627,660	\$ 5,790
CIO	DHS One Net	\$ 69,600,070	\$ 66,157,717	\$ 64,539,279	\$ (1,618,438)
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	\$ 121,631,175	\$ 118,134,636	\$ 115,740,961	\$ (2,393,675)
I & A	CLAN Operations	\$ 18,755,743	\$ 18,038,782	\$ 22,073,225	\$ 4,034,443
CIO	Enterprise License Agreements (ELA)	\$ 169,500,311	\$ 98,645,245	\$ 147,844,754	\$ 49,199,509
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 46,214,790	\$ 43,856,979	\$ 44,196,795	\$ 339,816
CIO	Enterprise Data Center_Migration	\$ 42,200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ 21,915,377	\$ 21,928,515	\$ 21,941,283	\$ 12,768
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ 10,797,977	\$ 10,807,377	\$ 9,400
CRSO	Mail Services	\$ 15,425,318	\$ 16,569,676	\$ 16,573,028	\$ 3,352
CRSO	Parking Services	\$ 983,011	\$ 1,144,135	\$ 645,683	\$ (498,452)
CRSO	Sedan Services	\$ 1,742,581	\$ 1,658,676	\$ 1,661,400	\$ 2,724
CRSO	Shuttle Services	\$ 1,026,454	\$ 1,164,457	\$ 1,166,005	\$ 1,548
CRSO	Transit Subsidy Services	\$ 4,790,570	\$ 5,599,244	\$ 5,601,969	\$ 2,725
OGC	Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 251,000	\$ 251,000
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 785,529,836	\$ 655,906,048	\$ 713,725,043	\$ 57,818,995
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				\$ -
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 862,503	\$ 833,830	\$ 833,830	\$ (0)
CHCO	USAJOBS	\$ 1,038,748	\$ 1,080,469	\$ 1,080,469	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 13,085,232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 2,990,645	\$ 2,831,102	\$ 2,831,102	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 507,803	\$ 507,803	\$ 401,058	\$ (106,745)
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 260,870	\$ 260,870	\$ 260,870	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 215,416	\$ 221,198	\$ 221,198	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 187,342	\$ 187,342	\$ 187,342	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 1,727,136	\$ 1,727,136	\$ 1,727,136	\$ -
CIO	Disaster Management	\$ 12,313,270	\$ 11,170,000	\$ 11,170,000	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 220,784	\$ 220,784	\$ 220,784	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 377,435	\$ 377,435	\$ 377,435	\$ -
CFO	Performance Management Line of Business	\$ 53,000	\$ 53,000	\$ 53,000	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 34,170,184	\$ 19,800,969	\$ 19,694,224	\$ (106,745)
	DHS Crosscutting Service				\$ -
CIO	Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 9,093,299	\$ 6,946,416	\$ 6,946,416	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 1,978,838	\$ 1,894,957	\$ 1,910,169	\$ 15,212
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 5,227,835	\$ 4,966,443	\$ 4,966,443	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 16,299,972	\$ 13,807,816	\$ 13,823,028	\$ 15,212
	WCF Management Service				\$ -
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,260,926	\$ 1,209,190	\$ 1,335,671	\$ 126,481
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,260,926	\$ 1,209,190	\$ 1,335,671	\$ 126,481
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 837,260,918	\$ 690,724,024	\$ 748,577,966	\$ 57,853,942

DHS Working Capital Fund Components	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 President's Budget	FY16 Request	Delta FY16-FY15
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	\$ 105,029,089	\$ 76,205,661	\$ 99,088,265	\$ 22,882,604
U.S. Customs & Border Protection (USVISIT)	\$ 782,757	\$ 43,482	\$ 1,045,779	\$ 1,002,297
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	\$ 2,840,624	\$ 2,575,419	\$ 3,030,981	\$ 455,562
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	\$ 43,352,596	\$ 37,031,546	\$ 39,288,160	\$ 2,256,614
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement (USVISIT)	\$ 755,033	\$ 14,192	\$ 956,983	\$ 942,791
Transportation Security Administration	\$ 86,106,092	\$ 65,216,207	\$ 68,965,102	\$ 3,748,895
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$ 38,793,000	\$ 30,719,063	\$ 40,555,487	\$ 9,836,424
National Protection and Program Directorate	\$ 71,031,981	\$ 66,613,443	\$ 69,748,201	\$ 3,134,758
Office of Health Affairs	\$ 10,091,488	\$ 9,798,669	\$ 9,127,396	\$ (671,273)
Operations Coordination and Intel & Analysis	\$ 44,502,202	\$ 41,699,026	\$ 43,068,694	\$ 1,369,668
Office of the Inspector General	\$ 1,196,982	\$ 1,275,230	\$ 1,553,783	\$ 278,553
Science & Technology Directorate	\$ 41,855,142	\$ 41,715,929	\$ 40,060,631	\$ (1,655,298)
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	\$ 14,420,318	\$ 13,820,107	\$ 14,586,991	\$ 766,884
U.S. Coast Guard	\$ 111,310,654	\$ 93,340,917	\$ 104,371,735	\$ 11,030,818
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	\$ 44,771,247	\$ 41,278,838	\$ 40,089,086	\$ (1,189,752)
U.S. Secret Service	\$ 9,521,278	\$ 7,662,466	\$ 12,007,490	\$ 4,345,024
NPPD - Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM)	\$ 9,227,510	\$ 12,024,460	\$ 7,713,406	\$ (4,311,054)
Federal Protective Service	\$ 9,129,797	\$ 7,463,198	\$ 7,643,352	\$ 180,154
MGT - Office of the Under Secretary for Management	\$ 1,331,171	\$ 1,094,994	\$ 1,170,547	\$ 75,553
MGT - Office of Security	\$ 10,108,981	\$ 12,155,938	\$ 13,287,237	\$ 1,131,299
MGT - Chief Administrative Officer	\$ 5,455,831	\$ 6,532,532	\$ 5,323,674	\$ (1,208,858)
MGT - Chief Human Capital Officer	\$ 7,215,333	\$ 7,587,419	\$ 7,407,186	\$ (180,233)
MGT - Chief Procurement Officer	\$ 9,666,487	\$ 9,489,654	\$ 9,976,230	\$ 486,576
MGT - Chief Financial Officer	\$ 8,307,228	\$ 8,709,888	\$ 7,960,165	\$ (749,723)
MGT - Chief Information Officer	\$ 99,324,225	\$ 49,984,288	\$ 54,007,899	\$ 4,023,611
Dept Ops - Office of the Secretary	\$ 693,595	\$ 836,196	\$ 685,502	\$ (150,694)
Dept Ops - Office of the Deputy Secretary	\$ 331,964	\$ 367,938	\$ 288,908	\$ (79,030)
Dept Ops - Chief of Staff	\$ 416,801	\$ 408,688	\$ 349,324	\$ (59,364)
Dept Ops - Civil Rights & Liberties	\$ 4,739,223	\$ 5,076,130	\$ 4,232,523	\$ (843,607)
Dept Ops - Executive Secretariat	\$ 1,676,039	\$ 1,673,568	\$ 1,635,945	\$ (37,623)
Dept Ops - General Counsel	\$ 5,178,170	\$ 5,098,469	\$ 4,966,148	\$ (132,321)
Dept Ops - Immigration Ombudsman	\$ 1,160,944	\$ 1,164,426	\$ 1,229,712	\$ 65,286
Dept Ops - Legislative Affairs	\$ 1,172,109	\$ 1,234,188	\$ 1,133,294	\$ (100,894)
Dept Ops - Public Affairs	\$ 1,330,844	\$ 1,332,147	\$ 1,291,053	\$ (41,094)
Dept Ops - Privacy	\$ 1,638,089	\$ 1,625,522	\$ 1,545,272	\$ (80,250)
Dept Ops - Office of Policy	\$ 7,010,661	\$ 7,433,254	\$ 7,045,000	\$ (388,254)
OSEM - Intergovernmental Affairs	\$ 492,612	\$ 455,803	\$ 454,366	\$ (1,437)
WCF- GSA Rent	\$ 424,910	\$ 383,401	\$ 595,200	\$ 211,799
WCF - Research Library & Information Services	\$ 116,561	\$ 112,348	\$ 108,904	\$ (3,444)
WCF - Office of Financial Operations	\$ 604,517	\$ 623,746	\$ 582,837	\$ (40,909)
WCF - HQ Human Capital	\$ 2,590,287	\$ 2,274,328	\$ 2,464,991	\$ 190,663
WCF - HCBS	\$ 809,394	\$ 779,197	\$ 766,436	\$ (12,761)
WCF - DHS SES CDP	\$ 99,274	\$ 101,532	\$ 98,639	\$ (2,893)
WCF - DHS OneNet	\$ 536,015	\$ 524,556	\$ 584,361	\$ 59,805
WCF - NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 8,207,428	\$ 4,195,698	\$ 4,982,076	\$ 786,378
WCF - CLAN Operations	\$ 257,214	\$ 220,826	\$ 562,751	\$ 341,926
WCF - Enterprise License Agreement	\$ 422,294	\$ 378,462	\$ 391,935	\$ 13,473
WCF - E Training	\$ 197,066	\$ 171,042	\$ 198,329	\$ 27,287
WCF - Procurement Operations	\$ 9,210,498	\$ 9,286,115	\$ 8,461,190	\$ (824,925)
WCF - Strategic Sourcing	\$ 104,940	\$ 123,232	\$ 122,205	\$ (1,027)
WCF - Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 189,916	\$ 191,167	\$ 190,649	\$ (518)
WCF - HSPD-12	\$ 1,129,188	\$ 227,383	\$ 1,212,149	\$ 984,766
WCF - Mail Services	\$ 117,638	\$ 106,433	\$ 105,655	\$ (778)
WCF - Parking Services	\$ 29,042	\$ 28,664	\$ 27,098	\$ (1,566)
WCF - Sedan Services	\$ 58,263	\$ 54,119	\$ 51,975	\$ (2,144)
WCF - Shuttle Services	\$ 48,815	\$ 43,931	\$ 44,969	\$ 1,038
WCF - Transit Subsidy	\$ 69,933	\$ 67,710	\$ 65,156	\$ (2,554)
WCF - National Defense University	\$ 69,623	\$ 71,240	\$ 68,954	\$ (2,286)
DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Components	837,260,918	690,724,024	748,577,966	57,853,942

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
Strategic Context



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Departmental Management and Operations (DMO) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Mission Support- OSEM: This program provides support DHS-wide through enterprise products or services for, and tailored to, mission and/or operational activities. Key capabilities include supporting law enforcement and first responders, preserving civil rights and civil liberties and managing international and domestic stakeholders.

Management and Administration – OSEM/USM: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows DMO FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Mission Support- OSEM	133	\$30,058
Management and Administration - OSEM	464	\$104,189
Management and Administration - USM	1,432	\$826,380
Total Budget Request	2,029	\$960,627

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the DMO programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Mission Support-OSEM			4%			96%
Management and Administration - OSEM						100%
Management and Administration - USM						100%

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

DMO resources supporting *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Mission Support-OSEM	\$1,263	7	\$1,275	7	\$1,288	7
Total	\$1,263	7	\$1,275	7	\$1,288	7

Performance Measures

For *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

Measure: Number of outreach activities conducted by the Ombudsman to obtain feedback on the delivery of citizenship and immigration services
Description: This measure reports the number of outreach activities conducted by the Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman (CISOMB) to capture feedback on the delivery of

citizenship and immigration services by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). CISOMB regularly conducts outreach events to identify areas in which individuals and employers encounter problems dealing with USCIS to propose changes in its administrative practices and mitigate identified problems.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	80	85
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	99	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of case-related inquiries submitted to the Ombudsman regarding the delivery of citizenship and immigration services where action has been taken to resolve within 90 days of receipt

Description: This measure reports the percent of case-related inquiries submitted to Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB) regarding the delivery of citizenship and immigration services by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) where action has been taken by CISOMB to resolve the issue within 90 days of receipt. CISOMB takes action on requests for case assistance by inquiring with the responsible USCIS office to ensure the customer's concern is addressed. CISOMB's mission is to assist individuals and employers when they encounter difficulty with USCIS.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	87%	89%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	89%	N/A	N/A

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

DMO resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Mission Support-OSEM	\$24,114	114	\$25,386	116	\$28,770	126
Management and Administration - OSEM	\$96,973	442	\$102,108	460	\$104,189	464
Management and Administration - USM	\$605,919	1,354	\$619,255	1,356	\$826,380	1,432
Total	\$727,006	1,910	\$746,749	1,932	\$959,339	2,022

Performance Measures

For *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results

Management Measures

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Measure: Cost per vendor invoice						
Description: This measure is an indicator of how efficiently the Department pays invoices and is intended to help Chief Financial Officers determine the unit cost for processing invoices. Due to the high number of vendor invoices paid by the Department, small increases in efficiency can impact the results. The elements that are included in the calculation are the total direct cost of the accounts payable function, which is the total cost for providing services to pay vendor invoices, and the number of invoices paid to contractors and service providers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<= 56	<= \$55
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Interest penalties paid on all invoices (per \$1 million in total payments)						
Description: This measure reflects the amount of interest penalties incurred by the Department of Homeland Security for late payment of invoices submitted by vendors that provided goods and services to the Government. The Prompt Payment Act requires that Federal agencies pay all approved vendor invoices in a timely manner. The Act assesses late interest penalties against agencies that pay vendors after a payment due date. Reducing the amount of interest paid ensures that all Department of Homeland Security vendors are paid in a timely manner without additional cost to the Government.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=\$175	<=\$160	<=\$160	<=\$160	<=\$150	<=\$140
Result:	\$88.23	\$27.24	\$68.64	\$113.67	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of accounts receivable from the public delinquent over 180 days						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of dollars owed to the Department and its Components from non-federal individuals and organizations that are more than 180 days past the due date. There is a reporting lag of one quarter for the results of this measure.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<15%	<15%	<15%	<15%	<23%	<22%
Result:	13.5%	22%	22%	24%*	N/A	N/A

*FEMA and the U.S. Coast Guard currently hold the majority of delinquent debt within DHS. FEMA's delinquent debt is the result of improperly awarded funding in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. The majority of the delinquent debt reported by the U.S. Coast Guard is a result of litigation efforts relating to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. This debt is in litigation and cannot be actively recouped at

this time. FEMA’s National Processing Service Center (NPSC) is responsible for determining eligibility for disaster assistance payments and is concentrating efforts on preventing errors in future payments.

Measure: Percent of vendors paid electronically						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of vendors that are paid using Electronic Funds Transfer for payment of invoices. The Debt Collection Improvement Act requires the use of Electronic Funds Transfer for most Federal payments. An Electronic Funds Transfer is any transmission of monies, other than by cash, check, or similar paper, made through an electronic means. The Treasury Department indicates that it costs the Government \$0.98 to issue a payment by check and \$0.10 to issue an Electronic Funds Transfer payment. Payments made electronically reduce the administrative cost to the Government.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	97.5%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Result:	99.6%	98.8%	99.9%	99.8%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Total instances of material weakness conditions identified by the independent auditor in their report on the DHS financial statements						
Description: The number reported is the total instances of material weakness conditions in both the DHS Office of Financial Management and DHS components identified in the integrated financial statement audit by the independent public auditor. A material weakness is a deficiency significant enough to be reported outside the agency.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<10	<10	<9	<5	<2	<2
Result:	7	4	2	2	N/A	N/A

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Measure: Percent of favorable responses by DHS employees on the annual employee survey						
Description: This measure reflects the average percent of positive responses to the 39 questions which make up the four Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework Indices (HCAAF) on the annual employee survey. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has determined the make up of the four HCAAF Indices as: Leadership and Knowledge Management; Results-Oriented Performance Culture; Talent Management; and Job Satisfaction. Employee surveys are conducted annually to gauge employees' perceptions on whether they are effectively led and managed, if they have opportunities to grow professionally and advance in their careers, and if their contributions are valued and recognized. The survey results are used by DHS agency managers to address human capital management issues and improve agency performance in these areas.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	57%	58%	53%	54%	55%	56%
Result:	55%	53%	50%	48%*	N/A	N/A

*The results indicate that leadership, recognition, career advancement and sense of empowerment are among the major concerns contributing to the decline. The Secretary and Deputy Secretary

have made employee engagement a top priority by leading the newly established Employee Engagement Steering Committee to address the challenges identified by the survey results.

Measure: Percent of veteran hires among total DHS hires in each fiscal year						
Description: This measure reflects the percentage of new veteran hires for each fiscal year based on the total number of DHS new hires. As part of the President's Executive Order 13518 (November 9, 2009), on the Employment of Veterans in the Federal Government, the Council on Veterans Employment is required to establish performance goals to assess the effectiveness of the government-wide Veterans Employment Initiative.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	24%	22%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Result:	21.2%	24.9%	24.5%	27.6%	N/A	N/A

Office of the Chief Information Officer

Measure: Cost per help desk ticket						
Description: This measure identifies the relative efficiency of help desk support and evaluate decisions on alternate service providers in support of cost savings and efficiency. In this measure, the total spend for help desk operations is divided by the total count of help desk tickets opened for the period being measured. The result is the average cost per ticket to deliver help desk services to end users, and is the DHS aggregate from all the Components.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$27	\$24
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: DHS enterprise architecture maturity score						
Description: Based on GAO standards, this measure reflects the overall capability of DHS to mature its Enterprise Architecture (EA). The development of the EA's maturity is based on a scale of 1 to 6 representing the stages of maturity in GAO's Framework for Assessing and Improving Enterprise Architecture Management (GAO-10-846G), with 5 being the end target for "fully capable to mature" where the enterprise is expanding and evolving the EA and its use for institutional transformation. Enterprise architecture defines the relationship between an agency's mission, business processes, information, and supporting technologies. It illustrates how the business processes and technology support the mission. Having a clearly documented, mature EA is critical to the organization's success because it describes the technology and information needed to perform the mission, and includes descriptions of how the architecture of the organization should be changed in order to respond to changes in the mission.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	3	4	5	5	4.6	4.7
Result:	2.92	4.20	4.22	4.56	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of DHS information technology (IT) assets continuously monitored for security vulnerabilities						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of IT assets, such as workstations, servers, and						

laptops, belonging to DHS Information Systems in which a capability exists for Components to continuously monitor and report their status to the DHS Information Security Office (ISO). To consider an asset as being continuously monitored means that it has visibility when Components conduct their scans of assets for security vulnerabilities. The measurement methodology and performance targets are driven by OMB requirements. This measure reflects a combination of the three components of continuous monitoring reported for the Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goal measure. It is also an important measure reported in the Federal Information Security Management Assurance (FISMA) suite of measures. The measure assists in meeting federal regulations and requirements to protect information systems and their associated data.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	90%	90%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of DHS users that are required to use PIV cards for network access

Description: This measure tracks the percent of DHS employees and contractors that are required to use their Personal Identity Verification (PIV) card to access the DHS network.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of information technology segments covered by portfolio governance

Description: This measure represents the total number of information technology segments that are covered by governing bodies. The governing bodies are established to provide oversight and strategic direction for investments as they align to information technology segments. There are a total of 30 information technology segments.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	50%	67%	83%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	50%	70%	N/A	N/A

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

Measure: Average rating from Small Business Administration (SBA) Small Business Procurement Scorecard

Description: This measure reflects an overall performance assessment rating for the DHS Socio-Economic Contracting Program from SBA on an annual basis. The letter rating is an aggregate assessment for DHS across three program areas: prime contracting achievement, subcontracting achievement, and progress plan towards meeting specific prime and subcontracting goals. The measure is derived from applying a weighted assessment across all three areas, with six potential grade ranges and is converted to a numerical score to the purposes of reporting internally. (A+=5, A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0).

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	4	4	4	4	4
Result:	N/A	4	4	4	N/A	N/A

Measure: Past Performance Information Retrieval System (PIRS) compliance rate						
Description: This measure depicts compliance with the requirement to evaluate and document federal contractor's performance. These evaluations are performed in the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System and maintained in the Past Performance Information Retrieval System. The evaluations are used to inform future award decisions to ensure the government contracts with quality companies. This measure assesses component and overall DHS compliance with conducting contractor performance evaluations.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83%	85%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent compliance rate for data in Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation						
Description: This measure reflects the overall accuracy of data in the Federal Procurement data System (FPDS). The data accuracy is measured based on a statistical review of data elements specified by the Office of Management and Budget. FPDS contains detailed information on DHS contract actions. The accuracy of this data is extremely important because it is the central source of data used by Congress, DHS management, oversight organizations, and the public.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	92%	93%	94%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	93%	94%	95%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of contracts awarded on the basis of full and open competition						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of contracts issued by DHS that meet agreed upon standards set by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Federal Procurement Policy, for competition level. This competition assessment assists in determining agency compliance with the Competition in Contracting Act and provides a qualitative measure for reviewing high risk contracts.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	68%	68%	67%	68%	65%	65%
Result:	N/A	72.3%	70.0%	72.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of environmentally preferable and sustainable purchasing actions						
Description: This measures gauges green purchases for sustainable acquisition. Green purchases are those products and services that utilize renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency, including using products containing energy-efficient standby power devices, and products that contain the use of recovered material, biobased products, and other materials that are environmentally preferable, and/or energy- and water-efficient. This measure helps to ensure compliance with the Office of Management and Budget's guidance to meet Presidential priorities for sustainable purchasing, which will promote energy and water efficiency, renewable energy, and foster markets for emerging technologies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016

Departmental Management and Operations - Strategic Context

Target:	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	98%	99%	97%	N/A	N/A

Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Measure: Percent of Equal Employment Opportunity complaints timely adjudicated						
Description: This measure tracks CRCL's ability to adjudicate EEO claims in a timely manner. Timeliness is defined by the EEO regulations - CRCL has between 45 and 60 days to issue a Final Agency Decision, depending on the type of case. (See 29 C.F.R. sec. 1614).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	25%	40%	40%	45%	50%
Result:	N/A	49%	41%	53%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) reports of investigation in which CRCL's recommendations to the DHS components are implemented						
Description: CRCL reports of investigations include recommendations which, if accepted and implemented, will improve the respective program. This measure reflects the percent of recommendations made by CRCL that are accepted and implemented by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). CRCL tracks the recommendations that are issued until they have been implemented.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	85%	85%	86%	87%	87%
Result:	N/A	90%	95%	100%	N/A	N/A

Office of the Chief Readiness and Support Officer

Measure: Annual cost savings from the Affordable Readiness Program						
Description: This measure captures the annual cost savings from Affordable Readiness program initiatives that seek to achieve optimum efficiencies/cost savings without harming mission readiness. Affordable Readiness initiatives focus on such DHS administrative operations as real property, personal property, mobile assets, and environmental management. This measure reflects two types of cost savings (reduction and avoidance). Cost reductions are a net reduction in expenditures for products or services procured when compared to expenditures for the prior 12 months or a change to lower cost alternatives. Cost avoidance refers to cost savings that do not lower expenditures for products or services when compared against historical results, but rather minimize or avoid entirely the negative impact to the bottom line that a price increase would have caused.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$200,473	\$1,583,721	\$1,617,423
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$441,156	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction in scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions						
Description: The measure captures the percent reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the Department of Homeland Security. This percentage only includes scope 1 & 2 GHG						

emissions. This is an annual DHS measure calculated in Q2 of each year. This is also an OMB sustainability scorecard measure and is used to drive Government-wide reduction of GHG 1 & 2 emissions by Federal agencies. DHS's target is to reduce emissions 25% by 2020 as compared to the 2008 baseline numbers.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%	11%
Result:	13.59%	5.3%	6.0%	30.1%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Square feet per person

Description: This is an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) real property benchmark measure defined to compare performance across agencies. This measure tracks the square feet per person for agency office space, as defined by the new OMB MAX data center. The objective, over time, is to reduce the square feet per person and the real estate footprint in order to meet the goals of the OMB Presidential Management Agenda. It is anticipated there will be cost savings as square feet per person gradually reduces across the real property inventory. Lower square feet per person will be realized as leases expire, new workspace strategies are deployed and less space is acquired. It is realistic to expect little change in real property measure targets for 5 years (the average lease length) beginning from date of substantial implementation of workplace initiatives such as telework, IT mobility tools, efficient space design, and the principles in the new workplace strategies outlined in the DHS Workspace Standard.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=234	<=233
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Office of the Chief Security Officer

Measure: Average number of days to conduct a suitability assessment and authorize employees to be eligible to begin work

Description: All federal and contractor applicants are subject to a suitability / fitness determination based on an investigation of their background. As defined by OPM, suitability is defined as identifiable character traits and conduct sufficient to decide whether an individual is likely or not likely to be able to carry out the duties of a federal job with appropriate integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness. The term fitness is used in exchange for contractor employees. An Entry on Duty (EOD) determination is a preliminary risk management decision either approving or delaying the individual to start work before their full background investigation has been completed. This decision is determined by position requirements and by reviewing the results of preliminary background checks. This measure gauges the processing time from when the Personnel Security Division (PSD) receives the completed paperwork and a suitability/fitness decision is made.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=12	<=10	<=8
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Security Compliance Reviews (SCR) required actions that are resolved

within 60 days						
Description: This measure tracks the percent of required actions from Security Compliant Reviews that are resolved within 60 days. This measure assesses compliance with the directives, regulations and executive orders that govern the effective management, implementation and oversight of a security program designed to protect classified national security information shared by the Federal government with our state, local, and tribal partners.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management

Measure: Percent of Component Acquisition Executives (CAEs) with Component level approved processes/procedures that are aligned to DHS acquisition management directives and policies						
Description: Component Acquisition Executive (CAE) is the senior acquisition official within a component responsible for the implementation, management, and oversight of his or her Component's acquisition processes, and coordinating those processes with the contracting and procurement processes of the Head of Contracting Activity. The CAE is responsible for establishing acquisition processes within the component; overseeing execution of the Component's acquisition portfolio; and serving as the Acquisition Decision Authority for component level acquisition approvals. To that end, this measure represents the level of maturity of the Operational Component CAEs' efforts to develop and implement policies and procedures that are in compliance with MD-102-01. The measure is the relation of Components whose acquisition policies have been reviewed by HQ, and approved by the Component leadership.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	80%	85%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	73%	85%	91%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of major acquisition programs with approved core program management documentation for each acquisition life cycle phase						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of major acquisition programs with core program management documentation and that have a complete set of approved documents for a given acquisition life cycle phase. The core documents and set of required documents are defined by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) acquisition guidelines and Federal Acquisition/Procurement policy.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	55%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations



Fiscal Year 2016
One-Time Exhibits
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i. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis & Operations**
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Analysis & Operations	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	834	\$269,090	(16)	(\$33,178)	13	\$17,009	(29)	(\$50,187)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	834	\$269,090	(16)	(\$33,178)	13	\$17,009	(29)	(\$50,187)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	834	\$269,090	(16)	(\$33,178)	13	\$17,009	(29)	(\$50,187)

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

All Congressionally mandated reporting requirements have been satisfied.

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis & Operations
 Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Analysis and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$269,090
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$269,090

*Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations



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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Analysis and Operations:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources supporting the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Operations Coordination. Even though these two offices are distinct in their missions, they work together and with other DHS components to support the Department's mission of protecting the Homeland. The mission of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis is to equip the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) with the intelligence and information it needs to keep the Homeland safe, secure, and resilient; in support of the Secretary, other government officials, and State, local, and private sector partners. The mission of the Office of Operations Coordination is to provide steady state and crisis action information sharing, situational awareness, and operations coordination to assist the Secretary across the enterprise and during continuity operations; in order to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist threats/attacks or threats from other man-made or natural disasters.

B. Budget Activities:

Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) - As a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC), I&A is the nexus between the nation's intelligence apparatus and DHS Components and other State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT); and private sector partners. I&A ensures that information is gathered from all relevant DHS field operations and other SLTT and private sector partners and that this information is shared with appropriate stakeholders to produce accurate, timely, and actionable analytical intelligence products and services. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis (U/SIA) leads I&A, and is also the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT), responsible for managing the entire DHS Intelligence Enterprise, and the Department's Chief Information Sharing Officer, responsible for implementing the objectives of the Program Manager – Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE) within DHS.

Office of Operations Coordination (OPS) – OPS's mission is to provide decision support and enable the Secretary's execution of responsibilities across the homeland security enterprise by promoting situational awareness and information sharing, integrating and synchronizing strategic operations and administering the DHS continuity program. OPS plays a pivotal role in DHS's mission to lead the unified national effort to secure America by facilitating the Secretary's responsibilities across the full spectrum of incident management (prevention, protection, response and recovery). OPS provides situational awareness, assessments and operations coordination for the DHS Secretary and facilitates operational information sharing with all DHS Components, as well as for Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector and international partners.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Analysis and Operations account requests 900 full-time positions (FTP), 834 full-time equivalents (FTE) and \$269,090,000 for FY 2016: Please reference the classified annex for details.

D: Efficiencies: Please reference the classified annex for details.

***Transfers** **(\$40.1 million)**

Balanced Workforce/Cellular/Parking **(\$11.9 million)**

**These adjustments are pursuant to the DHS Secretary's Efficiency Review and Unity of Effort Initiatives.*

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operation**

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Analysis & Operations	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	834	\$269,090	(16)	-\$33,178	13	\$17,009	(29)	(\$50,187)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	834	\$269,090	(16)	(\$33,178)	13	\$17,009	(29)	(\$50,187)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	845	\$300,490	850	\$302,268	834	\$269,090	(16)	(\$33,178)	13	\$17,009	(29)	(\$50,187)

*Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2014 Revised Enacted	874	845	\$300,490
2015 President's Budget	879	850	302,268
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(29)	(50,187)
2016 Current Services	876	821	252,081
2016 Program Change	24	13	17,009
2016 Request	900	834	269,090
Total Change 2015-2016	21	(16)	(33,178)

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
Justification of Proposed Changes in Analysis and Operations
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for intelligence analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by Title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), [\$302,268,000] **\$269,090,000**, of which not to exceed \$3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which [\$131,679,000] **\$114,534,000** shall remain available until September 30, [2016] 2017.

B: FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations**

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted.....	874	845	\$300,490
FY 2015 President's Budget.....	879	850	\$302,268
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
DHS Efficiency Review & Unity of Effort Initiative.....	(55)	(55)	(40,137)
Data Center Support to OCIO.....	-	-	(42)
Total Transfers.....	<u>(55)</u>	<u>(55)</u>	<u>(40,179)</u>
Increases			
2016 pay increase.....	-	-	1,123
Annualization of 2015 pay raise.....	-	-	290
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	401
GSA Rent.....	-	-	74
Total Increases.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,888</u>
Decreases			
Balanced Workforce Initiative	52	26	(7,337)
Cellular and Parking (WCF)	-	-	(391)
Travel	-	-	(755)
Administrative Efficiencies (training, printing, supplies)	-	-	(1,913)
Facility Improvements	-	-	(1,500)
Total Decreases.....	<u>52</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>(11,896)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>(50,187)</u>
FY 2016 Current Services.....	876	821	\$252,081
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Analysis & Operation	24	13	17,009
Total Program Changes.....	<u>24</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>17,009</u>
FY 2016 Request	900	834	269,090
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Total Change.....	21	(16)	(33,178)

*Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriations can be found in the classified annex

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security Analysis and Operations

Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2016 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	874	845	\$300,490
2015 President's Budget	879	850	\$302,268
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers	(55)	(55)	(40,179)
Increases	---	---	1,888
Decreases	52	26	(11,896)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(29)	(50,187)
2016 Current Services	876	821	252,081
Program Changes (See "FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change" for details)	24	13	17,009
2016 Total Request	900	834	269,090
2015 to 2016 Total Change	21	(16)	(33,178)

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Analysis and Operations

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request - Guidance	2015 - 2016 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$91,897	\$93,527	\$90,590	(\$2,937)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	104	75	245	170
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,302	2,341	2,483	142
11.8 Special Service Pay	3,777	3,815	3,861	46
12.1 Benefits	26,304	27,953	26,775	(1,178)
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$124,384	\$127,711	\$123,954	(\$3,757)
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	4,100	4,125	3,384	(741)
22.0 Transportation of things	281	281	281	---
23.1 GSA rent	11,283	8,585	8,616	31
23.2 Other rent	239	239	239	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	---	---	---	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	---	---	---	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	91,126	88,549	78,121	(10,428)
25.2 Other services	---	---	---	---
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	46,294	46,865	41,809	(5,056)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	18	1,500	15	(1,485)
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	9,124	9,485	5,363	(4,122)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	860	970	966	(4)
31.0 Equipment	12,481	13,658	6,042	(7,616)
32.0 Land & structures	300	300	300	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
43.0 Interest & dividends	---	---	---	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	\$176,106	\$174,557	\$145,136	(\$29,421)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$300,490	\$302,268	\$269,090	(\$33,178)
Unobligated balance, start of year	---	1,060	---	
Unobligated balance, end of year	(1,060)	---	---	
Recoveries of prior year obligations	---	---	---	
Total requirements	\$299,430	\$303,328	\$269,090	(\$33,178)

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Analysis and Operations

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request - Guidance	2015 - 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	33	33	30	(3)
Total, EX	6	6	6	---
GS-15	143	144	115	(29)
GS-14	244	245	210	(35)
GS-13	199	207	201	(6)
GS-12	132	132	150	18
GS-11	53	48	81	33
GS-10	---	---	---	---
GS-9	44	40	75	35
GS-8	---	---	---	---
GS-7	14	18	29	11
GS-6	---	---	---	---
GS-5	1	3	3	---
GS-4	5	3	---	(3)
GS-3	---	---	---	---
GS-2	---	---	---	---
Other Graded Positions	---	---	---	---
Ungraded Positions	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	874	879	900	21
Unfilled Positions EOY	29	29	66	37
Total Perm. Employment EOY	845	850	834	(16)
FTE	845	850	834	(16)
Headquarters	774	779	800	21
U.S. Field	100	100	100	---
Foreign Field	---	---	---	---
Total Permanent Positions	874	879	900	21
Average ES Salary	\$ 166,825	\$ 168,335	\$ 167,389	\$ (947)
Average GS Salary	\$ 100,463	\$ 102,412	\$ 94,123	\$ (8,289)
Average GS Grade	13.45	13.50	13.20	(0.30)

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

I. Changes in FTE

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations**

FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Anticipated	FY 2016 Anticipated	Increase / Decrease for FY 2016
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Analysis and Operations	\$44,502	\$41,699	\$43,069	\$1,370
Total Working Capital Fund	\$44,502	\$41,699	\$43,069	\$1,370

* Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Inspector General



Fiscal Year 2016
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/SUPERPPA	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016					
	Revised Enacted		President's Budget		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations Program	681	139,437	725	145,457	796	166,284	71	20,827	71-	21,108	-	(246)
Total, Office of Inspector General	681	139,437	725	145,457	796	166,284	71	20,827	71-	21,108	-	(246)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	681	139,437	725	145,457	796	166,284	71	20,827	71-	21,108	-	(246)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	681	139,437	725	145,457	796	166,284	71	20,827	71-	21,108	-	(246)

FY 2015 President's Budget and FY 2016 request includes \$24 million for the FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund transfer.

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

The OIG has no overdue reports

iii. Schedule of Authorized and Non-Authorized Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General**
Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	166,284
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	166,284

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of Inspector General Audits, Inspections and Investigations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts and supervises independent audits, inspections, and investigations and recommends ways for DHS to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible. The OIG also seeks to deter, identify, and address fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste of taxpayer funds invested in homeland security. The OIG provides employees, contractors, and the public with an independent venue to report fraud, waste, and abuse that affects the Department. The OIG reports its findings to the Secretary, the Congress, and the public, when appropriate. Additional information, including the Inspector General's (IG) congressional testimony may be accessed through our website at www.oig.dhs.gov.

B. Budget Activities:

The OIG has a single appropriation for audits, inspections, and investigations; the request of \$166.284 million funds 796 full time equivalents (FTE).

C. Budget Request Summary:

For fiscal year (FY) 2016, the OIG requests \$166.284 million, 867 full-time positions (FTP), and 796 FTE, which includes a transfer from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) of \$24 million. The requested resources are required to sustain ongoing initiatives and maintain the level of oversight required by the scope, complexity, and importance of DHS' mission, which is to secure a safer America, resilient against terrorism and other potential threats.

The FY 2016 OIG request includes \$2.350 million for training and \$0.447 million for supporting the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE). The OIG request reflects adjustments-to-base totaling a decrease of \$0.246 million including increases of \$0.329 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise, \$1.096 million for the 2016 pay increase, and \$0.871 million for increased retirement contributions. Also, the adjustment includes a mandatory across-the-board \$2.542 million decrease. The OIG requests programmatic increases of \$7.603 million for acquisition management oversight; \$6.110 million for fraud and computer forensics; \$3.110 million for General Services Administration (GSA) build-out; \$1.200 million for implementation of cybersecurity continuous monitoring; \$2.810 million for inspections and special reviews; and \$0.275 million for whistleblower protection. Also, the OIG requests an anticipated programmatic decrease of \$0.035 million by reducing cybersecurity manual

continuous monitoring. The OIG overall change from the FY 2015 President's Budget is a \$20.827 million increase.

D. Congressionally-Mandated Requirements:

Expenditure Plan

The reports accompanying the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014* (P.L. 113-76) mandated the OIG to submit a detailed expenditure plan with its annual budget justification documents for FY 2015 and thereafter. The expenditure plan for FY 2016 is attached as a separate document.

E. Inspector General's Comments:

Senator Tom Coburn, in his final report regarding DHS, wrote that "[t]he tax dollars that Congress invests in the Inspector General's office are among the most important directed to the Department, since the OIG is the taxpayer's watchdog within DHS..." In a time of declining budget resources, increasing OIG's ability to examine DHS programs and operations ultimately saves the taxpayer money.

This year's budget history is as follows:

- The OIG submitted an initial request to the Department of \$186.84 million including a \$41.93 million transfer from FEMA's DRF for FY 2016 as part of FY 2016-2020 Resource Allocation Plan.
- The Department's resource allocation decision required the OIG to reduce its request to \$123.79 million in base resources and \$41.93 million transfer from FEMA's DRF. The reduction in the OIG's initial request includes a mandatory across-the-board decrease of \$2.53 million. The OIG utilizes 74 percent of its budget for personnel expenses, and, therefore this reduction creates challenges in identifying offsets from within non-personnel expenses.
- The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) passback settlement provided \$166.28 million in resources, an increase of \$20.83 million over the FY 2015 President's Budget and includes a \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF. This is \$20.56 million less than the initial request, including a disapproved \$17.93 million request for EMO enhancement. OMB also approved the Department's \$2.53 million in reduction to base.

We made our request after benchmarking our staffing against comparable Offices of Inspector General and assessing our ability to address high risk areas in DHS. This process revealed that we have been historically underfunded and unable to address the risk, particularly in the area of DHS integration and acquisition management.

- Our enacted budget since FY 2010 has been flat, reflecting a less than 1.5 percentage change (excluding DRF transfer) since FY 2010. Because such a high percentage of our

budget is devoted to personnel expenses, this affects us more than other DHS components.

- As a result, we have lost 110 on board positions since October 1, 2012, from 779 to 669 (as of November 29, 2014), which has degraded our ability to address the significant risks facing DHS. The FY 2016 budget request would fund 796 FTE.

Our major focus in the FY 2016 request is acquisition management. We have proven that when we have the resources, intelligent program and financial audits can improve operations and save the Department from costly and embarrassing acquisition management errors. Contract expenditures within DHS run approximately \$25 billion per year, and under FY 2014 resources, we simply cannot address the risk inherent in the DHS acquisition program. The FY 2016 budget request includes an additional 40 FTE to increase staff dedicated to acquisition management oversight. DHS' acquisition management programs are considered high risk by the OIG, OMB and Congress, both because of the nature of the acquisitions and DHS' history of mismanagement, waste, fraud and abuse. Our current FY 2014 strength allows us to dedicate only a single auditor to every \$2.5 billion of acquisitions, far below what is needed to identify and prevent wasteful and embarrassing mismanagement of significant, high-risk acquisition programs.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS (Total Budget Authority)
Office of Inspector General
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	681	681	\$139,437	725	725	\$145,457	867	796	\$166,284	142	71	\$20,827	142	71	\$21,073	-	-	(\$246)
Total, Office of Inspector General	681	681	\$139,437	725	725	\$145,457	867	796	\$166,284	142	71	\$20,827	142	71	\$21,073	-	-	(\$246)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	681	681	\$139,437	725	725	\$145,457	867	796	\$166,284	142	71	\$20,827	142	71	\$21,073	-	-	(\$246)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimate Estimates:	681	681	\$139,437	725	725	\$145,457	867	796	\$166,284	142	71	\$20,827	142	71	\$21,073	-	-	(\$246)
Appropriation			\$115,437			\$121,457			\$142,284			\$20,827			\$21,073			(\$246)
Rescissions																		
Transfers			\$24,000			\$24,000			\$24,000									
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced																		
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations			\$1,000															
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates			\$140,437			\$145,457			\$166,284			\$20,827			\$21,073			(\$246)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	681	681	\$139,437
FY 2015 President's Budget	725	725	\$145,457
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$246)
FY 2016 Current Services	725	725	\$145,211
FY 2016 Program Change	142	71	\$21,073
FY 2016 Total Request	867	796	\$166,284
Total Change 2015 to 2016	142	71	\$20,827

The OIG requests 867 FTP, 796 FTE and \$166.284 million, which includes a transfer from the FEMA DRF of \$24 million. The request includes \$2.350 million for training and \$0.447 million for supporting the CIGIE. The OIG request reflects adjustments-to-base totaling a decrease of \$0.246 million including increases of \$0.329 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise, \$1.096 million for the 2016 pay increase, and \$0.871 million for increased retirement contributions. Also, the adjustment includes a mandatory across-the-board \$2.542 million decrease. The OIG requests programmatic increases of \$7.603 million for acquisition management oversight; \$6.110 million for fraud and computer forensics; \$3.110 million for GSA build-out; \$1.200 million for implementation of cybersecurity continuous monitoring; \$2.810 million for inspections and special reviews; and \$0.275 million for whistleblower protection. Also, the OIG requests an anticipated programmatic decrease of \$0.035 million by reducing cybersecurity manual continuous monitoring. The OIG overall change from the FY 2015 President’s Budget is a \$20.827 million increase.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Specifically, the OIG’s key legislated responsibilities, and the funds requested in FY 2016 are to:

- Promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management of the Department’s programs and supporting operations;
- Conduct and supervise audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the Department’s programs and support operations;
- Detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse;
- Review existing and proposed legislation and regulations and make appropriate recommendations;

- Maintain effective working relationships with other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and non-governmental entities regarding the mandated duties of the OIG;
- Inform the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Congress of serious problems and recommend corrective actions and implementation strategies;
- Comply with the audit standards of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and avoid duplication of GAO activities; and
- Report violations of Federal criminal law to the U.S. Attorney General.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

Not applicable.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Acquisition Management Oversight
PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 80, FTE 40, Dollars \$7,603

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							80	40	\$7,603
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	40	\$7,603

Description

The \$7.60 million requested increase will support salaries and expenses for 80 new positions, which convert to 40 FTE in FY 2016, for increasing Office of Audits' staff dedicated to acquisition management oversight.

Justification

DHS has the third largest acquisition budget in the Federal Government and acquires more than \$25 billion worth of goods and services annually. OIG and GAO audits have found that billions of taxpayer dollars and the Nation's security are highly vulnerable to inefficiency, ineffectiveness, and lack of accountability. Accordingly, the OIG has designated acquisitions management as a major management challenge and high-risk area. While DHS has initiated efforts to improve its acquisition processes, some major acquisition programs have insufficient internal controls to manage risks and measure performance. Increased audit presence can help DHS improve its major acquisition programs and better control costs, meet deployment plans, and deliver capability as promised.

This initiative will help strengthen the Department's ability to ensure acquisition and procurement funds are not being wasted by improper payments and mismanagement. Strong controls, as well as increased oversight by additional OIG staff, will help ensure DHS obtains critical assets and services necessary to meet its missions in a declining budget environment.

Increasing the number of auditors would allow the OIG to perform pre-award, post-award, contract closeout, and acquisition program audits, as well as assist the OIG's Office of Investigations with fraud cases. We currently have no in-house forensic accounting capability, which is a critical skill for acquisition audits. Forensic accounting utilizes accounting, auditing, and investigative skills to

conduct a specialized examination of financial records. Forensic accountants frequently work on fraud cases and are trained to look beyond the numbers and deal with the business reality of a situation.

OIG's audit coverage of acquisitions expenditures has been limited by the availability of staff. Based on current FY 2014 staffing, we have only a single auditor for every \$2.50 billion in expenditures. Increasing the staff by 80 positions (40 FTE each in FY 2016 and 2017) would provide better audit coverage of the Department's acquisitions programs and reduce the expenditure-to-auditor ratio to \$278 million annually.

According to the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, organizations lose up to five percent of budgeted funds each year due to waste, abuse, and fraud within their acquisition programs. DHS' FY 2014 obligations for the acquisition of assets, contractual services, and supplies totaled nearly \$25.80 billion.

In FY 2014, the OIG identified \$53.20 million in potential cost avoidance on two acquisition audits and completed other work that resulted in significant recommendations to improve the economy and efficiency of the Department's acquisitions. The requested staffing increase would result in greater audit coverage of the Department's acquisitions and contracts.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The program increase of \$7.60 million will save the Department money by enhancing the OIG's ability to support the strategic goal of maturing and strengthening DHS. Specifically, this investment would help the Department better manage and optimize financial resources, property/assets, and procurement. The increase would allow the OIG to conduct additional acquisition and contract audits uncovering potential waste, mismanagement, and fraud.

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Fraud and Computer Forensics
PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 26, FTE 13, Dollars \$6,110

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							26	13	\$6,110
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	\$6,110

Description

The request incorporates a program increase of \$6.11 million for salaries and expenses, equipment, and training for 26 new positions, which convert to 13 FTE in FY 2016, to significantly augment OIG's acquisition management oversight initiative for investigations and to establish a Computer Forensic Unit.

Justification

DHS has the third largest workforce in the Federal Government and acquires more than \$25 billion worth of goods and services annually. Collectively, the 9 DHS acquisition offices execute approximately 100,000 annual contract actions. OIG and GAO audits have found that billions of taxpayer dollars and the Nation's security are highly vulnerable to corruption, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. According to the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, organizations lose up to five percent of budgeted funds each year due to corruption and fraud.

Accordingly, we plan to significantly increase our attention in this area by creating a multi-disciplinary cadre of subject matter experts, capable of helping to counter the wide variety of DHS acquisition integrity risks. Program Increase 1 more fully discusses this initiative.

The program increase for investigative services will support 13 new agents, analysts, and support personnel in FY 2016, who will work closely with other DHS components to leverage existing resources and assets as a force-multiplier. The cadre will target high-risk and high-impact areas within DHS. Once the cadre becomes fully operational, the OIG will realize a significant increase in the number of investigations, resulting in greater deterrence and prevention of future fraudulent activity.

With prevention as the initiative's cornerstone, the cadre will engage DHS acquisition stakeholders across the Department to ensure acquisition oversight, management, and integrity best practices are implemented and followed. The cadre will proactively engage with the Homeland Security

Acquisition Institute to provide effective corruption and fraud awareness training to DHS contracting officers, contracting officer representatives, and program managers. Implementing prevention and deterrence strategies will lead to more reporting of suspected wrongdoing, quicker investigations, and reduced losses.

The proposed Computer Forensics Unit (CFU) initiative will increase OIG's investigative independence, efficiency and capacity. A 2014 internal survey of all OIG investigative field offices revealed that all use computer forensic services. It is rare when a modern investigation does not require computer forensic services. Unlike other comparably-sized OIGs, DHS OIG has no internal capacity to conduct computer forensics for its cases and is dependent on a patchwork of formal and informal agreements with other Federal, state and local law enforcement partners to provide investigative support. This reliance delays our investigations, and can sometimes take a year or longer to process. Additionally, relying on other agencies creates perceptions that our independence is undermined.

Having an internal computer forensics capacity will increase our investigative efficiency. This, in turn, will enable the OIG to increase investigative capacity, investigate complaints in a timely manner, and minimize the Department's risk exposure. The CFU will significantly reduce, and ultimately eliminate, OIG's dependency on other Federal, state, local and tribal police agencies currently providing computer forensic support to the OIG.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The program increase of \$6.11 million would enhance the OIG's ability to support the strategic goal of maturing and strengthening DHS. Specifically, it would help the Department manage and optimize resources, property/assets, and procurement. The increase would allow the OIG to more efficiently conduct investigations supporting the overall DHS mission.

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: GSA Space Build-out
PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,110

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,110
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,110

Description

The FY 2016 program increase of \$3.11 million with no increase in positions or FTE supports office consolidation and relocation expenses.

Justification

The original lease for OIG Headquarters, located at 1120 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, expired March 31, 2014, and has been extended to 2017. An analysis has shown that relocating while at the same time reducing office space is more cost effective than reducing space utilization at the current location. The original estimation of \$5.76 million was developed in conjunction with the GSA and stated in the prospectus. However, partnering with GSA through its Furniture and Information Technology (FIT) initiative allows the OIG to reduce the need by \$2.65 million.

The one-time program increase of \$3.11 million will fund the build out costs to relocate OIG headquarters and will be allocated to tenant improvements, moving services, physical security, and other contingencies. Using GSA's FIT Initiative, the OIG will be able to absorb furniture and information technology costs necessary to relocate by adding these costs to annual GSA rent.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The program increase of \$3.11 million would enhance the OIG's ability to support the strategic goal of maturing and strengthening DHS. The initiative will reduce OIG's carbon footprint by decreasing the amount of space required per employee and decrease space costs. Also, it will allow the OIG to adapt effectively to changes in the size of its workforce, improve employee collaboration and productivity, and enhance organizational performance.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Implementation of Cybersecurity Continuous Monitoring
PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 6, FTE 3, Dollars \$1,200

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							6	3	\$1,200
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	\$1,200

Description

The FY 2016 program increase of \$1.20 million supports salaries and expenses for 6 new positions, which convert to 3 FTE; specialized training; and information technology (IT) equipment.

Justification

The OIG must protect the integrity of its own network and its sensitive audit and law enforcement data, as well as ensure the security of the portal it presents to the larger DHS network. The OIG has been participating in the DHS Federal Network Resiliency Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation Program since its inception. This program seeks to provide the OIG with the tools necessary for a proper Information Security Continuous Monitoring Program. These tools will enable the OIG to transition from a manual process to an automated process. In order to leverage these tools and properly gauge risk, OIG will need an additional three FTE.

The request also includes \$0.50 million to upgrade and procure additional computers, servers, and software applications to enhance the OIG's ability to comply with the *Federal Information Security Management Act* (FISMA). The OIG has an annual requirement to assess the operational and cyber security programs of all DHS components for compliance with the law. Part of this assessment includes conducting technical testing of IT systems and assets. The discovery and assessment process requires applications that scan, identify, and rate the severity of cyber vulnerabilities, which in conjunction with visual inspections and interviews of critical personnel, allows the OIG to assign a level of risk to each finding. The OIG also conducts systems privacy testing to obtain information regarding the current security posture, program status, or situational awareness of a component's protection of privacy information. To accomplish these requirements the OIG IT auditors must have the latest technology, both hardware and software, at their disposal to efficiently and effectively assess the security posture of DHS components.

Increased funding is essential for continued support of this high-profile, high-impact work. Our FY 2014 FISMA audit resulted in identification of significant deficiencies in the Department's information security program. For example:

- The United States Secret Service did not provide the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) with the continuous monitoring data required by OMB during FY 2014. Without this information, the CISO was significantly restricted from performing continuous monitoring on the Department's information systems, managing DHS' information security program, or ensuring compliance with the President's cybersecurity priorities.
- An audit of Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport showed that information technology security controls implemented had deficiencies that, if exploited, could result in the loss of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data stored, transmitted, and processed on Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement IT systems.
- An assessment of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office's insider threat program disclosed potential vulnerabilities posed by portable media ports on controlled IT systems, the need to apply critical security patches to these systems timely, and the potential for unauthorized use of wireless devices on, or connections to, DHS networks. The vulnerabilities identified could create communication disruptions and limit timely notification, analysis, and reporting of detection of radiological and nuclear materials out of regulatory control, reduce or deny access to data needed to analyze and develop situational awareness, and diminish accuracy and completeness of detection event data.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The program increase of \$1.20 million would enhance the OIG's ability to support the strategic goal of maturing and strengthening DHS. Specifically, it will provide resources for improving the security of OIG's infrastructure and allow the OIG to implement a formal Risk Management Framework for identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks on a continuous basis. The increase in funding would also provide tools and resources to perform more effective and timely independent evaluations of DHS information security programs and practices, including the requirements mandated by FISMA. The funds will support OIG's implementation of DHS and FISMA policy and new evolving Federal requirements.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Inspections and Special Reviews
PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 28, FTE 14, Dollars \$2,810

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							28	14	\$2,810
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	14	\$2,810

Description

The FY 2016 program increase of \$2.81 million supports salaries and expenses for 28 new positions, which convert to 14 FTE, and acquiring contractual services for experts in OIG’s Office of Inspections.

Justification

The additional resources will enable the OIG to better respond to congressional requests and other inquiries of significant concern.

Through the Office of Inspections’ work, the Department and its stakeholders receive independent and objective analysis of the Department’s programs and operations. In addition, Inspections provides the Congress with proactive reports on programs, policies, and public concerns that require immediate attention and accountability. The Office of Inspections also brings critical information to elected representatives for use in future policy-making decisions that impact the daily lives of our citizens.

Since FY 2010, the Office of Inspections issued reports that included 822 recommendations for more effective and efficient operations. The portfolio has included high-profile and controversial topics such as the Influx of Unaccompanied Alien Children; Boston Marathon Bombing; Operation Fast and Furious; Allegations of Misconduct, Discrimination, and Retaliation in the Federal Air Marshal Service; and CBP’s Use of Force Training.

Congressional requests and mandates have risen to consume more than 50 percent of the Office of Inspections’ resources. These are priority assignments, but they have reduced our ability to provide adequate coverage of other high-risk areas, such as intelligence and civil rights and civil liberties. The current staffing level is insufficient to effectively cover all areas of responsibility. In recent years,

budgetary constraints have limited the growth of staff and reduced the Office of Inspections' ability to be as responsive as needed and resulted in deferred, suspended, or cancelled inspection projects.

Increased staffing will enable the Office of Inspections to use risk-based planning to address critical areas susceptible to waste, fraud, and abuse. Additional funding will provide inspectors with enhanced technology and other tools, such as contract subject matter expertise, that will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of reviews. The ultimate result will be more timely reports that contain meaningful and important recommendations on ways that the Department can improve its operations and programs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The program increase of \$2.81 million would enhance the OIG's ability to support the strategic goal of maturing and strengthening DHS. Specifically, it would help the Department better manage and optimize resources. The increase would allow the OIG to conduct additional reviews and evaluations uncovering potential waste, abuse, mismanagement, and violation of civil rights and liberties.

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Whistleblower Protection
PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 2, FTE 1, Dollars \$275

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							2	1	\$275
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	\$275

Description

The \$0.275 million requested increase will support salaries and expenses for two new positions, which convert to one FTE in FY 2016, for investigating whistleblower reprisals against members of the United States Coast Guard (USCG).

Justification

Title 10 USC § 1034, the *Military Whistleblower Protection Act* (MWPA), requires DHS OIG to investigate allegations of whistleblower reprisal against uniformed members of the USCG. The USCG has over 41,000 active duty members and 7,000 reservists stationed in the States and abroad. The MWPA mandates the OIG to report the results of its reprisal investigations to the DHS Secretary and to the USCG within 180 days of the receipt of complaints. Such allegations are primarily administrative in nature and do not need to be conducted by a criminal investigator. The OIG seeks to develop a cadre of non-criminal investigators who are trained and assigned to investigate military reprisal claims, rather than using more expensive criminal investigators. The OIG believes increased funding will, similar to the Department of Defense IG experience, free up criminal investigators for other important priorities.

The acquisition of one FTE each in FY 2016 and 2017 will permit the OIG to dedicate and train non-criminal investigators to understand and objectively perform investigations within the tenets of the MWPA and 33 CFR Part 53, USCG's implementing regulations. In addition:

- OIG initiatives will enable DHS to mature and strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise with greater accountability, efficiency, and transparency through the investigation of whistleblower complaints.

- OIG's efforts to facilitate whistleblower protection will engender greater confidence from taxpayers and the public that DHS employees are able to report wrongdoing without fear of reprisal or retaliation.
- OIG will assist DHS to maintain economy and efficiency through the dedication of investigative resources to protect whistleblowers who report fraud, waste, abuse or mismanagement.

OIG initiatives will ensure lawmakers and American taxpayers that DHS is vigilant in its protection of DHS employees who blow the whistle.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The program increase of \$0.275 million would enhance the OIG's ability to support the strategic goal of maturing and strengthening DHS. The investigative staff would ensure appropriate oversight and timely investigation of reprisals against members of the USCG.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Continuous Monitoring Tools and Capabilities

PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations

Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(35)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Decrease							-	-	(\$35)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$35)

Description of Item

Reduction of disparate continuous monitoring tools and capabilities.

Justification

In examining its internal cybersecurity, the Department attempted to seek out efficiencies where possible to assist with redirecting potential cost savings toward mitigating vulnerabilities at a more frequent rate, as well as to promote standardization of security products and tools to develop a common security tool knowledge base and common skill sets within DHS Cybersecurity programs. Anticipating the adoption of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, starting during FY 2015, the Department is applying an offset starting in FY 2016 to reflect a more efficient information security continuous monitoring business model. In future years, as the scope of CDM expands, DHS can further harmonize standardization of security products and tools.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The program decrease would enhance the OIG's ability support the strategic goal of maturing and strengthening DHS. The adoption of CDM program will result in \$0.035 million cost avoidance.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), [\$121,457,000] \$142,284,000 of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

Note: Please see Exhibit A in FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund Congressional Justification for Appropriation Language transferring \$24 million to the OIG.

Explanation of Changes:

No substantial changes proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	681	681	\$139,437
FY 2015 President's Budget	725	725	\$145,457
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer from FEMA DRF	-	-	\$24,000
Total Transfers	-	-	\$24,000
Increases			
2016 Pay Increase	-	-	\$1,096
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$329
Increased Retirement Contribution	-	-	\$871
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,296
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$2,542)
Non-Recur FY 2015 FEMA DRF Transfer	-	-	(\$24,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$26,542)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$24,246)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$246)
FY 2016 Current Services	725	725	\$145,211
Program Changes			
Increases			
Acquisition Management Oversight	80	40	\$7,603
Fraud and Computer Forensics	26	13	\$6,110
GSA Space Build-out	-	-	\$3,110
Implementation of Cybersecurity Continuous Monitoring	6	3	\$1,200
Inspections and Special Reviews	28	14	\$2,810
Whistleblower Protection	2	1	\$275
Total, Increases	142	71	\$21,108
Decreases			
Continuous Monitoring Tools and Capabilities	-	-	(\$35)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$35)
Total Program Changes	142	71	\$21,073
FY 2016 Request	867	796	\$166,284
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	142	71	\$20,827

Note: The FY 2015 President's Budget and FY 2016 request includes a \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	681	681	\$139,437
FY 2015 President's Budget	725	725	\$145,457
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			\$24,000
Increases	-	-	\$2,296
Decreases	-	-	(\$26,542)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$246)
FY 2016 Current Services	725	725	\$145,211
Program Changes			
Increases	142	71	\$21,108
Decreases	-	-	(\$35)
Total Program Changes	142	71	\$21,073
FY 2016 Request	867	796	\$166,284
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	142	71	\$20,827

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	725	725	\$145,457	-	-	(\$246)	142	71	\$21,073	867	796	\$166,284	142	71	\$20,827
Total	725	725	\$145,457	-	-	(\$246)	142	71	\$21,073	867	796	\$166,284	142	71	\$20,827

Note: The FY 2015 President's Budget and FY 2016 request includes a \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
DHS CFO (CFO Audit)	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Audit Inspections and Investigations Program	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$71,748	\$72,733	\$79,742	\$7,009
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,417	\$2,441	\$2,441	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5,727	\$5,777	\$6,168	\$391
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$26,544	\$28,653	\$34,528	\$5,875
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$7	\$7	\$7	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$106,443	\$109,611	\$122,886	\$13,275
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,641	\$3,641	\$4,148	\$507
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$36	\$36	\$36	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$12,590	\$12,792	\$13,104	\$312
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$406	\$406	\$406	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,762	\$3,294	\$2,983	(\$311)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$34	\$34	\$34	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,792	\$2,433	\$1,874	(\$559)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$758	\$4,310	\$6,590	\$2,280
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,486	\$5,511	\$6,745	\$1,234
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$283	\$283	\$283	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,257	\$1,257	\$1,377	\$120
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$830	\$730	\$1,050	\$320
31.0 Equipment	\$968	\$968	\$4,617	\$3,649
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$141	\$141	\$141	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$32,994	\$35,846	\$43,398	\$7,552
Total, Direct Obligations	\$139,437	\$145,457	\$166,284	\$20,827
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$139,437	\$145,457	\$166,284	\$20,827
Full Time Equivalents	681	725	796	71

Note: The FY 2015 President's Budget and FY 2016 request includes a \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	13	18	18	-
Total, EX	-	1	1	-
GS-15	68	67	76	9
GS-14	154	144	158	14
GS-13	244	269	289	20
GS-12	120	145	244	99
GS-11	40	44	44	-
GS-9	32	13	13	-
GS-8	-	2	2	-
GS-7	7	6	6	-
GS-6	-	1	1	-
GS-5	3	4	4	-
GS-4	-	11	11	-
Total Permanent Positions	681	725	867	142
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	335	357	364	7
U.S. Field	346	368	503	135
Total, Office of Inspector General:	681	725	867	142
Full Time Equivalents	681	725	796	71
Average ES Salary	168,657	170,344	172,047	1,703
Average GS Salary	94,801	95,749	96,706	957
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not applicable.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$71,748	\$72,733	\$79,742	\$7,009
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,417	\$2,441	\$2,441	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5,727	\$5,777	\$6,168	\$391
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$26,544	\$28,653	\$34,528	\$5,875
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$7	\$7	\$7	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$106,443	\$109,611	\$122,886	\$13,275
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,641	\$3,641	\$4,148	\$507
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$36	\$36	\$36	-
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24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$34	\$34	\$34	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,792	\$2,433	\$1,874	(\$559)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$758	\$4,310	\$6,590	\$2,280
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,486	\$5,511	\$6,745	\$1,234
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$283	\$283	\$283	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,257	\$1,257	\$1,377	\$120
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$830	\$730	\$1,050	\$320
31.0 Equipment	\$968	\$968	\$4,617	\$3,649
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$141	\$141	\$141	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$32,994	\$35,846	\$43,398	\$7,552
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$139,437	\$145,457	\$166,284	\$20,827
Full Time Equivalents	681	725	796	71

Audits, Inspections and Investigations Mission Statement

The OIG is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the programs and operations of DHS, recommending ways for the Department to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible. The OIG serves as an independent body to deter, identify, and address fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste in DHS programs and operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$71,748	\$72,733	\$79,742	\$7,009
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,417	\$2,441	\$2,441	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5,727	\$5,777	\$6,168	\$391
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$26,544	\$28,653	\$34,528	\$5,875
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$7	\$7	\$7	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$106,443	\$109,611	\$122,886	\$13,275

FY 2016 request reflects pay increase and compensation for FTE increase.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,641	\$3,641	\$4,148	\$507

The FY 2016 request reflects increase in travel related to program changes.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$12,590	\$12,792	\$13,104	\$312

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase in GSA rent based upon inflationary increases.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,762	\$3,294	\$2,983	(\$311)

The FY 2016 request reflects a reduction in Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous charges for Efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,792	\$2,433	\$1,874	(\$559)

The FY 2016 request reflects a reduction in Advisory and Assistance Services for Efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$758	\$4,310	\$6,590	\$2,280

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase in Other Services related to programmatic increases.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,486	\$5,511	\$6,745	\$1,234

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase in Purchase from Government Accounts related to programmatic increases.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,257	\$1,257	\$1,377	\$120

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase in Operations and Maintenance related to programmatic increases.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$830	\$730	\$1,050	\$320

The FY 2016 request reflects the increase in Supplies & Materials as it relates to programmatic increases.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$968	\$968	\$4,617	\$3,649

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase in Equipment as it relates to programmatic increases.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	681	681	725
Increases			
Actual FTE Increase	-	44	71
Subtotal, Increases	-	44	71
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	681	725	796
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	44	71

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	\$1,197	\$1,275	\$1,554	\$279
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,197	\$1,275	\$1,554	\$279

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable.

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Inspector General



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Audits, Inspections and Investigations: The Inspector General Act requires the Office of Inspector General to serve as an independent and objective audit, inspection, and investigative body to promote effectiveness, efficiency, and economy in DHS's programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste in such programs and operations. The criteria used to select programs for audits and inspections include: statutory and regulatory requirements; adequacy of internal control systems; newness; changed conditions; mission criticality; and potential dollar magnitude.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows OIG's FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	796	\$166,284
*Total Budget Request	796	\$166,284

*Includes transfer from FEMA's DRF in the amount of \$24Million

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the OIG programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Audits, Inspections and Investigations						100%

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

OIG resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	\$139,437	681	\$145,457	725	\$166,284	796
Total	\$139,437	681	\$145,457	725	\$166,284	796

Performance Measures

For *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of concurred recommendations implemented (closed) within the timeframe agreed upon by the Office of Inspector General and the Department of Homeland Security						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of recommendations that DHS concurred (agrees) with that were implemented (closed) within the timeframe agreed upon by DHS and OIG. DHS' acceptance of the recommendation and communication of an implementation date implies that the recommendation will be implemented by the given date. The OIG tracks its issued recommendations agreed to by DHS management until the recommendation is implemented or closed. DHS may request and OIG may grant extensions to agreed upon implementation dates when circumstances warrant. An agreed upon extension date becomes the new implementation measurement date. The Inspector General Act requires OIG to conduct and supervise audits, inspections, and investigations of DHS programs and operations to identify and deter fraud, waste, and abuse. The Act also requires OIG to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in DHS programs and operations. OIG reports include recommendations which if implemented will improve operations.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Office of Inspector General reports and investigations that focus on high risk and high impact Department activities, and management challenges						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of projects/cases initiated by OIG that address DHS high risk and high impact programs and operations, and management challenges. This measure excludes mandatory audits, investigations, and inspections. The Inspector General Act requires OIG to conduct and supervise audits, inspections, and investigations of DHS programs						

and operations to identify and deter fraud, waste, and abuse. The Act also requires OIG to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in DHS programs and operations. The criteria used to select programs or operations for audit or inspection include: statutory and regulatory requirements; relevance to the Department’s mission and priorities; adequacy of internal control systems; newness; changed conditions; potential dollar magnitude; risk; etc. Where appropriate, OIG reports include recommendations which, if agreed to by DHS and implemented, will improve the respective program or operation.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of reports and administrative investigations completed within planned timeframes

Description: This measure reflects the percent of OIG reports and administrative investigations that are completed within planned timeframes. For OIG reports, OIG executives establish timeframes on a case by case basis based on their professional judgment and report timeliness guidance included in Government Auditing Standards and Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation. For administrative investigations, OIG executives establish timeframes on a case by case basis. The criteria used to select programs or operations for audit or inspection include: statutory and regulatory requirements; relevance to the Department’s mission and priorities; adequacy of internal control systems; newness; changed conditions; potential dollar magnitude; risk; etc.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Department of
Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection**
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Salary and Expenses	48,204	46,700	8,092,572	48,209	47,136	8,326,386	48,311	47,874	9,069,679	102	738	743,293	195	103	178,027	-93	635	565,266
Automation Modernization	1,541	1,462	854,830	1,677	1,578	812,410	1,716	1,620	867,311	39	42	54,901			28,381	39	42	26,520
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:			351,454			362,466			373,461			10,995			71,402			-60,407
Air and Marine Operations	1,714	1,711	805,068	1,722	1,719	708,685	1,737	1,734	747,422	15	15	38,737	15	15	86,238			-47,501
Facilities Management Program	513	483	472,778	516	486	482,205	416	386	341,543	-100	-100	-140,662			79,220	-100	-100	-219,882
COBRA-CFTA	1,284	1,284	175,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	1,284	1,284	180,000									
Small Airports	69	69	8,533	69	69	8,789	69	69	9,097			308						308
Global Entry	96	96	34,835	96	96	91,192	96	96	91,789			597						597
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	53,421	51,805	\$10,795,070	53,573	52,368	\$10,972,133	53,629	53,063	\$11,680,302	56	695	\$708,169	210	118	\$443,268	-154	577	\$264,901
COBRA	1,575	1,575	500,134	1,575	1,575	482,501	1,575	1,575	506,877			24,376						24,376
Land Border Inspection	264	264	42,941	264	264	43,931	200	200	34,724	-64	-64	-9,207				-64	-64	-9,207
Immigration Enforcement Fines	5	5	773	5	5	752	5	5	633			-119						-119
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	98,602	292	292	98,076	292	292	99,058			982						982
Immigration User Fee	4,126	4,126	598,552	4,126	4,126	630,218	4,190	4,190	652,699	64	64	22,481				64	64	22,481
Animal & Plant Heal Inspection Services (APHIS)	2,708	2,708	355,216	2,956	2,956	464,514	3,006	3,006	515,810	50	50	51,296				50	50	51,296
ESTA	60	60	55,168	60	60	54,929	60	60	57,332			2,403						2,403
Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	11,302	61	61	11,789	61	61	11,867			78						78
Subtotal, Fees/Mandatory	9,091	9,091	\$1,662,688	9,339	9,339	\$1,786,710	9,389	9,389	\$1,879,000	50	50	\$92,290	0	0	0	50	50	\$92,290
Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	-	6,135	-	-	5,992	-	-	5,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	62,512	60,896	\$12,463,893	62,912	61,707	\$12,764,835	63,018	62,452	\$13,565,294	106	745	\$800,459	210	118	\$443,268	(104)	627	\$357,191

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2006	10/11/2013	Security and Accountability Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347), Section 232(c)	SAFE Port Act 232 – Full-Scale Implementation of Pilot Scanning System (Update 11) – Every six months, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the status of full-scale deployment under subsection (b) and the cost of deploying the system at each foreign port at which the integrated scanning systems are deployed.	Complete. This report is not required by an Appropriations bill, but it is submitted to the Appropriations Committees (in addition to Authorization Committees).
2008	12/24/2013	FY 2008 Appropriations Act (House Report 110-497). Section 605	Sec. 605 POE Technology Demonstration (FY 2014) – Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report on the activities carried out at each demonstration site under the technology demonstration program established under this section and include an assessment by the Commissioner of the feasibility of incorporating any demonstrated technology for use throughout U.S. Customs and Border Protection.	Complete
2014	02/01/2014	House Report 113-91, page 32; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 20	FY 2014 Circumvention of Duties: Imports from China – Consistent with past guidance, the Committee directs CBP to submit a report not later than February 1, 2014, on the extent and frequency of customs fraud, including circumvention of duties and misclassification on entries of imports of goods from China.	Complete
2014	02/15/2014	Senate Report 113-77, page 43	ACE Quarterly Report (FY 2014) -- FY 2014 First Quarter – The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE quarterly reports.	Complete

2014	02/15/2014	FY14 Approps House Report 113-91 (pg 27) Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 16)	CBP Staffing and Hiring FY 2014: Quarter 1 – CBP must submit quarterly staffing and hiring reports, including the status of hiring for the Northern and Southwest borders.	Complete
2014	02/15/2014	House Report 113-91, page 27	FY 2014 Counter Abuse of Prescription Drugs Report – The Committee supports strongly CBP’s efforts to combat prescription drug smuggling and abuse. CBP and ICE are directed to update the Committee on their activities, resources and challenges, including relevant information regarding the illicit transnational smuggling of generic oxycodone along the U.S.-Canada border. The report shall be submitted no later than February 15, 2014.	Complete
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 32; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 20	Textile Transshipment Enforcement FY 2014 – The Committee includes \$4,750,000, to continue textile transshipment enforcement. The Committee directs CBP to ensure that the activities of the Textile and Apparel Policies and Programs Office, specifically seizures, detention, and special operations, are maintained at least at the level of those activities in prior years. The Committee directs CBP to update annually and submit a report with the budget request on the execution of its five-year strategic plan, consistent with prior year requirements.	Complete

2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 39; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 22	<p>FY 2014 Real Property Inventory Plan – CBP is directed to submit a real property inventory on an annual basis. As a component of this inventory, CBP is directed to provide an annual plan describing construction and major renovation initiatives and their costs. In addition, CBP is directed to rank LPOEs, including GSA’s, in order of which are most critical to improve border security and facilitate trade and travel into and out of the United States.</p>	Complete
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	Senate Report 113-77, page 48-49; Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 20	<p>FY 2014 LPOE Modernization 5-Year Plan (FYs 2015-2019) – The Committee reminds CBP that the fiscal year 2012 Department of Homeland Security Act made permanent the requirement that a 5-year plan for all Federal land border ports of entry shall be submitted annually with the President’s budget request. The Committee directs the Department to continue to work with the GSA on its nationwide strategy to prioritize and address the infrastructure needs at land border POEs and to comply with the requirements of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 3301) and seek necessary funding.</p>	Complete

2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 35; Explanatory Statement, Division F, Section 551	<p>BSFIT FY 2014-FY 2017 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan – The Committee recommends \$351,454,000 for BSFIT as requested, \$27,679,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2013. With this recommendation, the Committee continues its strong support of border security infrastructure and technology deployment to meet Border Patrol’s needs. Like last year, the Committee reminds CBP that it must submit an updated multi-year investment and management plan annually with its budget request.</p> <p>...</p> <p>In developing the multi-year investment and management plan, the Committee directs CBP to include an assessment of fixed versus mobile and airborne capabilities for border security surveillance, including the short- and long-term costs and benefits of different assets.</p>	Complete
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 34; Explanatory Statement, Division F, Section 551	<p>FY 2014-FY 2017 Multi-Year Plan for Information and Technology – IT capability is essential to mission success; however, little visibility has been provided into how this investment is managed. IT costs and requirements must be transparent in order for the Committee to adequately assess the requests. Therefore, statutory language is included requiring CBP to submit a multi-year investment and management for fiscal years 2014–2018.</p>	Complete
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	House Report 113-91, page 29; Explanatory Statement, Section 551	<p>Inspection and Detection Technology FY 2014-FY 2017 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan – The Committee continues to require the multi-year investment and management plan required by law for investments and operations of radiation detection equipment and non-intrusive inspection systems to be submitted with the fiscal year 2015 budget request.</p>	Complete

2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	Senate Report 113-77, page 36	<p>WSM / Resource Optimization at the POEs FY 2014 – The Committee remains concerned about CBP officer staffing levels for Northern Border ports of entry. The Committee believes that many of the concerns about Northern Border staffing could be allayed by more complete reporting to Congress about CBP’s Northern Border staffing plans. The Committee directs CBP to submit an updated resource allocation model with the fiscal year 2015 budget detailing specific staffing and funding for, and implementation of, planned Northern Border enforcement initiatives by port of entry.</p>	Complete
2014	Alongside the FY 2015 Budget Submission	Explanatory Statement, Division F, page 18	<p>CBPO Staffing Expenditure Plan – To meet the workload created by the increasing volume of trade and travel, the bill provides \$255,715,000 to increase the CBPO workforce by not fewer than 2,000 new officers by the end of fiscal year 2015. Without adversely impacting mission support, the Department is directed to include, within its forthcoming budget proposal, funds sufficient to fully annualize the cost of all new CBPOs to be hired in fiscal year 2014, and to submit a description of the hiring process and timetable for bringing all of the new officers on board. A schedule for conducting background investigations and polygraphs shall be included in the required expenditure plan.</p>	Complete

2014	03/18/2014	House Report 113-91, page 33	Short-Term Detention Standards and Oversight (FY 2014) – Additionally, the Committee directs CBP to report to the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the standards governing the conditions of custody and what oversight mechanisms CBP employs to monitor short-term detention conditions and lengths of detention.	Complete
2014	03/18/2014	Senate Report 113-77, page 32	FY 2014 Financial Plan – To help facilitate congressional oversight, CBP is directed to submit to the Committee within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, a financial plan reflecting a detailed breakout of funding by office for each PPA in the “Salaries and Expenses” appropriation. This financial plan shall include a comparison by office to the prior year plan amount and actual expenditures for fiscal year 2013 and planned expenditures for fiscal year 2014.	Complete
2013	03/26/2014	Consolidated Appropriations Act FY 2013, Senate Report 112-169, Section 555	Reimbursable Fee Agreements, Second Semiannual Submission – CBP shall provide semiannual reports on each request received to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for the provision of CBP services and other related costs, the reasons for its approval or denial, the anticipated and actual revenue received, and the service provided, including number of CBP officers funded.	Complete

2013	04/15/2014	<p>Consolidated Approps FY 2013 SR 112-169 (p 35)</p> <p>NAFTA Implementation Act, Sec 691</p>	<p>ADCVD Enforcement Actions and Compliance Initiatives of FY 2013 – The Commissioner of Customs must work with the Departments of Commerce and Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (and all other relevant agencies) to increase collections, and provide a public report on an annual basis on the collection during the preceding fiscal year of duties imposed under the AD/CV duty laws. The report should (1) summarize CBP’s efforts to collect past due amounts and increase overall current collections, particularly with respect to cases involving unfairly traded U.S. imports from China; (2) provide the amount of uncollected duties for each AD/CV duty order; (3) indicate the amount of open, unpaid bills for each such order; and (4) have the Secretary advise as to whether CBP can adjust its bonding requirements to further protect revenue without violating U.S. law or international obligations, and without imposing unreasonable costs upon importers.</p>	Complete
2014	04/15/2014	<p>Senate Report 113-77 (pg 39)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 20)</p>	<p>AD/CVD Deposits During New Shipper Reviews – In consultation with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Treasury, and the United States Trade Representative, CBP must report on how requiring cash deposits of estimated AD/CVD during new shipper reviews (in statute) would strengthen the administration of the Nation’s AD/CVD laws.</p>	Complete

2006	04/15/2014	Security and Accountability Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347), Section 232(c)	SAFE Port Act 232 – Full-Scale Implementation of Pilot Scanning System (Update 12) – Every six months, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the status of full-scale deployment under subsection (b) and the cost of deploying the system at each foreign port at which the integrated scanning systems are deployed.	Complete. This report is not required by an Appropriations bill, but it is submitted to the Appropriations Committees (in addition to Authorization Committees).
2009	n/a Congressional Request	Omnibus 110-497 Sec 604; Conference Rpt., Sec 604, Pg 131	Sec. 604 – National Land Border Security Plan (FY 2013) – CBP shall submit a plan that includes a vulnerability, risk, and threat assessment of each port of entry located on the northern border or the southern border. The plan shall also include a description of activities undertaken during the previous year as part of the Secure Border Initiative and actions planned for the coming year as part of the Secure Border Initiative.	Cancelled
2014	03/18/2014	FY14 Approps House Report 113-91 (pg 33) Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 20)	Short-Term Detention Standards and Oversight (FY 2014) – CBP must report on the standards governing the conditions of custody and what oversight mechanisms CBP employs to monitor short-term detention conditions and lengths of detention.	Complete
2014	04/17/2014	FY14 Approps House Report 113-91 (pg 37) Consolidated Bill HR3547 (pg 608)	Strategic Air and Marine Plan FY 2014 – In order to ensure appropriate fiscal control and oversight, CBP is directed again to provide an updated five-year recapitalization plan not later than 90 days after enactment.	Complete

2014	05/15/2014	<p>Border Tunnel Prevention Act P.L. 112-127 (p 2)</p> <p>FY14 Approps Senate Report 113-77 (pg 35-36)</p>	<p>Cross Border Tunnels FY 2014 Quarters 1 and 2 (Report 9) – The semi-annual submission on the number of tunnels discovered, their location and demolition, funding requirements, and the progress made in developing and implementing detection methods used to discover new tunnels.</p>	Complete
2014	06/09/2014	<p>FY14 Approps, House Report 113-91 (pg 27)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 16)</p>	<p>CBP Staffing and Hiring FY 2014: Quarter 2 – CBP must submit quarterly staffing and hiring reports, including the status of hiring for the Northern and Southwest borders.</p>	Complete
2014	07/16/2014	<p>FY14 Approps Senate Report 113-77 (pg 38)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 20)</p>	<p>ADCVD Outstanding Collections for FY 2014 – CBP is directed to report to the Committee on collection of the outstanding \$1,000,000,000 in AD/CVD duties, including the number of claims, the value of each claim, the stage of collection for each claim, and the date on which the claim was referred for further action to either the CBP Chief Counsel or Department of Justice; the steps that have been taken to recover funds; and the challenges that prevent collection. CBP shall publish on its Web site a version of this report that provides appropriate privacy and trade sensitivity protections.</p>	Complete

2014	07/16/2014	<p>FY14 Approps Senate Report 113-77 (pg 38-39)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 20)</p>	<p>AD/CVD Single Entry Bonds – CBP must provide a separate report that includes information concerning each AD/CVD order for which more than \$25 million in assessed AD/CVD duties secured by single entry bonds remains uncollected more than 2 years after the dates of liquidation of the secured entries. For each relevant AD/CVD order, the report shall include: the bond’s identification number, the date of the entry secured by the bond, and the bond’s face value; the liquidation status of each entry, the date of liquidation, the amount of bond principal received by CBP, the amount of interest received by CBP, and the amount of any offer in compromise accepted by CBP; whether CBP has demanded performance on the bond or has withdrawn or abandoned its demand; if applicable, whether CBP’s demand for bond performance was protested, the date on which the protest was filed, whether CBP has issued a decision on the protest, whether a subsequent appeal has been filed by the protesting party, the status of the appeal, the date on which the summons was issued, and the amount of funds being held; and a detailed strategy, including a specific series of actions and corresponding deadlines for completing those actions, to collect under the bond the AD/CVD duties that remain uncollected.</p>	Complete
2014	08/14/2014	<p>FY14 Approps, House Report 113-91 (pg 27)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 16)</p>	<p>CBP Staffing and Hiring FY 2014: Quarter 3 – CBP must submit quarterly staffing and hiring reports, including the status of hiring for the Northern and Southwest borders.</p>	Complete

2014	08/14/2014	Trade Act of 2002 FY14 Approps, Senate Report 113-77 (pg 43)	ACE Quarterly Report (FY 2014) -- FY 2014 Third Quarter – The Committee directs the Department to submit the ACE quarterly progress reports on time and no later than 45 days after the close of each quarter.	Complete
2014	06/01/2014	FY14 Approps, House Report 113-91 (pg 27) Senate Report 113-77 (pg 34)	User Fee Collections (FY 2014 Quarters 1 and 2) – CBP is directed to report to the Committee biannually on collections, anticipated carryover balances and all uses and activities for which fees are expended, including any duplication of activities for which discretionary funds are appropriated.	Complete
2013	09/26/2014	Consolidated Approps FY 2013, SR 112-169 § 555 (p 140)	Reimbursable Fee Agreements, Third Semiannual Submission – CBP shall provide semiannual reports on each request received to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for the provision of CBP services and other related costs, the reasons for its approval or denial, the anticipated and actual revenue received, and the service provided, including number of CBP officers funded.	OMB Review
2006	10/10/2014	Security and Accountability Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347), Section 232(c)	SAFE Port Act 232 – Full-Scale Implementation of Pilot Scanning System (Update 14) – Every six months, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the status of full-scale deployment under subsection (b) and the cost of deploying the system at each foreign port at which the integrated scanning systems are deployed.	Complete. This report is not required by an Appropriations bill, but it is submitted to the Appropriations Committees (in addition to Authorization Committees).

2014	11/14/2014	<p>FY14 Approps, House Report 113-91 (pg 27)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 16)</p>	<p>CBP Staffing and Hiring FY 2014: Quarter 4 – CBP must submit quarterly staffing and hiring reports, including the status of hiring for the Northern and Southwest borders.</p>	<p>OMB Review</p>
2014	11/14/2014	<p>Border Tunnel Prevention Act P.L. 112-127 (p 2)</p> <p>FY14 Approps Senate Report 113-77 (pg 35-36)</p>	<p>Cross Border Tunnels FY 2014 Quarters 3 and 4 (Report 10) – The semi-annual submission on the number of tunnels discovered, their location and demolition, funding requirements, and the progress made in developing and implementing detection methods used to discover new tunnels.</p>	<p>DHS Review</p>
2014	11/28/2014	<p>FY14 Approps Conference Bill HR3547, Section 559 (pg 685-700)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F</p>	<p>Evaluation Plan for Pilot Program on POE Partnerships – CBP shall submit to Congress an evaluation plan for the pilot program.</p>	<p>OMB Review</p>
2014	12/01/2014	<p>FY14 Approps, House Report 113-91 (pg 27)</p> <p>Senate Report 113-77 (pg 34)</p>	<p>User Fee Collections (FY 2014 Quarters 3 and 4) – CBP is directed to report to the Committee biannually on collections, anticipated carryover balances and all uses and activities for which fees are expended, including any duplication of activities for which discretionary funds are appropriated.</p>	<p>DHS Review</p>

2015	12/24/2014	<p style="text-align: center;"> Approp FY 2008 H.R. 110-497 § 605 </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Sec. 605 POE Technology Demonstration Project (FY 2015) – Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report on the activities carried out at each demonstration site under the technology demonstration program established under this section and include an assessment by the Commissioner of the feasibility of incorporating any demonstrated technology for use throughout U.S. Customs and Border Protection. </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DHS Review</p>
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<p>2000</p>	<p>12/30/2014</p>	<p>Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-215, Section 2(e)</p> <p>Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000, P.L. 106-396</p>	<p>Integrated Entry and Exit Data System (FY 2014) – An annual report on: (A) The number of aliens for whom departure data was collected, with an accounting by country of the departing alien’s nationality; (B) The number of departing aliens whose departure data was successfully matched to the alien’s arrival data, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality and by the alien’s classification as an immigrant or nonimmigrant; (C) The number of aliens who arrived pursuant to a nonimmigrant visa, or as a visitor under the visa waiver program, for whom no matching departure data have been obtained through the system or through other means as of the end of the alien’s authorized period of stay, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality and date of arrival in the United States; (D) The number of lawfully admitted nonimmigrants identified as having remained in the United States beyond the period authorized by the Attorney General, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality; (E) the calculation, by each VWP country and each fiscal year, of the portion of nationals [that arrive and depart by sea or air U.S. port of entry and is provided a waiver under the program] and for whom no record of departure exists, expressed as a percentage of the total number of such nationals who are so described.</p>	<p>DHS Review</p>
<p>2014</p>	<p>1/16/2015</p>	<p>FY14 Approps Conference Bill HR3547, Section 559 (pg 685-700)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F</p>	<p>Annual Report on Partnerships at POEs Pilot Program – The Commissioner, in collaboration with the GSA Administrator, shall submit to Congress an annual plan on the pilot program and activities undertaken pursuant thereto in accordance with this Act.</p>	<p>DHS Review</p>

2014	1/16/2015	FY14 Approps Conference Bill HR3547, Section 559 (pg 693-699) Consolidated Report, Division F	Donations for Partnerships at POEs Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner and GSA Administrator shall submit a report that describes the accepted donations received under this subsection; the POEs that received such donations; and how each donation helped facilitate the construction, alternation, operation, or maintenance of a new or existing land POE.	OMB Review
2015	02/02/2015	*Needs new legislation for FY 2015, but is being prepared in anticipation of a Congressional request.	BSFIT FY 2015-FY 2018 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan – CBP must submit a multi-year investment and management plan for the BSFIT account that includes for each tactical infrastructure and technology deployment.	DHS Review
2015	02/02/2015	*Needs new legislation for FY 2015, but is being prepared in anticipation of a Congressional request.	FY 2015-FY 2019 Multi-Year Plan for Information and Technology – CBP must submit a multi-year investment and management plan for all appropriated funds from all sources executed by OIT to provide a full picture of CBP’s information technology activities.	CBP Review
2015	02/02/2015	FY 2012 Approps 112-74 (pg 948-949)	FY 2015 LPOE Modernization 5-Year Plan (FYs 2016-2020) – In consultation with GSA, CBP shall submit a detailed 5-year plan for all Federal land border POE projects alongside the yearly budget submission. This plan should include a yearly update of total projected future funding needs.	CBP Review
2015	02/02/2015	*Needs new legislation for FY 2015, but is being prepared in anticipation of a Congressional request.	Inspection and Detection Technology FY 2015-FY 2018 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan – CBP must submit a multi-year investment and management plan for inspection and detection technology supporting operations under this heading, including all NII and radiation detection technology	CBP Review

2015	02/02/2015	*Needs new legislation for FY 2015, but is being prepared in anticipation of a Congressional request.	FY 2015 Real Property Inventory Plan –Submit annually an inventory of the real property of CBP and a plan that includes the full costs of each activity and project proposed and underway in fiscal year 2013, listed by fiscal year.	CBP Review
2014	02/13/2015	FY14 Approps House Report 113-91 (pg 27) Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 16)	CBP Staffing and Hiring FY 2015: Quarter 1 – CBP must submit quarterly staffing and hiring reports, including the status of hiring for the Northern and Southwest borders.	Is being drafted.
2014	02/13/2015	Senate Report 113-77, page 43	ACE Quarterly Report (FY 2015) -- FY 2015 First Quarter – The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE quarterly reports.	Is being drafted.
2013	03/26/2015	Consolidated Approps FY 2013, SR 112-169 § 555 (p 140)	Reimbursable Fee Agreements, Fourth Semiannual Submission – CBP shall provide semiannual reports on each request received to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for the provision of CBP services and other related costs, the reasons for its approval or denial, the anticipated and actual revenue received, and the service provided, including number of CBP officers funded.	Is being drafted.

2013	04/15/2015	<p>Consolidated Approps FY 2013 SR 112-169 (p 35)</p> <p>NAFTA Implementation Act, Sec 691</p>	<p>ADCVD Enforcement Actions and Compliance Initiatives of FY 2014 – The Commissioner of Customs must work with the Departments of Commerce and Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (and all other relevant agencies) to increase collections, and provide a public report on an annual basis on the collection during the preceding fiscal year of duties imposed under the AD/CV duty laws. The report should (1) summarize CBP’s efforts to collect past due amounts and increase overall current collections, particularly with respect to cases involving unfairly traded U.S. imports from China; (2) provide the amount of uncollected duties for each AD/CV duty order; (3) indicate the amount of open, unpaid bills for each such order; and (4) have the Secretary advise as to whether CBP can adjust its bonding requirements to further protect revenue without violating U.S. law or international obligations, and without imposing unreasonable costs upon importers.</p>	<p>Is being drafted.</p>
2006	04/15/2015	<p>Security and Accountability Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347), Section 232(c)</p>	<p>SAFE Port Act 232 – Full-Scale Implementation of Pilot Scanning System (Update 14) – Every six months, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the status of full-scale deployment under subsection (b) and the cost of deploying the system at each foreign port at which the integrated scanning systems are deployed.</p>	<p>This report is not required by an Appropriations bill, but it is submitted to the Appropriations Committees (in addition to Authorization Committees). Is being drafted.</p>
2014	05/15/2015	<p>FY14 Approps House Report 113-91 (pg 27)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 16)</p>	<p>CBP Staffing and Hiring FY 2015: Quarter 2 – CBP must submit quarterly staffing and hiring reports, including the status of hiring for the Northern and Southwest borders.</p>	<p>Is being drafted.</p>

2014	05/15/2015	<p>Border Tunnel Prevention Act P.L. 112-127 (p 2)</p> <p>FY14 Approps Senate Report 113-77 (pg 35-36)</p>	<p>Cross Border Tunnels FY 2015 Quarters 1 and 2 (Report 11) – The semi-annual submission on the number of tunnels discovered, their location and demolition, funding requirements, and the progress made in developing and implementing detection methods used to discover new tunnels.</p>	<p>Is being drafted.</p>
2014	05/15/2015	<p>Senate Report 113-77, page 43</p>	<p>ACE Quarterly Report (FY 2015) -- FY 2015 Second Quarter – The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE quarterly reports.</p>	<p>Is being drafted.</p>
2014	06/01/2015	<p>FY14 Approps, House Report 113-91 (pg 27)</p> <p>Senate Report 113-77 (pg 34)</p>	<p>User Fee Collections (FY 2015 Quarters 1 and 2) – CBP is directed to report to the Committee biannually on collections, anticipated carryover balances and all uses and activities for which fees are expended, including any duplication of activities for which discretionary funds are appropriated.</p>	<p>Is being drafted.</p>
2014	08/14/2015	<p>FY14 Approps House Report 113-91 (pg 27)</p> <p>Consolidated Report, Division F (pg 16)</p>	<p>CBP Staffing and Hiring FY 2015: Quarter 3 – CBP must submit quarterly staffing and hiring reports, including the status of hiring for the Northern and Southwest borders.</p>	<p>Is being drafted.</p>
2014	08/14/2015	<p>Senate Report 113-77, page 43</p>	<p>ACE Quarterly Report (FY 2015) -- FY 2015 Third Quarter – The Committee expects to continue receiving the ACE quarterly reports.</p>	<p>Is being drafted.</p>
2013	09/25/2015	<p>Consolidated Appropriations Act FY 2013, Senate Report 112-169, Section 555</p>	<p>Reimbursable Fee Agreements, Fifth Semiannual Submission – CBP shall provide semiannual reports on each request received to enter into reimbursable fee agreements for the provision of CBP services and other related costs, the reasons for its approval or denial, the anticipated and actual revenue received, and the service provided, including number of CBP officers funded.</p>	<p>Is being drafted.</p>

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
 Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	2003	3,083,259 ¹	3,195,094 ²	9,069,6700
Automation Modernization	2011 ³	N/A	N/A	867,311
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	373,461
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	2011 ⁴	N/A	N/A	747,422
Construction and Facilities Management	2011 ⁵	N/A	N/A	341,543
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	\$3,083,259	\$3,195,094	\$11,399,416

Fee Accounts				\$280,886
- Small Airports				9,0979
- COBRA - CFTA				180,000
Global Entry				91,789
Total, Discretionary				11,680,302

Note:

¹ For FY 2004, P.L. 107-210, section 311(b)(1) authorized \$1,683,667,050 for Commercial Activities and section 311(a)(2) authorized \$1,399,592,400 for non-Commercial Activities; in FY 2002 “Such Sums” were authorized for Agriculture, Plant and Health Inspection Service, which received \$730,710,000 in appropriations; and in FY 2003 \$2,739,695,000 was authorized for Immigration and Naturalization Service – inspection, investigations, Border Patrol, detention and deportation only, and \$3,195,094 was appropriated as follows: \$2,862,094,000 for FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriation, and \$333,000,000 for FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-11. P.L. 109-347, for FY 2010: section 203(g)(3) \$37,485,000 for “Automated Targeting System”, and section 205(m) (3) \$153,300,000 for the Container Security Initiative. P.L. 109-347, for FY 2010, section 223(a)(3) authorized \$75,600,000 for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and for FY 2012, section 223(b)(5) authorized \$21,000,000 for C-TPAT additional personnel; and 19 U.S.C. 2075, as amended, section 301(h)(3)(E) authorized up to 1000 additional Customs and Border Protection Officers, \$217,000,000.

² Total for Salaries and Expenses, including for unauthorized activities such as immigration inspection and enforcement, Border Patrol, air and marine enforcement operations, and agriculture inspections.

³ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – it has been authorized by appropriation since at least 2002.

⁴ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – it has been authorized by appropriation since at least 1985.

⁵ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – Authorized by appropriation since at least 2002. Covers multiple authorized programs.

iv. Congressionally-Requested Exhibits

Exhibit I: FY 2016 U.S. Customs and Border Protection Schedule B

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	62,512	60,896	\$12,457,758
FY 2015 President's Budget	62,912	61,707	\$12,758,843
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment of Data Center Support Costs	-	-	(\$473)
Realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs	(104)	(104)	-
Total Transfers	(104)	(104)	(\$473)
Increases			
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	-	\$21,279
Annualization of FY15 ADIS Development and Expansion	-	3	-
Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	-	-	\$18,673
Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	723	\$218,640
Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	-	-	\$23,064
Annualize FY 15 National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy	-	2	\$5,014
Cybersecurity Professionals Pay Schedule Change	-	-	\$1,687
FY 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$75,942
Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources	-	-	\$15,900
Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	50	50	\$29,190
Increase in User Fee Collections	64	64	\$73,331
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$50,024
Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley	-	1	\$285
Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	-	2	\$286
Restore unrealized FY 2014 VERA/VSIP savings	-	-	\$15,455
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$28,145
Total, Increases	114	845	\$576,915
Decreases			
BSFIT Support Contracts	-	-	(\$2,000)
Consolidation of National Targeting Center	-	-	(\$11,400)
Cost Savings from FY15 Fuel Sharing Initiative	-	-	(\$9,660)
Decrease in User Fee Collections	(64)	(64)	(\$9,326)
Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	(50)	(50)	(\$29,190)
Fully Non-Recur FY15 Fuel Sharing Initiative	-	-	(\$10,733)
IFT Contract Savings	-	-	(\$13,894)
Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement	-	-	(\$53,000)
Non-Recur FY15 Hand Held Devices	-	-	(\$7,055)
Partially Non-Recur BSFIT O&M	-	-	(\$15,010)
Partially Non-Recur FY15 RVSS Upgrade	-	-	(\$28,459)
Reestimation of Pay Requirements	-	-	(\$22,797)
Retire Legacy IT Applications	-	-	(\$4,727)
TECS Modernization	-	-	(\$2,000)
Total, Decreases	(114)	(114)	(\$219,251)
Total Other Adjustments	-	731	\$357,664
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(104)	627	\$357,191
FY 2016 Current Services	62,808	62,334	\$13,116,034
Program Changes			
Increases			
Arizona Tactical Infrastructure	-	-	\$44,700
Border Security Deployment Program	-	-	\$11,100
Canine Enforcement Program	47	24	\$10,000
Cross-Training Initiative	-	-	\$500
Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	60	30	\$14,736
FAA NextGen Compliance	-	-	\$1,600
Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	\$78,814
Flight Hours	-	-	\$32,500
High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation	-	-	\$9,000
Intelligence and Targeting Operations	24	24	\$12,940
KA-350CER MEA	-	-	\$44,400
Mobile Surveillance Capability	-	-	\$16,000
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	-	-	\$2,195
NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$85,300
National Geospatial Border Strategy	15	15	\$8,399
Electronic Visa Information Update System	9	5	\$29,445
Polygraph Examiners Hiring Initiative	40	5	\$1,465
Re-use of DOD Equipment	-	-	\$8,507
Revenue Modernization	-	-	\$12,552
Standardized Care	-	-	\$4,706
UAS Crew	15	15	\$8,400
Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund	-	-	\$24,409
Watchlist Service Encounter Service	-	-	\$1,900

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Total, Increases	210	118	\$463,568
Decreases			
Data Center O&M	-	-	(\$9,205)
Delay Vehicle Recapitalization	-	-	(\$10,000)
Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$1,095)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$20,300)
Total Program Changes	210	118	\$443,268
FY 2016 Request	63,018	62,452	\$13,559,302
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	106	745	\$800,459

Payroll and Workforce Assumptions Included in the FY 2016 Budget

The FY 2016 budget supports the following frontline staffing levels, which make up more than 80 percent of our workforce:

- 21,370 Border Patrol Agents (BPAs);
- 23,871 CBP Officers (CBPOs) (includes 47 additional CBPO canine teams, 9 CBPOs associated with the enhancement to the Electronic Visa Information Update System, and 40 CBPOs for Counter Network operations);
- 2,414 Agriculture Specialists; and
- 1,146 Air and Marine Interdiction Agents.

CBP's FY 2016 budget includes the following additional position assumptions, which CBP may adjust as operational requirements dictate:

- 2,376 Trade and Revenue positions; and
- 150 Polygraph Examiners.

Exhibit II: Display of Payroll Related Requirements for Select Positions by PPA

Funding Source (PPA/Fee) (All amounts represented as \$ in thousands)	CBPOs (23,871)	BPA's (21,370)	Agriculture Specialists (2,414)	Trade and Revenue Positions (2,376)	AIA's / MIA's (1,146)	Polygraph Examiners (150)	Select Positions Total	PPA Total
Headquarters, Management, and Administration								
Commissioner	\$181	\$1,754	\$0	\$0	\$362	\$0	\$2,297	\$30,950
Chief Counsel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,786
Congressional Affairs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,978
Internal Affairs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,067	\$19,067	\$170,024
Public Affairs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,464
Training and Development	\$17,933	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$299	\$0	\$18,232	\$80,466
Tech, Innovation, Acquisition	\$307	\$768	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,075	\$29,658
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	\$3,367	\$1,318	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,685	\$78,402
Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$675	\$0	\$0	\$675	\$420,238
Rent	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$629,046
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation								
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at the ports of entry	\$2,236,065	\$0	\$22,645	\$335,700	\$0	\$0	\$2,594,409	\$3,077,568
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,274
International Cargo Screening	\$15,127	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,127	\$69,851
Other International Programs	\$2,757	\$1,838	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,595	\$24,935
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	\$478	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$478	\$41,420
Trusted Traveler programs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,811
Inspection and detection technology investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$209,273
National Targeting Center	\$39,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,257	\$79,514
Training	\$4,633	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,633	\$48,714
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry								
Border Security and Control	\$1,212	\$3,421,911	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,423,122	\$3,945,802
Training	\$0	\$27,348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,348	\$57,505
Salaries and Expenses	\$2,321,316	\$3,454,936	\$22,645	\$336,375	\$661	\$19,067	\$6,154,999	\$9,069,679

Appropriation (Subtotal)								
Automation Modernization								
Information Technology	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$399,027
Automated Targeting Systems	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$122,669
Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$153,736
Current operations protection and processing support (COPPS)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$191,879
Automation Modernization Appropriation (Subtotal)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$867,311
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT)								
Operations and maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$273,931
Development and deployment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$99,530
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Appropriation (Subtotal)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$373,461
Air and Marine Operations								
Salaries and expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$193,753	\$0	\$193,753	\$306,253
Operations and maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$395,169
Procurement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,000
Air and Marine Interdiction Appropriation (Subtotal)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$193,753	\$0	\$193,753	\$747,422
Construction and Facilities Management								
Facilities construction and sustainment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$255,378
Program oversight and management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86,165
Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation (Subtotal)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$341,543
Fee Accounts								
Immigration inspection user fee	\$497,379	\$0	\$543	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$497,922	\$652,699
Immigration enforcement fines	\$633	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$633	\$633
Electronic system for travel authorization fee	\$9,986	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,986	\$57,332

Land border inspection fee	\$28,465	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,465	\$34,724
COBRA passenger inspection fee	\$413,186	\$0	\$1,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$414,443	\$506,877
COBRA FTA	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000
APHIS inspection fee	\$74,346	\$0	\$297,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$371,746	\$515,810
Global Entry user fee	\$13,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,532	\$91,789
Virgin Island fee	\$8,137	\$0	\$856	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,993	\$11,867
Puerto Rico collections	\$21,829	\$0	\$4,902	\$0	\$4,005	\$0	\$30,736	\$99,058
Small airport user fee	\$8,838	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,838	\$9,097
<i>User Fees (Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$1,256,331</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$304,959</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$4,005</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$1,565,295</i>	<i>\$2,159,886</i>
Grand Total	\$3,577,647	\$3,454,936	\$327,603	\$336,375	\$198,419	\$19,067	\$7,914,047	\$13,559,302

Notes:

- This chart does not include positions associated with the proposed user fee increases in COBRA and IUF, which if enacted, would support up to an additional 2,300 CBPOs and association mission support.
- As the staffing requirements of programs funded by user fees and/or via reimbursable authorities are constantly changing and generally growing, the numbers of CBPOs may vary increase depending on demands not anticipated during the formulation process of this budget request.

Exhibit III: Expenditure Breakout by PPA

Funding Source (PPA/Fee)	Uniform, Polygraph and Revenue Pay	Operational and Mission Support Pay	Non-Pay	Total
Headquarters, Management, and Administration				
Commissioner	7%	85%	8%	100%
Chief Counsel	0%	97%	3%	100%
Congressional Affairs	0%	97%	3%	100%
Internal Affairs	11%	47%	42%	100%
Public Affairs	0%	91%	9%	100%
Training and Development	23%	42%	35%	100%
Tech, Innovation, Acquisition	4%	92%	4%	100%
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	6%	59%	35%	100%
Administration	0%	56%	44%	100%
Rent	0%	0%	100%	100%
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation				
Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at the ports of entry	84%	7%	9%	100%
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	0%	0%	100%	100%
International Cargo Screening	22%	31%	48%	100%
Other International Programs	18%	70%	12%	100%
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	1%	73%	26%	100%
Trusted Traveler programs	0%	0%	100%	100%
Inspection and detection technology investments	0%	2%	98%	100%
National Targeting Center	49%	38%	12%	100%
Training	10%	3%	88%	100%
Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry				
Border Security and Control	87%	6%	8%	100%
Training	48%	5%	48%	100%
<i>Salaries and Expenses Appropriation (Subtotal)</i>	68%	12%	21%	100%
Automation Modernization				
Information Technology	0%	57%	43%	100%
Automated Targeting Systems	0%	2%	98%	100%

Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	0%	8%	92%	100%
Current operations protection and processing support (COPPS)	0%	1%	99%	100%
Automation Modernization Appropriation (Subtotal)	0%	28%	72%	100%
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT)				
Operations and maintenance	0%	0%	100%	100%
Development and deployment	0%	0%	100%	100%
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Appropriation (Subtotal)	0%	0%	100%	100%
Air and Marine Operations				
Salaries and expenses	63%	34%	3%	100%
Operations and maintenance	0%	0%	100%	100%
Procurement	0%	0%	100%	100%
Air and Marine Interdiction Appropriation (Subtotal)	26%	14%	60%	100%
Construction and Facilities Management				
Facilities construction and sustainment	0%	0%	100%	100%
Program oversight and management	0%	53%	47%	100%
Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation (Subtotal)	0%	13%	87%	100%
Fee Accounts				
Immigration inspection user fee	76%	12%	12%	100%
Immigration enforcement fines	100%	0%	0%	100%
Electronic system for travel authorization fee	17%	0%	83%	100%
Land border inspection fee	82%	0%	18%	100%
COBRA passenger inspection fee	82%	0%	18%	100%
COBRA FTA	100%	0%	0%	100%
APHIS inspection fee	72%	9%	19%	100%
Global Entry user fee	15%	0%	85%	100%
Virgin Island fee	76%	0%	24%	100%
Puerto Rico collections	31%	1%	68%	100%
Small airport user fee	97%	0%	3%	100%
Fee Accounts (Subtotal)	72%	6%	22%	100%
Grand Total	58%	12%	30%	100%

Exhibit IV: Breakout of CBPOs and BPAs by Grade

Grade	Total CBPOs			Total BPAs		
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
5	328	323	316	155	552	371
7	1,024	2,068	1,218	342	482	610
9	955	1,105	1,717	443	362	436
11	904	892	1,038	874	406	335
12	15,256	15,344	15,490	14,947	15,494	15,544
13	3,281	3,517	3,564	3,348	3,293	3,293
14	397	397	399	598	651	651
15	109	109	109	101	110	110
SES	20	20	20	16	20	20
Total	22,274	23,775	23,871	20,824	21,370	21,370

Notes:

- Does not include CBPOs funded by the Abu Dhabi or Otay-Tijuana reimbursable agreements.
- FY 2014 reflects end of year on-board counts

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses

As the frontline border agency in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has the dual mission of preventing suspected terrorists, terrorist weapons, and other contraband from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. CBP ensures that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official checkpoints and ports of entry.

The Salaries and Expenses appropriation funds all operating costs associated with CBP's accomplishment of its dual mission. CBP achieves its mission using a combination of advanced information, risk assessment, appropriate scanning and other technologies, and by partnering with Federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies as well as private industry and international partners. CBP's over 60,000 highly-trained employees ensure that the agency performs its mission with vigilance, integrity, and professionalism.

B. Budget Activities:

Headquarters Management and Administration

The activities funded within the Headquarters Management and Administration Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) provide critical policy and operational direction, mission support, including equipment, training, and technical expertise to CBP frontline personnel.

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at the Ports of Entry (POE)

CBP uses the resources of this PPA to mitigate the threats from terrorists and to prevent contraband from entering the U.S. while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade. CBP achieves this mission by deploying CBP officers (CBPO) to the POEs and by using a combination of technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, and international cooperation to screen inbound international cargo and travelers and, in targeted border areas, to screen departing export cargo. Additional attention to outbound travel along areas of the southwest border also helps prevent the exit of money and weapons for illegal purposes.

CBP has extended a zone of security beyond U.S. physical borders through the use of bilateral and private-sector partnerships, targeting, and by scrutinizing advance information on people and products coming into this country. CBP is cultivating "smart borders" through the use of technology, has established a layered defense strategy, and created a unified, recognizable

presence at the border to combine and capitalize on the authorities and skills of our diverse workforce.

Several of the inspection activities performed at ports of entry and their associated costs are authorized to be reimbursed by user fee revenues that are remitted to CBP on quarterly or monthly basis. These reimbursements impact the Salaries & Expenses (S&E), Automation Modernization, and Construction and Facilities Management Appropriations.

To manage the funding relationship between S&E and user fees, CBP leverages the S&E appropriation to fund activities related to the performance of customs, immigration and agriculture inspections at ports of entry, and then reimburses S&E to the extent fees are available from the Immigrations, Agriculture Quarantine, and COBRA inspections fees, and other reimbursable programs such as Reimbursable Enhanced Inspection Services.

The Offices of Field Operations and International Trade, as well as various mission support programs, employ the above described approach to fund certain inspection activities, including direct and indirect costs.

Border Security and Control Between the Ports of Entry

This PPA funds the United States Border Patrol (USBP) and the Joint Field Command (JFC). In FY 2016, CBP will continue implementing a USBP operational approach focused on information, integration, and rapid response capabilities in performing the mission of securing America's borders. This new strategy involves USBP moving from a resource-dependent approach to border security to a risk-based approach that enables rapid response to areas of greatest risk in the immediate border area. USBP will deploy its capabilities to align with the threats along the border. This is an ongoing process that will continue to adapt as threats change.

The strategic plan places risk management at the core of Border Patrol's strategic planning. Through enhanced situational awareness and intelligence (information); coordinated operations with Federal, state, local and international partners (integration); and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (rapid response), USBP will be able to put the greatest capabilities in place to combat the greatest threats.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests \$9,069,679,000, 48,311 positions, and 47,874 FTEs for Salaries and Expenses in FY 2016. In total, this represents a change of 102 positions, 749 FTE, and \$743,293,000, including an adjustment to base of \$565,266,000, program increases totaling \$188,027,000, and a program decrease of \$10,000,000.

Program Increases:

Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund: CBP is requesting contingency funding of up to \$134.5 million for costs associated with the apprehension and care of up to 104,000 unaccompanied children (UCs). Based on the anticipated low probability of such a high number

of UCs attempting to enter the United States in FY 2016, the Budget scores the requested increase at \$24.4 million.

Border Patrol Agent Cross Training Initiative: CBP requests \$500,000 to develop a Border Patrol Agent Cross-Training Initiative in FY 2016. This increase would provide initial funding for an agent cross-training initiative to broaden their knowledge base and experience. This Cross-Training Initiative will allow USBP to provide BPAs with the necessary skills to perform additional mission-critical tasks such as Crime Scene Investigation, Evidence Collection, Intelligence Analysis & Targeting, and as Unmanned Aerial Vehicle pilots.

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization: CBP is requesting an increase of \$85.3 million for its NII program. The requested increase will fund recapitalization of aging systems, which currently include 314 large scale and 4,930 small scale systems.

Electronic Visa Information Update System: CBP is requesting an increase of \$29.4 million for the Electronic Visa Information Update System (EVIUS). This new program that will allow non-immigrant visa (NIV) holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website, and will enable CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States.

Establish Counter Network Operations: The requested increase of \$9.924 million and 30 FTEs will be used to establish a counter network capability and augment the existing Automated Targeting System (ATS) to provide enhanced capabilities. These resources will support a collaborative analytic environment with access to the necessary data and tools to conduct advanced counter network analysis of the nation's key transnational organized crime and terrorist targets.

Intelligence & Targeting Operations: An increase of \$3.262 million and 24 FTEs is requested for Intelligence and Targeting Operations to provide hardware, software and network updates to the Automated Targeting System (ATS), expand existing infrastructure, increase bandwidth, upgrade the Data Warehouse and Enterprise Reporting System and allow the strategic build out of an additional three (3) Intelligence Support Teams (IST).

Port of Entry Intrusion Detection: CBP is requesting an increase of \$11.1 million for the Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP). BSDP provides CBP with a comprehensive and expanded secure operational environment through an integrated surveillance and intrusion detection system that delivers critical security, motion detection, remote monitoring, and situational awareness for all Land Ports of Entry (LPOEs).

Canine Enforcement Program: CBP is requesting an increase of \$9.097 million for its Canine Enforcement Program (CEP). The CEP plays a crucial role in anti-terrorism and interdiction efforts. Through the CEP, CBP has established and deployed a world-class detector dog program to augment existing technology while employing cutting edge detection capabilities.

National Geospatial Border Strategy: The requested increase of \$8.4 million will support the expansion of the National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS) to the northern

border, equipment refresh for the Law Enforcement Technical Collections (LETC) program in the Caribbean basin, and augmentation of existing Intelligence Support Team (IST) locations participating in joint task forces such as the Department of Homeland Security's Southwest Border and Approaches Campaign Plan.

Standard Supplies for Unaccompanied Children: CBP requests \$4.706 million in funding for implementation of a standardized care plan for mothers and children in CBP custody, to include unaccompanied minor children.

Polygraph Examiners Hiring Initiative: CBP requests \$1.47 million in FY 2016 to hire 40 additional Polygraph Examiners. The current staffing level of 110 polygraph examiners is insufficient to meet current and future hiring demands of Office of Border Patrol (OBP), Office of Field Operations (OFO), the Office of Air & Marine (OAM), and Internal Affairs (IA).

UAS Crew: CBP requests \$420 thousand in Salaries and Expenses for mission support requirements related to the overall requested increase for an additional 15 Unmanned Aircraft System crews included in the Air & Marine appropriation.

Program Decreases:

Delay Vehicle Recapitalization: CBP proposes a reduction to vehicle acquisition funding of \$10 million in FY 2016. Based upon the CBP fleet assessment analysis conducted in FY 2013, CBP identified an approximate 6,227 vehicles for reduction from the fleet. Out of these approximate 6,227 vehicles, 4,166 estimated reductions are scheduled to occur between FY 2014 and FY 2015. The remainder 2,061 vehicles will be reduced in FY 2016.

D: Legislative Initiatives:

CBP's FY 2015 Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at POEs will include the results of the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) – the primary tool used by CBP to inform staffing decisions at POEs. The WSM identified a need for additional workforce capacity at our POEs today, assuming current processes, procedures, technology, facilities, and use of overtime. The 2,000 new CBPOs funded in the FY 2014 Omnibus will help address the current gap in capabilities. Additionally, the WSM projects the need for additional staff in FY 2016 due to expanding facilities, technology deployments, and expected growth in travel and trade. Combined, CBP's total additional requirement through FY 2016 is roughly the equivalent of 2,700 CBPOs.

Through a legislative proposal to the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committees, transmitted separately, CBP is proposing an increase of \$2.00 to the IUF, bringing the new fee amount to \$9.00. The IUF has not been raised since May 2002. Additionally, under the Immigration and Nationality Act, each sea passenger arriving in the United States is charged a \$7.00 fee if his or her journey originated from a place outside of United States, other than certain exempt regions. CBP proposes lifting the exemption for passengers traveling from those regions, to include the United States and its territories, so that the same fee will be applied to all sea passengers. Together, the additional revenue collected from these increases will fund up to

1,400 new CBPOs, which will reduce wait times at air and sea POEs, especially as cruise volumes continue to grow as projected in future years.

In addition to the IUF increases, a legislative proposal to the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committees is proposing to increase COBRA fees (statutorily set under the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985*) and the ECCF fee created under the *Trade Act of 2002*. COBRA created a series of user fees for air and sea passengers, commercial trucks, railroad cars, private aircraft and vessels, commercial vessels, dutiable mail packages, broker permits, barges and bulk carriers from Canada and Mexico, cruise vessel passengers, and ferry vessel passengers. This proposal would increase the current commercial aircraft and vessel passenger fee by \$2.00, bringing the new fee amount to \$7.50, and increase other COBRA fees by a proportional amount. The ECCF fee was created to reimburse CBP for inspection costs related to express consignment and the proposal would increase the current fee by \$0.36. The additional revenue raised from these fee increases will allow CBP to recover more costs associated with customs-related inspections, and reduce wait times by supporting the hiring of up to 900 new CBPOs.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Commissioner	175	166	27,724	208	199	27,245	228	219	30,950	20	20	3,705	-	-	-	20	20	3,705
Chief Counsel	320	311	44,168	326	317	45,663	332	316	49,786	6	(1)	4,123	-	-	-	6	(1)	4,123
Congressional Affairs	21	19	2,466	22	20	2,514	22	20	2,978	-	-	464	-	-	-	-	-	464
Internal Affairs	583	556	154,626	595	568	140,141	660	598	170,024	65	30	29,883	40	5	2,788	25	25	27,095
Public Affairs	94	91	12,345	94	91	13,064	96	93	14,464	2	2	1,400	-	-	-	2	2	1,400
Training and Development	363	358	73,826	360	355	71,926	358	353	80,466	(2)	(2)	8,540	-	-	55	(2)	(2)	8,485
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition	156	153	25,185	181	175	25,374	181	178	29,658	-	3	4,284	-	-	-	-	3	4,284
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	280	276	62,230	281	275	61,512	333	329	78,402	52	54	16,890	39	39	11,661	13	15	5,229
Administration	1,255	1,140	409,226	1,377	1,298	386,793	1,236	1,221	420,238	(141)	(77)	33,445	-	-	(6,676)	(141)	(77)	40,121
Rent	-	-	400,802	-	-	409,490	-	-	629,046	-	-	219,556	-	-	628	-	-	218,928
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	20,852	19,619	2,820,748	20,616	19,783	2,830,872	20,656	20,462	3,077,568	40	679	246,696	56	29	44,751	(16)	650	201,945
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Cargo Screening	238	228	67,919	234	224	69,173	234	224	69,851	-	-	678	-	-	-	-	-	678
Other international programs	130	125	24,858	130	125	25,706	123	118	24,935	(7)	(7)	(771)	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	(771)
C-TPAT	127	123	40,912	127	123	40,841	127	123	41,420	-	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	579
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)	-	-	5,811	-	-	5,811	-	-	5,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspection and Detection Technology	55	55	117,004	55	55	123,866	55	55	209,273	-	-	85,407	-	-	85,300	-	-	107
Systems for Targeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Targeting Center	338	338	65,106	338	338	70,592	398	368	79,514	60	30	8,922	60	30	7,696	-	-	1,226
Training at the Ports of Entry	24	24	52,373	24	24	33,906	31	31	48,714	7	7	14,808	-	-	1,849	7	7	12,959
Border Security Control	23,004	22,930	3,634,855	23,052	22,978	3,882,015	23,052	22,978	3,945,802	-	-	63,787	-	-	29,615	-	-	34,172
Training Between the Ports of Entry	189	188	47,114	189	188	56,608	189	188	57,505	-	-	897	-	-	360	-	-	537
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	48,204	46,700	8,092,572	48,209	47,136	8,326,386	48,311	47,874	9,069,679	102	738	743,293	195	103	178,027	(93)	635	565,266
Rescissions	-	-	(714)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	48,204	46,700	8,091,858	48,209	47,136	8,326,386	48,311	47,874	9,069,679	102	738	743,293	195	103	178,027	(93)	635	565,266

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Commissioner
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Commissioner

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	175	166	\$27,724
FY 2015 President's Budget	208	199	\$27,245
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	20	20	\$3,705
FY 2016 Current Services	228	219	\$30,950
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	228	219	\$30,950
Total Change 2015 to 2016	20	20	\$3,705

CBP requests \$30.950 million, 228 positions, and 219 FTE in FY 2016 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Commissioner PPA.

Commissioner		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	208	199	\$27,245
Current Services	Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	0	0	550
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	62
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	243
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	74
	Realignment of positions to Office of Policy and Planning	2	2	274
	Transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner	18	18	2,502
FY 2016 Request		228	219	30,950

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Headquarters Management and Administration (HQ M&A), Commissioner PPA funds the organizational body responsible for providing: critical policy, operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. As part of the overall management of CBP, this office develops long-range management plans for the efficient and effective operation of the organization. The Office of the Commissioner; develops and reviews CBP policy guidance, prescribes rules and regulations, and issues internal instructions to provide guidance to CBP employees that are consistent with regulations, and the authority delegated by the Department of

Homeland Security. The Executive staff supports and develops new policy and plans in alignment with the Commissioner’s priorities, simultaneously ensuring that CBP’s financial and personnel resources are available, and aligned for the development, articulation, and implementation of CBP’s current and future mission priorities and direction.

The Commissioner and senior staff represent CBP in all executive level negotiations and presentations of CBP’s position with other federal agencies, Congress, foreign governments, and non-government associations and groups affected by the administration and enforcement of CBP laws and regulations. Executive level advisors and staff provide advice in planning short-range and long-range strategies, activities, and projects, including proposals for assignment of resources necessary for the completion of projects having national and international impact such as the Trusted Traveler program, Global Entry, and the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE).

Exhibit 1: Commissioner FY 2016 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
Commissioner			
CBP Officer	1	\$181	0.58%
Border Patrol Agent	10	\$1,754	5.67%
Air and Marine Interdiction Agents	2	\$362	1.17%
Other Salary	215	\$26,285	84.93%
Non-Salary	0	\$2,368	7.65%
Total	228	30,950	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Commissioner FY 2016 Funding Request by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Area	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Immediate Office of the Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of the Commissioner is responsible for the overall management and direction of CBP. 	\$5,262
Executive Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for documenting and assigning all Executive Correspondence, incoming tasking requests, Congressional Reports, and Questions for the Record (as well as requests for information, and official memoranda addressed to the Commissioner and other CBP and DHS officials) to ensure appropriate and expeditious actions are handled in a timely manner. 	\$1,907

Key Mission Area	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Privacy and Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for ensuring diversity and inclusion, as well as overseeing compliance with applicable civil rights and civil liberties law. • Handles Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) informal complaints, formal complaints, and investigations of discrimination. • Responsible for working with multiple agency stakeholders, to develop a national program for the communication, detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison rape and related activities in response to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. • Responsible for carrying out CBP’s functions to ensure compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). • Responsible for Privacy Threshold Analysis (PTAs) Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) and System of Records Notice (SORNs). <p>*(Please see the tables below for additional information on the above responsibilities.)</p>	\$10,918
Strategic Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses enterprise processes, such as program management, property management, acquisition management, financial management, and human capital management through subject-matter experts from all CBP offices, and reviews data on CBP organization and each office’s mission, programmatic responsibilities, budget, staffing levels, and other related information. 	\$360
Program Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and oversees the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability (PPBA) framework for managing resources. 	\$590
Policy and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides leadership, direction, and advice regarding CBP’s overall policy development and implementation; and • Informs and supports decision making of the leadership and staff of CBP through deliberate and rapid planning processes and implements CBP’s Strategic Management Framework (SMF) to fully integrate CBP’s investment, resource, and program management. 	\$2,545

Key Mission Area	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
State, Local, and Tribal Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for advising the Commissioner and program offices regarding the impact of CBP policies and initiatives on state, local, and tribal stakeholders. 	\$740
Trade Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides timely information about CBP trade policy to the international community; and Conducts formal outreach efforts by hosting regional and local trade conferences. 	\$1,061
Joint Operations Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements the Commissioner’s vision for CBP field integration and serves as the mechanism to collaborate and coordinate Headquarters support for all joint/unified field operational efforts; Maintains situational awareness of ongoing and emerging events with the potential to require the coordination and delivery of CBP resources to identify, mobilize, deploy, and manage CBP resources in response to incidents, regardless of cause; Coordinates with, collaborates with, and supports the CBP operational components to promote the transmission of time-sensitive, mission critical information and ensure that the CBP communication strategy is in alignment; Leads the coordination of CBP assets to ensure the effective allocation of resources and provide management oversight and direction of programmatic functions for CBP Headquarters and field components to prepare for and mitigate the effects of catastrophic events, such as a hurricane or a weapon of mass destruction/effect incident; Provides strategic and operational planning support, plan development, and joint operational coordination within CBP; across DHS; with the Department of Defense (DoD); and with Federal, State, local, and tribal partners; Oversees the CBP corporate support to deploy and train personnel, oversees and conducts response operations, develops measures and coordinates and manages support for national level Special Event Assessment Rating (SEER) and National Special Security Events (NSSE) venues, such as the Democratic and Republican national conventions, Presidential Inauguration, G-8/NATO Summit Conference, etc.; 	\$7,567

Key Mission Area	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and facilitates the implementation of the Integrated Federal Operational Plans for CBP, in accordance with PPD-8 (Enhanced National Security and National Resiliency); and • Ensures and facilitates “whole-of-government” participation, within CBP and with Federal, State, local and tribal authorities, for the development and implementation of strategic and operational plans that shape and sustain the continuity of national border security. <p>***A CBP Commissioner’s initiative exists to move responsibility for the Situation Room from OIIL to the JOD in FY 2015. The CBP Commissioner’s Situation Room is the 24 hours a day, 7 days a week law enforcement entity that serves as CBP’s reporting and information coordination center that facilitates communication between CBP Headquarters and the field components. Additionally, it is tasked with a diverse mission in which two of its main priorities are to provide the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and other senior CBP leaders with real-time reporting of significant or emerging incidents, and to act as the main conduit for information flow between the DHS National Operations Center and CBP. In FY 2014, the Commissioner’s Situation Room received 10,460 unique Significant Incident Reports from the field, produced 1,298 Border Patrol emails, 899 OFO emails, and 125 Air and Marine emails to senior leadership. The Commissioner’s Situation Room also produced 253 Department Homeland Security SPOT reports on critically sensitive incidents that warranted the attention of the DHS Secretary.</p>	
Total		\$30,950

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of The Commissioner.

***Additional information on Privacy and Diversity Responsibilities**

Diversity Activities FY 2012 - FY 2014					
	D&I Committee Members	E-Outreach	Community Outreach	Commemorative Events	Attendance - Commemorative Events
FY 2014	828	151,226	159	1,077	79,239
FY 2013	784	31,321	125	1,059	56,890
FY 2012	761	39,471	226	1,100	61,605

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) Activities FY 2013 - FY 2014		
	Complaints Open (All Fiscal Years)	Complaints Closed During the Fiscal Year
FY 2014	237	89
FY 2013	130	46

Freedom of Information Action (FOIA) Compliance Activity			
	Request Received	FOIAs Closed	FOIA's Pending
FY 2014	47,261	51,056	38,112
FY 2013	41,381	14,635	40,259
FY 2012	33,243	26,571	11,712

Privacy Activities FY 2012 - FY 2014			
	PTAs	PIAs	SORNs
FY 2014	38	8	1
FY 2013	30	10	5
FY 2012	10	5	3

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Transfer of Funds to Fully Implement the Movement Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Functions To The Office of the Commissioner: This transfer reflects the last of phase of the movement of the FOIA Division and the Privacy Branch of Regulations & Rulings from the Office of International Trade, funded by the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA to the Office of the Commissioner (Privacy and Diversity Office), which it is own PPA. Funds will

be transferred to support five and thirteen FTEs to perform FOIA and Privacy activities, respectively. To execute this transfer, \$2,502,000 will be realigned to the Office of the Commissioner PPA from the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA.

Realignment of Positions to the Office of Policy and Planning: The Office of Training and Development (OTD) is requesting to permanently transfer two positions and \$274,000 to the Office of Policy & Planning within the Commissioner's Office. These positions will support the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of critical policies that will enable CBP to effectively carry its mission of facilitating legitimate trade and travel while protecting our borders.

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The adjustment to base pay requirements includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions and ensure that CBP's uniformed staff are not reassigned to support activities and remain dedicated to frontline mission priorities-

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Chief Counsel
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Chief Counsel

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	320	311	\$44,168
FY 2015 President's Budget	326	317	\$45,663
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	6	(1)	\$4,123
FY 2016 Current Services	332	316	\$49,786
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	332	316	\$49,786
Total Change 2015 to 2016	6	(1)	\$4,123

CBP requests \$49.786 million, 332 positions, and 316 FTE in FY 2016 for the Office of Chief Counsel PPA.

Chief Counsel		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	326	317	\$45,663
Current Services	Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	0	0	4,037
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	110
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	432
	Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	-13	-13	-2,003
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	72
	Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	19	12	1,475
FY 2016 Request		332	316	49,786

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A Chief Counsel PPA funds mission critical legal advice, representation, and counsel to CBP. The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) handles all legal and ethics issues involving CBP's global operations, both domestic and foreign. The OCC PPA funding is essential to allowing CBP to lawfully execute its critical mission of protecting our homeland, while facilitating legitimate trade, travel, and immigration.

The Chief Counsel is the chief legal officer of CBP and reports to the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, through a Deputy General Counsel. The Chief Counsel also serves as the CBP Ethics Officer and is the principal legal advisor to the Commissioner of CBP, CBP's senior executives and managers, and employees in their official capacities. OCC attorneys provide legal services to CBP officials in matters relating to the activities and functions of CBP. OCC's comprehensive legal services to CBP include representing the agency in offensive and defensive litigation in all federal courts, including the Court of International Trade, the Court of Federal Claims, the District Courts and Courts of Appeal, and immigration courts, as well as representing the agency in all third-party administrative hearings, including those before the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA), arbitrators, administrative law judges, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO). OCC also assists with the collection and protection of revenue, provides appropriations and fiscal law advice, reviews contractual, procurement, and real property actions, ensures compliance of proposed agency actions and policies with legal requirements, trains CBP officials in myriad law enforcement, trade, and ethics matters, and prepares and reviews legislative and regulatory proposals.

OCC has three major functional areas: Ethics, Labor, and Employment; Enforcement; and Trade and Finance. Each functional area is supervised by an Associate Chief Counsel (Senior Executive Service or SES) at Headquarters, whose office specializes in that functional area. In the field, Associate (SES) and Assistant Chief Counsels are located in major cities across the United States, providing "one-stop" legal services in all functional areas to CBP field managers in their geographic areas of responsibility. There are 28 offices within OCC, 27 in field locations, employing approximately 345 attorneys and support staff with unique expertise in and knowledge of laws enforced by or impacting CBP.

OCC does not set agency policy or priorities, but supports agency priorities and initiatives as set forth by the Commissioner and senior executive management across the organization, often on tight deadlines and on matters of high visibility and great significance for the agency's mission. The current "in house counsel" model for legal services is one in which the agency pays salaries, benefits and expenses for a set number of attorneys and legal staff, and in return, OCC provides one-stop, all inclusive, comprehensive legal services and ethics advice without additional cost to the agency. Funding provided to OCC is used to support all the resources needed to provide these legal and ethics services.

Exhibit 1: Chief Counsel FY 2016 Funding Request by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Areas¹	Key Functions and Capabilities	Estimated Non-Pay Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Funding for Salaries and Benefits	Providing salaries and benefits to OCC staff, who collectively provide all legal and ethics advice and review to the Agency.	\$48,419
Headquarters	Legal services at CBP headquarters.	\$261
FLETC	Training offices to include: Glynco, Artesia, and Harpers Ferry.	\$79
Trade and Finance - National Finance Center	Review and provide comprehensive legal services for proposed administrative actions to ensure compliance with legal requirements	\$103
International Trade Litigation (ITL)	Assist with the collection and protection of revenue; representing the agency in administrative and judicial forums, including arbitration	\$36
Chicago	Legal services in all functional areas to CBP field managers in their geographic areas of responsibility to include: Chicago, Detroit, Seattle, and Buffalo.	\$155
Houston	Legal services in all functional areas to CBP field managers in their geographic areas of responsibility to include: Houston, Del Rio, El Paso, Marfa, Laredo, Edinburg, and Tucson.	\$289
Los Angeles	Legal services in all functional areas to CBP field managers in their geographic areas of responsibility to include: Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, and Chula Vista.	\$182
Miami	Legal services in all functional areas to CBP field managers in their geographic areas of responsibility to include: Miami, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans, and San Juan.	\$135
New York	Legal services in all functional areas to CBP field managers in their geographic areas of responsibility to include: New York, Boston, and Baltimore.	\$127
Total		\$49,786

Performance

¹For OCC, these are geographic regions with non-pay budgets allocated to them.

FY 2016 Projected Workload Statistics

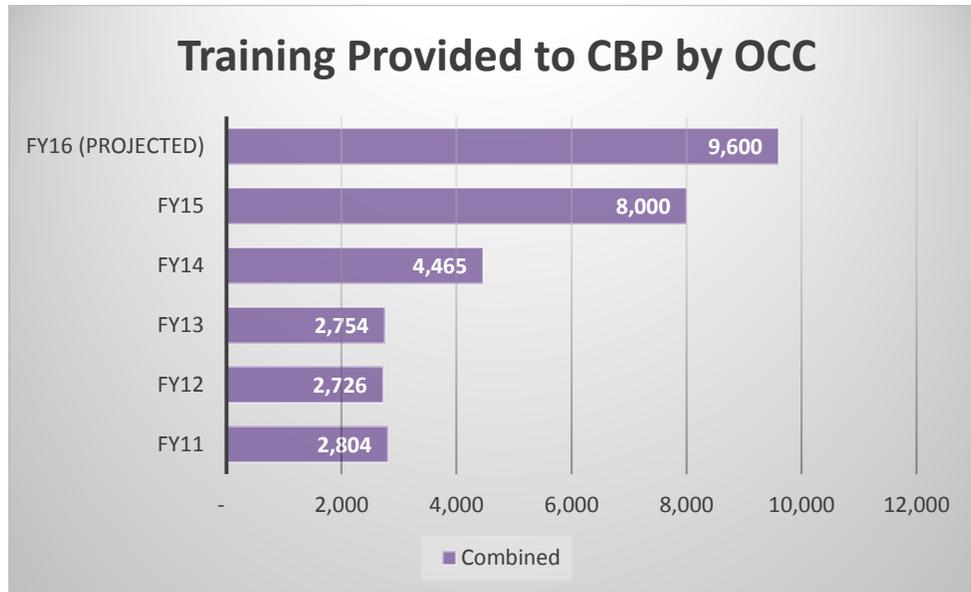
- At the beginning of FY 2015, OCC had 28 offices and was authorized to employ 345 staff.
- The projected FY 2016 caseload is expected to exceed the FY 2014 caseload, with the Administrative Proceedings, Advice, Training, and Operation Streamline portfolios all expected to increase. Operation Streamline is part of the Border Patrol’s Consequence Delivery System, and is a program in which individuals caught entering the country illegally in certain Border Patrol sectors are sent for prosecution, and face both criminal charges and administrative sanctions.
- In FY 2014, 38,875 new cases were opened. Over 33,000 Operation Streamline cases were also opened, bringing the FY 2014 opened case load to over 71,000 new matters.
- Over the past five years, OCC opened an average of 38,947 non-Operation Streamline new cases per year average.
- OCC has experienced a steady increase in work since FY 2010. See below chart, which does not include Operation Streamline cases.

Exhibit 2: OCC Caseload

	Opened	Closed	TOTAL
FY 2010	35,090	33,980	69,070
FY 2011	38,961	39,972	78,933
FY 2012	39,552	38,695	78,247
FY 2013	42,255	42,153	84,408
FY 2014	38,349	35,291	73,640
FY 2015 (projected)	40,228	36,809	77,037

- In FY 2014, although the overall number of cases handled decreased, the demand for legal services increased as the Agency prioritized and focused resources on the unaccompanied children influx, and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Ebola responses. These significant matters were treated as legal portfolios in lieu of individual case files, impacting the number of cases opened in FY 2014. We anticipate Operation Streamline cases and other case matters will increase in both FY 2015 and FY 2016 as the Agency prioritizes existing initiatives, and launches new ones. The projected FY 2015 case numbers are based on the average number of cases opened and closed by OCC over the past ten years.
- The past five Fiscal Years’ data, and our projected FY 2015 determinations, show a sustained and increasing demand for critical legal support in the highly-technical third party proceedings, advice and review aspects of our practice.

- For FY 2016, we anticipate increased legal work to support the Agency’s use of force initiatives and the Congressionally-mandated hiring surge, among other client initiatives. We also anticipate moderate increases in legal services on enforcement matters, including immigration, as well as personnel matters, and trade and commercial matters.



- OCC’s legal training offices have experienced a steadily increasing demand for their services, and we project a twenty percent increased demand in FY 2016 for training. In FY 2014, OCC assumed a greater role in basic training at the academies, including assuming responsibility for delivering immigration authorities’ legal training, which has now become a permanent part of the work OCC performs. As a result, in FY 2014, OCC’s training footprint increased by 211% in Air and Marine basic training, increased 160% at the Border Patrol Agent Basic Training Program, and increased 230% for CBP Officer basic training. Additionally, OCC supported the CBP Officer hiring surge in FY 2014 by increasing legal instruction hours to support greater numbers of personnel needing training.

Significant Recent Legal Work

- **Ebola Response:** In FY 2014 and FY 2015, OCC, both at Headquarters and in various field offices, provided significant legal support to the Ebola pandemic response and federal efforts to prevent and otherwise limit the introduction and spread of the disease to the United States. This has required extensive work with the White House, through the Department of Homeland Security’s Office of General Counsel, along with counsel office counterparts at the Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control, to address fast-developing federal response needs in securing the American public.
- **Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duty (AD/CVD) Litigation Strategy:** CBP is charged with collecting hundreds of millions of dollars in AD/CVD imposed by the Department of Commerce. OCC actively assists CBP with all aspects of AD/CVD collections, from supporting new client initiatives to litigation. In FY 2014, OCC attorneys recovered \$46.95 million in revenue debts and liquidated damages.

- **Trade and Finance Portfolio:** OCC's trade and finance portfolio continues to grow both in size and variety, including a significant increase in advice on the agency's procurement activities and GAO protests, fiscal law and appropriations issues, public-private partnership efforts arising from recent legislation, facilities, and environmental law issues. This adds to OCC's already heavy involvement advising the agency on trade modernization efforts, broker and other customs licensing and trade law matters, classification disputes, bankruptcy, fee collections, condemnation actions for fence projects, Jones Act issues, and federal tort claims. As part of the agency's trade modernization efforts, OCC continues to provide practical legal advice to support the establishment, implementation and expansion of the agency's Centers for Excellence and Expertise.
- **User fees:** OCC was instrumental in drafting legislation and regulations on user fees issues, and assisting the Agency in addressing user fee related concerns, including those related to Agriculture Quarantine Inspections fees, Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) fees, and Immigration User Fees (IUF).
- **International Engagement:** In FY 2014, OCC assisted the Agency with multiple international engagement initiatives, including negotiating four Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements (Morocco, Chile, Uruguay, and Kenya), handling numerous Beyond the Border initiatives with Canada, and assisting with preclearance efforts, including with the United Arab Emirates. The international portfolio continues to be in demand in FY 2015; among other matters, OCC assisted the Agency successfully negotiate and sign Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements with Singapore and Malaysia.
- **Training:** In FY 2014, OCC supported the congressionally mandated CBPO hiring surge through increased legal instruction hours at the FLETC-Glynco location. In FY 2015, OCC increased legal training and legal service deliveries at the supported training academies to meet demand, including delivering immigration authorities' legal training, as well as other legal classes to assist the Agency meet its congressionally mandated hiring targets. Attorneys were also added to the training staffs in Glynco, Georgia, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia and Artesia, New Mexico, to support the expanded use of force training program and provide additional legal instruction at the Agency's basic training programs for law enforcement personnel. Additionally, OCC training offices in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia and Artesia, New Mexico developed new, and refined existing, legal courses to support the Agency's use of force training, canine officer training, and advanced tactical training.

FY 2016 Initiatives

- Continue employing a successful trade litigation strategy that focuses on lead cases to maximize efficiency, aggressively pursuing AD/CVD cases against sureties and viable importers, and pursuing interest in excess of the bond amount to fully compensate the government and deter further non-payment;
- Provide comprehensive legal services, including training and legislative and regulatory support, in furtherance of the Agency's efforts to address employee compensation issues.
- Align OCC personnel and assets to optimize the provision of legal services and representation to operational priorities and regional client structures, such as the South Texas Campaign, and the Joint Field Command in Arizona.
- Increase use of OCC attorneys designated as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs) for consequence delivery.

- Assure legal training and personnel are sufficient to meet the Agency's on-going demand for additional legal courses, as well as to provide legal instruction to increased numbers of law enforcement trainees based on the Agency's hiring surge.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Realignment of Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative: In FY 2014, Congress enacted appropriations to fund an additional 2,000 CBPOs and other operational and mission support personnel to enhance CBP's ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo, increase the seizures of unlawful items, and help reduce wait times. Funding for the mission support personnel was enacted centrally within the Administration PPA. However, since enactment, CBP has determined the required mix of mission support personnel to best support the additional 2,000 CBPOs. For FY 2016, the funding for the mission support personnel has been realigned to provide funds within the specific PPAs where mission support personnel has increased to support the additional 2,000 CBPOs.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The adjustment to base pay requirements includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions and ensure that CBP's uniformed staff are not reassigned to support activities and remain dedicated to frontline mission priorities-

Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$29.19 million in AQI user fees in FY 2016 due to the annualization of the AQI fee increase in FY 2015. This increase of \$29.19 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E appropriation in 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Congressional Affairs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Congressional Affairs

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	21	19	\$2,466
FY 2015 President's Budget	22	20	\$2,514
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$464
FY 2016 Current Services	22	20	\$2,978
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	22	20	\$2,978
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$464

CBP requests \$2.978 million, 22 positions, and 20 FTE in FY 2016 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Congressional Affairs PPA.

Congressional Affairs		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	22	20	\$2,514
Current Services	Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	0	0	430
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	6
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	23
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	5
FY 2016 Request		22	20	2,978

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) is responsible for working with the United States Congress on behalf of CBP. It is OCA's responsibility to ensure that CBP is responsive to Members of Congress and their staff, and to committees and subcommittees having jurisdiction over CBP's mission sets, programs, and activities. OCA is also responsible for educating Members, staff, and committees on programs, initiatives, and authorities through various means of outreach. In addition, OCA advises CBP leadership on congressional activities, implements CBP's legislative agenda, and supports DHS's congressional activities related to CBP.

It is essential for OCA to maintain comprehensive knowledge of all agency programs and activities, and to stay abreast of all routine, special, or urgent congressional interests. OCA collaborates with congressional staff on legislation, casework, and numerous inquiries spanning the broad scope of the agency's operations, including border security, trade, and travel. In

addition, OCA coordinates with Members, staff, and committees to provide reports, briefings, hearings, and visits. In order to fulfill these responsibilities, OCA has dedicated teams focused on the following areas: Budget and Appropriations; Border, Air, and Marine Operations; Trade and Agriculture; Field Operations and Intelligence; Strategic Planning and Outreach; and, Management and Administration.

Exhibit 1: Congressional Affairs FY 2016 Funding Request by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Budget and Appropriations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch collaborates regularly with congressional staff from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. 	\$555
Border, Air and Marine Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch collaborates regularly with congressional staff from the following committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House Homeland Security Committee • Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee • House and Senate Judiciary Committees 	\$437
Trade Policy and Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch collaborates regularly with congressional staff from the following committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate Finance Committee • House Ways and Means Committee • House and Senate Agriculture Committees • Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee • House Energy and Commerce Committee 	\$352
Field Operations and Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch collaborates regularly with congressional staff from the following committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House Homeland Security Committee • Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee • House and Senate Judiciary Committees • House and Senate Committees on Intelligence 	\$647
Management and Administration Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Management and Administration Branch is the OCA lead for inter-office coordination of taskings, correspondence, reports, and FOIA requests. The branch manages OCA’s budget planning and execution process, the creation of internal OCA policy, and CBP directives concerning congressional matters. OCA hiring practices, facility issues, and equipment, supplies and inventory maintenance are managed by the Management and Administration Branch. The branch 	\$890

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>provides support to the Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Assistant Commissioner and, through student interns and volunteers, office staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Management and Administration Branch coordinates responses to all congressional correspondence directed to CBP, manages the review of congressional reports, hearing transcripts, and questions for the record for CBP and DHS leadership. • In support of OCA’s outreach activities, the branch prepares various media to communicate CBP’s programs, operations, policies, and priorities to Congress. The branch coordinates activities and events aimed at increasing congressional understanding of CBP’s mission, operations, challenges, and successes. • The branch assists in articulating the long-term priorities of CBP leadership, strengthens collaboration among CBP component offices, and formulates integrated strategies for garnering congressional understanding and support. The branch also provides critical assessments of proposed strategic congressional action, and examines key strategic issues. • The Management and Administration Branch supports CBP’s legislative and programmatic initiatives by proactively promoting greater understanding of, and increased support for, CBP operations, programs, policies, and initiatives among Members of Congress, congressional committees, and their staffs. The branch works in close partnership with CBP leadership and the Department of Homeland Security. 	
OCA Administrative Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprises the non-pay portion of OCA’s budget to include activities such Congressional staff travel, Technology, Contracts for Congressional Quarterly and Copier Support as well as general office supplies and equipment maintenance. 	\$97
OCA Total Funding		\$2,978

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Congressional Affairs.

Congressional Staffer Academies

The CBP Congressional Staffer Academies (CSA) are a semi-annual, congressional outreach program designed to increase Congress' knowledge of the varied responsibilities of CBP by providing an informative field experience for congressional staff. CSAs provide insight into CBP operations and responsibilities with respect to border and national security. Participants gain hands-on, real-life field experiences that mimic the activities of CBP agents and officers. These academies are invaluable in giving staff members a thorough perspective of the many tools and enforcement techniques that CBP personnel use to successfully execute CBP's mission. These CSAs are conducted twice a year and alternate between the southern and northern borders.

Congressional participants are selected from congressional offices and committees that have a direct interest in CBP funding and oversight matters. CSAs are tailored to the audience and specific operational aspects of the featured field locations and include instructors from Offices of Congressional Affairs, Field Operations, Border Patrol, and Air & Marine. This level of collaboration demonstrates the overlapping law enforcement roles of each office and showcases CBP's layered approach to national security. The intangible benefits of CSAs further CBP priorities and enhance congressional understanding of CBP operations and programs. CSAs are critical to ongoing proactive efforts to build close working relationships with congressional authorizers and appropriators.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The adjustment to base pay requirements includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions and ensure that CBP's uniformed staff are not reassigned to support activities and remain dedicated to frontline mission priorities:-

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Internal Affairs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Internal Affairs

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	583	556	\$154,626
FY 2015 President's Budget	595	568	\$140,141
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	25	25	\$27,095
FY 2016 Current Services	620	593	\$167,236
FY 2016 Program Change	40	5	\$2,788
FY 2016 Total Request	660	598	\$170,024
Total Change 2015 to 2016	65	30	\$29,883

CBP requests \$170.024 million, 660 positions, and 598 FTE in FY 2016 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Internal Affairs PPA.

Internal Affairs		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	595	568	\$140,141
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	225
	Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	0	0	15,172
	Cybersecurity Professionals pay schedule change	0	0	116
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	883
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	431
	Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	78	78	12,916
	Realignment of Management Inspections	-40	-40	-6,355
	Realignment of Operational Field Testing	-13	-13	-1,956
	Working Capital Fund	0	0	5,663
Program Changes	Canine Enforcement Program	0	0	519
	Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	0	0	661
	Polygraph Examiners Hiring Initiative	40	5	1,465
	UAS Crew	0	0	143
FY 2016 Request		660	598	170,024

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A Internal Affairs PPA funds the Office of Internal Affairs (IA), which exercises oversight authority for all aspects of CBP security including operational, personnel, and facilities, as well as the CBP counterintelligence (CI) program (including cyber protection). IA's mission is to promote the integrity and security of the CBP workforce. IA performs and manages a wide variety of functions and programs distributed among five divisions: Personnel Security, Investigative Operations, Integrity Programs, Credibility Assessment, and Security Management, as well as the Counterintelligence Operational Liaison Group. The primary responsibilities of each division/group are listed below.

- **Credibility Assessment Division:** Conducts applicant screening polygraph examinations.
- **Personnel Security Division:** Initiates and adjudicates background investigations (BI) on all CBP applicants, employees, and contractors.
- **Investigative Operations Division:** Conducts investigations of alleged criminal and serious, non-criminal misconduct on the part of CBP employees.
- **Security Management Division:** Provides oversight for physical, information, industrial, and operations security programs.
- **Counterintelligence Operational Liaison Group:** Formulates and implements policies, practices and procedures that make the foreign penetration of CBP more difficult to accomplish and easier to detect.
- **Integrity Programs Division:** Serves as the research, analysis, and education component of IA.

IA conducts investigations of alleged criminal and serious non-criminal misconduct on the part of all CBP employees. In September, 2014, the DHS Secretary granted the Commissioner's request for delegated authority to independently investigate criminal misconduct, providing IA investigators Job Series 1811 Criminal Investigator status. Prior to this delegation, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Office of Professional Responsibility had the primary authority to conduct criminal investigations relating to CBP employees. The office coordinates its internal investigative activity with the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and numerous other Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities. Through these investigative efforts and the overall IA strategy listed below, the office's efforts will serve to enhance the CBP workforce's overall integrity, provide management the information necessary to make timely decisions relating to employee integrity issues, identify and correct integrity related deficiencies, and provide for greater accountability through the identification, documentation, and investigation of integrity related matters.

IA has implemented a strategy, which integrates prevention, detection, and investigation capabilities to deter, disrupt, and respond to corruption and serious misconduct in the CBP workforce. The strategy employs:

- Improved personnel security screening of prospective CBP employees;
- Polygraph examinations of law enforcement candidates as mandated by the *Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010* (P.L. 111-376);

- Application of behavioral and analytical research tools to identify potential indicators of corruption;
- Intelligence-driven investigative responses to instances of criminal corruption and serious misconduct on the part of CBP employees; and
- Research (data) and analysis (behavior) conducted by the Integrity Programs Division designed to detect corruption, develop data/intelligence to drive the focus of integrity investigations, and apply “Insider Threat” methodologies for advanced detection of possible integrity threats.

A top priority for IA is remaining current with the initiation of all periodic reinvestigations (PR) for all CBP law enforcement personnel and conducting polygraph examinations on 100 percent of all law enforcement applicants before being hired for such positions as mandated by the *Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010*. As an efficiency measure, the polygraph examinations are placed at the beginning of the applicant screening process, prior to scheduling the full background investigation, to ensure investigative resources are only being expended on viable candidates. Those who do not successfully complete the polygraph examination are no longer considered for employment with CBP, which allows CBP to avoid the costs associated with conducting BIs on unsuitable Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) candidates.

Exhibit 1: Internal Affairs FY 2016 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

Internal Affairs	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
Polygraph Examiners	150	\$19,067	11.21%
Other Salary	510	\$79,439	46.72%
Non-Salary	0	\$71,518	42.06%
Total	660	170,024	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Internal Affairs FY 2016 Funding Request by Division

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Estimated Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Credibility Assessment	Polygraphs	\$21,330
Personnel Security	Background and Periodic Re-investigations	\$72,035
Investigative Operations	Conduct & Integrity Investigations	\$44,372
IA Management and Other Programs	Analyses, Assessments, Evaluations, and Inspections; Security	\$26,624
Total		\$164,361

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Internal Affairs, and do not include funding for the Working Capital Fund.

Performance

Corruption of the CBP workforce is a national security issue. Corruption adversely affects the successful execution of the CBP mission and CBP's ability to secure the borders while facilitating lawful trade and travel. IA is responding to the threat of workforce corruption and misconduct in a variety of ways to more effectively and efficiently deal with the problem.

Between FY 2009 and FY 2014 CBP IA:

- Opened in excess of 156,600 background investigations;
- Administered in excess of 30,800 polygraph examinations; and
- Received and documented in excess of 41,000 allegations of CBP employee misconduct or other reportable matters and completed in excess of 7,900 internal affairs investigations.

Working Capital Fund Activity

CBP's Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs that are paid from the HQ M&A Internal Affairs PPA are provided below. Additional WCF costs are paid from other PPAs, including the HQ M&A Administration and Training and Development PPAs, as well as the Automation Modernization appropriation.

Exhibit 3: Internal Affairs FY 2016 Anticipated Working Capital Fund Charges

CBP Office	Working Capital Fund	FY 2016 Anticipated Charges
IA	HSPD-12	5,662,996
	Sub-Total IA	5,662,996

Description of Select Adjustments to Base:

Realignment of Management Inspections Division: CBP is realigning the Management Inspections Division (MID) from the Office of Internal Affairs (IA) to the Office of Administration (OA) to better align the duties and responsibilities with the appropriate office. Through its programs, MID provides CBP senior leadership with diagnostic tools to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities. If not corrected, these issues could compromise CBP's critical mission. Where applicable, MID provides recommendations for changes in policies, procedures, or practices to resolve programmatic issues, strengthen internal controls, or address impediments to CBP achieving its mission and goals. It assists to ensure that systemic deficiencies and vulnerabilities identified through inspections, validations, reviews and GAO/OIG audits are corrected thereby proactively helping to ensure the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of CBP operations. MID's unique proactive approach allows it to serve the agency as an advance indicator of potential concerns, which enhances CBP's overall operational effectiveness and integrity and serves CBP as a deterrent to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. IA's adjustment to base decrease of 40 FTE and \$6.355 million corresponds to the increase in OA.

Realignment of Operational Field Testing: CBP is realigning the Operational Field Testing Division (OFTD) from the Office of Internal Affairs (IA) to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL). The realignment will enhance CBP's covert testing program and enable OFTD to leverage OIIL's intelligence analysis capabilities and add risk assessments to develop more robust covert testing protocols. Through its covert testing program, OFTD assesses and evaluates the integrity of CBP's multilayered security systems policies and procedures, technology, and personnel used at the ports of entry, between ports of entry and at international locations. The assessments provide CBP senior leadership with insight into existing enforcement operational processes which are critical in identifying, if any, vulnerabilities, systemic weakness, and best practices. Where applicable, OFTD provides recommendations for changes in policies, procedures, or practices to resolve or enhance CBP frontline operations. The covert testing program serves as a proactive management tool to assist in CBP's primary mission of keeping terrorists and terrorist implements out of the United States. To date, OFTD's testing includes radiation detection; document fraud; canine contraband detection; agriculture and bioterrorism; and testing of CBP's Trusted Traveler Programs. OFTD continues to work and develop new covert testing protocols, as CBP enforcement operations are developed or enhanced. IA's adjustment to base decrease of 13 FTE and \$1.956 million corresponds to the increase in OIIL.

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Realignment of Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative: In FY 2014, Congress enacted appropriations to fund an additional 2,000 CBPOs and other operational and mission support personnel to enhance CBP's ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo, increase the seizures of unlawful items, and help reduce wait times. Funding for the mission support personnel was enacted centrally within the Administration PPA. However, since enactment, CBP has determined the required mix of mission support personnel to best support the additional 2,000 CBPOs. For FY 2016, the funding for the mission support personnel has been realigned to provide funds within the specific PPAs where mission support personnel has increased to support the additional 2,000 CBPOs.

Cybersecurity Professionals Pay Schedule Change: Funds will support departmental efforts to plan for and execute new human capital statutory authority for cybersecurity positions. Specific preparatory activities will include the collection of additional information about existing cybersecurity employees and staffing gaps as well as the creation of human capital guidance, policies, and operating procedures. Funds will cover implementation personnel, including human capital and legal support, and will also be distributed to cybersecurity employees performing mission critical work through changes to compensation, including base pay and incentives.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Public Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Public Affairs

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	94	91	\$12,345
FY 2015 President's Budget	94	91	\$13,064
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	2	2	\$1,400
FY 2016 Current Services	96	93	\$14,464
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	96	93	\$14,464
Total Change 2015 to 2016	2	2	\$1,400

CBP requests \$14.464 million, 96 positions, and 93 FTE in FY 2016 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Public Affairs PPA.

Public Affairs		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	94	91	\$13,064
Current Services	Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	0	0	967
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	29
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	114
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	20
	OPA Staffing/FTE	2	2	270
FY 2016 Request		96	93	14,464

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A, Public Affairs PPA funds the Office of Public Affairs (OPA), which is responsible for the coordination, integration and synchronization of public affairs products and platforms that are designed to inform interested internal and external audiences and stakeholders. OPA builds support for and understanding of CBP's mission, roles, operations and its people. OPA primarily accomplishes this work through the efforts of its Major Market Media, Multi-Media Productions, Strategic Outreach Support, CBP Information Center/Business Intelligence Center, and Liaison to Television and Movie Productions divisions.

Exhibit 1: Public Affairs Key Functions and Capabilities by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Associated Funding
Major-Market Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researches and provides requested CBP information, pitches CBP stories, hosts media visits, interviews, coordinates and clears statements, researches and clears press releases, prepares CBP spokespersons and senior leadership, responds to breaking news, and responds to critical incidents. Organizes, develops and implements Communication strategies for organizational initiatives including Zero Tolerance Policy; Use of Force; Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search; Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime; and other organizational initiatives of national/agency wide importance. 	\$3,914
Multi-Media Productions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captures, processes, distributes and archives more than 10,000 multi-media products, including live broadcasts, satellite media tours, public service announcements, video productions, webcasts, audio recordings, graphics, digital signage slides and photographs in support of the agencies border security and travel/trade facilitation missions; and • Manages the integrated digital signage platform for CBP. • Manages, operates and maintains the CBP Television Studio, Post Production Facilities, Press Room and Portrait Studio for DHS, CBP and other government agency support. • Prepares and creates large format still imagery prints for DHS and CBP. 	\$2,422
Strategic Outreach Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages CBP formal presentations for outward facing events, including participation in conferences, trade symposiums, and targeted emphasis programs; • Manages all CBP internal and external facing web content, web appearance, and web currency; • Manages CBP's history programs; • Manages <i>Frontline</i>, <i>CBP's multimedia magazine</i>; • Creates content for internal news features; and • Prepares speeches and remarks for senior leadership. 	\$2,876
CBP Information Center / Business Intelligence Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepts for action and organizes the response to all requests for information and complaints from CBP clients, customers, and stakeholders in English and Spanish; • Analyzes client/customer intake and provides analysis to CBP offices; 	\$2,728

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Associated Funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides Global Online Entry System (GOES) support for callers and password resets. GOES program and funds transferring to OPA CIC to assume customer support activities for people applying for Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) through GOES; and • In 2014 OPA created a Spanish/English speaking team to handle general inquiries and complaints. 18,793 complaints received in FY2014 to date. 	
Liaison to Movie and Television Productions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages all CBP interaction with commercial television production ventures; pitches story concepts and reviews proposals; coordinates approvals and on-site interaction between production companies and CBP offices. 	\$2,524
Total		14,464

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Public Affairs.

News Media Analysis

The Media Division’s role is to inform the public about CBP operations and regulations via traditional and social media channels. Each week, Media Division personnel, positioned throughout the United States, engage hundreds of national, local and foreign news media. The Media Division serves as CBP’s primary mechanism to provide timely, accurate information to the media and the general public about CBP’s values, mission, policies and operations in a manner they can best be informed. Over the past year, the Media Division has responded to numerous crises, including the influx of unaccompanied children in South Texas and CBP’s implementation of procedures in response to the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa. In response to these crises, the Media Division coordinated and implemented plans to keep the American public informed and assured.

The Media Division also plays a critical role in travelers and traders’ informed compliance via news media. Through the use of media releases and social media channels, the Media Division publishes clear and concise information resulting in media coverage for the trade community and travelers. This reduces the amount of questions and potential violations CBP officers deal with on the front lines as stakeholders are already informed about CBP policy and procedures. In addition, the Media Division’s efforts assure the American people and their leaders about CBP’s essential role in national security and border management. By sharing CBP’s successes with the media and the public, the Media Division’s efforts result in increasing morale among CBP front line staff as they receive recognition for outstanding actions in the line of duty.

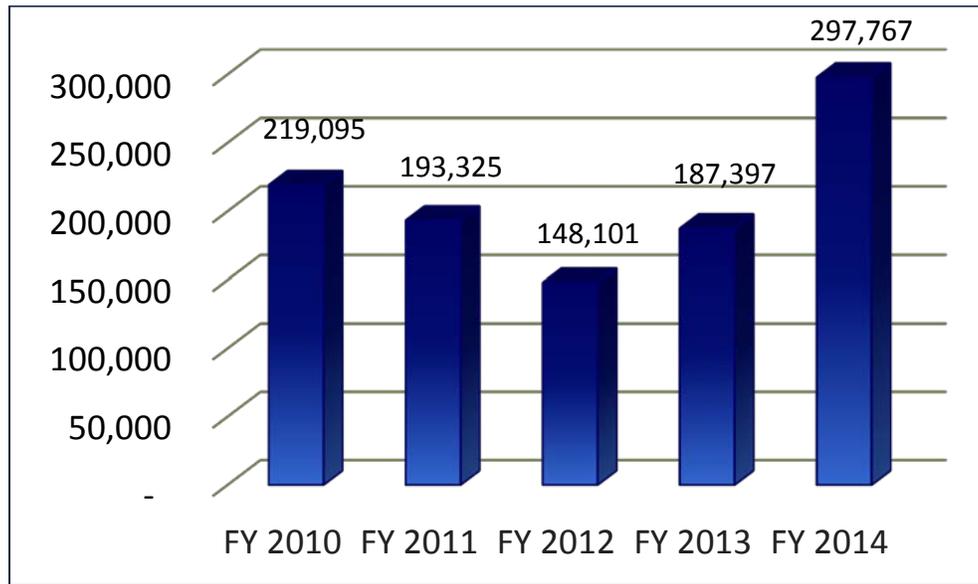
The Media Division’s efforts also result in the deterrence of potential illegal activity. The Media Division proactively shares successful enforcement efforts and new technologies available to

agents and officers to detect, identify and intercept illegal activity. Communicating deterrent messages is a long-accepted law enforcement practice that OPA directly supports. Communication of CBP success in the detection and disruption of illegal activity at and between our ports of entry enhances CBP's deterrence of illegal activity.

Among the Commissioner's top priorities is transparency and accountability. The Media Division plays a primary role in implementing this priority by serving as the mechanism through which the agency provides that transparency and accountability. Through a series of media briefings, press events, releases and interviews, OPA ensured a marked change in tone and the inclusion of CBP's key messages from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end. This change in tone can be directly attributed to the Media Division's role in contributing to CBP's commitment to transparency.

From press releases and media events to social media engagement, the Media Division uses a variety of tools to tell the CBP story. Last year, media coverage of CBP grew by 22 percent from the previous fiscal year to more than 297,000 stories. Media coverage included online news content, local, network, and cable broadcast news, radio news and print articles (newspapers, magazines). Whether the coverage was positive or negative, all media coverage results from inquiries that are handled by CBP public affairs specialists or public affairs officers. In fact, negatively toned stories often consume more staff hours than positive stories, because the development of responses requires several more layers of review and coordination, compared to less sensitive and more up-front issues. As CBP public affairs specialists and officers, we help ensure our agency is transparent and accountable to the public it serves. In FY 2014, the Media Division published 1,160 news releases. CBP's social media engagement continues to grow with an ending total of more than 72,000 followers and a 144 percent increase in mentions for FY 2014. There are many factors that contribute to the volume of stories, but regardless of their number, all of the media coverage CBP received was directly supported in some way by the Media Division. This direct support often takes the form of on camera, in studio, live, and phone interviews; preparing principals for interviews, pitching stories to the media, and the development of key messages, talking points and public affairs guidance for CBP issues.

Exhibit 2: Media Coverage of CBP



Outreach & Campaigns

The outreach efforts of OPA are directly linked to the operational and organizational priorities of CBP. OPA's effective communication efforts directly support operations that secure our borders and facilitate trade and tourism.

While it is not a separate mission area, another key OPA activity is serving as the coordinating office for DHS's Blue Campaign, the Department-wide effort to combat human trafficking. The CBP effort to combat human trafficking stretches across CBP and includes efforts from USBP and OFO, as well as those of OPA itself. Moreover, CBP works in conjunction with partners such as foreign embassies and the private sector in an effort to raise awareness of this issue and help train personnel to combat human trafficking.

Examples of specific CBP human trafficking public awareness campaigns include:

- *Dangers of the Journey to Cross the Border* – an international unbranded public awareness campaign with the goal of dissuading potential undocumented migrants — particularly 12- to 17-year-olds from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras — from embarking on the dangerous trek north to attempt to enter the U.S. illegally via Mexico. The intended audience includes both the children themselves and their parents or guardians. The campaign originally launched in January 2013 and was recently revised and released the week of June 30th.
- *No Te Engañes* – an international campaign to raise awareness among potential human trafficking victims by depicting the harsh realities of the crime.
- *Blue Lightning Initiative* – provides U.S. commercial airlines and their employees a voluntary mechanism to identify suspected human trafficking victims and notify federal authorities. Working with the cruise lines to accommodate a tip line protocol for the maritime environment.

Strategic Outreach Support – CBP Internal and External Facing Web Content hits:

Part of CBP outreach is the agency’s online presence. OPA is responsible for keeping the content on the home pages of both cbp.gov and cbp.net up-to-date.

Exhibit 3: CBP.GOV Website Statistics

CBP.GOV Website Statistics		
Fiscal Year	Site Visits	Page Views
2013	15,763,477	46,242,704
2014	19,273,436	57,882,975
2015 (thru Jan. 19)	6,821,298	19,487,644
Total	41,858,211	123,613,323

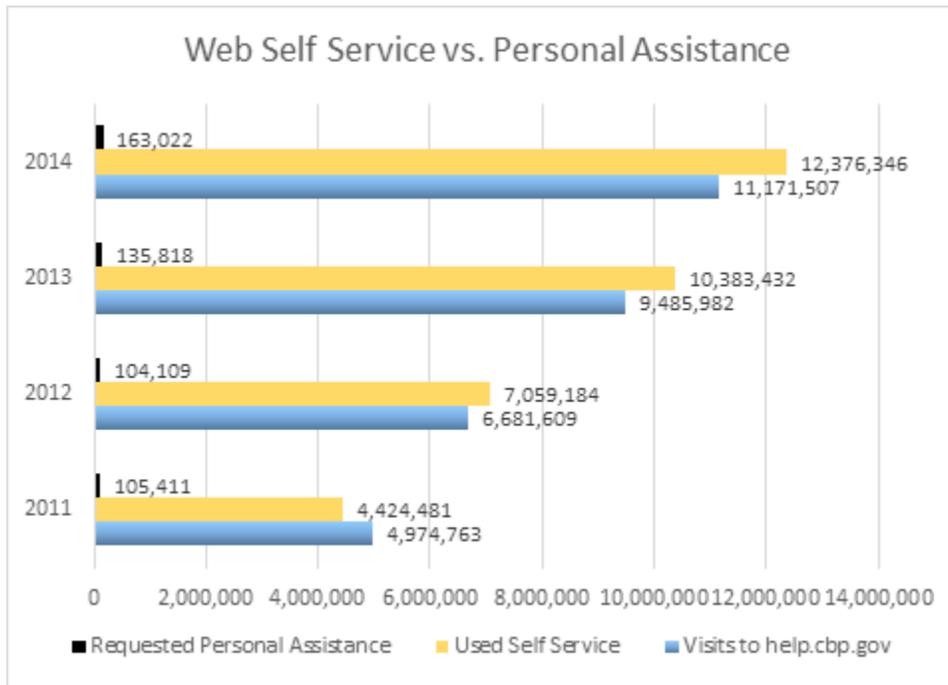
Exhibit 4: CBP.NET Website Statistics

CBPnet Website Statistics		
Fiscal Year	Site Visits	Page Views
2013	27,966,220	288,433,893
2014	29,916,692	711,270,237
2015 (thru Jan. 19)	8,522,143	225,281,026
Total	66,405,055	1,224,985,156

CBP Information Center Graphs & Statistics:

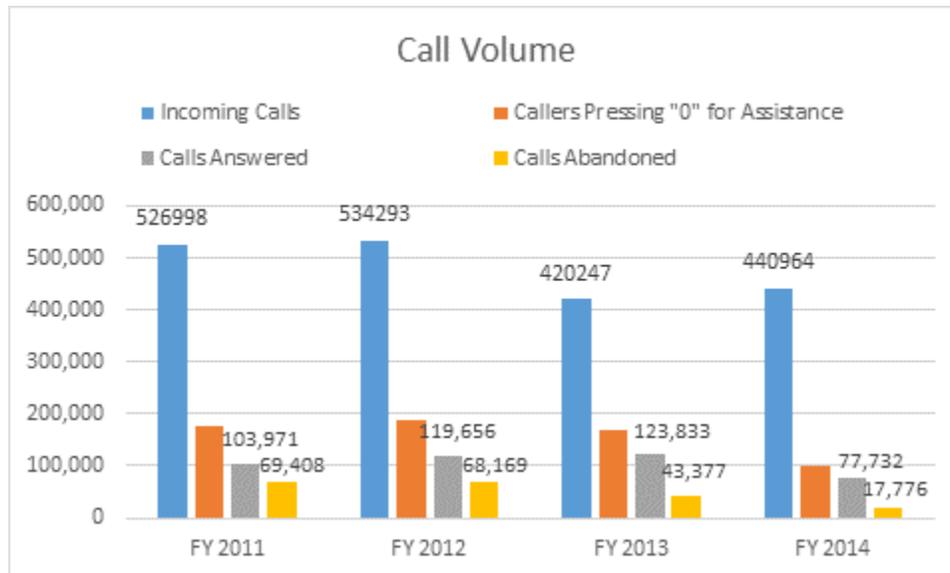
The information center sees heavy traffic online and over the phone. Exhibit 5 depicts an increase in web use by the general public over the course of the last three fiscal years. The number of questions submitted, visits to help.cbp.gov, and general public using the Self Service Q's & A's have all increased.

Exhibit 5: Web Service



While still sizable, the number of phone calls to the info center has declined over the last four fiscal years. Some of the change in inquiry traffic can be attributed to better website content management and phone-tree queues, however, the information center has also reduced the number of available lines to correspond with the staffing currently available to take calls. As vacancies, created by attrition and recruiting challenges, are filled, more specialists become available to take calls and more lines can be opened. Under current levels keeping hold times to a reasonable time limit remains a priority and challenge for the information center.

Exhibit 6: Call Volume



However, this reduction in call volume does not mean that the center is being utilized less overall. Regardless of the mechanism utilized, it is clear that overall number of complaints, compliments, and tips over the last three fiscal years received from the general public has increased. Abandonment rates are high because staffing has not kept up with call volume, creating longer hold times. Callers begin to abandon their calls when hold times are greater than two minutes. At this time, hold times average around five minutes.

In the summer of 2014, CBP began exploring how to establish a Spanish Language capability at the Information center. The CBP information center has had a nascent Spanish language capability at its satellite office in Nogales, AZ, however the two-person staff there does not have the capacity to meet the anticipated demand, and, current IT challenges make expanding the office impractical. CBP anticipates that, once established, the additional capacity to answer calls will further reduce abandonment rates

Description of Select Adjustments to Base:

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The adjustment to base pay requirements includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions and ensure that CBP's uniformed staff are not reassigned to support activities and remain dedicated to frontline mission priorities.==

Transfer of Public Affairs Employees: The FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-6) transferred Entry-Exit functions from legacy U.S. VISIT (now Office of Biometric Identity Management) to CBP. All transferring personnel were initially placed in Office of Field Operations with the understanding that, as the Entry-Exit functions were fully incorporated, some individuals would be placed elsewhere. Two such individuals were identified as primarily having performed public outreach duties at U.S. VISIT and were, therefore, most appropriately placed within Office of Public Affairs. Accordingly, in FY 2016 CBP is transferring \$270,000 from the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA to the Public Affairs PPA for these employees' salaries.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Training and Development
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training and Development

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	363	358	\$73,826
FY 2015 President's Budget	360	355	\$71,926
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	(2)	\$8,485
FY 2016 Current Services	358	353	\$80,411
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$55
FY 2016 Total Request	358	353	\$80,466
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(2)	(2)	\$8,540

CBP requests \$80.466 million, 358 positions, and 353 FTE in FY 2016 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Training & Development PPA.

Training and Development		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	360	355	\$71,926
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	128
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	501
	Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	0	0	3,982
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	303
	Realignment of positions to Office of Policy and Planning	-2	-2	-274
	Working Capital Fund	0	0	3,845
Program Changes	UAS Crew	0	0	55
FY 2016 Request		358	353	80,466

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A, Training & Development PPA funds the Office of Training & Development (OTD), which provides mission critical training for all employees, other than BPAs and CBPOs. The Training at the Ports of Entry and Training Between the Ports of Entry PPAs support the training of CBPOs and BPAs.

The Office of Training and Development is responsible for the centralized leadership and direction of all training programs for the CBP workforce. OTD manages CBP's National Training Plan (NTP), which prepares employees to carry out the core missions of CBP by

providing basic and advanced training based on identified agency and organizational requirements.

OTD establishes and upholds standards for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training to ensure the agency’s training programs are transparent, accountable, and legally defensible. OTD also maintains a robust distance learning program (the Virtual Learning Center) that enables CBP to deliver hundreds of training courses to CBP personnel in an efficient and cost effective manner.

In addition, OTD manages and oversees CBP’s use of force policy, training, and equipment. In January 2014, OTD completed a comprehensive revision of the new CBP Use of Force Policy Handbook to address policy-related recommendations from the three use of force reviews, as well as other changes that clarify and improve upon CBP’s existing policy. On May 30, 2014, the Commissioner of CBP issued the new CBP Use of Force Handbook to CBP employees. Also on that date, the Commissioner publicly released the Handbook, as well as the Police Executive Research Forum’s report on its review of CBP’s use of force. Six portions of the Handbook went into effect immediately. The remaining portions of the Handbook went into effect on October 1, 2014, and post-implementation negotiations with the National Border Patrol Council and the National Treasury Employees Union on the remaining portions are underway.

This PPA funds basic, advanced, and supervisory/management/leadership training for a wide range of CBP employees; training course development and maintenance costs; operating costs for CBP’s on-line training, course scheduling, and management systems; and salaries and benefits for OTD’s mission support activities. The exhibits below display the funding by position type, provide a breakdown of funding by key mission areas, and provide the types of training programs funded under this PPA.

Exhibit 1: Training & Development FY 2016 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

Training and Development	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	120	\$17,933	22.29%
Air and Marine Interdiction Agents	2	\$299	0.37%
Other Salary	236	\$33,790	41.99%
Non-Salary	0	\$28,444	35.35%
Total	358	80,466	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Training & Development FY 2016 Funding Request by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Areas and/or Division	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Advanced Training Center (ATC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for Use of Force – synchronizes CBP’s use of force policy development and research, evaluation and procurement of new equipment, and the delivery of training; • Center for Leadership Development – combines program management responsibilities with development and delivery responsibilities. Allows OTD to manage student development through the entire framework of leadership competencies and programs; • Center for Distance Learning – responsible for maintaining a distributed learning system (Virtual Learning Center) and gaining cost efficiencies through a robust facilitated distance learning platform (Desire 2 Learn); • Center for Instructional Design – brings together CBP training policy, accreditation and development oversight administratively under the Director of the ATC, and operationally under the Assistant Commissioner, OTD; and • Emergency Preparedness Branch/ Intelligence and Targeting Branch – use current operational developments and DHS emphasis on risk based decision-making to develop a thorough emergency preparedness, and intelligence and targeting curriculum. These branches will form the foundation for future Centers of Emergency Preparedness and Intelligence and Targeting. 	\$35,307
CBP Canine Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headquarters located in El Paso, TX and Front Royal, VA; and • Develops, executes, and oversees the allocation of training, and support of canine resources capable of responding to CBP operations involving a terrorist nexus while maintaining traditional missions. 	\$8,047
CBP Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operates from FLETC facilities located in Artesia, NM, Glynco, GA and Charleston, SC; • Promotes an integrated structure to centralize and manage all Border Patrol Academy and Field Operations Academy functions; and • Delivers mission focused and standardized CBP basic training programs equipped to meet the challenges of the future and simultaneously address the critical mission of CBP in safeguarding the homeland at and beyond our borders. 	\$22,905

Key Mission Areas and/or Division	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Training Support Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for Budget, Human Capital, and Training Management functions; and Provides program management functions for OTD's multi-million dollar budget to include the National Training Plan, the organizational staffing model, and the functional oversight of CBP's training management program. 	\$10,362
Total		\$76,620

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Training & Development, or funding for the Working Capital Fund.

Below are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this PPA.

Exhibit 3: Types of Training Programs Funded under this PPA

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for Air and Marine Interdiction Agents, Attorneys, Intelligence Research Specialists, Internal Affairs Agents, and Regulatory Auditors is funded under this PPA; and Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational knowledge and skills required by these positions. 	384	690	600
Mandatory Continuing Education (CPE/CLE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain CBP occupations (e.g. Attorneys, Regulatory Auditors, Procurement Specialists, Polygraphists, Nurses, and other health and safety professionals) have mandatory continuing education requirements in order to maintain their certifications/licenses; and Funding for this training enables 	884	910	900

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
	<p>personnel in these occupations to maintain their certifications/licenses so that they can remain in their occupation and continue to carry out mission critical duties.</p>			
Supervisor/ Leadership Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for first-line and second-line Air & Marine Interdiction Agents and all other non-uniformed CBP supervisors is funded under this PPA; • This training provides supervisors with the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead the employees under their supervision. CBP's succession management and leadership training programs are also funded under this PPA; and • These programs provide training for CBP leaders to develop the critical skills, such as strategic thinking, planning, ethical decision making, and leadership, required to defend our nation's borders as well as protect lawful trade and the traveling public. 	370	645	600
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBP to effectively carry out various trade-related initiatives (e.g. Intellectual Property Rights enforcement, Broker Management and Oversight, and enforcement of regulations on Foreign Trade Zones and Free Trade Agreements); • It provides training for newly-hired International Trade Specialists and Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures Specialists; and 	1,091	1,024	1,024

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the second largest revenue producing agency in the government, CBP must maintain current levels of knowledge in the trade disciplines in order to identify fraudulent trade practices and protect and collect the revenue of the United States. 			
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training provides CBPOs, agents, and other employees training in first aid, radiation safety, and suicide prevention; It also provides required safety training for supervisors and Safety Officers, as well as injury prevention and compensation training. 	2,796	1,821	1,900
Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is required for CBP to maintain and enhance skill levels of existing employees who perform intelligence functions. 	230	848	900
Internal Affairs Investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training expands IA Agents' investigative capabilities in areas such as forensics, covert electronic surveillance, and tracking; and As a national security and law enforcement agency, it is critical for CBP to have the highest levels of protection in place to maintain the integrity of its personnel and to identify areas of corruption. 	216	577	575
Emergency Preparedness & Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This training is required for CBP to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures; and This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters (CBP supports responses to these types of events). 	0	200	200
Skills Enhancement/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes high priority training such as New Employee Orientation 	770	988	1,000

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
Professional Development	and required privacy and Freedom of Information Act training.			

Working Capital Fund Activity

CBP’s Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs that are paid from the HQ M&A Training and Development PPA are provided below. Additional WCF costs are paid from other PPAs including the HQ M&A Administration and Internal Affairs PPAs, as well as the Automation Modernization appropriation.

Exhibit 4: Training & Development FY 2016 Anticipated Working Capital Fund Charges

CBP Office	Working Capital Fund	FY 2016 Anticipated Charges
OTD	e-Training	3,594,102
	WCF-National Defense University	134,249
	DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	117,467
	Sub-Total OTD	3,845,818

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Realignment of Positions to the Office of Policy and Planning: The Office of Training and Development (OTD) is requesting to permanently transfer two positions and \$274,000 to the Office of Policy & Planning within the Commissioner’s Office. These positions will support the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of critical policies that will enable CBP to effectively carry its mission of facilitating legitimate trade and travel while protecting our borders.

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP’s pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Realignment of Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative: In FY 2014, Congress enacted appropriations to fund an additional 2,000 CBPOs and other operational and mission support personnel to enhance CBP’s ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo, increase the seizures of unlawful items, and help reduce wait times. Funding for the mission support personnel was enacted centrally within the Administration PPA. However, since enactment, CBP has determined the required mix of mission support personnel to best support

the additional 2,000 CBPOs. For FY 2016, the funding for the mission support personnel has been realigned to provide funds within the specific PPAs where mission support personnel has increased to support the additional 2,000 CBPOs.

Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$29.19 million in AQI user fees in FY 2016 due to the annualization of the AQI fee increase in FY 2015. This increase of \$29.19 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E appropriation in 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Technology, Innovation and Acquisition

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	156	153	\$25,185
FY 2015 President's Budget	181	175	\$25,374
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	3	\$4,284
FY 2016 Current Services	181	178	\$29,658
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	181	178	\$29,658
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	3	\$4,284

CBP requests \$29.658 million, 181 positions, and 178 FTE in FY 2015 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition PPA.

Technology, Innovation and Acquisition		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	181	175	\$25,374
Current Services	Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	0	0	2,348
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	61
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	251
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	53
	Realigning OTIA funding to S&E	0	0	1,000
	Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley	0	1	285
	Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	0	2	286
FY 2016 Request		181	178	29,658

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA funds the Office of Technology Innovation & Acquisition (OTIA), which provides a central office for two major functions essential to the future effectiveness of CBP. First, it is charged with ensuring that all border security technology efforts are properly focused on mission outcomes and are well integrated across CBP. Second, it is charged with strengthening CBP's expertise and effectiveness in acquisition and program management of contractor-delivered products and services. The office is responsible for providing the necessary training to its acquisition workforce. OTIA administers policy and acquisition oversight for all CBP program management offices, and will develop a standard requirements coordination process for CBP. The Office is also responsible

for providing management oversight for major acquisition programs, including evaluating success, risk management, identifying redundancies, and quality assurance.

The Assistant Commissioner for OTIA is CBP’s Component Acquisition Executive (CAE). The CAE is the senior acquisition official responsible for implementation of management and oversight of all CBP acquisition processes and programs. The CAE synchronizes these processes with those of the Head of the Contracting Activity (HCA) and those of the CBP Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CAE’s other responsibilities include tracking the extent to which resources and support are provided to Program Managers to ensure successful and effective acquisitions, managing CBP’s acquisition portfolio to ensure consistency with DHS missions and strategic goals, and executing Acquisition Decision Authority responsibilities when delegated. The CAE seeks to develop a capable, mature, efficient, and effective organization for acquisition governance and execution.

Exhibit 1: Technology, Innovation, & Acquisition FY 2016 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

Technology, Innovation, Acquisition	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	2	\$307	1.04%
Border Patrol Agent	5	\$768	2.59%
Other Salary	174	\$27,332	92.16%
Non-Salary	0	\$1,251	4.22%
Total	181	29,658	100.00%

OTIA Mission Statement

The mission of OTIA is to conduct and facilitate the effective identification, acquisition, and lifecycle support of products and services, while driving innovation to improve CBP’s mission performance in securing the border and facilitating the lawful movement of goods and people.

OTIA Vision Statement

OTIA is a recognized center of expertise and partner of choice for program management, acquisition, and innovation. OTIA recognizes and rewards excellence, provides program-centric services, and consistently delivers innovative products and services that continually improve CBP performance.

OTIA performs this mission by providing the following services and expertise through the following capabilities:

Exhibit 2: Technology, Innovation, & Acquisition Key Functions and Capabilities by Division

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Assistant Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Commissioner (AC) is charged with ensuring that all of CBP’s technology efforts are properly focused on mission and are well integrated across CBP; • AC is responsible for overseeing the strengthening of CBP’s expertise and effectiveness in acquisition and program management of contractor-delivered products and services; • AC serves as the CBP’s Component Acquisition Executive (CAE) and is responsible for implementation of management and oversight of all CBP acquisition processes and programs; synchronizes these processes with the contracting and procurement processes from the Head of Contracting Activity (HCA) and the information technology processes from the CBP Chief Information Officer (CIO); • The Mission Support Division (MSD), led by the Chief of Staff, is committed to serving as a premier, mission-focused, and customer-oriented organization that meets the needs of OTIA employees; and • MSD supports OTIA by providing guidance and offering solutions on a broad range of functions within human capital and technology support. 	\$1,904
Acquisition Policy and Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists the AC in developing and promulgating appropriate governance structures, policies, and procedures in furtherance of the overall goals and objectives of OTIA; • Serves as the Executive Secretariat to defined governance structures that support OTIA’s roles in acquisition oversight, resource management, and technology innovation; • Administers and monitors CBP’s acquisition 	\$2,857

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>certification program in collaboration with DHS for all acquisition functional areas of expertise;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops human capital strategies to strengthen CBP’s acquisition and technology innovation competencies, including enhancement of the qualifications and capabilities of the acquisition workforce; • Serves as the liaison with DHS on acquisition and program management related councils and working groups; and, • Establishes, implements, and oversees acquisition improvement initiatives; and • Provides formal training for program managers. 	
Acquisition Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides focused support and guidance to CBP program and project offices concerning acquisition and procurement processes, for pre/post-award commodity/services and sustainment contracting activities; • Provides focused support and guidance to CBP program and project offices concerning the formulation of acquisition strategies and acquisition documentation. 	\$2,380
Systems Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides systems engineering products for OTIA programs and projects, including all test and evaluation (T&E) activities; environmental impact and systems security analysis/planning; and modeling and simulation analysis support; • Provides guidance and mentoring for the SE processes through participation in Integrated Product Teams (IPTs) and leading Technical Review Teams; • Applies systems engineering with Lead Technical Authority (LTA) for all CBP non-IT program and project Systems Engineering Life Cycle technical reviews; • Develops, manages, and executes industry best practices in technical management and technical processes; • Establishes and coordinates alignment of all 	\$5,396

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>program and project requirements and technologies to the CBP and DHS Enterprise Architectures through architectural analysis; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as the principal liaison between DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and CBP. 	
Program Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops strategic plans and initiatives to meet the current and future acquisition requirements for Level I, II, and III acquisitions; • Serves as a strategic acquisition and program management advisor for mission programs; • Implements, oversees, and ensures that CBP acquisition programs comply with acquisition policies and procedures; • Provides oversight of CBP mission program and project offices; • Works closely with the Office of Integration and Analysis to ensure risk-based and gap analyses and adequate requirements gathering are conducted and analyzed; and, • Provides direct and indirect technical and operational advice and support to Procurement Directorate staff in the Office of Administration for pre-award and post-award activities. • Provides direct oversight of the CBP Transportation Program, which provides an integrated system of detainee transportation and security along the Southwest border. This program significantly reduces the numbers of CBP officers and agents used in securing and transporting illegal detainees, allowing them to focus on their traditional law enforcements operations. 	\$8,252
Business Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides guidance and oversight on all business and financial management related aspects; • Creates and implements cost estimating tools, processes, and training; • Maintains controls over financial reporting, 	\$3,967

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>and integrates operational requirements with strategic planning in order to create program targets that align resources to prioritized CBP and DHS strategic goals; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composes congressionally mandated reports, including expenditure plans, multi-year investment and management plans, and congressional justifications. 	
Logistics and Sustainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs life cycle management and oversight of OTIA program technology logistics and sustainment following successful government acceptance; • Manages and oversees the OTIA depot operations program used for the repair and supply chain support of border enforcement technology; • Manages and oversees the OTIA in-service engineering activity charged to manage system technical baselines deployed in the field; • Manages and oversees the software support activity charged with the sustainment and management of system software and firmware deployed in the field; • Manages and oversees the OTIA asset management program providing visibility and accountability to fulfill field supply chain needs and financial reporting requirements; and, • Establishes and promulgates policy to ensure logistics and sustainment considerations are included in all acquisition processes and decision making. 	\$2,222

OTIA Functional Area	OTIA Key Functions and Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Operational Integration & Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports end-user organizations with processes, tools, and subject matter expertise so that the end users can properly identify, document, and gain approval for their requirements; • Establishes processes, procedures, and products to assist in the identification, documentation, and validation of operational requirements that cross CBP operational organizations; • Assists the end users in establishing and documenting the intended purpose, use, and concept of operations (CONOPS) for proposed goods and services that would meet an operational requirement; • Provides test and evaluation expertise to ensure project readiness and to assist end users in their determination of a system's worthiness; and, • Coordinates closely with CBP's program management offices to review the progress of CBP programs and projects, ensure end-users are kept informed of status, enable end-user participation and involvement in key program and project management activities, and increase the likelihood that delivered goods and services are consistent. 	\$1,428
Non-Pay	This funding will help provide necessary office supplies, such as paper, toner, laptops, software licenses, and training for all of OTIA.	\$1,251
Total		\$29,658

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Realigning OTIA funding to S&E: CBP is realigning \$1.0 million in funding from the BSFIT Operations & Maintenance PPA to the S&E Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA in order to meet non-pay requirements and maintain OTIA operability. The base non-pay funding in the Technology Innovation and Acquisition PPA is significantly less than the amount needed

to support OTIA staffing, and this realignment will help provide necessary office supplies, such as paper, toner, laptops, software licenses, and training.

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The adjustment to base pay requirements includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions and ensure that CBP's uniformed staff are not reassigned to support activities and remain dedicated to frontline mission priorities.-

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Block 1 Maintenance

The main mission for Block 1 Maintenance is increased situational awareness and persistence surveillance across the Tucson (TUS-1) and Ajo (AJO-1) areas of responsibility within the Tucson Sector. Block 1 technology supports U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents and officers to effectively detect, identify, classify and resolve illegal incursions at the border. Block 1 includes a deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, unattended ground sensors and a communications package. Block 1 also includes an initial version of a common operating picture, which is the system that integrates the sensors, and displays the results at a command center. Block 1 deployments in TUS-1 and AJO-1 collectively cover approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$16.836 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.427 million

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long term solution, IFTs equipped with

sensor suites and communication equipment, can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of interest. With an IFT system, a single COP operator can maintain persistent surveillance over a large area whereas previously, multiple agents exposed to threats were required to provide coverage in the same amount of area.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$11.108 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$1.607 million

Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)

The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IOI's) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, communication (C3) systems.

Government Ford F-450 trucks are outfitted with an integrated suite of sensor equipment attached to the flat skid cargo bed, with an operator workstation located inside the truck cabin, allowing CBP to adjust the location of its surveillance capabilities to keep pace with the ever changing border threat.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Development & Deployment \$16.000 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$8.383 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.282 million

Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (NB-RVSS)

The NB-RVSS consist of day night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allows the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. The NB - RVSS towers have expanded the coverage at the Northern Border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$8.439 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.427 million

Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)

A Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes. This program will address technology obsolescence by upgrading selected RVSS sites with new surveillance capability and deploy the upgraded technology at new RVSS Upgrade sites, thus enhancing the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. These additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Development & Deployment \$16.421 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$5.579 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$1.603 million

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence/Investigative Liaison

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	280	276	\$62,230
FY 2015 President's Budget	281	275	\$61,512
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	13	15	\$5,229
FY 2016 Current Services	294	290	\$66,741
FY 2016 Program Change	39	39	\$11,661
FY 2016 Total Request	333	329	\$78,402
Total Change 2015 to 2016	52	54	\$16,890

CBP requests \$78.402 million, 333 positions, and 329 FTE in FY 2016 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Intelligence and Investigative Liaison PPA.

Intelligence/Investigative Liaison		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	281	275	\$61,512
Current Services	Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	0	0	4,521
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	92
	Annualize FY15 National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy	0	2	214
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	372
	Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	0	0	-1,978
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	159
	Network Circuits Supporting CBP Wide Area Network	0	0	-107
	Realignment of Operational Field Testing	13	13	1,956
Program Changes	Intelligence and Targeting Operations	24	24	3,262
	National Geospatial Border Strategy	15	15	8,399
FY 2016 Request		333	329	78,402

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The HQ M&A, Intelligence and Investigative Liaison PPA funds the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL), which administers CBP's intelligence and targeting programs. These programs support a flexible enforcement capability that anticipates and detects potential threats to our security, economy, and public safety. Serving as a powerful partner that connects

law enforcement and intelligence communities, these programs develop, provide, and coordinate capabilities to support CBP's primary mission to secure our borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. CBP's intelligence and targeting programs work to:

- Detect threats away from our borders;
- Identify travelers and shipments according to the threat they pose;
- Integrate and coordinate our intelligence and targeting capabilities; and,
- Establish stronger partnerships with domestic and foreign partners.

CBP's strategic approach, both at and between the ports of entry, relies on risk management. Segmenting the flows of people and goods by the risk they pose allows CBP to focus law enforcement efforts on the relatively small fraction of goods and people that pose a threat to public safety and economic prosperity. This strategy depends on reliable and timely intelligence and information for success, from which informed judgments can be made about the risk posed by people and goods that we encounter. Effective intelligence not only involves the identification of known threats and hazards, but also facilitates the identification of unknown dangerous people and goods that, because of their anonymity, often pose a greater threat to the security and safety of our country, citizens, and interests. CBP's intelligence and targeting capabilities are force multipliers and have proven their return on CBP's investment.

OIIL provides CBP front line operators and decision-makers with current, relevant situational awareness and facilitates operational responses for all crimes, threats, and hazards throughout the various CBP areas of responsibility (AOR), by using resources such as the Intelligence Support Teams (IST) in Detroit, Tucson, New Mexico/West Texas, and South Texas, the 24/7 National Intelligence Watch, and OIIL personnel at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). Through the collection and production of intelligence and analytical products, OIIL provides intelligence and deploys technical, analytical, targeting, and collection management tools in support of front line border operations to all geographic AORs.

CBP has become a leader in innovation and development of methodologies and techniques dedicated towards thwarting any attempts to penetrate our nation's borders and attacking our critical infrastructure. Additionally, CBP continues to develop its layered risk management approach to safeguarding U.S. borders from threat by land, air, and sea. This multi-layered strategy integrates legislative and regulatory initiatives, international and trade-organization partnerships, improved automation support, new detection technologies, enhanced personnel training, and a combination of local and national targeting expertise. CBP recognizes that no single strategy or risk assessment is 100 percent effective and accurate, so it focuses on layering multiple initiatives together to accomplish its mission. CBP works aggressively with government partners, foreign and domestic, to make improvements regarding data timeliness and quality, which augments the abilities of highly trained CBP personnel by providing them the ability to use cutting edge technology for targeting, detecting, and securing terrorists, or implements of terrorism destined to the United States.

**Exhibit 1: Intelligence & Investigative Liaison FY 2016 Funding Request by Position
(including Non-personnel)**

Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	23	\$3,367	4.29%
Border Patrol Agent	9	\$1,318	1.68%
Other Salary	301	\$46,321	59.08%
Non-Salary	0	\$27,396	34.94%
Total	333	78,402	100.00%

**Exhibit 2: Intelligence & Investigative Liaison
FY 2016 Funding Request by Key Mission Area:**

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (\$000)
CBP Enterprise Business Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Leadership; • Logistics and operations; • Mission Support; and • (\$4,959 salary; \$499 Operations & Maintenance). 	\$5,458
CBP Intelligence Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence Collection; • Strategic Analysis; • Field Support; • Operational Field Testing; and • (\$43,611 salary; \$5,996 Operations & Maintenance). 	\$49,607
CBP Intelligence Enterprise – Analytical Framework for Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employs the Analytical Framework for Intelligence, a suite of “force multiplication” tools to automate time-consuming tasks that face CBP analysts today regarding data access, query, and information retrieval, analysis, and reporting; and • (\$2,614 salary; \$20,723 Contracts/licenses/system development/requirements development). 	\$23,337
Total		\$78,402

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison.

Exhibit 3: Key Functions and Capabilities by Division

Key Mission Areas	OIL Key Functions and Capabilities
<p align="center">Targeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operates and maintains the Automated Targeting System (ATS). The tables below illustrate ATS’s current capabilities and other agencies it supports; • Creation of the National Targeting Centers (NTC) and National targeting rules that cover all threats/hazards; • Processes 2.1 million air passengers and crew weekly and referring 0.06 percent (1,300 weekly) of these travelers for additional examination; • Identifies over 5,000 Terrorism Watch List matches each year, of which approximately 300 to 350 annually are denied boarding or refused entry into the United States; • Develops and integrates modernized entity resolution capabilities and machine learning targeting rules in land border and cargo environments; • Conducts risk assessments of the large volume of regulatory and commercial data, totaling \$2.48 trillion in imports during FY 2014, representing a 25.0 percent increase over the past 5 years, generated by commercial entities and other government agencies by verifying the identity of businesses that ship goods across our borders; and • Employs the Analytical Framework for Intelligence, a suite of “force multiplication” tools to automate time-consuming tasks that face CBP analysts today regarding data access, query, and information retrieval, analysis, and reporting.
<p align="center">Collections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverages CBP and other Intelligence Community (IC) assets to provide Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities that synchronize and integrate the planning and operation of sensors, assets, processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations; • Provides an enhanced common intelligence picture (CIP) to CBP leadership both in the field and at Headquarters levels; and • Deploys cutting-edge technologies and capabilities, including collections; subject matter experts in imagery, signal, and human intelligence disciplines; tracking; tagging and locating; law enforcement technical collection (LETC); synchronizing IC airborne ISR; and Tasking, Collecting, Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination procedures.

Key Mission Areas	OIL Key Functions and Capabilities
<p>Analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the all-source analysis, production, and dissemination of classified and unclassified tactical and strategic intelligence products designed to inform both the strategic and operational decision-making processes at all levels of the agency; and • Focuses identification of known/unknown threats, high-risk persons/conveyances/cargo, and the identification of the tactics, techniques, and procedures used by transnational criminal organizations (TCO).
<p>Field Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages and provides oversight of Intelligence Support Teams (IST) at regional field locations (Detroit, Tucson, New Mexico/West Texas, and South Texas) to present a coordinated unity of effort in operational corridors; • Provides a CIP and a Common Operating Picture (COP) to make recommendations to leadership in operational decision making; • Establishes a single venue for increased operations coordination while facilitating the flow of classified and unclassified information to CBP components and their partners, to strengthen communications and relationships, and to establish a unified enforcement posture at and between the ports of entry; and • Coordinates and provides liaison support to facilitate cross-organizational operations, CBP operations involving non-CBP elements from throughout the IC, and international, state, local, and tribal partners and authorities.
<p>Operational Field Testing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses and evaluates the integrity of CBP's multilayered security systems; • Identifies operational vulnerabilities and systems weaknesses through covert testing of CBP capabilities or readiness to detect terrorists and terrorist weapons; • Conducts testing of policies and procedures, technology, and personnel used at the ports of entry, between the ports of entry and at international locations; and • Leverages intelligence analysis capabilities for selecting testing locations based on risk assessments.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$29.19 million in AQI user fees in FY 2016 due to the annualization of the AQI fee increase in FY 2015. This increase of \$29.19 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E appropriation in 2016.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI)

The AFI system provides additional capabilities to DHS in the gathering, analysis, information sharing, and reporting of critical intelligence information within DHS and other law enforcement partners. AFI directly supports CBP's strategic goals to secure the nation's borders from the entry of dangerous people and goods, while enabling the flow of legitimate trade and travel. Specifically, AFI provides the technology and tools that allow for the production of timely and actionable intelligence for CBP personnel protecting our borders, enhanced collaboration across CBP intelligence analysts, and more effectively share threat information and intelligence to its Federal partners charged with securing our nation.

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
23,337	23,388	23,421

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries & Benefits (2,698)	Intel Analysts	Intel Research Specialists for gathering, analysis, information sharing and reporting.
O&M (20,723)	Hardware/Infrastructure	Hardware refresh and upgrades.
	Software Licenses	Renewals for programs integrated within system.
	System support and maintenance	24/7/365 Architecture and engineering system support
	Analytic/Intel Capabilities	Data analysis, collaboration, intel production & dissemination

Automated Targeting System (ATS) Maintenance

Automated Targeting System (ATS) is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. It allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. The ATS systems have allowed the CBP Officers to process large volumes of data efficiently, which was previously a gap within the targeting environment. As volumes of data increase in people, cargo and conveyances, officers require increasingly efficient access to information and more information on which to base critical admission decisions. The systems investments are also intended to address data quality improvements, including entity and name resolution to ensure that efforts are focused on those persons and cargo that truly present a threat to the homeland.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- Automated Targeting Systems \$118.148 million
- Intelligence/Investigative Liaison \$1.58 million

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Administration

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,255	1,140	\$409,226
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,377	1,298	\$386,793
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(141)	(77)	\$40,121
FY 2016 Current Services	1,236	1,221	\$426,914
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	(\$6,676)
FY 2016 Total Request	1,236	1,221	\$420,238
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(141)	(77)	\$33,445

CBP requests \$420.238 million, 1,236 positions, and 1,221 FTE in FY 2016 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Administration PPA.

Administration		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	1,377	1,298	\$386,793
Current Services	Adjustment to base Pay Requirements	0	0	6,344
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	532
	Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	0	57	30,333
	Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	0	0	-3,965
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	2,201
	Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources	0	0	15,900
	Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	-22	-22	-5,892
	Fully Non-Recur FY15 Fuel Sharing Initiative	0	0	-10,733
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	251
	Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	-159	-152	-21,067
	Realignment of Management Inspections	40	40	6,355
	Restore unrealized FY 2014 VERA/VSIP savings	0	0	15,455
	Working Capital Fund	0	0	4,407
Program Changes	Canine Enforcement Program	0	0	2,210
	Delay Vehicle Recapitalization	0	0	-10,000
	Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	0	0	976
	UAS Crew	0	0	138

Administration		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
FY 2016 Request		1,236	1,221	420,238

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A, Administration PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP frontline personnel. Administration M&A funding is essential to carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration. The Offices of Human Resources Management (HRM) and Administration are funded in this PPA. This PPA also funds CBP Workman's Compensation and a portion of the DHS Working Capital Fund. Included in the \$420.238 million request is \$5.12 million that is associated with mission support hiring related to the FY 2014 CBPO Initiative, which has yet to be distributed to a program office.

Exhibit 1: Administration FY 2016 Funding Request by Position (including Non-personnel)

Administration	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
Trade and Revenue Positions	5	\$675	0.16%
Other Salary	1,231	\$235,307	55.99%
Non-Salary	0	\$184,256	43.85%
Total	1,236	420,238	100.00%

Office of Human Resources Management

HRM provides centralized human resources support to approximately 60,000 CBP employees, both nationwide and overseas. HRM recognizes that its first priority is to support the CBP mission and is committed to being a strategic and tactical partner in achieving the Agency's mission. HRM provides human resources services that support CBP leadership, addresses the operational requirements of CBP program offices, and meet the needs and expectations of CBP employees.

HRM's operational scope is broad and requires addressing numerous challenges, including: operating in a constrained fiscal environment; competing for talent while maintaining congressionally mandated frontline staffing levels; and delivering quality services under the pressure of growing workloads, balanced with a continuing focus on accountability and results.

HRM strives to deliver timely and efficient customer-centric support, services, and solutions that are responsive to changing mission requirements, operational conditions, and stakeholder needs. HRM provides strategic leadership to effectively meet its customers' human resource requirements by:

- Recruiting, assessing, and hiring candidates to maintain a highly skilled, diverse, and mission-ready workforce;
- Leveraging technology to improve human resources business processes and service delivery;
- Providing medical, benefit, retirement, and work life advisory services;
- Promoting a safe and healthy work environment;
- Facilitating workforce and organizational effectiveness, including Agency integration and reorganization efforts;
- Administering and guiding implementation of human capital policies; and
- Managing CBP’s labor and employee relations programs.

Exhibit 2: HRM Funding Request by Key Mission Area:

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Human Resources Executive Policy Formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM manages a centralized human resources program for all U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) employees nationwide and overseas; • HRM supervises all matters involving human resources, including: organizational structure, staffing, pay administration, benefits, workplace safety, personnel actions, and employee relations. HRM also assists employees by providing recruitment services, retention support, benefits support, and employee assistance programs; • Through human capital planning and utilization, HRM meets its customers' operational needs by providing strategic leadership to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of HR services to CBP; and • This item includes internal HRM processes, such as budget and property administration, communications management, records management, safety and security. 	\$4,500
Staff Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategies to attract, assess, and ensure hiring of the best-qualified applicants; and • Continually improve hiring processes and practices that allowed CBP to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce hiring costs and the time-to-hire; ○ Leverage technology; and ○ Achieve process efficiencies. 	\$56,687
Human Resources Strategy Development and Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves the development and management of processes that serve its customers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HRM is committed to using information technology, Business Process Management 	\$7,200

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Management	(BPM), and a flexible approach to the design and implementation of its process workflows.	
Employee Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM provides CBP employees with comprehensive human resources advisory and consultative services and program management; and • Working primarily in the areas of benefits, workers' compensation, medical and fitness, employee support, retirement, and work life, this division works to ensure a supportive work environment that "cares for CBP's workforce: mind, body, and soul." 	\$10,800
Occupational Safety and Health Activities Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM manages a comprehensive national/international safety program, which includes radiation detection at ports and stations, medical surveillance services and personal protective equipment for frontline employees, and safety training in the use of heavy machinery and occupational safety. 	\$9,600
Organization and Position Structures Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as internal organizational design and effectiveness experts to all CBP managers; • The Organizational Design Division, in providing organizational design expertise and cross-HRM coordination, enables CBP to effectively and efficiently meet the needs of our ever-changing environment. 	\$1,700
Labor and Employee Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM monitors and integrates the development and implementation of CBP labor and employee relations (LER) programs to facilitate an effective CBP workforce and thus, mission accomplishment; • HRM is the sole authority within CBP for management of LER activities, has direct line authority over HQ and Field LER staff, and assures national level program direction; • HRM provides oversight and evaluation of the management of subordinate organizations, assuring through supervisors that adequate internal controls and performance measures are instituted; • HRM establishes service-wide policies, programs, and procedures to facilitate effectiveness and operational consistency in areas such as leave administration, performance management, awards, grievances and complaints, fitness for duty, and family friendly 	\$18,500

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	initiatives; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRM is also responsible for establishing and operating systems to collect employee relations program data and for the analysis and reporting of such data. The staff advises on trends and emerging third party decisions that dictate changes in program direction and develops programs and policies accordingly. 	
Workman's Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBP workers' compensation program is managed by the Office of Human Resources Management (HRM). • The program assists employees who are injured or become ill because of their employment with CBP as they file claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), and represents the Agency in providing information related to claims. • HRM works to reduce the impact of work-related injuries and illnesses on employees by ensuring payment of appropriate FECA benefits, manages CBP's workers' compensation claims process, returns employees to duty as quickly as possible and controls program costs. 	\$69,799
Total		\$178,786

Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Human Resources Management.

Office of Administration

The Office of Administration (OA) serves an integral role as the mission support core for CBP by providing the necessary goods and services required by operational personnel and business partners to fulfill mission goals. This support includes: essential financial management services; budgeting; all asset-related programs, including fleet, uniforms, personal property, and seized and forfeited property; mail; and the CBP printing program. OA also serves as the accountability office for CBP and assesses and evaluates the strategic and programmatic performance to assist leadership in understanding how performance, cost, and risk intersect within CBP.

Exhibit 3: OA FY 2016 Funding Request by Key Mission Area

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Fleet Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the mobile operating platform for detection, interdiction, and law enforcement activities at and between the ports of entry as well as provide mission support throughout the United States of America; • Manages the fleet lifecycle from acquisition to disposal, including on-going public and private sector fleet lifecycle management review to incorporate best practices and improve analysis, reduce operating costs, and increase program effectiveness. Currently the average age of the CBP fleet serves as a general indicator of overall fleet health. As indicated in Exhibit 6: “CBP Vehicle Average Age,” CBP is quickly approaching ideal average age thresholds; • Provides fleet lifecycle management capabilities, including right-sizing, ensuring greatest possible revenue returns for disposal of assets and assuring best value acquisitions; • Provides oversight and cost controls, cost savings and avoidance identification and implementation support for maintenance, repair and operations, as well as analysis to facilitate improved fleet management decision making; • Conducts policy oversight, communications, and centralized reporting for fleet management, the Home-to-Work Program, and parking in the National Capital Region on behalf of CBP; • In FY 2016, projected to acquire 1015 CBP replacement vehicles; and, • In FY 2016, the fuel management initiative implementation phase will oversee the installation and integration of fuel facilities across the Southwest border, allowing CBP, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to obtain fuel at the least expensive total price without negatively impacting operational and mission capabilities. Activities include invoice management and performance measurement of the capability, cost, and savings of the initiative against objectives. 	\$39,194

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Uniform Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides CBP Uniform Program policy, guidance, supply chain management, acquisition, contract management, uniform allowance account management, and training academy quartermaster oversight and management, all necessary to outfit and equip CBP uniformed personnel with the necessary apparel and equipment for their safety and visibility during the execution of their mission. 	\$41,916
Seized Vehicle Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides policy, guidance, and contract/supply chain management for approximately 12,500 vehicles valued at \$10,000 or less that are seized or forfeited annually along the Southwest border. CBP manages custody and disposition of seized and forfeited vehicles through a contract with services that include towing, entry into the Seized Asset and Case Tracking System database, storage, inventory, and ultimately disposition. 	\$11,798
General Order Merchandise Contract and Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides program and contract management for the disposition approximately 1,850 property items abandoned annually at CBP Ports of Entry. Revenue from sales of abandoned property covers all contract and administrative costs of program. 	\$1,620
Personal Property Program Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for decentralized management and oversight of over 800,000 disbursed personal property assets (valued at over \$7.5 billion) for U.S. Customs and Border Protection to ensure success of CBP's operations in support of the Department's mission. 	\$2,440
Revenue Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains 30,000 Automated Clearing House accounts to enable the electronic collection of \$35.8 billion from importers and brokers; Collects and apply 300,000 checks, Fed Wire, and Federal agency payments totaling \$2.2 billion; Prepares 16,000 reimbursable bills to collect \$10 million for CBP Ports of Entry; Processes 160,000 Internal Revenue Service excise tax bill collections totaling \$1.5 billion and collect \$400 million in fees for the Army Corps of Engineers; Maintains 500 cash registers and reconciles 10,000 daily deposit differences to support \$1.5 billion in collection activities at the CBP Ports of Entry; Reviews 8,000 certifications annually for the 	\$15,472

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p><i>Continued Dumping Subsidy Offset Act of 2000</i> and issues 1,100 disbursements to harmed domestic producers (see Exhibit 5);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains over 190,000 continuous bonds securing revenue totaling over \$16.2 billion in 2014; • Initiates debt collection on 60,000 accounts receivables and 3,300 dishonored payments totaling \$191 million in collections annually; • Reconciles over 12.5 million credit card transactions totaling \$312 million that support fees collected from the traveling public; • Issues and renew 170,000 transponders annually collecting over \$30 million; and • Coordinates with and provides Subject Matter Expertise to the Office of International Trade and the Office of Field Operations in order to deploy new business processes and electronic billing and collection capabilities that are immediately transferable to CBP’s Revenue Modernization efforts. Specifically, the automation of the Single Transaction Bonds process, the establishment of more efficient revenue collection methods for User Fee Facilities, and implementation of an electronic environment for billing and collections. 	
<p>Financial Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides and supports the CBP core financial mixed systems including systems operations and maintenance, upgrades, and user support; • Provides financial management services as required by OMB Circular A-11, including budgeting, accounting, and investment analysis; • Provides effective and efficient payroll services for the unique pay circumstances encountered by CBP; • Operates and maintains CBP’s Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system for integrated financial, procurement, and property management thereby eliminating many paper processes and improving efficiencies in several business areas while allowing CBP to continue its outstanding financial performance with unqualified audit opinions since 2004; • Provides stewardship of over \$10 billion in appropriated resources and \$40 billion in collections by overseeing CBP’s internal controls over financial 	<p>\$33,346</p>

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>reporting as required by OMB Circular A-123, the <i>Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act of 1982</i> (P.L. 97-255; FMFIA), and <i>Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996</i> (P.L. 104-208; FFMIA); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates and oversees the annual audit of CBP's financial statements and the annual consolidated audit of DHS' financial statements and internal controls, as well as coordinates the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) audit activity within the Office of Administration. 	
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquires the goods, services and equipment needed in support of the various CBP operations and missions. Executed and/or oversaw the completion of approximately 9,200 actions in FY 2014 totaling \$2.5 million in contracts and other business agreements; Oversees internal and external audits and reviews on the CBP procurement function; Manages reverse auctions; Manages strategic sourcing; Provides knowledge management systems; Manages Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) Program; Manages contracting career field training and certification program; and Manages the CBP Purchase Card Program. 	\$23,067
Socioeconomic and Special Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interfaces with partners in industry; Manages CBP's unsolicited proposal program; Forecasts acquisition opportunities; and Represents CBP as the Task and Delivery Order Ombudsman. 	\$887
Budget and Program Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulates and executes CBP's Budget including various aspects of the PPBA process; Provides budgetary guidance and assistance to all CBP offices regarding development and execution of funding; and Provides analysis of CBP fiscal activities as well as investment analysis on operational activities. 	\$7,976
OA Executive Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains the OA Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Assistant Commissioner (CBP's CFO) and 	\$6,445

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>Staff, Front Office Support Staff, Administration and Planning Support Staff, Strategic Improvement and Business Information Staff;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides Executive Leadership for OA and financial guidance to CBP on financial activities and actions; • Analyzes CBP's business activities and distributes key information through CBP Business Plan; and • Develops and disseminates policies related to financial, facility, and administrative functions. 	
Management Inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides CBP senior leadership with diagnostic tools to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities; • Issues recommendations for changes in policies, procedures, or practices to resolve programmatic issues, strengthen internal controls, or address impediments to CBP achieving its mission and goals; • Assists to ensure that systemic deficiencies and vulnerabilities identified through inspections, validations, reviews and GAO/OIG audits are corrected thereby proactively helping to ensure the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of CBP operations; and • Serves the agency as an advance indicator of potential concerns, which enhances CBP's overall operational effectiveness and integrity and serves CBP as a deterrent to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. 	\$6,355
Business Support Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the key mission areas listed above, OA's funding also supports the Office of Administration's Financial Operations, and Administrative and Asset Management- mission support activities, as well as the day to day administrative operations in support of CBP's mission; • Provides print and print related services for CBP and other DHS components to ensure the most economical and lowest competitive price; some of which include signage, forms, critical DHS and CBP financial presentations to Congress and OMB, other congressional presentations, and branded items; • Establishes forms policies and procedures, conducts periodic reviews of forms to determine compliance 	\$22,758

Key Mission Areas	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
	<p>with applicable authorities, provides uniformity in forms design, and ensures public forms are accessible by persons with disabilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides policy and guidance for creating and preserving adequate and proper documentation of agency records in compliance with DHS, OMB, and National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); and • Establishes national mail policy, guidance and procedures, conducts periodic reviews to determine operational compliance with established practices and procedures. 	
Total		\$213,274

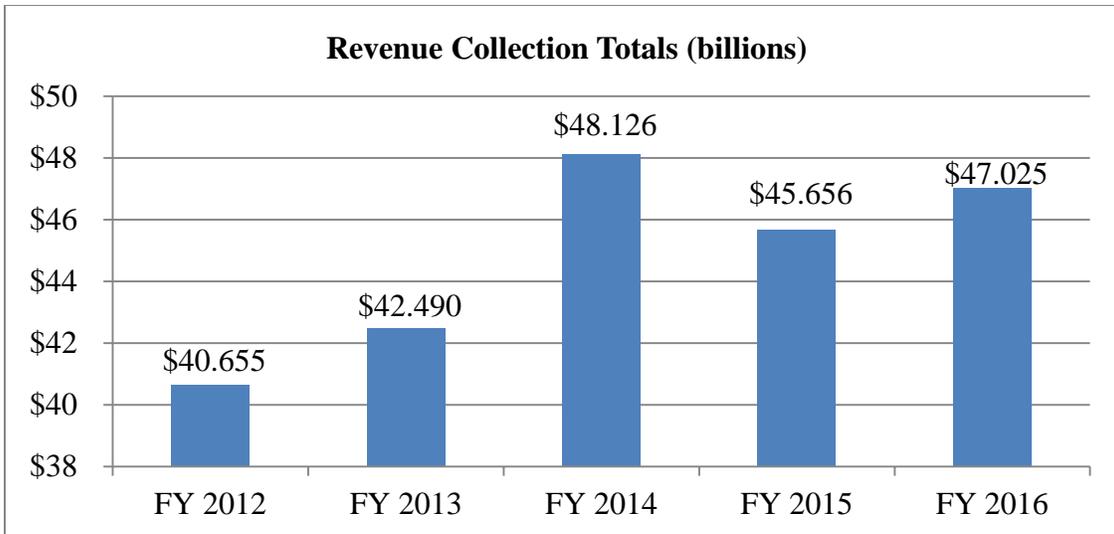
Above amounts are estimates of funding to be spent on each function in the Office of Administration.

**The real property programs managed by the Office of Administration are funded by the Rent PPA and the Construction and Facilities Management appropriation.*

Revenue

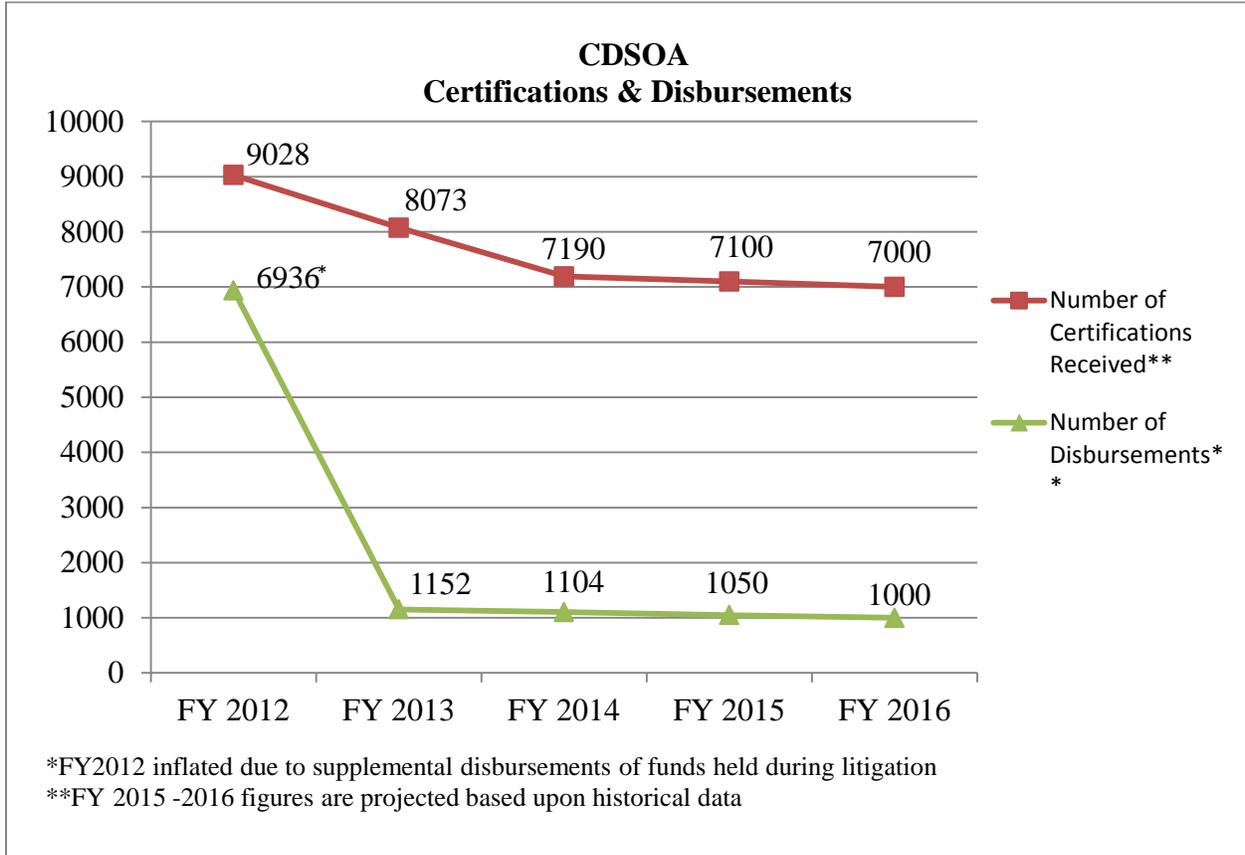
The Office of Administration processes all CBP-collected revenue. The collection of all revenue is significant in ensuring the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel. The graph below reflects the historical and projected growth of CBP revenue collections over the given 5 year period. This growth is due to many factors, including an increase in collection types (duties, taxes, user fees), new collection programs legislated by Congress, and increases in imports and inspections.

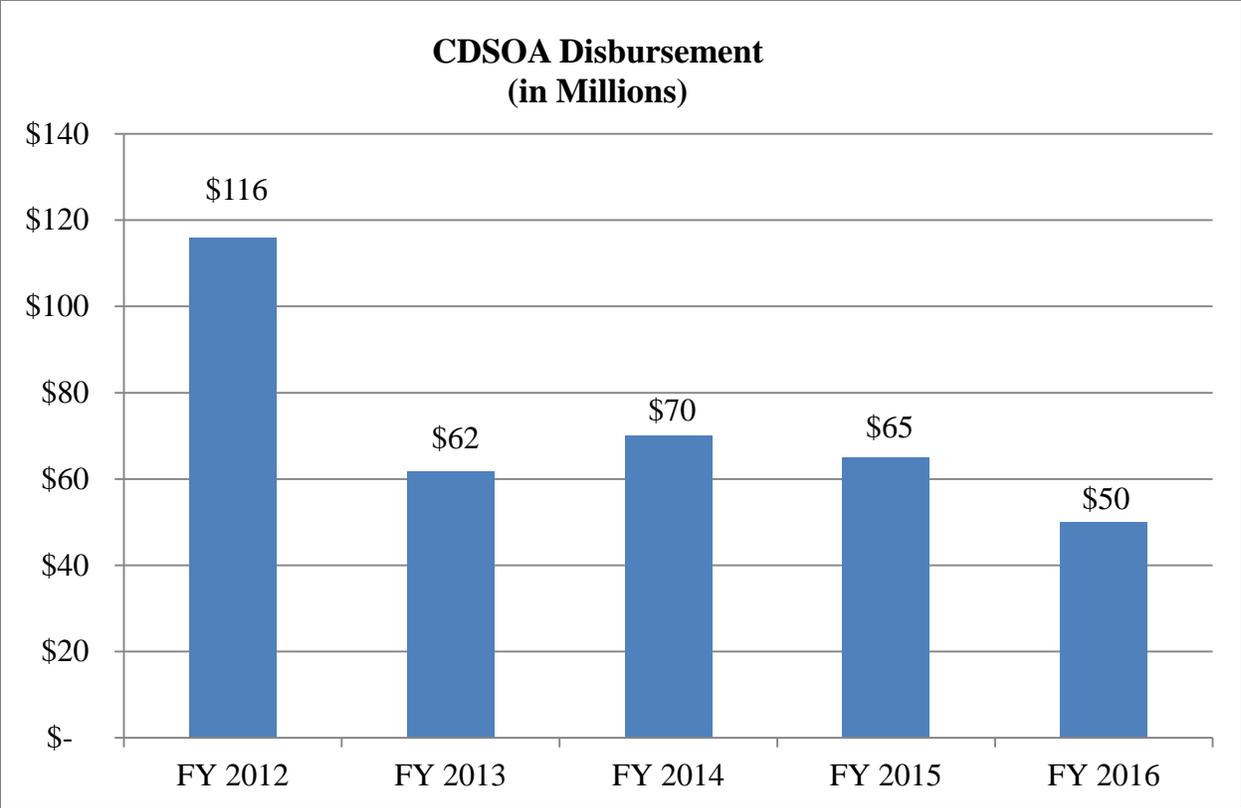
Exhibit 4: Revenue Collections



FY 2014 data inflated by an anomalous \$3.8B seizure not included in FY 2015 and FY 2016 projections.

Exhibit 5: Continued Dumping Subsidy Offset Act (CDSOA) Disbursements



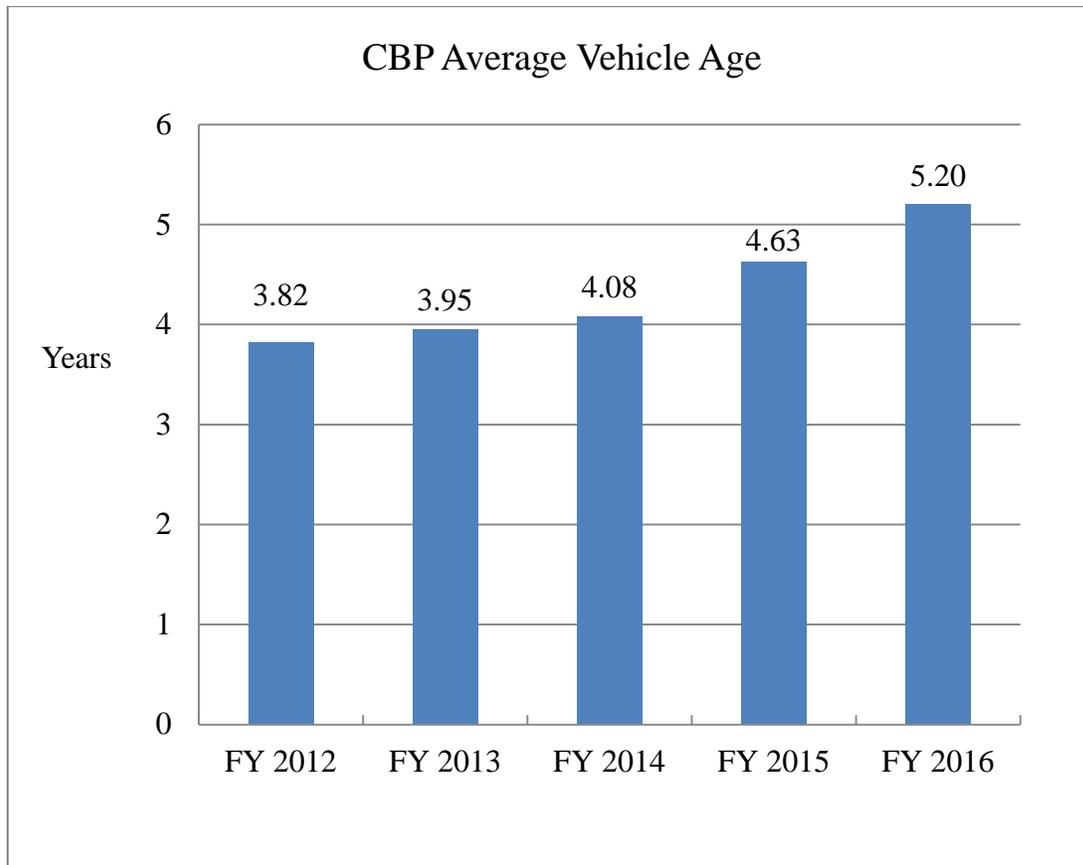


FY 2015-2016 figures are projected based upon historical data and forecast models.

Vehicle Fleet

The average vehicle age performance measure is a composite view of the CBP fleet. This measure is used to provide a general health indicator of the motor vehicle fleet. The target average age is 3 to 6 years, dependent upon vehicle type and mission. CBP vehicles have a life expectancy range from 6 to 10 years.

Exhibit 6: CBP Vehicle Average Age



**Impact of fleet right-sizing not considered*

Exhibit 7: CBP Vehicle Replacement Age

CBP Vehicle Replacement Cycle Criteria (values in years)						Percent of CBP Fleet Inventory
Office	Other	Sedan	SUV	Truck	Van	
Internal Affairs	10	8	8	8	8	1.0%
Air and Marine	10	10	10	10	10	3.7%
Border Patrol	10	6	6	6	8	72.5%
Field Operations	10	8	8	8	8	18.5%
Information and Technology	7	10	6	6	10	1.5%
Training and Development	10	6	6	6	6	2.5%
Other Offices	10	10	10	10	10	0.3%

Working Capital Fund Activity

CBP’s Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs that are paid from the HQ M&A Administration PPA are provided below. Additional WCF costs are paid from other PPAs including the HQ M&A Training and Development and Internal Affairs PPAs, as well as the Automation Modernization appropriation.

Exhibit 8: Administration FY 2016 Anticipated Working Capital Fund Charges

CBP Office	Working Capital Fund	FY 2016 Anticipated Charges
OA/HRM	Financial Statement Audit	2,980,000
	Internal Control Audit	272,681
	TIER	49,530
	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	7,698,308
	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	2,765,652
	Flexible Spending Plan	432,696
	WCF - CRSO Mail Services	3,475,092
	WCF - Regulatory Services	38,050
	Interagency Council Funding	185,466
	USA Jobs	363,414
	Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	952,238
	e-Rulemaking	89,206
	Human Resources Line of Business	87,745
	e-gov Benefits	74,401
	Financial Management Line of Business	41,669
	Geospatial LOB	50,045
	Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	23,354
	e-gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	189,905
	e-gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	895,843
	IAE Loans & Grants	74,259

	Performance Management Line of Business	13,898
	Strategic Sourcing	555,602
	CPO Shared Reporting	269,795
	Working Capital Fund Operations	165,241
	Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	1,314,187
	Sub-Total OA/HRM	23,058,277

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Realignment of Management Inspections Division: CBP is realigning the Management Inspections Division (MID) from the Office of Internal Affairs (IA) to the Office of Administration (OA) to better align the duties and responsibilities with the appropriate office. Through its programs, MID provides CBP senior leadership with diagnostic tools to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities. If not corrected, these issues could compromise CBP’s critical mission. Where applicable, MID provides recommendations for changes in policies, procedures, or practices to resolve programmatic issues, strengthen internal controls, or address impediments to CBP achieving its mission and goals. It assists to ensure that systemic deficiencies and vulnerabilities identified through inspections, validations, reviews and GAO/OIG audits are corrected thereby proactively helping to ensure the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of CBP operations. MID’s unique proactive approach allows it to serve the agency as an advance indicator of potential concerns, which enhances CBP’s overall operational effectiveness and integrity and serves CBP as a deterrent to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. OA’s adjustment to base increase of 40 FTE and \$6.355 million corresponds to the decrease in IA.

Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources: Additional funding of \$15.9 million for frontline hiring will be used to fund multiple human resource requirements, including: job opportunity announcements issued by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management for BPAs, CBPOs, Air and Marine Interdiction Agents, and other frontline positions; qualifications testing of those candidates passing the initial screening; medical drug testing of qualifying applicants; and physical fitness testing of qualifying applicants. Additional resources for these requirements have been unfunded in recent years, in deference to other Human Resources requirements required by statute or in compliance with legally binding requirements of other federal Agencies.

Restore unrealized FY 2014 VERA/VSIP Savings: CBP’s FY 2014 enacted appropriation included a workforce reduction through VERA and VSIP to generate a savings of \$15.455 million, which was designed to ensure that resources could be focused on maintaining frontline operations. Due to staffing losses sustained through a mission support hiring freeze from 2012-2014, and careful management of frontline overtime usage, CBP was able to reprogram funds in FY 2014 to prevent the need for VERA and VSIP programs. However, the FY 2014 VERA/VSIP savings were carried forward into the submission base for FY 2015 and FY 2016. For FY 2016, CBP proposes to adjust base funding to restore these unrealized VERA and VSIP savings.

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Realignment of Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative: In FY 2014, Congress enacted appropriations to fund an additional 2,000 CBPOs and other operational and mission support personnel to enhance CBP's ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo, increase the seizures of unlawful items, and help reduce wait times. Funding for the mission support personnel was enacted centrally within the Administration PPA. However, since enactment, CBP has determined the required mix of mission support personnel to best support the additional 2,000 CBPOs. For FY 2016, the funding for the mission support personnel has been realigned to provide funds within the specific PPAs where mission support personnel has increased to support the additional 2,000 CBPOs.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The adjustment to base pay requirements includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions and ensure that CBP's uniformed staff are not reassigned to support activities and remain dedicated to frontline mission priorities.-

Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$29.19 million in AQI user fees in FY 2016 due to the annualization of the AQI fee increase in FY 2015. This increase of \$29.19 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E appropriation in 2016.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Systems Applications and Products (SAP)

The Systems Applications and Products (SAP) system provides for accurate and timely processing of financial, property, and procurement transactions occurring on a daily basis that enable CBP to accomplish its mission. SAP is an integrated enterprise-wide resource planning (ERP) system that replaced ten stove-piped, outdated, and underperforming mainframe systems that CBP deemed insufficient and no longer suited to meeting data processing and reporting needs. SAP permits CBP to accomplish its mission with more efficiency than ever before as well as reduce functional gaps by closing material weaknesses identified during past audits of CBP Financial Statements required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.

Note: See CASR for full description.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- IUF \$2 million
- Administration \$12.565 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
18,777	14,540	14,565

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
SAP (14,565)	SAP	<p>The Systems Applications and Products (SAP) database provides for accurate and timely processing of financial, property, and procurement transactions occurring on a daily basis that enable CBP to accomplish its mission. SAP is an integrated enterprise-wide resource planning (ERP) system that replaced ten stove-piped, outdated, and underperforming mainframe systems that CBP deemed insufficient and no longer suited to meeting data processing and reporting needs. SAP permits CBP to accomplish its mission with more efficiency than ever before as well as reduce functional gaps by closing material weaknesses identified during past audits of CBP Financial Statements required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.</p> <p>The program supports the CBP Mission and Strategy 2020; Goal 4: Promote organizational integration, innovation, and agility; Objective D: Advance CBP mission effectiveness through transformative technology and innovation business practices. The program also indirectly supports Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders from the DHS Strategic Plan.</p>

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Rent
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rent

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$400,802
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$409,490
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$218,928
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$628,418
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$628
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$629,046
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$219,556

CBP requests \$629.046 million in FY 2016 to fund organization-wide rent.

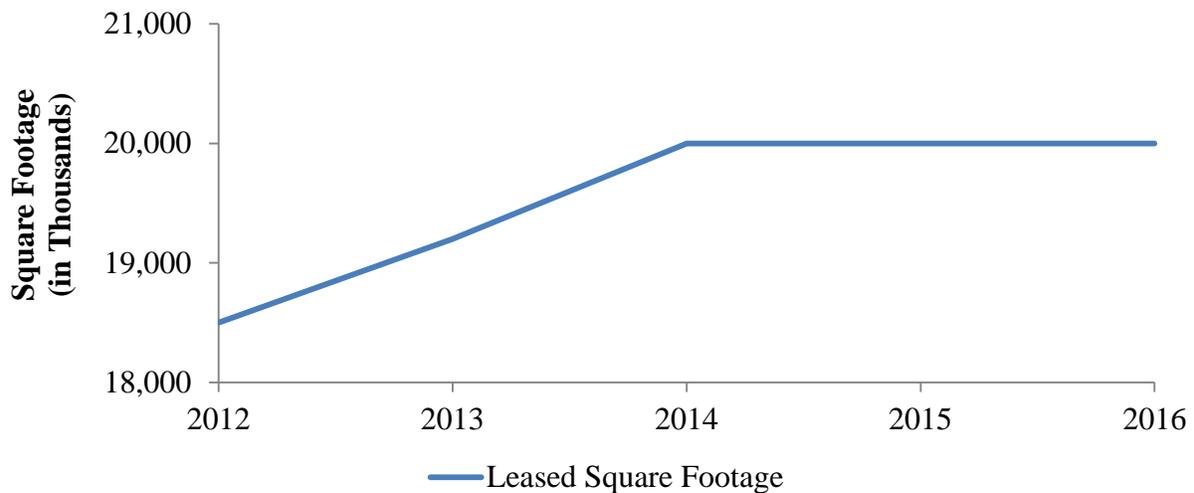
Rent	Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	0	\$409,490
	Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	0	7,986
	Realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs	0	206,098
	Realignment to Support NTC Facilities	0	4,800
	Rent Consolidation	0	44
Program Changes	Canine Enforcement Program	0	254
	Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	0	290
	UAS Crew	0	84
FY 2016 Request		0	629,046

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HQ M&A, Rent PPA provides the required resources to assure that CBP's leased portfolio supports our mission of securing America's borders, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration. The Rent PPA supports the rent and rent-related costs at these leased facilities, which includes recurring rent expenses, security services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS), and approved changes to support the overall mission effectiveness of the facilities.

CBP currently leases 20 million square feet of space across 1,500 facilities. As shown in Exhibit 1, this reflects an increase of almost 10 percent in square footage since FY 2012. The increases reflect the additional square footage required to meet expanding and evolving mission needs.

Exhibit 1: CBP’s Leased Portfolio Square Footage²



CBP leases a diverse array of operational and mission support facilities that support all of CBP’s real property portfolios, including Air and Marine Facilities, Border Patrol Facilities, Field Operations Facilities and Mission Support Facilities. Facilities within the leased portfolio include: Marine Units, National Marine Training Centers, Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) hangars, and Air Branches and Units supporting the Office of Air and Marine (OAM); Sector Headquarters facilities, Border Patrol Stations, Forward Operating Bases, and checkpoints supporting the Office of Border Patrol (OBP); field offices and POEs supporting the Office of Field Operations (OFO); and mission support facilities (MSF) comprised of administrative office space and laboratories belonging to mission support offices. The Rent PPA also provides resources for the rent costs associated with over 800 Tactical Communications (TACCOM) towers and 348 Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) towers at the Northern and Southern borders and throughout the United States, which facilitate communications and house critical surveillance equipment.

The planned allocation of FY 2016 Rent PPA funds is shown in Exhibit 2 (on the next page).

² In FY 2015 and FY 2016 square footage is based on projections attributed to facilities that are currently underway and scheduled for completion in each of the respective years.

Exhibit 2: Rent PPA FY 2016 Spend Plan
(\$ in Thousands)

Lease Type	OAM	OBP	OFO	MSF	Total	Percent of Total
GSA-Owned Lease	129	11,032	300,229	50,145	361,535	57%
GSA-Leased Lease	2,581	45,010	47,992	91,248	186,831	30%
Direct Leases	11,185	12,415	775	542	24,917	4%
FPS Security Costs	2,932	1,135	24,641	27,055	55,763	9%
Total Rent PPA	16,827	69,592	373,637	168,990	629,046	
Percent of Total	3%	11%	59%	27%		

The core rent activities within each of these lease types include:

- GSA Rent --\$548.4 million (87 percent), representing the majority of CBP’s rent budget, will fund leases that have been negotiated through the General Services Administration for GSA-owned and GSA-leased facilities nationwide. This will also fund anticipated costs for overtime utilities and maintenance activities at GSA-owned and GSA-leased facilities. These charges typically support 24-hour facilities, such as Border Patrol Stations;
- Direct Leases – \$24.9 million (4 percent) will fund leases that CBP enters into directly with commercial lessors, most of which support OAM and OBP; and
- Security Charges (Federal Protective Service) – \$55.8 million (9 percent) will fund rent-related costs for building security services provided by FPS.

To fully fund core rent activities at the required levels, CBP is actively pursuing efficiencies in the leased space footprint through several innovative initiatives to reduce overall rent costs. CBP is also driving efforts to improve service delivery and performance at GSA Land Ports of Entry (LPOEs) along the Nation’s borders. These initiatives will help CBP meet all obligations and ensure mission readiness.

- Implementation and Expansion of the Mobile Workforce Initiative – In April 2011, CBP initiated a Mobile Workforce Initiative pilot program at the Field Operations Facilities Washington, DC-based office. Upon implementation in July 2012, CBP realized a 36 percent reduction in office space with a one hundred percent return on investment after approximately 18 months and annual rent and operating cost savings of \$290 thousand, representing an annual net decrease of approximately 41 percent at the pilot location. There were also additional metrics captured that identified increased employee engagement and cross-functional communication. CBP has begun rolling out its Mobile Workforce Initiative, using lessons learned from the pilot, to other offices within the National Capital Region (NCR), specifically those offices supporting the Office of Administration, and plans future roll-outs at mission support offices in Indianapolis, Indiana, Laguna Niguel, California, and Eules, Texas.
- Space Utilization and Efficiencies – In alignment with federal government-wide initiatives to maintain the existing mission support portfolio size, including the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) “Freeze the Footprint” policy and the June 2010 Presidential Directive “Disposal of Unneeded Federal Real Estate,” CBP is leveraging information technology and

workplace transformation initiatives to realize operational efficiencies, which are anticipated to ultimately improve CBP's space utilization. By improving space utilization in both the owned and leased real property portfolios, cost savings will be realized across CBP. As space efficiency opportunities are finalized cost savings amounts will be confirmed. CBP has already made significant progress to identify locations for increasing space utilization with a current focus on mission support office space and warehouses.

- **Rent Requirements Governance** – In an effort to align governance policies with the needs of the leased portfolio, a rent governance process has been implemented to review space requirements, identify efficiencies within the Rent PPA, and assure all space needs align with overarching governance and policy. The *CBP Rent Control Policy* aims to target out-year savings and identify measures to improve rent space utilization. By identifying delayed starts, new lease adjustments, facility closures, and updated program requirements, CBP reduced the overall rent requirements by \$44 million in FY 2013 and \$2 million in FY 2014, and expects an additional \$13 million reduction in FY 2015.
- **LPOE Service Level Agreements** – CBP is working with GSA to implement new service level agreements (SLA) as a means to improve building operations, maintenance, and repair (BOMR) service delivery at the GSA-owned LPOEs. The evaluation framework for the LPOE SLA initiative will utilize existing data and data collection methods, where possible, to measure performance efficiently and without adding further resource constraints. CBP and GSA are on track to implement SLAs at approximately 10 ports in FY 2015. Additional sites will be considered after the outcome of the initial roll-out has been analyzed.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs: This adjustment realigns \$219.2 million from the Construction and Facilities Management (C&FM) Appropriation to the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation, Rent PPA, to fund GSA-owned LPOE rent costs. Funding for the GSA LPOEs was realigned from the Rent PPA to C&FM in FY 2014 to support facilities services and rent costs associated with the LPOE delegation of authority. Since the delegation will no longer occur and CBP will continue rental payments to GSA, the resources in the C&FM account supporting the GSA LPOE rent must be transferred back to the Rent PPA. In lieu of the delegation, CBP is pursuing Service Level Agreements as a way to improve service delivery at GSA LPOEs, as described above.

National Targeting Center (NTC) Consolidation: In FY 2015, CBP requested a total of \$18 million in construction funds to execute Phase II of the NTC Consolidation project. When completed, this consolidation project will result in an improved space that better meets the mission needs of the organization and its people and will improve the NTC's mission effectiveness. In FY 2016, \$4.8 million is required in the Rent PPA to support additional annual rent obligations incurred by the consolidated NTC facility.

Rent Consolidation: Exhibit 3 identifies the permanent transfers into the Rent PPA from the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA). In FY 2016, a total of \$44,000 will transfer into the Rent PPA to fund rent-related activities.

Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$29.19 million in AQI user fees in FY 2016 due to the annualization of the AQI fee increase in FY 2015. This increase of \$29.19 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E appropriation in 2016.

Exhibit 3: Rent PPA: FY 2016 Permanent Business Partner Transfers

FY 2016 Permanent Business Partner Transfer	PPA (From)	PPA (To)	OCC (To)	Amount
Remaining Rent Costs (Border Patrol: Marfa)	BSFIT O&M	Rent	Other than GSA Space Rental	\$16,000
Remaining Rent Costs (Border Patrol: Eagle Pass)	BSFIT O&M	Rent	Other than GSA Space Rental	\$28,000
Total				\$44,000

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	20,852	19,619	\$2,820,748
FY 2015 President's Budget	20,616	19,783	\$2,830,872
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(16)	650	\$201,945
FY 2016 Current Services	20,600	20,433	\$3,032,817
FY 2016 Program Change	56	29	\$44,751
FY 2016 Total Request	20,656	20,462	\$3,077,568
Total Change 2015 to 2016	40	679	\$246,696

CBP requests \$3,077.568 million, 20,656 positions, and 20,462 FTE in FY 2016 for the Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA.

Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	20,616	19,783	\$2,830,872
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	6,480
	Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	0	666	151,380
	Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	0	0	27,029
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	27,357
	Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	-8	-8	-29,865
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	27,801
	Non-Recur FY15 Hand Held Devices	0	0	-7,055
	OPA Staffing/FTE	-2	-2	-270
	Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	12	12	1,590
	Transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner	-18	-18	-2,502
Program Changes	Border Security Deployment Program	0	0	11,100
	Canine Enforcement Program	47	24	4,206
	Electronic Visa Information Update System	9	5	29,445
FY 2016 Request		20,656	20,462	3,077,568

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Structure of Current Services Program Description

The Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation (ITTF) PPA is the primary funding source of CBP's activities to protect the people and economy of the United States by preventing the entry of terrorists and instruments of terror; enforce immigration, agriculture, and trade laws and regulations; facilitate the movement of legitimate people and goods through our borders. Therefore, to facilitate the development of current services descriptions, the PPA groups, functions, and programs are classified in five categories: 1) An overview of the Office of Field Operations (OFO), including descriptions of key functions and operational outputs; 2) description of travel programs; 3) description of the trade program; 4) overview of Office of International Trade and its policy, regulatory, and support functions related to the trade program, and 5) description of select CBP acquisitions that support travel and trade activities.

The ITTF PPA request will enable OFO and OT to meet the mission requirement, as stated in the previous paragraph. More specifically, ITTF will support three sets of critical positions at levels legislatively established or set by policy decisions. In the case of Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPOs), CBP Agriculture Specialists, and Customs Revenue positions, as defined by the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, Section 412³, the portion of the requested PPA total for OFO is \$2,941.862 million with 19,580 FTE; the portion of the requested PPA total for OT is \$135.706 million with 877 FTE.

Exhibit 1: Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation FY 2016 Funding Request Breakout

Inspections, trade, and travel facilitation at the ports of entry	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	15,760	\$2,236,065	72.66%
Agriculture Specialist	164	\$22,645	0.74%
Trade and Revenue Positions	2,371	\$335,700	10.91%
Other Salary	2,361	\$211,239	6.86%
Non-Salary	0	\$271,920	8.84%
Total	20,656	3,077,568	100.00%

³ These positions include Import (including National) Specialists, Entry Specialists, Drawback Specialists, International Trade Specialists, Financial Systems Specialists; Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Specialists, Customs Auditors and Attorneys (Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings).

*Office of Field Operations*⁴

OFO is the law enforcement component within CBP responsible for carrying out CBP's complex and demanding border security mission at all POEs. OFO manages the lawful access to our Nation and economy by securing and expediting international trade and travel. OFO operates 328 POEs and 16 Preclearance POEs in Canada, the Caribbean, Ireland, and the United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi). CBPO's protect the people and economy of the United States by preventing the entry of terrorists and instruments of terror, while welcoming travelers and facilitating the flow of goods essential to our economy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. OFO personnel are the face at the border for all cargo and visitors entering the United States. At POEs, CBP supports the anti-terrorism mission, enforces import and export laws and regulations of the U.S. federal government, and implements immigration policy and programs. CBP Agriculture Specialists also perform agricultural quarantine inspections (AQI) to protect the U.S. from foreign animal and plant pests or diseases and invasive species that could cause serious damage to U.S. crops, livestock, pets, and the environment. CBP at each of the nation's POEs provide statutorily⁵ required immigration, customs, and agricultural inspection services that are imperative to enforcing our laws and expediting legitimate trade and travel. Each day, more than 1 million people arrive at U.S. POEs by land, sea, and air. The portion of resources from this PPA assigned to OFO is \$2,941.862 million with 19,580 FTE.

⁴ OFO's operational programs also include the following PPAs: International Cargo Screening; Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT); Inspection and Detection Technology; National Targeting Center; and Trusted Traveler Programs.

⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 482 - *Search of Vehicles and Persons* provides CBPOs with the authority to stop, search, and examine any vehicle, beast, or person entering the United States.

Exhibit 2: CBP Office of Field Operations - Field Offices and Service Ports



Exhibit 3: Sampling of OFO Enforcement Actions and Seizures through FY 2014

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Enforcement Actions						
Arrests (All)	40,343	62,349	58,043	49,443	51,243	41,496
Inadmissible Travelers	225,069	231,033	215,207	195,121	204,408	223,712
Seizures						
Drugs (in kilograms)	680,418	395,390	371,814	344,115	339,838	309,231
Fraudulent Documents	33,167	34,998	29,664	22,311	17,394	13,850
Trade Seizures	25,185	30,660	37,230	38,690	33,683	32,428
Intellectual Property Rights Seizures	14,965	20,075	24,820	22,995	24,361	23,161
Prohibited Plant Materials and Animal Products	1,557,577	1,736,834	1,690,155	1,626,413	1,609,568	1,623,294
Agricultural Pests Intercepted	169,333	197,220	177,690	174,018	161,340	155,247
Undeclared or Illicit Currency (in millions)	\$ 95.40	\$ 79.90	\$ 78.80	\$ 64.71	\$ 74.57	\$ 81.50

Since CBP was established in 2003, OFO’s mission requirements have expanded to meet changing security objectives and accommodate fluctuations in global trade and international travel. Since 2008 there have been significant increases in inbound travel and trade volumes. CBP processed nearly 375 million passengers in the land, sea, and air environments in FY 2014, up from 362 million in FY 2013. International air passenger volume increased by over 17 percent between FY 2009 and FY 2014 and is currently at a record level. CBP estimates more

than 115 million international air passenger arrivals in FY 2016 (comprised of 43 percent U.S. citizens and 57 percent foreign nationals). In FY 2014, \$2.46 trillion worth of goods were processed through the POEs. Inbound trade volume grew by more than 24 percent between FY 2010 (\$1.99B) and FY 2014 and is expected to exceed previous records in the air, land, and sea environments in FY 2016. See Exhibits 4 and 5 below. Per the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations and policies, most agriculture goods require inspection as a condition of entry. With the rapid growth of trade, CBP Agriculture Specialists are faced with the challenge of inspecting agriculture shipments without causing delays to the movement of perishable goods and travelers.

Exhibit 4: Travel Volumes at POEs -Actuals Through FY 2014
 (*Land includes pedestrian, car, bus, rail and truck)

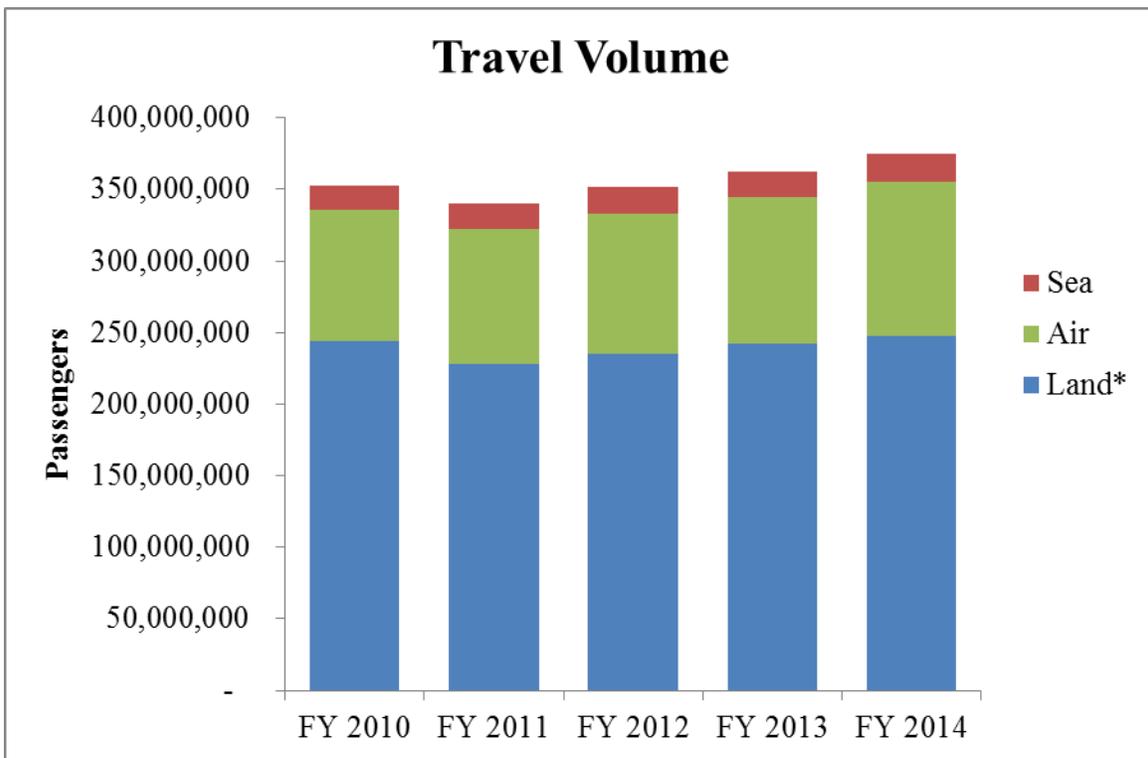
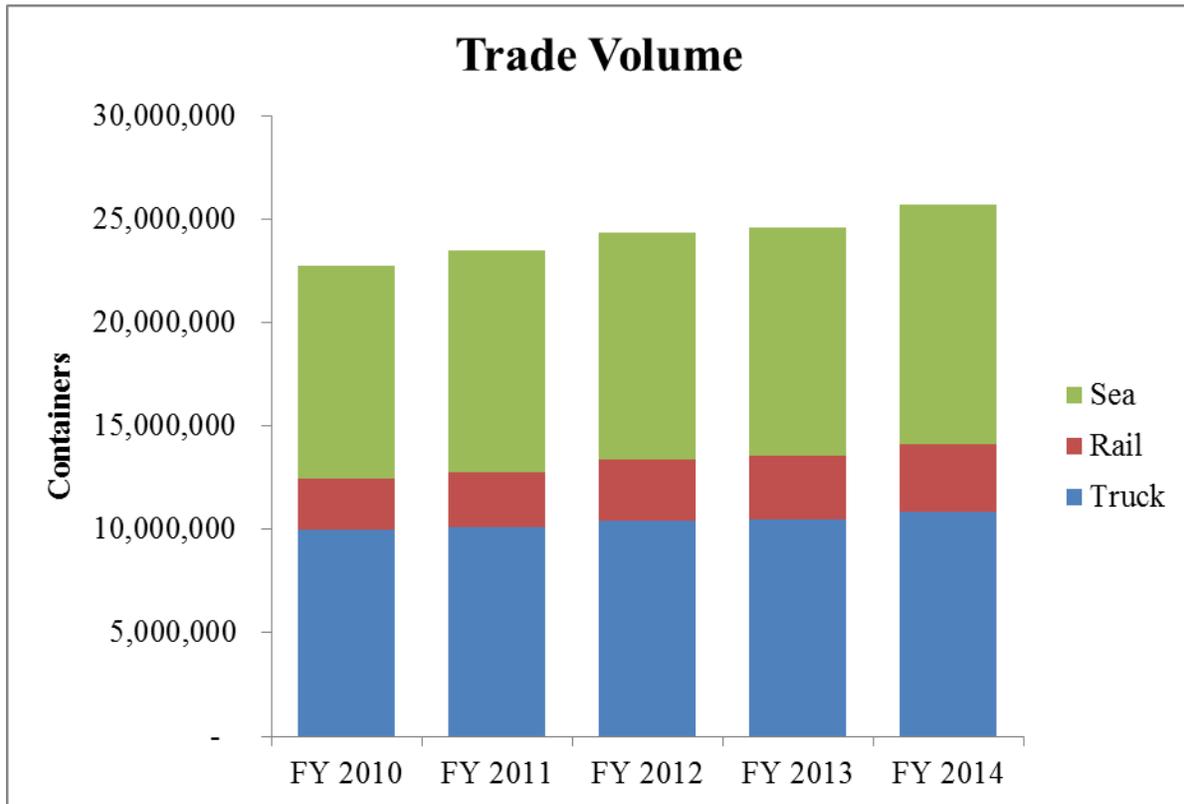


Exhibit 5: Trade Volumes at POEs -Actuals Through FY 2014



To meet these higher demands, OFO has been in the forefront of transforming its travel and trade processes. In April 2013, in coordination with the President’s Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request, CBP released the first *Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry Report to Congress*. The report introduced CBP’s robust, integrated long-term strategy for improving POE operations. The Resource Optimization Strategy (ROS) has three components: optimize current business processes; utilize the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) to identify staffing requirements; and implement alternative funding strategies to increase revenue sources to support increased staffing as well as improve the adequacy of user fees to more effectively support operations. CBP has made significant progress in the first prong: optimizing our business practices.

As a result of OFO’s ROS, today, over 99 percent of inbound vehicle traffic is processed by 2nd generation License Plate Readers (LPRs), Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) readers, and improved primary processing applications. Over 23 million travelers have obtained RFID-enabled documents to take advantage of the new technologies. In FY 2014, CBP expanded the deployment of a variety of mobile, fixed, and tactical LPR to southwest border crossings and U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints. CBP also expanded the use of kiosks, which automate document queries for land pedestrians to five major crossings, and delivered long overdue technology upgrades to the pedestrian processing environment. For international air travelers, CBP joined in partnership with the private sector to introduce expediting pre-processing kiosks called Automated Passport Control (APC). The APCs also eliminated an additional paper entry form and international travelers continue to embrace CBP trusted traveler programs with

increased membership and usage reducing overall resource requirements. The quantifiable results from these savings are demonstrated throughout this document.

The second prong of the resource optimization strategy is to accurately identify CBP staffing requirements. The President and Congress recognized CBP's staffing needs and provided funding for 2,000 additional CBPOs through FY 2015 in the FY 2014 budget. This was a significant recognition of CBP's critical role in the Nation's economy and security. The first classes of new CBPOs are beginning to deploy (531 CBPOs on-boarded through the end of FY 2014). The 2,000 CBPOs will go a long way towards addressing the current challenges and supporting additional requests for services. However, in accordance with the WSM CBP continues to have a significant gap in meeting required staffing levels for both CBP Officers and Agriculture Specialists.

The third prong of CBP's resource optimization strategy is to implement alternative funding strategies to increase revenue sources to support increased staffing. In FY 2013, the CBP Reimbursable Services Agreement (RSA) program was established under the authorities provided in Section 560 of the *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013*, which authorized the Commissioner to enter into a maximum of five reimbursable services fee agreements for CBP enhanced inspectional services by December 31, 2013. The authority granted by Section 560 complements OFO's larger ROS, as it identifies alternative funding sources to support the rise in requests for additional inspection services at U.S. ports of entry. RSAs are an example of public-private partnerships, which are designed to address the increased demands on CBP's existing resources and enhance services to stakeholders in all of CBP's operational environments. Over the past several years, CBP has realized record increases in passenger and cargo volumes, which have quickly outpaced CBP's ability to sufficiently staff ports of entry.

To determine which locations would be selected for agreements, CBP reviewed applications submitted by private sector and government entities and selected the following stakeholders to participate in the program:

- Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport;
- The City of El Paso, Texas;
- South Texas Assets Consortium;
- Houston Airport System; and
- Miami-Dade County.

Under Section 560 authority, these agreements were to be used to provide new CBP services at new or existing locations; however, in already existing CBP-serviced air facilities, the agreements only provide for overtime services. In addition, Section 560 defined "services" to include only customs and immigration inspection-related processing.

In the program's first 10 months, CBP provided over 15,000 CBP officer assignments and opened primary lanes and booths for an additional 44,000 hours at the request of 560 partners, increasing border processing at the participating air and land ports of entry.

In FY 2014, Congress expanded public-private partnership authorities for CBP in Section 559 of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014*, allowing CBP to enter into additional RSAs. Although there are no limitations on the number of agreements for the land and sea environments, CBP is limited to five per year over 5 years in the air environment. While Congress continued to limit reimbursement for overtime services only in the air environment, the new authority expanded applicable “services” to include agricultural processing and border security services.

CBP received 25 RSA applications in 2014, of which 16 were selected for new partnerships. These include (by environment):

Air

- Los Angeles World Airports;
- San Francisco International Airport;
- Greater Orlando Aviation Authority;
- McCarran International Airport – Las Vegas; and
- Denver International Airport.

Sea

- Penn Terminals, Inc.;
- Independent Container Line, Ltd.;
- Network Shipping Ltd.;
- Greenwich Terminals LLC;
- Gloucester Terminals LLC;
- Turbana Corporation;
- Interoceanica Agency, Inc.;
- Diamond State Port Corporation (Port of Wilmington, DE);
- Port of Houston Authority; and
- Broward County (Port Everglades).

Land

- South Texas Assets Consortium (STAC)⁶.

CBP is also authorized under Section 559 of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014*, P.L. 113-76, in collaboration with the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), to conduct a 5-year pilot program to enter into partnerships with private sector and government entities at ports of entry and to accept certain donations. Since enactment in January 2014, CBP and GSA have worked closely to establish the framework that will be used to implement subsection (f) of Section 559, referred to as the Donation Acceptance Authority.

Pursuant to the Section 559 Donation Acceptance Authority, CBP and GSA are authorized to accept donations of real property, personal property (including monetary donations), and non-personal services from private sector and government entities. Accepted donations may be used

⁶ Converting from 560 Program.

for activities related to the construction, alteration, operations, and maintenance at CBP or GSA-owned U.S. ports of entry. These activities may include, but are not limited to land acquisition, design, and the deployment of equipment and technologies. Partnerships entered into during the pilot program may extend beyond the initial 5-year timeframe.

CBP worked closely with GSA to develop a comprehensive framework for receiving, reviewing, evaluating and scoring, and making final selections of donations proposals submitted by interested parties. The *Section 559 Donation Acceptance Authority Proposal Evaluation Procedures and Criteria Framework* was published on October 1, 2014.

Other alternative sources of funding strategies include seeking the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committee support for legislative proposals to increase current immigration and customs user fees to recover more of the costs associated with providing services.

The economic data and recent studies demonstrate a clear return on investment from adding staffing resources to POEs. The legislative proposals summarized below would increase CBP staffing resources and could be implemented immediately by Congress to facilitate and secure the international trade and travel that is the lifeblood of our economy. The long-term strategy seeks to expand upon our public-private partnership included by Congress in the FY 2014 Omnibus to fund enhanced CBP services and implement new funding streams from current programs.

User fees are paid by the trade community and traveling public in exchange for CBP inspectional services such as the costs of inspecting passengers, conveyances, and goods for air, land, and sea environments.

User fee revenue can only be used to reimburse certain eligible costs. These costs primarily include the costs of performing CBP inspections and the associated administrative overhead to support those inspections or, in the case of the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act (COBRA)*, inspectional overtime, salaries, benefits, preclearance, and other support costs. Under the current fee structure, the revenue collected from CBP's customs and immigration inspection user fees (COBRA and Immigration User Fee (IUF)) does not fully recover the costs associated with these inspections. Therefore, CBP must rely upon its annual appropriation to fund the portion of the expenses not supported by user fees.

As these fees are set by statute and have not been adjusted in several years, they do not fully recover the costs associated with customs and immigration inspections and each year the "buying power" of these fees diminish. Therefore, without regular fee adjustments, full recovery of costs through fees is not attainable as the costs to maintain staff growth each year. Along with the FY 2016 President's Budget Request release, CBP is proposing legislation for the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committees to raise the IUF and COBRA fee to generate funds to decrease the shortfall between the costs of CBP's reimbursable customs and immigration inspection activities and reimbursements received. This will allow CBP to hire additional CBPOs, which will result in improved customs and immigration inspection services provided to those who pay this fee when traveling to the United States.

COBRA and Express Consignment Courier Facilities fees

The legislation includes a proposal to the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committee to increase COBRA fees (statutorily set under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985) and the Express Consignment Courier Facilities (ECCF) fee created under the Trade Act of 2002. COBRA created a series of user fees for air and sea passengers, commercial trucks, railroad cars, private aircraft and vessels, commercial vessels, dutiable mail packages, broker permits, barges and bulk carriers from Canada and Mexico, cruise vessel passengers, and ferry vessel passengers. This proposal would increase the customs inspection fee by \$2 and increase other COBRA fees by a proportional amount. The ECCF fee was created to reimburse CBP for inspection costs related to express consignment and the proposal would increase the fee by \$0.36. The additional revenue raised from these fee increases will allow CBP to recover more costs associated with customs related inspections, and reduce waiting times by supporting the hiring of 900 new CBP officers. The legislation will also include authority to increase fees annually, as needed, to adjust for inflation.

Immigration inspection user fee (IUF) increase and lifting of IUF fee limitation.

Legislation is also proposed to the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committees to increase the immigration inspection user fee by \$2. The current fees are \$7 for air and commercial vessel passengers and \$3 for partially exempted commercial vessel passengers whose trips originate in Canada, Mexico, the U.S. Territories and adjacent Islands. This fee is paid by passengers and is used to recover some of the costs related to determining the admissibility of passengers entering the US. Specifically, the fees collected support immigration inspections, personnel, the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, asylum hearings, and the repair and maintenance of equipment.

Also included is a proposal to lift the exemption for passengers traveling from those partially-exempt regions so that the same fee will be applied to all sea passengers. As noted, each sea passenger arriving in the United States is currently charged a \$7 fee if his or her journey originated from a place outside of the United States except for certain regions. Lifting this fee limitation will bring collections more in line with the cost of conducting sea passenger inspections as well as help modernize and create more efficient and effective business processes and systems in the cruise environment. Together, the additional receipts collected from these increases would fund 1,400 new CBP officers, which will reduce wait times at air and sea ports of entry, especially as cruise volumes continue to grow as projected in future years. The legislation will also include authority to increase fees annually, as needed, to adjust for inflation.

	Funding Level Increase (FY 2017)	Number of CBPOs
COBRA		
COBRA Fees	\$ 180,363	850
ECCF	\$ 11,328	50
	\$ 191,691	900
IUF		
Commercial Air/Sea	\$ 224,416	1060
Sea Pax Exemption	\$ 71,410	340
	\$ 295,826	1,400

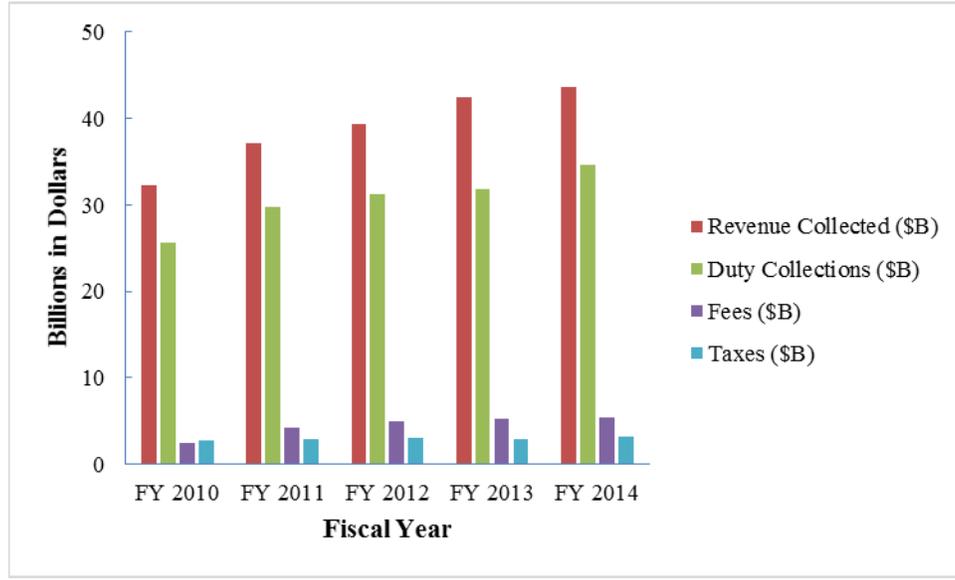
CBP's progress and outstanding requirements are outlined in the *Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry Report to Congress* issued in March 2014. The report indicates the WSM results continue to show a need for additional capability, assuming current process, procedures, technology, and facilities to meet the standards set by statutes, regulation, and CBP policies. Given the current fiscal landscape and challenges with funding additional officers and agriculture specialists, OFO must continue to enhance and expand its current workforce multiplier programs in order to expedite trade and travel more efficiently while ensuring our enforcement mission is secure. As part of the process to optimize resources at POEs, OFO will continue to maximize our current workforce's productivity through the implementation of transformation initiatives. An update to the report is scheduled to be released to Congress with the release of the FY 2016 President's Budget request.

In FY 2016, OFO seeks to preserve frontline staffing, continue passenger process reengineering, sustain and enhance workforce multiplier programs, and continue to implement business transformation initiatives while identifying alternative sources of funding. The travel and trade workload at the POEs is increasing and could introduce additional potential threats that must be mitigated to protect and ensure the United States' security and economic competitiveness.

Economic Implications

CBP is one of the largest revenue sources to the federal government. CBP collected more than \$43 billion in revenue during FY 2014, an increase of 47.8 percent since FY 2009.

Exhibit 6: Revenue Measures



International travel and trade is vital to the U.S. economy. It is one of the largest exports for the United States and generated a travel trade surplus of \$78.1 billion in 2013. International visitors infuse the U.S. economy with funds by purchasing U.S. goods and services. In 2013, international visitors spent \$214.8 billion on U.S. travel and tourism-related services⁷. All of those purchases are considered U.S. exports that ultimately support America’s trade balance. From January to June 2014, international visitors spent \$112.8 billion on U.S. travel and tourism-related services, an increase of 6.2 percent over the same period in 2013⁸.

Intellectual property industries account for \$5.06 trillion in value added (increases to GDP), or 34.8 percent of U.S. GDP. Intellectual property rights violations cause financial losses for rights holders and legitimate businesses around the world.

The agriculture industry is the largest employing sector in the U.S. with more than \$1 trillion in economic activity annually. The greatest risks to the success of this industry are exotic plant pests and foreign animal diseases. Currently, invasive species cause an estimated \$136 billion in economic and environmental losses annually. This includes domestic losses in production and quality as well as loss of global export markets and jobs for America’s agriculture industry. These pests and diseases could be introduced into the United States through commodities such as meats, animals, animal products, fruits, vegetables, plants, soil, seeds, and plant-based handicrafts. It only takes one vial of potentially deadly, infectious virus, or pathogenic organism to destroy the U.S. forestry, grain and animal (cattle, swine, and poultry) industries with consequential billions of dollars of loss in economic revenues; not to mention, length of time to

⁷ “Key Facts about International Travel and Tourism to the United States”, December 2014, U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Industry & Analysis, National Travel and Tourism Office.

⁸ 2014 U.S. Travel and Tourism Statistics (Inbound), Monthly Spending (Exports/Imports), Office of Travel & Tourism Industries.

recover from such catastrophe. CBP Agriculture Specialists have specialized training needed to perform CBP’s AQI operations and pest exclusion activities to ensure compliance with plant and animal health regulations, and are currently stationed at 174 of our 328 POEs. Additionally, CBPOs are trained to identify agriculture risk and can contact an agriculture program manager at the field office should guidance be needed to mitigate agriculture risk.

Economic Impact of Wait Times at POEs

Airport wait times decreased by 13 percent from FY 2013 to FY 2014 (based on the national average wait time) after experiencing more than a 5 percent increase from FY 2012 to FY 2013. Passenger vehicle wait times continued to decline, from a 1.27 percent decrease from FY 2012 to FY 2013 to a nearly 2 percent decrease from FY 2013 to FY 2014. In addition, the wait times for pedestrians decreased significantly by almost 11 percent from FY 2013 to FY 2014, after an increase of nearly 5 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2013. Conversely, the wait times for commercial vehicles increased 10 percent from FY 2013 to FY 2014 after a decrease of approximately 2 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2013. See Exhibits 7 and 8 below.

Exhibit 7. Airport Wait Time Average (Minutes)

FY 2011	FY 2012	Percent Change	FY 2013	Percent Change	FY 2014	Percent Change
20.43	22.52	10.23%	23.69	5.19%	20.61	-13.00%
% Change from FY 11				15.95%		0.88%

Exhibit 8. Land Border Wait Times Average (Minutes)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	Percent Change	FY 2013	Percent Change	FY 2014	Percent Change
Commercial Vehicle	4.49	4.43	-1.40%	4.34	-1.95%	4.79	10.33%
Pedestrian	8.55	9.26	8.34%	9.71	4.81%	8.65	-10.89%
Personal Vehicle	12.47	12.79	2.59%	12.63	-1.27%	12.39	-1.87%
Commercial Vehicle Percent Change from FY 11					-3.32%		6.67%
Pedestrian Percent Change from FY 11					13.55%		1.18%
Personal Vehicle Percent Change from FY 11					1.29%		-0.60%

Recent research shows that there is a clear economic impact from reducing wait times at POEs. Long wait times at the POEs can cause delays and travel time uncertainty for automobiles, trucks, pedestrians, and air passengers. The delays can add to supply chain and transportation costs for commercial companies and also serve as a deterrent to trade and cross border travel. As a result, wait time reductions can be a significant economic stimulus for trade and travel.

The extent to which wait times affect the local and national economy was most recently studied by the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE), a DHS

Center of Excellence. CREATE issued a report in February 2013 titled “The Impact on the U.S. Economy of Changes in Wait Times at Ports of Entry.”⁹ Their analysis found that an increase or decrease in staffing at the POEs has an impact on wait times and, therefore, on the U.S. economy. The impacts begin with changes in tourist and business travel expenditures and with changes in freight costs. These changes, in turn, translate into ripple or multiplier effects in port regions and the overall U.S. economy.

In summary, CREATE found that the impacts on the U.S. economy of adding 33 CBPOs (their baseline) and the resulting reduction to wait times result in a \$65.8 million increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$21.2 million in opportunity cost savings, and 1,094 annual jobs added.

CREATE supplemented this analysis with their most recent report entitled “Analysis of Primary Inspection Wait Times at U.S. Ports of Entry” published on March 9, 2014. This study found the impacts on the U.S. economy of adding 14 CBP officers (one each at 14 major airport terminals) are a potential \$11.8 million increase in GDP and 82 annual jobs added. The value of wait time saved to existing passengers could be as much as \$9 million.

Securing and Expediting Travel

⁹ “The Impact on the U.S. Economy of Changes in Wait Times at Ports of Entry,” National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE), University of Southern California, released April 4, 2013.

CBP recognizes our key role in ensuring the growth of our economy and the implications of our complex and challenging mission to balance enforcement priorities with travel and trade facilitation. CBP is equally as cognizant of the economic impact of wait times and the opportunities to improve this area of CBP processing. Therefore, one of CBP's key initiatives for Securing and Expediting Travel in FY 2016, is the support of the President's efforts to increase travel and tourism in the United States – helping local businesses and growing the economy for everyone. The President announced the National Travel and Tourism Strategy in 2012 and set an ambitious goal of attracting and welcoming 100 million international visitors annually by the end of 2021. In May 2014, the President outlined new steps to improve the entry process and welcome new international travelers. CBP plays a key role in this strategy and has positioned the agency to achieve the President's primary objectives. CBP will achieve these objectives while simultaneously ensuring the safety and security of the United States and international traveler. The President's key objectives are:

1. Improve and streamline the entry process, and
2. Increase service levels for stakeholders, which includes a reduction in wait times.

Improve and Streamline the Entry Process

The President's objective to improve and streamline the entry process and CBP's Resource Optimization Strategy to optimize business processes is CBP's first key objective for FY 2016.

First and foremost, while CBP supports the objectives of the National Travel and Tourism Strategy and CBP's own Resource Optimization Strategy, CBP is always mindful of our primary mission to prevent the entry of those travelers who wish to harm the United States and enforce the import and export laws of the United States.

The Multi-Layered Approach

CBP's "multi-layered approach" to security means that security screening and enforcement occur at multiple points in the entry process, beginning before people and goods arrive at POEs and continuing after people and goods have been admitted into the United States. CBP attempts to target high-risk flows as early as possible in the process but maintains our ability to conduct enforcement activities at different stages of the entry process, allowing multiple opportunities for CBPOs to interdict those goods and people seeking to disrupt the flow of legitimate trade and travel. This multi-layered approach provides for greater security in avoiding a potential single point of failure.

Exhibit 9: Key Programs Supporting the National Travel and Tourism Strategy and Resource Optimization Strategy

SECURING AND EXPEDITING TRAVEL	
Pre-Arrival Initiatives	
National Targeting Center	Completes vetting of passengers and cargo prior to arrival in the United States.
Immigration Advisory Program (IAP)	Identify national security risk entries and issues no board recommendations to airline carriers abroad.
Preclearance	Inspect U.S. bound travelers in overseas locations relieving congestion at U.S. gateway airports and extending U.S. borders outward.
Entry Processing Initiatives	
Trusted Traveler Programs	Enrollment and advanced vetting in a program that authorizes low-risk travelers expedited services (kiosks and expedited lanes). This includes Global Entry, SENTRI, NEXUS, and FAST.
Automated Passport Control (APC) Program	This program leverages stakeholder partnerships to implement the use of a kiosk for travelers to provide arrival data thus significantly decreasing their inspection time.
Forms Automation	The initiatives include the automation of government forms to improve the accuracy of CBP data, reduce administrative costs and the burden on CBP resources and the traveling public.
Entry/Exit Transformation Office	Enhance integrity of the immigration system by providing assurance of identity on departure matched with arrival.
Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS)	Contains biographic data on foreign nationals traveling to the U.S., and primarily supports the missions of Entry/Exit reconciliation and admissibility associated with visa/non-visa overstays.
CBP Mobile Program	An enterprise focused program with the strategic vision to add mobility to mission critical CBP operations and processes through the deployment of appropriate real-time technology
Land Border Integration Initiatives	These initiatives include the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI), increase use of RFID documents to enable vehicular and pedestrian Ready Lanes and Active Lane Management

SECURING AND EXPEDITING TRAVEL	
	techniques to expedite travel and minimize the use of CBP resources.

Improving and Streamlining the Entry Process by Managing Risk Prior to Arrival

The National Targeting Center

The National Targeting Center (NTC), in particular, screens relevant traveler and cargo information prior to their departure. This approach is a key part of CBP’s layered security strategy to protect the homeland by extending U.S. borders outward to identify and mitigate threats, interdict possible terrorists, other *mala fide* travelers, and suspect cargo before they can board or be laden on a conveyance destined for the United States. To learn more about the NTC’s pre-departure screen process, please review the section entitled “National Targeting Center.”

Immigration Advisory Program/Joint Security Program

The Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) was created by CBP in 2004 to prevent terrorists and high-risk or improperly-documented travelers from boarding commercial aircraft destined to the United States.

Building upon the IAP concept, CBP launched the Joint Security Program (JSP) in 2009, partnering with host country law enforcement to identify air passengers linked to terrorism, narcotics, weapons, undocumented currency, and human smuggling. Both the IAP and JSP coordinate closely with air carriers, other U. S. government agencies, and foreign partners.

The IAP focuses upon the screening of U.S.-bound passengers, coordinating with air carriers to issue no-board recommendations for high-risk or improperly-documented travelers.

JSP officers work in tandem with host government law enforcement to jointly engage targeted travelers arriving into and departing from the host country (U.S.-bound and foreign-to-foreign commercial flights).

Exhibit 10: IAP and JSP Operational Locations



With advance support from the National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P), IAP and JSP officers are uniquely positioned to identify watch listed travelers and to assess the potential risk of non-watch listed individuals detected through roving, scenario- and intelligence-based targeting.

Since initiating operations in 2004, IAP and JSP officers have issued 23,793 no-board recommendations for high-risk and improperly-documented travelers. Each no-board recommendation saves CBP expenses associated with the additional processing required for improperly documented or inadmissible passengers at a U.S. POE and in many cases prevents a person who may be a risk to national security from boarding a U.S. bound flight. The categories of JSP successes show disruption to the flow of high-risk passengers and contraband likely headed to the U.S. and the interception of the proceeds of illicit activity and organized crime.

Exhibit 11: IAP/JSP Successes¹⁰

IAP/JSP Successes		
Action	FY 2015 YTD	FY 2004 - FY 2014
U.S. Bound No-Boards	5,764	23,217
Improper Traveler Documentation	195	15,753
Fraudulent Documents	3	436
Potential High-Risk Traveler Interviews	365	6,324
Alien Smugglers	2	41
Terrorist Screening Database Matches	11	586
TSA No-Fly Matches	0	77

Exhibit 12: JSP Successes from September 2009 through FY 2015 YTD¹¹

	JSP Mexico		JSP Panama	
	FY 2015 YTD	FY 2009 - FY 2014	FY 2015 YTD	FY 2011 - FY 2014
Fraudulent Documents (U.S.-bound)	0	25	0	20
Fraudulent Documents (non-U.S.-bound)	6	279	19	426
Fugitives Intercepted	5	293	4	347
Narcotics Violations	0	12	5	66
Illicit Currency	5	4	0	46

Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Impact

The cost avoidance associated with IAP and JSP no-board recommendations versus adverse action processing costs at the POEs is approximately \$2,500 per admissibility action. As of November 26, 2014, IAP/JSP no-board recommendations have enabled airlines to avoid \$39.25 million in potential fines (calculated at \$1,650 per passenger). These recommendations have

¹⁰ Exhibit includes combined IAP/JSP statistics for U.S. bound flights. The FY 2015 data is current as of November 26, 2014.

¹¹ Exhibit includes statistics for JSP Mexico and Panama (joint engagement with host country) on non U.S. bound flights.

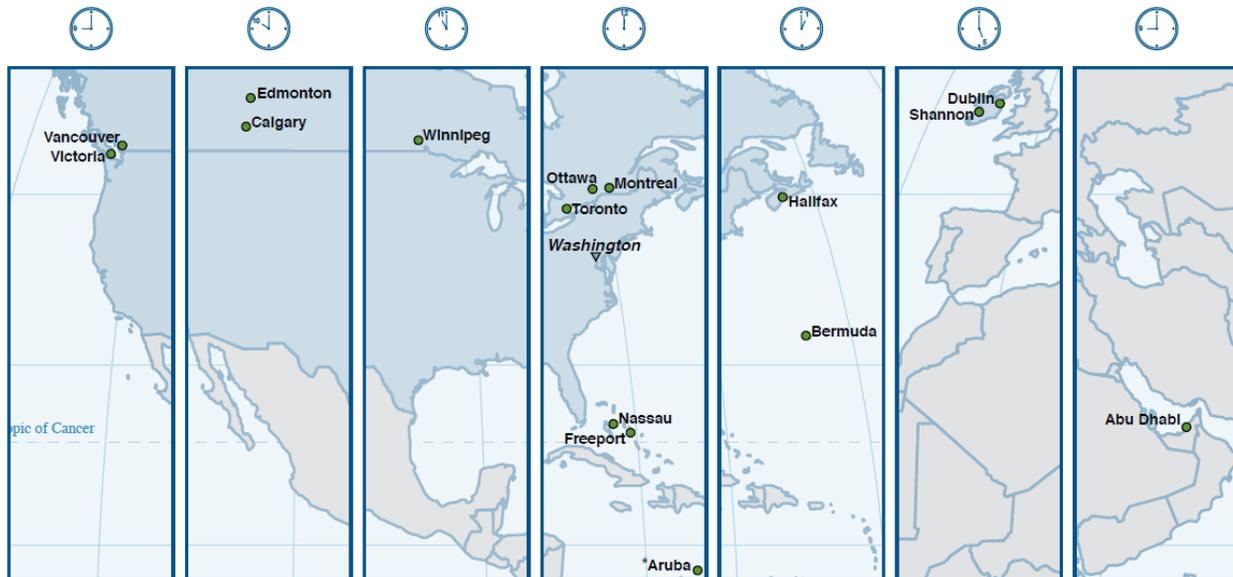
resulted in estimated cost avoidance to CBP of \$46.05 million in costs associated with the detention and removal of inadmissible passengers (calculated at \$2,499.34 per passenger). Combined cost avoidance to carriers and CBP in FY 2014 exceeded \$6.1 million.

Preclearance

Preclearance relieves congestion at U.S. “gateway” airports, reduces airline delays, and offers a ‘domestic-style arrival’ at U.S. airports which provides a more efficient transfer for travelers. Preclearance improves CBP’s ability to protect the American homeland by extending our borders and preventing terrorists, terrorist instruments, and other national security threats from gaining access to the United States. Additionally, Preclearance protects U.S. agricultural infrastructure from foreign pests, disease, and global outbreaks; fosters cooperation with foreign (host) authorities in diplomatic, law enforcement, and international security issues; and supports economic interests by improving travel and commerce with the United States.

Preclearance currently provides for the inspection and clearance of commercial air passengers prior to departure from sixteen locations in six foreign countries and seven time zones in support of CBP’s extended border strategy. Preclearance locations include Aruba; Bermuda; Freeport and Nassau, Bahamas; Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Victoria (pre-inspection only), Vancouver, and Winnipeg, Canada; and Dublin and Shannon, Ireland. Preclearance began operations in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on January 24, 2014. This is the first expansion of preclearance since 2006.

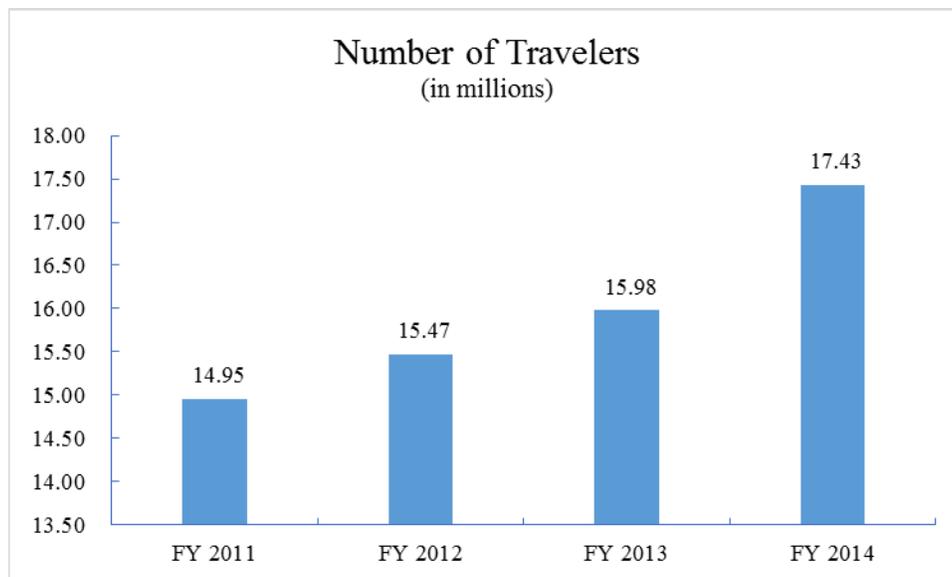
Exhibit 13: FY 2014 International Footprint – Preclearance



*Aruba does not observe Daylight Savings Time. From the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in April, Aruba is 1 hour ahead of Washington, D.C.

Inspections conducted in preclearance locations are the legal equivalent to those conducted domestically per 8 CFR 235.5(b). Travelers inspected and cleared overseas do not have to undergo a second CBP inspection upon arrival in the U.S. All mission requirements are completed at the Preclearance POE prior to departure, including customs, immigration, and agriculture inspections. In FY 2014, Preclearance processed 17.43 million travelers at international Preclearance locations.

Exhibit 14: Preclearance Travelers Processed FY 2011 – FY 2014 (in millions)¹²



Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Effect

Preclearance locations do not assign resources for cargo, trade, or outbound enforcement responsibilities. Because CBPOs at preclearance locations are dedicated primarily to air passenger processing only, they process, proportionately speaking, approximately 60 percent more passengers than their stateside counterparts. In addition, the average cost to inspect and clear a passenger prior to entering the U.S. is approximately 30 percent less than the cost to perform the same inspection at domestic airports.

Preclearance locations add to CBP's layered enforcement posture while reducing operational costs. Overall, Preclearance locations produce a higher annual average rate of inadmissible interceptions than U.S. POEs. These passenger interceptions result in cost avoidance for the U.S. government in terms of detention, processing, and repatriation, as well as support costs generally associated with domestic apprehensions. The U.S. government avoided approximately \$26.7 million in detention costs that would have been incurred based on 10,674 interceptions of persons inadmissible under U.S. immigration laws that were made at Preclearance locations in FY 2014.

¹² The count includes airline, ferry, pleasure boat, bus, truck and personal vehicle passengers as well as pedestrians.

Preclearance locations serve an integral part in CBP's overall mission by supporting programs which facilitate the entry of legitimate travelers. Preclearance currently staffs Global Entry Enrollment centers in: Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver (two locations).

Preclearance locations are also in the forefront of CBP's business optimization efforts to utilize technology for travel facilitation. The first Automated Passport Control Kiosk (APC) was piloted in Vancouver Preclearance on April 17, 2013. The program has since been expanded to include Abu Dhabi, Aruba, Dublin, Edmonton, Montreal, Nassau, and Toronto, and is expected to be implemented in the majority of its sixteen locations by the end of 2015.

The Department of Homeland Security and CBP assert that the calculated expansion of preclearance operations in strategic locations will further strengthen our ability to identify terrorists, criminals, and other national security threats prior to encountering them on U.S. soil. CBP has identified the Middle East, Europe, and Asia as three key geographic regions and targeted specific locations where CBP believes the expansion of preclearance will effectively confront the evolving aviation security threats while enhancing passenger facilitation. These decisive steps serve to further national security objectives, foster foreign relations, and enrich global economic benefits from overall increased efficiency.

On September 22, 2014, CBP announced a process to evaluate and prioritize potential new preclearance locations. The FY 2015 Preclearance Expansion Guidance document outlines the minimum requirements to assess the feasibility of establishing preclearance at a new location. The primary factors for consideration in determining future locations are: national security, trade facilitation, likelihood of executing a reimbursable agreement for services, the presence of U.S. carriers, ability to meet and sustain Transportation Security Administration (TSA) aviation security standards, and the appropriate support staff at designated locations. Based on these criteria, CBP is targeting future expansion efforts to key locations in Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. During December 2014 through January 2015, DHS technical teams conducted site visits and evaluations of applicant airports to prioritize what locations are more readily suited for operations. Following identification of locations within the FY 2015 preclearance expansion time period, formal negotiations will occur between the United States and the host government(s). CBP intends to commence operations at each respective locations identified for preclearance within 24-36 months following formalized negotiations and agreement with host countries.

Building upon the success of existing preclearance operations and the strategic path of expansion, CBP has a goal of pre-clearing thirty-three percent (33 percent) of all U.S.-bound air travelers by 2024. This goal is based on current expectations of foreign airports' interest in and suitability for preclearance expansion, and expectations of CBP management capability to stand up several new preclearance locations annually over the next decade.

CBP Preclearance Operations expect to experience growth in passenger volumes consistent with industry annual growth of 3-4 percent.

Pre-Travel Authorization – Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)

ESTA is a program that allows DHS to pre-authorize travelers to the United States who are eligible to travel under the Visa Waiver Program. Nationals of 38 eligible countries complete an online application seeking authorization to travel to the United States. This increases security and reduces wait times resulting in significant cost avoidance and reduced data entry. The Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Program also realized continued savings in CBPO resources in FY 2014. A total of 50,926 ESTA applications were denied in FY 2014, which is an increase of 22 percent (9,233) from FY 2013 (41,693). As a result, CBP avoided the costs associated with conducting lengthy secondary inspections or process refusals of admission for these individuals. The increased denials resulted in the marginal increase of 18,500 inspectional hours from FY 2013, which is equivalent to an additional 15 CBPOs and \$2.0 million in salaries and expenses in FY 2014. In FY 2015, as part of DHS' ongoing efforts and commitment to protecting the U.S. from threats to the safety and security of the U.S., ESTA made enhancements to the program. New data elements and updated eligibility questions to ESTA bolster CBP's ability to identify potential security threats along with clarify elements of the application process. For additional information on the ESTA Program, please review the section entitled, "Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee."

Improving and Streamlining the Entry Process through Transformation at the Ports of Entry Expansion of Benefits and Locations of Trusted Traveler/Trade Programs

These programs facilitate the entry process for low risk travelers, while helping CBP redirect resources to screening other high risk, unknown travelers and enforcement. These Trusted Traveler Programs include NEXUS, Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI), and Global Entry (GE). The NEXUS and SENTRI programs process travelers in vehicles 2 – 3 times faster than vehicles in general lanes and GE members are removed from general queuing lanes altogether. In FY 2014, the Trusted Traveler Programs saved the equivalent of 20 CBPOs (aggregate to the equivalent savings of 211 CBPOs in FY 2012 and FY 2013). This is a cost avoidance of \$2.4 million in salaries and benefits.

Automated Passport Control

One of CBP's key transformative initiatives in the airport environment for FY 2014 was the APC kiosks. It also highlights an innovative and creative partnership with industry as the kiosks are purchased and deployed by airports in consultation with CBP. The goal of the self-service kiosks in a CBP environment is to allow a traveler or family group to voluntarily pre-position their biographic information prior to speaking with a CBP officer. The CBP officer is then able to focus more on identity verification, admissibility, and questioning to determine purpose and intent of travel. This process will ultimately reduce the traveler's time spent with the CBP officer and reduce processing times while maintaining and even improving security and enforcement by allowing the officer to focus on the interview rather than administrative tasks.

In FY 2014, more than 19 million travelers at 22 different international airports (Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago O'Hare, Chicago Midway, Dallas, Detroit, Fort Lauderdale, Houston, New York JFK, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, Montreal, Newark, Orlando, Philadelphia, Seattle, Tampa, Toronto, and Vancouver) used the APC kiosks of which 80 percent were confirmed and received facilitated processing. CBP has determined that APCs have reduced CBP officer inspection time by approximately half and the users' wait has been reduced to under 10 minutes in most cases. The wait time for the travelers in the general queue has also been decreased by up to 40 percent at some airports. Based on this analysis and feedback from stakeholders, the APC pilot has been permanently implemented and aggressively expanded. The accelerated implementation of APC at the international airports eliminated 130,000 inspectional hours of CBPOs processing the administrative portions of the passenger inspection (e.g., systems queries, fingerprints, and pictures). This savings resulted in the realignment of 110 CBPOs to conduct primary processing of travelers in the general queue.

CBP is not only expanding the locations where travelers can access the kiosks, CBP is expanding the number of travelers eligible to use the kiosks. In Phase I and II, the APCs were only available to US Citizens and Canadian visitors. In January 2014, CBP implemented Phase III, which extended the availability of APCs for visa waiver passengers. The following airports have extended APCs to visa waiver passengers: Atlanta, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago O'Hare, Dallas Fort Worth, Detroit, Fort Lauderdale, Los Angeles, Miami, New York JFK (Terminal 1 and 4), Orlando, Phoenix, Seattle, Tampa and Vancouver International Airport.

CBP is currently developing Phase IV which extends availability to international visitors who are traveling on pleasure or business visas. This capability is expected to be tested in 2015. Dallas Fort Worth and Vancouver are currently testing additional functionality to accommodate U.S. Lawful Permanent Residents. Although not implemented, 10 additional airports are actively working with vendors for implementation in FY 2015 (Abu Dhabi, Aruba, Denver, Dublin, Edmonton, Las Vegas, New York JFK (Terminal 5 and 8), San Diego, San Francisco and Washington Dulles are currently working with vendors and CBP to complete APC implementation.)

Forms Automation

This automation improves the accuracy of data entry while creating a substantial cost avoidance and increasing efficiencies (e.g. I-94, General Declaration, Customs Declaration, I-418). In September 2013, the AWT Real Time system began hosting the Paperless General Declaration (Gen Dec) system, which allows participating carriers to be exempt from the requirement to submit a paper CF-7507 (Aircraft General Declaration) and form I-92 upon arrival at US POEs. In January 2014, the program was expanded to include all international departures. This BTI has automated 70 percent of all commercial airline arrivals and departures, resulting in significant time savings for both CBP and participating carriers. It takes an average of 90 seconds for a CBPO to process a paper general declaration which is required for each arrival and departure, and less than 5 seconds to process an arrival or departure in the Paperless Gen Dec system. In 2014, CBP processed an average of 2,400 paperless general declarations each day through the Airport Management Console- Paperless Gen Dec program. This program saved over 20,000 inspection hours with an equivalent savings of 17 CBPOs and \$2,044,522.

CBP continues to reduce the burden of paperwork on the traveling public by eliminating an additional paper form, Form I-94 in the air passenger environment, at the end of FY 2013. Although this form was automated in the sea passenger environment in FY 2012, it continued to be required upon entry into international airports for non-immigrant visitors not traveling from a Visa Waiver country until system modification were complete in FY 2013. The data collected from the Form I-94s have been used for longer than 20 years as a key source of information regarding immigration status. The automation of the Form I-94 at the airports has significantly improved the accuracy and timeliness of the data because the I-94 is created in real time using the same information the officer uses for the primary inspection. The elimination of the paper form I-94 at airports decreased the time spent processing visitors from non-visa waiver countries arriving on commercial airlines by an average of 8.5 seconds when comparing the same time frame in calendar year 2013. The overall savings is the equivalent of 73 CBPOs which is an incremental savings of 56 CBPOs in FY 2014. In addition to the CBPO savings, CBP avoids an annual cost of \$12 million – \$15 million in data entry costs to process the forms.

Finally, CBP has now fully automated the I-418 which is a paper passenger and crew manifest or list for commercial vessels. CBP successfully created a geospatial view of all commercial vessels worldwide, to include high-risk vessels, via the use of Google Earth mapping tools through the Vessel Risk List and Tracker project which enables this forms automation. The development of the project is a collaborative effort involving the NTC, U.S. Coast Guard, Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL), Cargo and Conveyance Security (CCS), Admissibility and Passenger Programs (APP) and the CBP Information and Technology, Targeting & Analysis Systems Program Directorate. This project has supported the automation of the I-418 and allows CBP officers to efficiently record passenger/crew inspection and admissibility results without having to process and store actual paperwork. It is projected that the electronic I-418 functionality will save CBP approximately 140,000 inspectional hours which is the equivalent to 118 CBPOs in FY 2014 which is the first full year of implementation. OFO will continue efforts to automate other forms in FY 2015 and in FY 2016.

Entry/Exit Transformation Office (EXT)

The CBP entry/exit transformation office was established as part of the *Department of Defense, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013* (includes the *DHS 2013 Appropriations Act*), which transferred funding and personnel from the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) to CBP. The congressional intent of this transfer was to centralize the entry/exit mission at one location rather than being dispersed among various components. The Act provided \$12,284,000 to the Office of Field Operations to support salaries and expenses associated with entry/exit policy and operations.

The mission of EXT is to enhance the integrity of the immigration system by providing assurance of identity on foreign nationals arriving and departing the United States. The program goals are to:

1. Enhance the existing biographic entry/exit system by increasing and improving the availability of exit data for decision-makers and for matching to entry data;
2. Identify and implement operational solutions of biometric technologies to support a biometric entry/exit program in the air and sea environments; and
3. In partnership with other DHS components, identify and sanction those who violate immigration laws, including overstaying in the United States.

Enhanced screening through improved biographic information (Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS))

In FY 2014, operational control of the ADIS program was transferred from the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) to CBP¹³. ADIS was initially deployed October 1, 2002, to implement a fully automated entry and exit control system for every alien arriving or departing the United States by air or sea under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). ADIS contains biographic data on foreign nationals traveling to the U.S. and primarily supports the missions of Entry/Exit reconciliation and admissibility associated with visa/non-visa overstays. This system processes over 2.6 million transactions per day to create person-centric records that consolidate travel history and alterations to immigration status associated with admissibility. ADIS is the only federal government system that provides a comprehensive record of non-U.S. citizens' immigration status, including information identifying those that stayed longer than their allotted time or left the country after staying longer than their allotted time. Visa overstay leads are referred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for action. In addition to serving CBP and ICE, ADIS shares data with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), the Transportation Security Agency (TSA), the Department of State, and various Intelligence Community agencies.

Significant improvements are planned for the ADIS system during FY 2016. This includes making system improvements to the ADIS interface with ICE used for processing visa overstay leads, with the effect that the current 14-17 day lead processing cycle would shorten to an anticipated 1-3 days. Other improvements are expected to include improving interfaces for

¹³ As per the *2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act*.

sharing data with TSA's Alien Flight School Program (AFSP), USCIS' Computer Linked Adjudication Information Management System (CLAIMS 3), and ICE's Student Entry Visa Information System (SEVIS). Further changes are expected to include implementing improved ADIS matching algorithms based on findings from ADIS matching studies performed by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Further accomplishments expected to be initiated but not completed in 2016 include the creation of a reporting environment outside of the ADIS production system to facilitate more expedited and efficient report creation, improved connectivity means for information sharing between ADIS and the Intelligence Community, and further improvements to the ADIS matching engine resulting in an even more accurate ability to match ADIS data.

Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Impact

EXT enables DHS and CBP to automate manual processes associated with entry and exit operations, as well as enhance screening through transformative biometrics.

1. Automate manual processes: DHS spends significant funding each year manually matching entry and exit records on instances in which biographic information either does not match or there is no exit data available, resulting in an apparent overstay. As EXT moves ahead with its programs to increase the exit data available and improve the data's accuracy, manual activities will be significantly reduced. Each instance of an apparent overstay costs \$40 to manually review. Based on Phase 1 of the US/Canada land border entry/exit program, approximately 200,000 apparent overstays would be eliminated providing an estimated cost avoidance of \$8 million annually. Document Validation is expected to have a similar effect in terms of matching entry and exit records in an automated fashion that previously required manual review.
2. Enhanced screening through transformative biometrics: Emerging biometric technologies deployed for biometric exit could have a transformative impact on the entry process by facilitating travelers that are known to CBP without compromising security. Emerging technologies such as facial recognition and iris scans are significantly faster than fingerprint technology and provide flexibility in implementation options. While CBP would not replace fingerprint collection entirely due to the security benefits provided, using additional biometrics for subsequent verification of travelers could save significant time. CBP is working with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate through FY 2015 to test emerging biometric technologies in a closed environment. Additionally, CBP will field test at select ports of entry a biometric exit capability for the pedestrian land environment and a mobile biometric exit capability for the air environment.

CBP Mobile

The CBP Mobile Program is an enterprise focused program with the strategic vision to add "mobility" to mission critical CBP operations and processes through the deployment of appropriate real-time technology, removing the constraints of time and location facing all CBP front-line personnel in the performance of their duties and the execution of CBP's

mission. During FY 2014, the CBP Mobile program procured 4,269 devices (2,769 more than the level identified in the 2014 budget). During FY 2014, 1,250 devices were provided to the CBP Field Operations Academy and the remaining devices will be deployed during FY 2015. In FY 2014, the current Enforcement Link Mobile Operations (ELMO) program resulted in savings equivalent to 18 CBPOs and over 16,000 inspectional hours. After these devices have been deployed for a sufficient length of time that allows the users to integrate the devices into their daily work routine, the program will employ an independent evaluator to review the impact of the mobile devices on CBP operations, quantify any benefits realized, and identify areas for improvement.

Moving forward, OFO will continue to lead the CBP Mobile Program with the goal to provide mobile capabilities to all Officers, Agents, and Specialists that is a simple “point and click” or “holster-reach” away. The following objectives will support efforts to establish a mobile workforce:

- Transform the processing of travelers, cargo and conveyances entering or exiting the United States as well as at overseas locations and roving operations at transportation nodes in the interior.
- Support the comprehensive land, air and sea border integration strategy, linking inbound, checkpoint and outbound operations.
- Support biographic and biometric capture and queries in real-time and record results.
- Incorporate the advancements in mobile technologies to support the full range of work locations and processing environments utilizing innovative mobile technologies.
- Identify and eliminate emerging operational threats arriving and departing the United States via air, land and sea.
- Rapidly provide the necessary law enforcement information to front-line personnel for informed decision-making wherever required.

The ELMO software suite consists of device agnostic applications deployed on the appropriate devices which enable the successful accomplishment of OFO, Office of Border Patrol (OBP) and Office of Air and Marine (OAM) mission critical operational scenarios. The table below provides the current and planned mobile capability deployments.

Exhibit 15: Notable Improvements to CBP Operations from CBP Mobile

ELMO Software Suite	2014	2015	2016
Land			
ELMOp Border	- Provided 4 mobile jumpkits and 9 ELMOp for clearance of rail passengers and crew in Seattle, Washington.	- Upgrade smart phone capability - Develop Android platform	- Continue to enhance ELMO mobile application suite
ELMOrf	- Deployed to 35 northern border locations	- Pilot capability, 20 devices, with Border Patrol - Expand northern border capability, 144 devices - Upgrade smart phone capability - Develop Android platform	- Maintain 2015 capability - Expand capability to more locations
Land Border Mobile Client	- Deployed to 9 northern border locations - Deployed to 2 ferry locations - Expanded wireless infrastructure to the 3 largest land ports - Deployed enhanced application functionality	- Continue northern border expansion - Integrate mobile capability with fixed technology where applicable - Evaluate processes and technologies which create efficiencies in operations	- Maintain 2015 deployment capability - Assess authentication performance - Assess applicability in additional operational environments - Explore biometric capabilities
E3	- Performed Windows security upgrade - Deployed wireless, mobile, biometric capability to 6 Border Patrol sectors	- Continue to expand E3 application - Plan for additional biometric modalities - Deploy 5 devices - Evaluate deployed capabilities and devices	- Maintain 2015 capability - Continue to expand E3 application capabilities - Pilot additional biometric modalities
ELMOp Mobile Primary	- Deployed enhanced ELMOp Mobile Primary Processing to enable traveler processing in remote locations where a fixed CBP processing terminal is not available or feasible	- Deploy 100 devices and evaluate Mobile Primary application in additional operational environments - Develop Android platform	- Maintain 2015 capability - Deploy to additional locations
Air			
ELMOrf	- Identified requirements for capability	- Pilot capability in airport passenger environment	Based on results: - Enhance application functionality - Expand to additional airports
Biometric Exit Mobile (BE-Mobile)	- Procured smart phone and biometric scanning capability to support application deployment	- Implement BE Mobile air experiment, 25 devices - Evaluate capability for further deployment	Based on results: - Enhance application functionality - Expand to additional

ELMO Software Suite	2014	2015	2016
			airports
Ebola Screening Support		- Deploy mobile capability to designated Ebola screening airports - Deployed 20 devices in October 2014	- Expand to additional airports as operationally necessary
Airport Wireless Capability	- Awarded contract for wireless infrastructure for 4 preclearance airports, 19 international arrival airports, and 3 land border locations	- Deploy wireless infrastructure	- Continue to expand wireless infrastructure to support mobile capability
ELMOp	- Procured mobile capability for 16 Preclearance locations	- Deploy mobile capability, 74 devices	- Maintain 2015 capability - Transition to Android platform
ELMOp IAP	-Piloted Android smartphone capability	- Deploy 55 smartphones	- Maintain 2015 capability - Expand to additional airports - Enhance application functionality
Sea			
ELMOp	- Deployed mobile jumpkits, tablets and ELMOp for cruise ship processing - Procured handheld mobile inspection processing capability via a ruggedized tablet	- Continue to expand capability	- Maintain 2015 deployment capability
CERTS Mobile	- Procured mobile devices to support APTL operations	- Deploy mobile capability 1:1 for 2,500 agriculture specialists	- Maintain 2015 deployment capability
Automated Targeting Systems (ATS)-N	- Procured mobile devices to support electronic crewmember verification	- Deploy mobile capability, 33 devices, to support electronic crewmember verification	- Maintain 2015 capability - Continue expansion of capability

Land Border Integration (LBI)

CBP's Land Border Integration (LBI) is the successor to the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI). WHTI, which remains a component within the LBI portfolio, is the joint DOS and DHS initiative that implemented a key 9/11 Commission recommendation and the statutory mandates of the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-458). WHTI established document requirements for travelers entering the United States who were previously exempt, including citizens of the United States and Canada. The WHTI requirements for air travelers went into effect in January 2007 and compliance continues to be high -- over 99 percent for U.S. and Canadian citizens. WHTI secure document requirements were successfully implemented on June 1, 2009, at all of the Nation's POEs.

Since the implementation of the statutory initiative, the WHTI program remains vital to CBP’s efforts to achieve a 100 percent query rate against the national security and law enforcement watch lists for all travelers. These queries add a layer of security by providing CBP the ability to perform

FY 2014 WHTI Query Rates (9/30/14)	
Northern Border	98.6%
Southern Border	91.6%
National Average	95.2%

criminal wants/warrants (NCIC) checks, including additions to the terrorist watch list, and identifying travelers who may be a threat to national security. Today, over 99 percent of all inbound traffic is processed by 2nd generation license plate readers (LPRs), Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) readers, and improved processing applications. WHTI technology combined with the increase of RFID enabled documents automated most law enforcement queries – simultaneously reducing inspection time and adding a layer of security through authentication. Today, CBP performs law enforcement queries for 95 percent of travelers at the land border, compared to only 5 percent in 2005. The use of RFID-enabled travel documents has rapidly increased – 51 percent of all law enforcement queries during FY 2014 were initiated from RFID-enabled documents and in the San Diego Field Office the rate of queries increased to 72 percent. As of September 30, 2014, more than 28.9 million RFID-enabled travel documents have been issued to travelers, an increase from 22.8 million on September 30, 2013 and two-thirds of all southern border crossings are now made with an RFID document.

CBP has capitalized on the initial success of WHTI and technical capability through the continued implementation of the “Triangle Strategy.” This strategy implements and expands innovative technologies and processes at the land border through the integration of inbound, outbound, and Border Patrol checkpoint processing by sharing information between core operations to improve targeting capabilities. The Triangle Strategy is being achieved via an integrated approach that includes:

- Active Lane Management (ALM) – efficiently allocates available officers and booths by re-designating primary vehicle lanes as either Ready Lanes or Dedicated Commuter Lanes (DCL) based on current traffic conditions and infrastructure limitations. The growth in RFID saturation has enabled the rapid expansion of Ready Lanes; 25 crossings now offer a Ready Lane. Ready Lanes more efficiently process vehicles (12-18 seconds faster per vehicle) and in conjunction with Active Lane Management can reduce participant wait times up to 50 percent.
- Pedestrian Reengineering – applies a hybrid WHTI solution, which includes traveler kiosks to improve pedestrian queuing and automates travel document queries in advance of the traveler’s arrival. The first pedestrian Ready Lane opened in December 2011. Results at the pedestrian sites where kiosks have been deployed:
 - Rapidly growing traffic share: The new kiosks now process 46 percent of all southwest border pedestrian traffic and over 56 percent of the traffic at the ten deployed locations. Pedestrian volume has increased 3 percent since 2013.
 - 28 percent faster processing: The Ready Lane kiosks expedite pedestrian processing an average of 28 percent (28 seconds for kiosk pre-processing compared to 36 seconds for general processing).

- Shorter border waits: At the ten locations with the new kiosks, Ready Lane pedestrian travelers wait an average of 13 minutes compared to general lane pedestrians who wait an average of 25 minutes in the passenger queue.
- Outbound Automation – deploys a variety of mobile, fixed, and tactical LPR solutions that support pulse and surge outbound operations through advanced information. The current fixed and mobile technologies that automate license plate and document law enforcement queries have been deployed to 42 southwest border locations. These solutions have provided real time information which has led to the following enforcement actions in FY 2014:
 - \$15.2 million in currency seizures,
 - 72 firearms and 35,756 rounds of ammunition, and
 - 602 arrests of wanted fugitives or violators of export laws.
 In addition, during FY 2014, mobile technology deployment was expanded to include nine locations on the northern border as well as one Border Patrol location and one ferry location in Puerto Rico.
- Border Patrol Checkpoint automation – an integrated extension of WHTI technology (fixed and tactical license plate readers and mobile devices to automate document and license plate queries) have been deployed to 27 Border Patrol checkpoints. From October 1, 2013, to September 30, 2014, two tactical deployments were completed. These capabilities ensure that border-centric information is available in real time as tactically required across all mission areas.

Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Impact

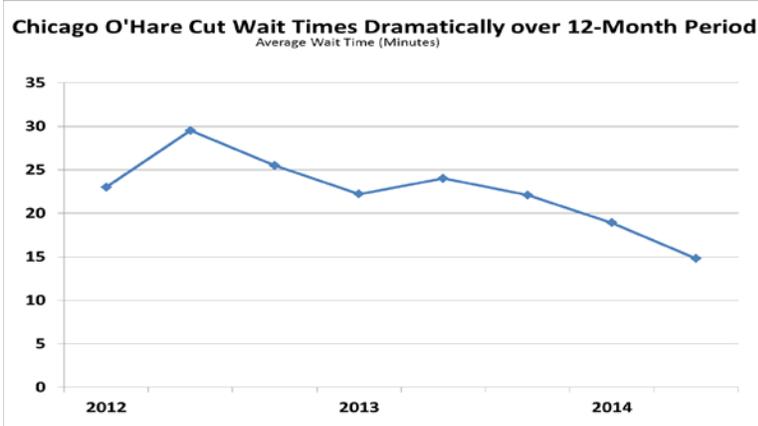
The enhanced transformative efforts at the land border equates to \$6.10 savings in opportunity costs for every traveler (wait time savings) when \$1.00 is spent for the Land Border Integration Team. This represents an increase of \$1 over the FY 2013 calculated savings. This increase can be attributed to the increased volume of travelers, the greater number of RFID-enabled travel documents, and the time value of travelers adjusted for inflation. For instance, a Ready Lane is a primary vehicle lane dedicated to travelers who possess RFID-enabled documents. ALM is the approach of monitoring incoming traffic and making adjustments to lane designations as needed. ALM is analogous to management of toll booths on a highway. Trusted Traveler Lanes are similar to EZ Pass lanes; Ready Lanes to exact change lanes; and general lanes would be similar to full service lanes.

The successful deployment of vehicle Ready Lanes has resulted in a decrease of processing time, improved vehicle throughput, and reduced border wait time. Ready Lanes efficiently process inbound vehicles 12 - 18 seconds faster than general lanes, increase vehicle throughput by up to 25 percent, and reduce overall wait times by 50 percent when compared to general lanes. The increase in efficiency also resulted in additional CBPO savings in FY 2014 equivalent to 15 CBPOs and a cost avoidance of \$1.8 million (total 57 CBPOs savings in FY 2014 vs. 42 CBPO savings in FY 2013).

Increase service levels for stakeholders, which includes a reduction in wait times

CBP is actively engaged with the Department of Commerce and stakeholders to develop strategies at the top 17 airports to improve the entry process and reduce wait times for

international travelers to the United States. The goal is to achieve progress consistent with those achieved at Dallas Fort Worth and Chicago O’Hare airports where, through a combination of streamlining processes and upgrading technologies, wait times were reduced significantly.



Chicago O’Hare International Airport has seen passenger growth of 7 percent this year—the second fastest growth of any top 10 airport—and has partnered with CBP on improved queuing, signage, passenger flow, promoting Global Entry, and, critically, Automated Passport Control kiosks. The results have been dramatic.

At Dallas-Ft. Worth International Airport, international arrivals have grown 16 percent over the past year and 39 percent over the last 4 years, the most of any top 20 airport during that stretch. The airport partnered with CBP not only on queuing, signage, passenger flow, promoting Global Entry, and Automated Passport Control kiosks, but also on a reimbursable agreement for enhanced CBP services. As in Chicago, the results have been tremendous.

At Dallas-Ft. Worth International

The strategies at the top 17 airports will be finalized and submitted to the Administration and Congress in FY 2015. The airport strategies will contain multi-year objectives and will need to be sustained in the long term.

Exhibit 16: Other Facilitation Programs

	<p>Express Connect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowers airlines to identify travelers who have a very short connection and place them in a priority processing status, resulting in fewer missed connections and significant cost savings to airlines.
	<p>One-stop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows travelers with no checked baggage to use separate processing lanes and an alternate exit, shortening the time travelers spend in line.

	<p>Radio Frequency Identification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the way CBP does business by introduction of the RFID-enabled Passport Card and Border Crossing Card that can be used for expeditious entry at U.S. land and sea ports of entry serving Canada and Mexico; and • Retrieves traveler data and speeds conducting a variety of queries from secure Government databases during entry process.
	<p>License Plate Reader (LPR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables accurate automated real-time queries of license plate information to TECS. Where deployed, the LPR ensures that all passenger vehicles crossing the U.S. land borders have their license plates automatically queried against TECS and a number of other law enforcement databases.
	<p>Ready Lanes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Ready Lane is a primary vehicle lane that only accepts passengers with RFID-enabled travel documents. These documents include a U.S. Passport Card, Enhanced Driver’s License or Tribal Card, a Trusted Traveler document (NEXUS, SENTRI and FAST), and an RFID-enabled Border Crossing Card or Permanent Resident Card.
	<p>Dedicated Commuter Lanes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreases wait time in conventional land-border vehicle crossing lanes by providing dedicated lanes for low-risk, pre-screened, enrolled travelers in CBP’s Trusted Traveler Programs, NEXUS, SENTRI, and Global Entry. • Using RFID technologies, database checks automatically conducted on vehicle and passenger are ready for the CBPO when the driver arrives at the booth.
	<p>Active Lane Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-deploying available lanes at POEs to respond to ever changing conditions. • Most often through use of LED signage.



Professionalism

- CBP, OFO has recently launched an initiative entitled “Professionalism in Action – Leading by Example” which is designed to reinvigorate employees’ focus on their Core Values, in particular professionalism, in all aspects of their work, from how they interact with each other, to how they treat the traveling public.
- The initiative is designed to focus on upholding the values that are instilled in new recruits at the Field Operations Academy and create a cultural DNA that supports professionalism in all aspects of the employees’ daily interactions – including, and especially, with their managers.

Mission Turbulence

OFO has developed a strong ability to respond to anticipated and unanticipated national and regional events such as National Security Special Events; customs, immigration and agriculture surges, and natural disasters. These events do not halt OFO’s primary mission to protect the people and economy of the United States by preventing the entry of terrorists and instruments of terror while expediting legitimate travel and trade; however, they do add resource challenges. It is inevitable, that CBP OFO will experience mission turbulence from some event or events in FY 2016 and beyond and we will respond appropriately and timely to whatever eventuality arises. One of the most significant tools at our service in responding to mission turbulence are our Special Response Teams. In FY 2014, OFO responded to national events such as the surge in Unaccompanied Children and Ebola.

Special Response Teams (SRT)

The Office of Field Operations (OFO) Special Response Team (SRT) combats all threats to the nation’s physical and economic security through specialized capabilities and advanced integration across DHS and the broader federal law enforcement community, while providing technical expertise and timely counsel to CBP leadership. SRT was developed to respond to National Security incidents, threats to CBP POEs, and other significant border security threats.

The primary purpose of SRT is to provide a systematic approach to saving lives and increase the likelihood of safely resolving critical incidents at the POEs so CBPOs can remain focused on their mission of enforcing border security while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. SRT operators are selected, trained, and equipped to work as a coordinated team to resolve critical incidents that are so hazardous, complex, or unusual that they exceed the capabilities of CBPOs. Examples include Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) tactical response, mobile field force / civil unrest response, active shooter response, Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC), vehicle pursuit, vehicle assaults, surveillance, motorcade operations, dignitary protection, National Security Special Events (NSSE), and natural disaster response.

SRT also enhances CBP's efforts to expand the United States border internationally by providing advanced training to foreign border enforcement agencies as well as conducting site surveys and threat assessments for CBP facilities located on foreign soil. Before the inception of SRT, OFO relied heavily on other federal, state, and local assets to provide a response to significant incidents relating to border security. In 2010, SRT assumed the security function for transfer and destruction of seized property operations nationally from the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Special Response Team (SRT).

In FY 2014, SRT conducted 718 operations, averaging 60 operations per month. Based on the current operational tempo and growth of SRT, the number of operations is expected to continue to increase.

Unaccompanied Children (UC) Response

OFO encounters Unaccompanied Children (UC) at POEs during inspection and enforcement activities; OFO has consistently encountered approximately 8 percent of the total UC population encountered by CBP. Once a potential UC is identified, a CBPO will take appropriate action to refer the individual.

As of March 23, 2009, CBP may only reunify UC with parents or legal guardians who are in possession of supporting documentation and are within the United States. If such an individual is not available to take custody of the child, OFO must detain the UC until they are transferred to another federal agency, usually the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). HHS/ORR is responsible for the determination that any other proposed guardian, including a family member who lacks documentation of guardianship, is capable of providing care and physical custody.

A significant difference between OFO and OBP procedures when encountering UC is transportation. Due to existing POE holding facilities, OFO does not typically have requirements associated with transporting UC to a separate location for processing. There may be the occasional need to transport a UC from one POE to another for detention purposes, but this is rare. However, aside from transportation, OFO has the same responsibilities related to the detention of UC including providing food, other supplies, and adequate shelter. With the increase in the number of UC encounters and the need to hold the child prior to transfer to HHS there is an unexpected burden on POE holding facilities.

Ebola Response

Ensuring the safety of the American public is of paramount concern. When the threat of an Ebola outbreak grew at the end of FY 2014, OFO took action. CBP is engaged, on a daily basis, with its internal and external agency partners for a whole-of-government approach for response and preparedness. This includes issuing no-board letters to high-risk individuals; utilizing CBP systems to identify at-risk travelers prior to their arrival in the United States; enhanced screening procedures implemented at the ports of entry, and engaging with our partners, such as CDC, to conduct medical screenings of passengers. CBP's approach is to ensure there are varying points at which an infected individual can be identified and systematically employ a number of measures to minimize the risk of Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF) being introduced to the United States.

CBP's first line of defense was to inhibit the spread of EHF from the closest point to the source of infection. Through its authorities under the jurisdiction of DHS, CBP issued no-board letters to passengers bound for the U.S. who had been identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or other appropriate medical authority, and determined to present a threat to public health. CBP routinely uses this authority in public health cases and currently use this authority to prevent the spread of Ebola.

CBP leverages advance passenger data to identify travelers destined to the U.S. that are traveling from or through Ebola affected countries, have recently traveled to the Ebola affected countries, or are traveling on a passport issued by one of the Ebola affected countries. Such travelers are identified for additional questioning upon arrival in the United States and referral for enhanced screening, as appropriate.

At Secretary Johnson's direction, CBP instituted enhanced screening measures at the five designated U.S. international airports—John F. Kennedy, Newark Liberty, Chicago O'Hare, Washington Dulles, and Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta—that take in 94 percent of air passengers from the affected countries.

Additional measures were put into place to ensure that air passengers identified as having a travel nexus to one of the Ebola-affected countries within the previous 21 days are routed to make first entry into the United States at one of the five designated airports for screening. This ensures that the remaining six percent of travelers flying to the United States from the affected countries are also screened with these enhanced measures.

At present, there are no direct commercial flights from the affected countries to the United States. If an air traveler wants to fly to the United States from Liberia, Sierra Leone, or Guinea, the airlines will not permit the passenger to fly on a connecting flight to any U.S. airport other than one of the five with the enhanced screening. This is an appropriate part of our layered approach to security and the protection of the American people. This requirement has also been expanded to General Aviation.

A fourth layer is CBP's passenger inspection process. As a standard part of every inspection, CBP officers observe all passengers as they arrive in the United States for overt signs of illness, and question travelers, as appropriate, at all U.S. ports of entry. In addition, upon arrival in the United States, CBP is providing CDC's Ebola Travel Health Alert Notice to travelers from the three affected countries: Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. These notices advise passengers to monitor their health for the next 21 days and includes pertinent information for their doctor, should they seek medical attention during the monitoring period.

Any traveler identified as being at risk for the spread of infection, either through advanced information sharing, or through CBP's inspection process, is referred for enhanced screening.

CBP also works with the Coast Guard, CDC, and other federal, state and local port partners to ensure the safe and secure arrival of passengers and crews into U.S. ports, including those aboard cruise ships. All U.S. Ports of Entry, including all seaports, have protocols in place with respect

to handling passengers and crew who may present with a contagious illness. CBP officers coordinate possible isolation and response with local public health officials.

Securing and Expediting Trade

Office of Field Operations

The international trade process involves many stakeholders working together to develop trade policy, set priorities, operate daily import and export procedures at home and abroad, address security and safety concerns, and deliver and use imported goods.

CBP controls trade through the POEs as goods arrive at the border. CBP maximizes trade processing by applying a mix of frontline staffing, technology, and programs that maximize the staffing and technology resources. Experienced CBPOs; CBP Agriculture Specialists; Import Specialists; National Import Specialists; Entry Specialists; Drawback Specialists; and Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures Specialists use their expertise to target, examine cargo, review entry documentation, collect duties, and interact with the importing community to enforce and ensure compliance with U.S. trade laws.

Exhibit 17: Key Programs Securing and Expediting the Trade Process

SECURING AND EXPEDITING TRADE	
Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Optimization	Near-term, low-cost approach to make RPM operations more effective and efficient by modifying the parameter settings to deployed RPMS which significantly reduces false alarms.
PRIDE 2.0	Proof of concept for a focused screening/scanning method, which will allow CBP cargo officers to remotely view and evaluate Radiation Detection Equipment scans and Non-Intrusive Inspection images
Container Security Initiative (CSI)	Actively protect global trade lanes and systems between overseas points of origin and the United States.
Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	Customs-business partnership program safeguarding the world’s trade industry from terrorists and weapons of mass effect and maintaining the economic health of the U.S. and its neighbors.
Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEEs)	Centralized processing for the Trade community using a team of industry-focused CBP experts.
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Program	NII Systems allow for passive radiation scanning and X-ray/gamma-ray imaging of cargo and conveyances.

SECURING AND EXPEDITING TRADE	
National Targeting Center	Screens cargo and conveyances prior to departure for U.S.

As in the passenger and travel environment, CBP has been looking at a number of Business Transformation Initiatives to apply in the trade environment that provide a smarter use of available resources in response to growing challenges. Below are transformation initiatives that are being considered and/or implemented to mitigate some of the challenges:

Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Optimization

As a Business Transformation Initiative, CBP and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, in coordination with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), developed a near-term, low-cost approach to make RPM operations more effective and efficient while maintaining the capability to detect appropriate threats. The recalibration should result in a reduction of alarm responses to those benign radiological materials by 70-90 percent.

In FY 2014, the RPM Revised Operational Settings initiative was deployed to 17 ports of entry comprising 90 percent of inbound maritime container volume and 93 percent of historical seaport RPM alarms have been recalibrated [Baltimore seaport, Boston Seaport, Charleston Seaport, Detroit – Fort Street Land POE, Fort Lauderdale (Port Everglades) Seaport, Houston (including Galveston) Seaport, Jacksonville Seaport, Los Angeles Seaport, Long Beach Seaport, Miami Seaport, New York/New Jersey Seaport, Norfolk Seaport, Oakland Seaport, Portland (Oregon) Seaport, Savannah Seaport, Seattle Seaport and West Palm Beach Seaport] with deployments to Tacoma, Philadelphia and Wilmington DE and NC underway. To date, nuisance alarm rates have decreased at these seaports by 79 percent (a projected 95,000 alarms over a one-year period). Projecting for these 17 ports of entry for a whole year is a reduction of about 146,000 alarms. Each nuisance alarm takes an average of 15 minutes to adjudicate with two officers. At locations with high alarm rates, CBP must staff these seaport locations full time with two or more officers. Reducing nuisance alarms not only reduces actual delay times to adjudicate but also frees up officers for other inspection duties at the seaports, enhancing security with the same manpower levels. The implementation of this initiative supported the realignment of 35 CBPOs in FY 2014 and CBP estimates up to another 65 CBPOs through FY 2016 to other enforcement missions and will support a long-term reduction in secondary RPMs, thus avoiding future acquisition and maintenance costs of up to \$44 million over 10 years. RPM optimization will be deployed to land borders in FY 2015.

PRIDE 2.0

CBP developed a Proof-of-Concept (PoC) for a focused screening/scanning method, which will allow CBP officers to remotely view and evaluate RDE scans and NII images. This concept is referred to as PRIDE 2.0 PoC. PRIDE 2.0 PoC integrates data with ATS-4, Cargo Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System (CERTS), RAD/NUC scanning technology, NII imaging systems, and OCR cameras into a single user interface from any platform including a Tablet that

improves communication, streamlines data entry and processing, and provides a holistic examination profile.

PRIDE 2.0 PoC tests were successfully completed at Pier T Cargo Terminal in Los Angeles/Long Beach in September 2013, by integrating and transmitting data between Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM), NII imaging system (Rapiscan Eagle Mobile 60) and various RPM ancillary equipment. PRIDE 2.0 PoC also explored use of technicians for non-LEO functions by conducting the ground guiding duties.

Based on the Proof of Concept, the project has progressed to a PRIDE 2.0 Technology Demonstration. The PRIDE 2.0 Technology Demonstration will be conducted in Detroit, MI to (1) test the functionality/ interoperability within the Land vector settings, (2) measure against the cost benefit analysis (CBA) study, and (3) gather additional inputs and lessons-learned to prepare for the national deployment. The Detroit Technology Demonstration is not anticipated to yield significant savings in CBPOs in FY 2015 (estimated to save approximately 1,100 inspection hours). However, if the Technology Demonstration yields positive results, CBP expects to expand this initiative to 166 locations through FY 2016. Once this expansion is complete, this initiative is expected to save over 27,000 inspection hours which will support the realignment of up to 23 CBPOs.

Container Security Initiative (CSI)

The Container Security Initiative (CSI) inspection activities protect global trade lanes and systems between overseas points of origin and the United States. The process enables greater security through collaboration. As a result, CBP has strengthened its multi-layered security measures, more effectively securing and facilitating the large volume of goods arriving in the United States each year. The International Cargo Screening PPA contains more information on this program.

Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)

As a key component of CBP's layered cargo enforcement strategy, the C-TPAT program establishes clear supply chain security criteria for members to meet and in return provides incentives and benefits like expedited processing. C-TPAT continues to apply tangible trade facilitation to C-TPAT partners in light of their demonstrated commitment to adopt stronger security practices throughout their international supply chains. In a 2010 C-TPAT Cost and Savings Survey (available on the CBP website), respondents noted that the value of C-TPAT membership goes beyond dollars and cents; it includes risk avoidance, a communal approach to a safer supply chain, being able to compete for contracts that require C-TPAT membership, and taking advantage of the credibility that C-TPAT membership brings.

C-TPAT efforts safeguard the world's trade industry from terrorists and weapons of mass effect, and maintaining the economic health of the U.S. and its neighbors. Partnerships include importers, U.S./Canada highway carriers, U.S./Mexico highway carriers, rail and sea carriers, licensed U.S. customs brokers, U.S. marine port authority terminal operators, freight

consolidators, ocean transportation intermediaries, Mexican and Canadian manufacturers, and Mexican long-haul carriers.

The C-TPAT PPA contains more information on this program.

Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEE): Innovation in Trade Enforcement

CBP has successfully implemented this initiative by opening all 10 planned Centers and assumed all trade processing for the Trusted Trader importers within each industry sector. With these Centers established, CBP has covered the full range of products imported into the United States, as shown below in Exhibit 14.

Exhibit 18: Centers for Excellence and Expertise by Industry



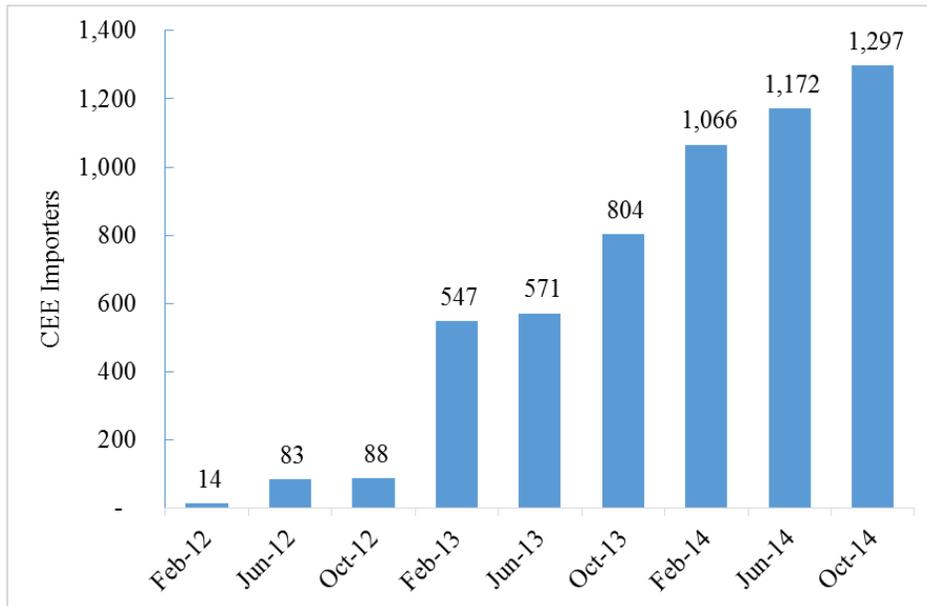
CBP is transforming trade processing to find efficiencies for both CBP and the international trade community. Leading the way in these efforts are CBP's Centers that provide centralized processing for the Trade community using a team of industry-focused CBP experts located virtually nationwide. The CBP employees at the Center at the Ports of Entry protect the U.S. economy by identifying risks, preventing harmful products from entering into U.S. commerce, and by recovering lost revenue due to unfair or illegal trading practices.

By having a dedicated industry Center, the international trade community now has one office responsible for processing importations for a particular industry. This enhances uniformity of decisions. The small/medium-sized businesses can contact the Center with importing questions. The Centers also collaborate with other government agency partners to resolve issues.

The Centers are operating under a Test Notice invoking 19 CFR 101.9 which provides for a waiver of regulatory authority in order to test operational efficiencies. The Test Notice requires

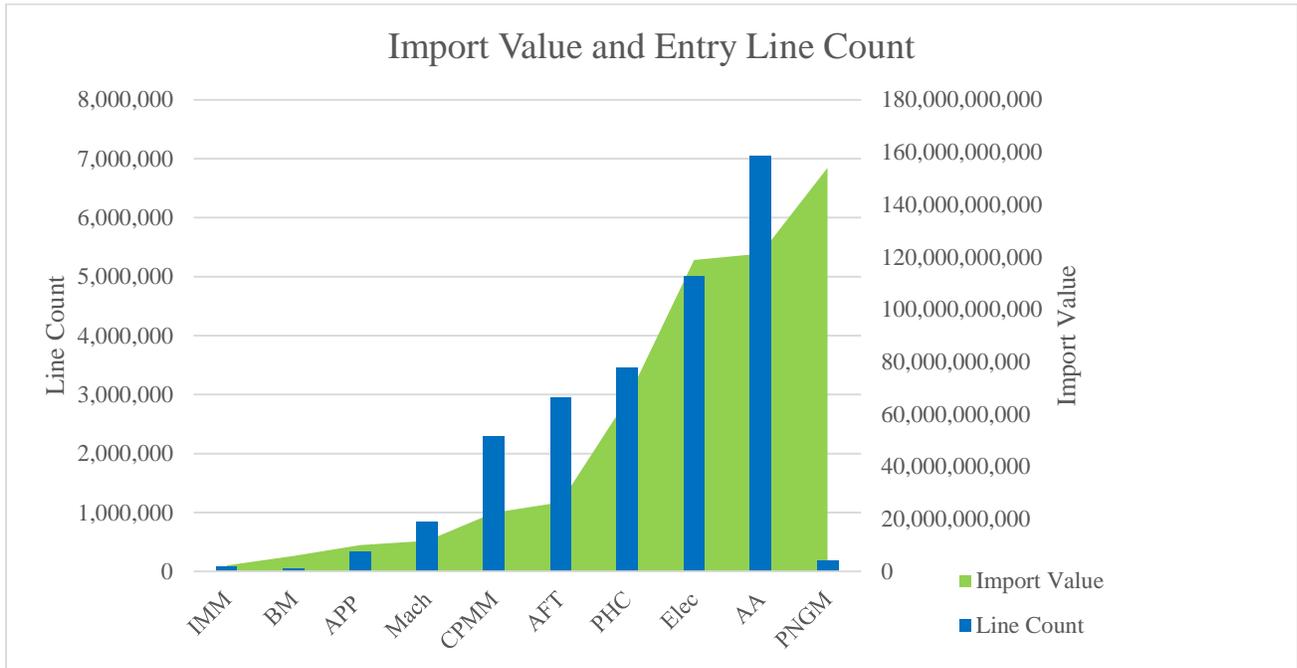
importers to volunteer as participating accounts. The growth of the volume of importers electing for their trade transactions to be centralized and processed by a Center is illustrated in Exhibit 19 below. In the test environment, the Centers are growing in a measured approach and at different rates due to the unique differences in the business processes of the industry sectors. As the Centers grow the appropriate number of CBP trade staff are being transitioned to the Centers to support the volume of work. Since the inception of the Centers in 2012, the number of accounts has doubled each year totaling over 1,200 importers engaged in centralized processing of their import transactions.

Exhibit 19: Centers of Excellence and Expertise Growth Rate of Participating Accounts



The number of importers that are currently participating as accounts with the Centers represent different volumes of trade value and transactions. As such, the Centers growth rates differ depending on various factors, such as associated trade risks, number of entry lines and value, which contribute to decisions on existing capacity for expansion. The current volume of trade in terms of import value and entry line count that the Centers are processing is illustrated in Exhibit 20 below. Currently, the Centers are processing over \$538 billion in import value representing over 22 million entry lines.

Exhibit 20: Centers of Excellence and Expertise Import Value and Line Value of Trade¹⁴



The Centers will be assuming all trade functionality nationwide and will centralize processing on an account basis thereby providing uniformity in trade decisions, improving the efficient movement of cargo and enhancing enforcement measures through increased knowledge of trade risks within the industry sectors. CBP will continue transitioning trade functions in the test environment while pursuing permanent Center authority through formal regulatory updates. Additionally, CBP will accelerate Center growth through a legal Delegation Order of regulatory trade responsibilities to the Center Directors which will provide the means to transition trade activity more rapidly while maintaining a measured, logical approach.

Non-Intrusive Inspection Conveyance Inspections

Since examinations with NII equipment are much faster than manual inspections, NII conveyance searches (which include large-scale x-ray and gamma ray imaging systems, radiation detection equipment, small-scale baggage x-ray systems, and portable and hand-held devices) are important tools that help CBPOs fulfill their mission. Without NII equipment, CBPOs would be dependent on labor intensive and time consuming manual inspections. The NII equipment inventory is funded by the Inspection and Detection Technology PPA. The Inspections, Trade,

¹⁴ IMM – Industrial & Manufacturing Materials; BM – Base Metals; APP – Agriculture & Prepared Products; Mach – Machinery; CPMM – Consumer Products and Mass Merchandising; AFT – Apparel, Footwear & Textiles; PHC – Pharmaceuticals, Health and Chemicals; Elec – Electronics; AA – Automotive and Aerospace; PNGM – Petroleum, Natural Gas & Minerals.

and Travel Facilitation PPA primarily represents salary and benefits costs associated with the NII Conveyance Inspections activities at the POEs.

Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/Workforce Multiplier Impact

NII Technology exams require a fraction of the time required by a manual CBPO exam, which creates a workforce multiplier effect. A typical manual cargo inspection requires three people working a minimum of 2 hours on average to complete. A typical large-scale NII examination requires three personnel an average of 8 minutes to complete, saving approximately 112 minutes per inspection.

In FY 2014, CBP used large-scale (LS) NII systems to conduct more than 7.23 million examinations in the land, air, and sea environments, which resulted in over 209,300 seizures, including over 249,000 pounds of narcotics, 118 stowaways, and over \$6.3 million in currency. Of these examinations, over 2.3 million inspections were for cargo truck and seaport containers using imaging technology. If NII technology had not been used to conduct these exams, the same workload would have required approximately 7,000 CBPOs as opposed to only 500 CBPOs utilizing NII technology. Starting in FY 2013, the NII utilization policy shifted from volume-based scanning to threat-based scanning that aligns with risk reduction. Results for comparable months (Oct – May) in FY 2013 and FY 2014 consistently demonstrated a 6 percent decrease in examinations but a 29 percent increase in NII-related seizures.

Other Enforcement Programs

As previously discussed, OFO has a complex and varied mission. Following are some of the other programs and initiatives that OFO has to protect the nation from terrorists and terrorist weapons, while facilitating lawful trade and travel.

Exhibit 21: Other OFO Enforcement Programs

	<p>Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary mission of A-TCET teams is anti-terrorism; however, their activities encompass all types of contraband, including narcotics, currency, weapons, and counterfeit goods.
	<p>Counter Terrorism Response Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct examinations, searches, and seizures that result in after action reports that are used by CBP as well as other law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

	<p>Advanced Targeting Units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify shipments that pose a possible threat to national security or violate federal laws such as smuggling of narcotics and other contraband.
	<p>Passenger Analytical Units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and coordinate the examination of high risk travelers arriving at or departing from a U.S. port of entry (POE).
	<p>Outbound Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk-based strategy, pulse and surge conducted at LPOEs, airports, international mail and express courier facilities, and seaports.
	<p>Canine Enforcement Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detects and deters the entry of terrorist weapons, narcotics, currency, agricultural products and other prohibited items.
	<p>Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove fraudulent travel documents from circulation and prevent the use of fraudulent documents by mala fide travelers attempting to enter the United States.
	<p>Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A database system that permits research on passengers on inbound and outbound international flights before their arrival in or departure from the United States. APIS collects biographical information from international air passengers, allowing the data to be checked against the Treasury Enforcement Communications Systems (TECS) before the passengers arrive.

	<p>Admissibility Review Office (ARO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ARO makes determinations on all temporary and permanent nonimmigrant waiver applications within the jurisdiction of CBP.
	<p>Quarantine Material Intercepted (QMI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QMIs are prohibited agriculture commodities that require disposal and handling by approved method, such as destruction by incineration (shown in picture to the left), autoclaves, and garbage disposals which must empty into an approved sewage system. CBP Agriculture Specialists examine the QMI for pest and diseases; thereafter, QMI are disposed of via one of the approved methods.
	<p>Fines, Penalties & Forfeitures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP&F makes decisions concerning seizure, penalty, and liquidated damages cases involving violations of immigration, agriculture and customs laws that are referred for review. FP&F is also responsible for oversight and policy implementation of all aspects of the seized property process to ensure proper management, control, and accountability of all property seized by law enforcement officers of the Office of Field Operations and ICE.

CBP's Agriculture Program

Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL), OFO, provides leadership, expertise, and innovation to defend the U.S. from the threats of agricultural and biological terrorism (or Ag/bio-terrorism). APTL is also responsible for the CBP agriculture mission of safeguarding and protecting American agriculture from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of plant pests and pathogens, noxious weeds, and foreign animal diseases.

The agriculture program is funded both through Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) user fees and the salaries and expenses portion of ITTF. The Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) program plays a critical role in facilitating the safe trade of agricultural commodities while protecting U.S. agriculture and the environment from invasive plant and animal pests and diseases – those sometimes microscopic agricultural terrorists. As volumes of international trade and travel both increase, so do the risks that foreign animal and plant pests and diseases can enter and establish themselves in the United States.

USDA is authorized to collect user fees to protect American agriculture¹⁵. CBP is allocated a portion of these user fees to conduct agricultural inspection duties at the POEs. The *Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990* established the fees with a clear intent that the fees should fully fund the actual costs of running the AQI program and be borne by those using the services. However, revenue from fees has been insufficient to cover all costs and CBP only recovered approximately 77 percent of their costs from the AQI fees in FY 2013. Cost recovery for FY 2014 was 73 percent. USDA proposed an increase to AQI user fees in April 2014. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking closed its open comment period in July 2014 after a 30-day extension period. Those results are now under review and the final rule is scheduled to become effective in FY 2015. If the rule goes into effect, as planned, CBP is projecting that it will recover approximately 99 percent of its costs in FY 2016.

For a more extensive discussion of the Agriculture program at CBP, please refer to the APHIS User Fee submission.

Office of International Trade (OT)

The CBP Office of International Trade (OT) leads and manages the development of enforcement mechanisms that support key elements of U.S. trade policies and that are implemented through the development of programs, guidance, regulations, and rulings, and other compliance mechanisms executed by OFO at POEs. The portion of resources from this PPA assigned to OT totals \$135.706 million with 877 FTE.

The Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006 established OT and requires OT to bi-annually report on CBP assumptions regarding U.S. international trade, trade policies, and trade enforcement to Congress. To accurately complete this report, OT uses a Resource Optimization Model (ROM). Since the creation of the ROM in 2007 the US national security and international trade environments have changed significantly, altering the impact of the assumptions upon which the ROM was developed. OT is now in the process of revising its ROM to reflect the current distribution of staff to workload and to more effectively support CBP international trade mission.

OT FTE includes four of the CBP Trade & Revenue (T&R) positions (Attorney-Adviser, Customs Auditor, International Trade Specialist, and National Import Specialist) mandated by the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (HSA). As in Exhibit 22 below, CBP anticipates forty percent of all personnel holding these positions to be eligible for retirement by 2020 as compared to the minimum staffing number required by HSA. OT will manage and maintain the appropriate levels of specialized staffing through its proactive hiring strategy. OT closely monitors retirement eligibility and departures of existing staff. Meanwhile, a comprehensive trade expertise initiative cultivates qualified applicants. This hiring pool is used to ensure that five percent of the appropriate staffing level is available through the hiring pipeline.

¹⁵ Section 2509, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, also known as the FACT Act.

Exhibit 22: OT T&R Staff Eligible for Retirement

Position	HSA Minimum	FY 2014	FY 2020	Eligible for Retirement
Attorney-Adviser	90	18	39	43%
Customs Auditor	364	70	129	35%
International Trade Specialist	138	28	51	53%
National Import Specialist	97	30	50	52%
Total	689	146	269	39%

OT is staffed in five operational directorates and one mission support division to fulfill its mission in the most efficient and effective manner. The operational directorates perform key functions that produce commercial benefits below. Please note that the table is limited to operational directorates and excludes mission support:

Exhibit 23: OT Operational Directorates*

Directorate	Key Functions	Commercial Benefits
Commercial Targeting and Enforcement (CTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses large scale analytical support to assist in the detection and disruption of fraudulent activities; • Formalizes strategic case development processes to enhance more meaningful enforcement actions; • Provides semiannual customs broker examination opportunities, and issues licenses and permits to qualified broker applicants; and • Provides strategic trade performance measures and trade related information and analysis that develops models and reporting systems in support of trade transformation initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved analytical support, data collection and correlation, analysis, risk management techniques; • Development and reporting systems that will reduce the number of nonproductive examinations; • Utilize analytical techniques on a large scale basis rather than an individual entry approach; and • Semiannual broker examination opportunities increases the number of licensed customs brokers to assist members of the importing community.
Regulations and Rulings (R&R)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical legal support, advice, and guidance for CBP trade and border operations; • Uniform interpretation and application standards for trade laws, including tariffs; • Final decisions on trade compliance; and • All regulatory documents and Federal Register notices for CBP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniform and impartial application of trade laws and facilitation of the flow of legitimate trade; and • Increase transparency in CBP rules and procedures relating border security, trade compliance for the benefit of the trade community, CBP personnel and other government agencies.

Directorate	Key Functions	Commercial Benefits
Regulatory Audit (RA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examines the records, accounts and internal control of entities to ascertain the accuracy and potential liability for duties, fees and/or taxes due to the Federal government; • Supports CBP initiatives and works collaboratively with Partner Government Agencies, foreign governments and the trade to better assess risk; and • Provides other professional services as needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects government revenue; • Ensures compliance with trade laws; • Facilitates legitimate trade; • Supports expansion of Centers of Excellence and Expertise operations; • Protects the security and safety of American businesses and citizens from harmful goods; and • Supports trade fraud/commercial fraud investigations and enforcement efforts with ICE/HSI.
Trade and Policy Programs (TPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops CBP trade policy; • Conducts national operations on multiple source countries, commodities, and threats; coordinates with industry and other agencies to develop national operations; and • Collaborates with Participating Government Agencies to integrate their trade enforcement and compliance issues and operations into CBP's operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines priority trade issues in IPR, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD), Textiles, Trade Agreements, Import Safety • Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEEs); and • Coordinates responses to trade enforcement and compliance concerns across U.S. Government Agencies to increase the efficient and effective clearance of trade across our borders.
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Business Office (ABO) ¹⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes all business decisions concerning ACE, including requirements collection, prioritization, and communications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures all stakeholders from the trade community and government are actively involved in planning, development, deployment, and maintenance of ACE; • Please refer to the Automation and Modernization section for a further description of the ACE program.

*Excludes Resource Management Division, which provides human resources and administrative support.

Revenue

Among the different directorates in OT, Regulatory Audit (RA) conducts post-entry compliance audits of large, multinational companies and audits of various entities active in importing merchandise into the United States. RA efforts and recommendations have contributed to the

¹⁶ The ACE Business Office is funded with Salaries and Expenses appropriation and not with funding authorized in the Automation Modernization appropriation.

collection of duties, fees, interest, and penalties to the Federal government; however, RA is not responsible for the collection of revenue.

Exhibit 24A: RA Results & Recommendations in Prior Years

Total	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Assignments Completed	345	379	384	374	424	428
Recommended Recoveries (\$ millions)	\$51.6	\$51.8	\$81.6	\$52.9	\$132.9	\$52.7
Collections* (Current and Prior Year Audits) (\$ millions)	\$27.6	\$37.2	\$43.5	\$39.0	\$88.5	\$56.2
Penalties (\$ millions)**	\$1.6	\$4.3	\$3.8	\$1.1	\$0.9	\$6.9
Work in Progress	233	267	308	263	266	306

Exhibit 24B: RA Results & Recommendations in Current and Future Years
(dollars in millions)

Total	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015†	FY2016†
Assignments Completed	424	428	450	475
Recommended Recoveries	\$132.9	\$52.7	\$60.0	\$65.0
Collections* (Current and Prior Year Audits)	\$88.5	\$56.2	\$60.0	\$65.0
Penalties**	\$0.9	\$6.9	\$10.0	\$10.0
Work in Progress	266	306	300	300

*RA audit efforts contribute to CBP's collection of duties, fees, taxes, and interest owed to the Federal government. RA is not responsible for the collection of revenue.

**Although RA does not recommend penalties, CBPOs are able to consider penalties as a result of audit findings and recommendations.

†Projected.

In FY 2014, RA completed over 400 assignments that involved AD/CVD, Safeguard/Tires, Intellectual Property Rights, Textiles, Trade Agreements, ICE/HSI assistance, User Fees, and Offsetting. These assignments resulted in recommended recoveries of over \$52.7 million, plus \$57.8 million in disclosures, penalties and interest, and collections of \$56.2 million (for current and prior year assignments), plus penalties of \$6.9 million. RA also worked with the Department of Justice to validate False Claims Act allegations which resulted in collections of \$11.1 million in unpaid dumping duties. During FY 2014, RA also completed 42 Ability-to-Pay petition claims for relief from certain penalties assessed for the violation of CBP regulations and identified \$15.3 million in importer assets which could be used to pay CBP penalties.

Priority Trade Issues (PTI)

OT is responsible for critically important programs that have been segmented into five PTIs, each highlighted below: Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Textiles and Apparel, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD), Import Safety, and Trade Agreements.

Intellectual Property Rights

The trade in counterfeit and pirated goods threatens America's innovation economy, the competitiveness of our businesses, the livelihoods of U.S. workers, and, in some cases, national security and the health and safety of consumers. The trade in these illegitimate goods is associated with smuggling and other criminal activities, and often funds criminal enterprises. CBP protects businesses and consumers every day through an aggressive Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement program.

CBP's strategy to enforce IPR is based on the pillars of facilitation, enforcement, and deterrence. In implementing this strategy, CBP has deployed new tools that have enabled officers to more quickly determine the authenticity of suspected counterfeit goods, and is partnering with the

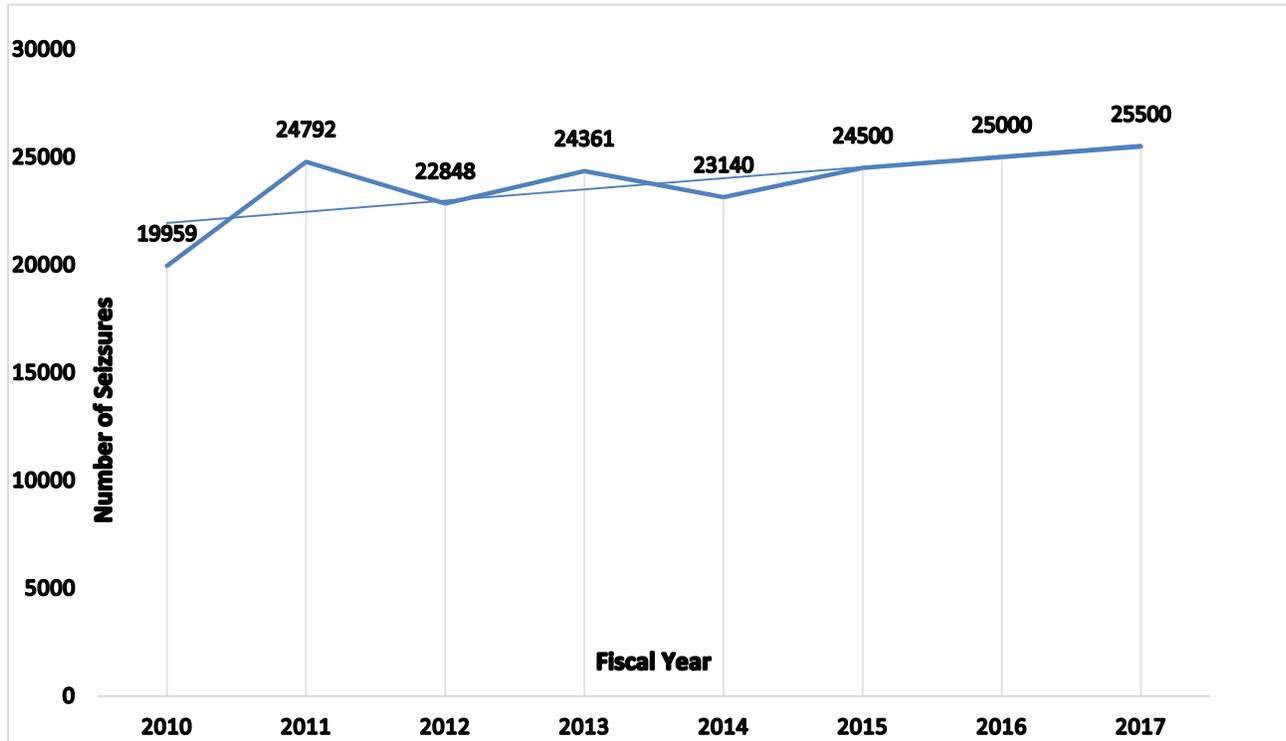
private sector in an effort to transform IPR risk assessment by allowing IPR owners to assist CBP in identifying low-risk shipments. In FY 2014, CBP conducted 81 IPR Field Training sessions primarily for CBPOs and Imports Specialists. CBP Regulatory Auditors, FP&F Specialists and Paralegals, ICE/HSI Special Agents, and other DHS personnel also attend, though in smaller numbers. To better equip its officers to enforce IPR, CBP is launching a revised Integrated IPR Field Training program in FY 2015 and is planning 32 sessions to train approximately 600 additional personnel. CBP has conducted numerous special IPR enforcement operations, including international operations with foreign customs authorities, to increase IPR seizures.

In collaboration with OFO and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement/Homeland Security Investigations (ICE/HSI) OT has successfully implemented the IPR Strike Unit (ISU) concept. The ISU is designed to enable early targeting and action soon after infringing goods are identified at the Ports. The ISU focuses on real time enforcement and informed compliance to build better cases against IPR violators and improve future compliance. In FY 2014, twenty ISU investigations were conducted in Boston, Long Beach and San Francisco resulting in multiple controlled deliveries and search warrants and over \$19.8 million in seizures. In addition, CBP is a founding partner in the National IPR Coordination Center and its largest source of criminal investigative leads.

As illustrated in the chart below, CBP's IPR strategy has resulted in a 14 percent increase in seizures from 2010 through 2014.¹⁷

¹⁷ CBP experienced a slight increase in seizures in FY 2013 due to special IPR enforcement operations.

Exhibit 25: IPR-Related Seizures



Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD)

To protect U.S. commerce against imported merchandise that is sold at an unfairly low or subsidized price and to facilitate the legitimate flow of imports, CBP is conducting a 5-year strategic plan (FY 2013 - FY 2017) that maximizes our resources on detection and evasion enforcement through advanced targeting and analysis and streamlines our administrative process. OT enforces AD/CVD through automated identification of high risk transactions; verification of evasion followed by swift penalty actions; and development of new methods to share information with our trade partners.

In addition, CBP created a Re-Engineering Dumping Team to combat AD/CVD evasions and to discuss the import process, identify threats and vulnerabilities, and to determine how to enhance targeting and enforcement for entries subject to AD/CVD. OT has also collaborated with OFO and ICE/HSI to develop and implement an AD/CVD survey process to address potential AD/CVD risk at an early stage for multiple companies grouped by industry or commodity. The AD/CVD surveys target companies at high risk for evasion activities, trade allegations, and/or congressional interest. Teams comprised of OT Auditors, International Trade Specialists and OFO Import Specialists focus on new or recent AD/CVD orders, industries of interest, or known high risk importers. In FY 2014, OT completed four such AD/CVD surveys. In addition, as part of the enforcement strategy, OT RA completed 78 assignments involving AD/CVD with recommended recoveries of over \$14.5 million, plus \$10 million in disclosures, penalties and

interest. OT worked on solar, polyethylene retail carrier bags, glycine, and Petroleum Free Trade Agreement surveys.

Total	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Assignments Completed	42	36	50	52	77	55
Recommended Recoveries	\$1,626,946	\$6,820,920	\$41,275,632	\$12,192,756	\$62,058,660	\$14,457,548

Textiles and Apparel

Textile and apparel imports account for more than \$117 billion annually. These commodities are subject to high duty rates and account for 41 percent of all duties collected. CBP has developed an enforcement strategy to identify and address various forms of fraud, including false trade preference program claims for duty free treatment, false invoicing, false marking, false claims of origin, misclassification, mis-description, undervaluation of products, and smuggling.

The table below documents TPVT Program activity for the last five years, including the number of factories visited and the discrepancy rates. Included in the discrepancy rates are instances where CBP was either unable to substantiate production or compliance with a trade preference program, or found clear violations of a trade preference program rules. The continued success of the TPVT program relies on experienced personnel to target factories and travel abroad to conduct these detailed factory visits and recordkeeping reviews.

Exhibit 26: Textiles-Related Recovered Revenue

Fiscal Year	Number of Factories Visited	Trade Preference Discrepancy Rate
2014	132	32%
2013	143	35.7%
2012	174	39.15
2011	165	27.3%
2010	234	30.3%

CBP’s Textile Production Verification Team (TPVT) program is one of the most effective tools for executing CBP’s enforcement strategy. In general, CBP conducts factory site-visits abroad to seven to ten countries each fiscal year, based on risk assessment and under the terms of the various trade preference programs. These teams conduct factory visits to verify the origin of imported textile and apparel goods and compliance with trade preference programs, which provide duty free treatment to eligible goods. Below is a chart of the TPVT Program activity for the last five years, including the number of factories visited and the discrepancy rates. Included in the discrepancy rates are instances where CBP was either unable to substantiate production or compliance with a trade preference program, or found clear violations of a trade preference program rules. The continued success of the TPVT program relies on experienced personnel to target and conduct these detailed factory visits and recordkeeping reviews abroad.

Exhibit 27: Textile Production Verification Team (TPVT) Results

Fiscal Year	Number of Factories Visited	Trade Preference Discrepancy Rate
2014	132	32%
2013	143	35.7%
2012	174	39.15
2011	165	27.3%
2010	234	30.3%

In the fiscal years ahead, CBP envisions that the need for the TPVT program will continue, as the high average duty rate of 16 percent on textiles and apparel creates an incentive for circumvention of textile tariff and trade laws. Currently, approximately 20 percent of imported textiles claim preferential duty treatment under one of the trade preference programs. This equates to over \$3 billion in duties. Therefore, the need for continued enforcement is crucial. Additionally, potential new free trade agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership would ostensibly increase the desire to subvert the terms of these agreements by parties not members of the agreements. As part of the CBP enforcement strategy, OT completed 55 textile-related audits in FY 2014 with recommended recoveries of \$14.5 million, in addition to \$11.2 million in disclosures, penalties and interest.

Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Assignments Completed	54	41	42	41	47	55
Recommended Recoveries	\$4,956,453	\$4,784,916	\$6,846,268	\$1,467,015	\$7,184,964	\$14,456,179

In addition, OT has established a textile working group that is an inter-disciplinary panel of CBP specialists coordinated through OT headquarters, to identify targets and develop enforcement strategies for textile and apparel importations and issues. OT is also responsible for providing technical advice to U.S Trade Representative (USTR) and other agencies as requested on CBP policy and procedures related to implementing and enforcing trade laws that affect textiles. OT participates in the negotiating rounds of new trade agreements, provides input into formulating the text that pertains to textiles, and ensures that CBP's authority is properly represented in the agreements with respect to textile imports. OT prepares responses to Congressional requests for reports on textile and apparel issues, conducts training, and provides guidance to internal and external stakeholders to ensure uniformity in applying statutory and regulatory requirements relating to trade preference programs.

Import Safety

Today, CBP helps to implement nearly 500 laws and regulations on behalf of 47 federal agencies at the border to ensure the health and safety of American consumers. Since 2008, OT and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) have conducted joint product safety audits and inspections to look at an importer's controls over product safety destruction orders and penalty proceedings. While CBP continues to combat import safety risk on a daily basis, FY 2015 will be a critical year for CBP's enforcement efforts to address import safety issues, and CBP will do more in FY 2016 to promote import safety by.

- Leading the implementation of One U.S. Government at the Border and developing efficient and effective processes in concert with CPSC and other partner government agencies involved import safety. CBP is helping lead these efforts through the Border Interagency Executive Council (BIEC), which is also supporting the development of the International Trade Data System (ITDS) single window system;
- Enabling lawful trade and strengthening comprehensive enforcement by integrating capabilities across the Federal enterprise through active, tactical participation of partner government agencies in CBP's Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC) and expanding the membership to include additional agencies with critical import safety regulatory authorities. In 2014, the CTAC added the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine and Fisheries Service, and the Food and Drug Administration to the CTAC, bringing the total of number of participating government agencies to eleven; and CBP will be working to develop tactical targeting operations with these new agencies in FY 2015.
- Reducing cost and administrative burdens to the trade community by refining partnerships and to create new processes for the regulatory framework.

As illustrated by the following chart, CBP has increased import safety seizures by 23 percent over the past five years.¹⁸

¹⁸ In Fiscal Year 2013, U.S. Customs and Border Protection's import safety seizures declined from the previous year. More than half of the decline can be attributed to a high number of seizures of High Intensity Discharge (HID) automotive headlamps in 2012 (over 1,500) and only 250 seizures of the headlamps in 2013 and an apparent increase in compliance. Another contributing factor to the decline was CBP's change in the definition of "Import Safety" for compiling seizure statistics. In 2012 and prior years, CBP used key words to filter the type of products that were seized and might pose an import safety risk to a consumer. The import safety seizure counts in 2013 reflect a new definition whereby seizures are counted based on specific regulatory statutes directly related to import safety and does not include seizures related to the statutes of other agencies such as APHIS and FSIS. CBP continues to refine this definition to more accurately report import safety seizures. While these two factors contribute significantly to the decline in import seizures, the decline still reflects a notable decrease and CBP will evaluate the decrease against the use of limited resources in meeting competing priorities.

Exhibit 28: Import Safety Seizures¹⁹



Trade Agreements

OT is responsible for providing subject matter expertise to the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) as well as implementing and administering all free trade agreements and other unilateral preference programs, including the development of policy guidance for CBP field offices. USTR is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and overseeing negotiations with other countries. The head of USTR is the U.S. Trade Representative, a Cabinet member who serves as the president's principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson on trade issues. In FY 2014, Trade Preference Program (including FTA) claims amounted to almost \$657 billion, representing just over 30 percent of all imports for FY 2014. FY 2015 Trade Preference Program (including FTA) claims are projected to be approximately \$700 billion.

The United States currently has free trade agreements with 20 countries and is currently negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement with 11 other countries: Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Vietnam, Canada, Mexico, and Japan. In addition, the United States commenced free trade agreement negotiations with the European Union in July 2013 as part of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIIP). As new agreements are negotiated and finalized, it will be paramount to address their complexities in order to minimize any potential loss of revenue.

¹⁹ Estimated figures are used for the future fiscal years.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base:

The Transfer of Funds to Fully Implement the Movement of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Functions: This transfer reflects the last of phase of the movement of the FOIA Division of Commercial Targeting and Enforcement as well as the Privacy Branch of Regulations & Rulings, funded by the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA, from the Office of International to the Office of the Commissioner of CBP (Privacy and Diversity Office), which it is own PPA. Funds will be transferred to support five and thirteen FTEs to perform FOIA and Privacy activities, respectively. To execute this transfer, \$2,502,000 will be realigned from the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA, to the Office of the Commissioner PPA.

Transfer of Public Affairs Employees: The FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-6) transferred Entry-Exit functions from legacy U.S. VISIT (now Office of Biometric Identity Management) to CBP. All transferring personnel were initially placed in Office of Field Operations with the understanding that, as the Entry-Exit functions were fully incorporated, some individuals would be placed elsewhere. Two such individuals were identified as primarily having performed public outreach duties at U.S. VISIT and were, therefore, most appropriately placed within Office of Public Affairs. Accordingly, in FY2 016 CBP is transferring \$270,000 from the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA to the Public Affairs PPA for these employees' salaries.

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Realignment of Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative: In FY 2014, Congress enacted appropriations to fund an additional 2,000 CBPOs and other operational and mission support personnel to enhance CBP's ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo, increase the seizures of unlawful items, and help reduce wait times. Funding for the mission support personnel was enacted centrally within the Administration PPA. However, since enactment, CBP has determined the required mix of mission support personnel to best support the additional 2,000 CBPOs. For FY 2016, the funding for the mission support personnel has been realigned to provide funds within the specific PPAs where mission support personnel has increased to support the additional 2,000 CBPOs.

Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$29.19 million in AQI user fees in FY 2016 due to the annualization of the AQI fee increase in FY 2015. This increase of \$29.19 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E appropriation in 2016.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Arrival and Departure Identification Services (ADIS)

Operate and maintain CBP's automated arrival and departure identification services currently provided by the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) at the levels of performance negotiated in the Service Level Agreements.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- COPPS \$2.122million
- Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation \$26.883 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
17,641	28,966	29,005

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Operations & Maintenance (29,005)	Program/Project Management	Supports the business and administrative planning, organizing, directing, coordination, controlling, and approval actions designated to accomplish overall program objectives.
	Systems Engineering (or Systems Analysis)	Supports technical and management efforts of directing and controlling a totally integrated engineering effort.
	Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) / Change Management	Supports the analysis and re-design of workflows and processes to improve efficiency and reduce cost. Encompasses costs that are not accounted for in program management or systems engineering cost elements.
	Help Desk / Service Desk Support	Includes all personnel costs incurred in order to provide independent user assistance to troubleshoot technical issues, responding to duty officer/customer calls from the field, processing trouble tickets, and completing initial diagnosis of trouble ticket for resolution. Additionally, multiple personnel utilized to meet the required enterprise wide knowledge of datacenter components.
	Central Data Center Operating Support	Supports services received from a data center in support of the systems operations. It includes any data services such as software as a service (SaaS) or migration to a cloud.
	Technology Refresh / Upgrade	Includes the cost of enhancements to the IT system throughout the life cycle. Equipment wear and technological obsolescence results in turnover of equipment every five to ten years. In many cases when hardware changes are made, software is also upgraded to take maximum advantage of the increased hardware capability.
	System Maintenance	Includes cost incurred in providing maintenance and repair for the system hardware and software. This includes costs

		associated with engineering change orders/proposals (ECO/ECP) and related testing incurred after FOC.
	System Documentation & Related Data	Supports the capture of post-FOC costs associated with various system documentation and data requirements, including technical publications, engineering data, management data and support data.
	System Data Maintenance	Includes maintenance costs to keep new system data current. Additionally, includes labor expense to accomplish data maintenance as well as specific supplies consumed during the maintenance of the mission application and standard data.
	Site Operations	Includes personnel costs, as well as, fuel and power requirements, training, communications, facilities maintenance, etc.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$3,274
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$3,274
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$3,274
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$3,274
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

CBP requests \$3.274 million in FY 2016 for the Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund) PPA.

Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	0	0	\$3,274
	FY 2016 Request	0	0	3,274

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is an Army Corps of Engineers (COE) fee, which is collected for the operation and maintenance, as well as improvements, of U.S. channels and harbors. CBP is reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with the collection of the fee for COE.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
International Cargo Screening
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International Cargo Screening

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	238	228	\$67,919
FY 2015 President's Budget	234	224	\$69,173
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$678
FY 2016 Current Services	234	224	\$69,851
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	234	224	\$69,851
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$678

CBP requests \$69.851 million, 234 positions, and 224 FTE in FY 2016 for the International Cargo Screening PPA.

International Cargo Screening		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	234	224	\$69,173
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	89
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	356
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	233
FY 2016 Request		234	224	69,851

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The International Cargo Screening (ICS) PPA primarily supports OFO and secondarily the Office of International Affairs (INA). ICS enables the implementation of a key part of CBP's layered cargo security strategy by deploying teams of Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPOs) to foreign seaports. These teams target and examine high-risk cargo before it is laden on vessels bound for the United States. The Container Security Initiative (CSI) inspection activities protect global trade lanes and systems between overseas points of origin and the United States as well as securing the global supply chain. The process enables greater security through collaboration.

The CSI incorporates a hybrid of operational concepts to targeting and inspecting high-risk cargo before reaching a U.S. port. This allows CBP to optimize its resources and efforts to

synchronize, streamline, and advance operations and technology in a more efficient manner with limited resources. The portion of the requested PPA total for OFO is \$62.938 million with 197 FTE; the portion of the requested PPA total for INA is \$6.913 million with 27 FTE.

Exhibit 1: International Cargo Screening FY 2016 Funding Request Breakout

International Cargo Screening	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	109	\$15,127	21.66%
Other Salary	125	\$21,455	30.72%
Non-Salary	0	\$33,269	47.63%
Total	234	69,851	100.00%

Office of Field Operations

Container Security Initiative

The CSI program was established in January 2002, and has been part of the government’s layered enforcement strategy to secure the nation from the potential terrorist threat of using maritime cargo containers. CBP has focused substantial attention and resources over the last several years on securing goods being transported within maritime containers. As a result, CBP has strengthened its multi-layered security measures, more effectively securing and facilitating the large volume of goods arriving in the United States each year. Security risks are reduced by leveraging programs such as CSI for the integrated scanning of high-risk cargo, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), and the Importer Security Filing (often called "10+2") for the advance collection of manifest and import data to enhance targeting. CBP’s layered and risk-based approach provides that, at a minimum, 100 percent of high risk cargo is examined through a number of measures, including screening, scanning, physical inspection, or resolution by foreign authorities. In addition, CBP has strengthened automated targeting systems and enhanced the quality and timeliness of the commercial data upon which those systems rely.

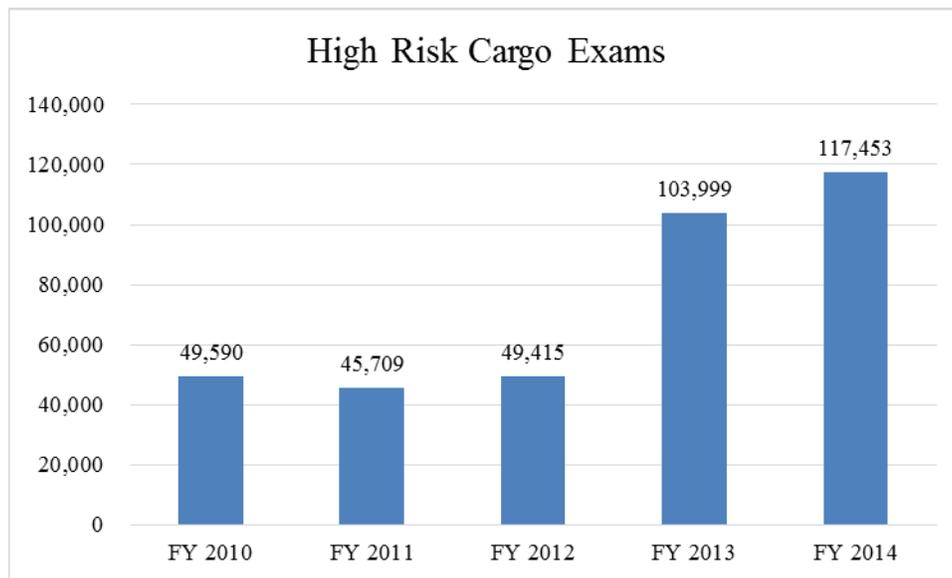
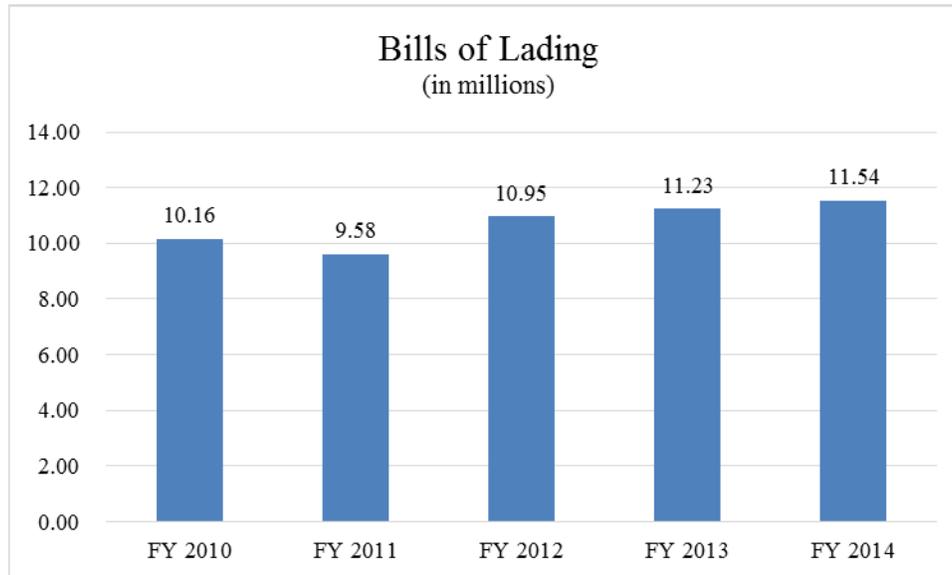
The CSI program continues to foster partnerships with other countries and trading partners to inspect high-risk shipments before they are loaded on vessels bound for the U.S. CBP, through CSI, ensures effective coordination with host countries by conducting periodic risk evaluations of ports to assess the level of staffing and other resource needs. CBP encourages interagency cooperation by developing a capacity to collect and share information and trade data gathered from CSI ports.

Exhibit 2: CSI Ports as of November 2014

Country	City	Country	City	Country	City
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Israel	Ashdod	Panama	Balboa
Australia			Haifa		Colón
Bahamas	Freeport	Italy	Cagliari		Portugal
Belgium	Antwerp		Genoa	Singapore	Sines
	Zeebrugge		Gioia Tauro	South Africa	Singapore
Brazil	Santos		La Spezia	Spain	Durban
Canada	Halifax		Livorno		Algeciras
	Montréal		Naples		Barcelona
	Vancouver		Salerno	Valencia	
China	Chiwan	Jamaica	Kingston	Sri Lanka	Colombo
	Shanghai	Japan	Nagoya and Kobe	Sweden	Gothenburg
	Shenzhen		Tokyo	Taiwan	Chi-Lung
Colombia	Yokohama		Kaohsiung		
Dominican Republic	Caucedo	Jordan	Aqaba	Thailand	Laem Chabang
France	Le Havre	Korea	Pusan	The Netherlands	Rotterdam
	Marseille	Malaysia	Port Klang	United Arab Emirates	Dubai
Germany	Bremerhaven		Tanjung Pelepas	United Kingdom	Felixstowe
	Hamburg	New Zealand	Southampton		
Honduras	Port of Cortes	Oman	Port Salalah		Tilbury
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Pakistan	Qasim		

Using technology to scan high-risk cargo, CSI ensures rapid scanning without impeding the flow of trade. CSI technology includes large-scale X-ray, gamma ray machines, and radiation detection devices.

Exhibit 3: CSI Workload



Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact

The CSI program encourages other governments and provides technical assistance and training to increase their security strategy and awareness. Although the CSI program has been operational for over 10 years, there has never been an instance where a WME/WMD has been detected in a container that has arrived in the U.S. from a CSI port. There are other successes that cannot be directly measured such as cooperation with foreign governments and deterrence. Due to the cooperative implementation of the security strategy, CSI is more efficient and cost effective. By utilizing a variety of CSI models (reciprocal arrangements, remote technology,

Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements, etc.)²⁰ and reorganizing or reducing staff overseas, further cost savings have been achieved while continuing to enhance cooperation with foreign governments.

CSI is a critical component of the overall layered security strategy. In an effort to secure the global supply chain, CBP relies on large scale NII and Radiation Detection Equipment to mitigate high risk cargo and ensure cargo destined for or arriving in the U.S. is safe and secure. CBP examines high-risk cargo from vessels destined for the United States in a foreign port prior to lading. The cost for performing these exams domestically would be approximately \$234 million. Cargo exams conducted in the U.S. can potentially cost from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per exam. Frequently, the U.S. charges a higher rate to perform exams domestically as compared to the charge for the same exams performed at foreign locations, despite the additional costs incurred from CBPOs being stationed at foreign ports. For example, some Asian ports do not pass on the costs for exams to the shipper/importer, while others charge approximately \$1,000 per exam and the examination cost is passed on to the shipper/importer. This cost avoidance by the importer with the same security helps benefit the shipper and expands the security zone abroad.

CSI Operational Models

To maintain a more cost effective screening process, in FY 2016, CSI will continue to evaluate each foreign port and implement a hybrid of different operational models designed around the unique characteristics of each foreign port. Operational models will include traditional inspectional staffing with CBP personnel at foreign ports, remote targeting utilizing hubs in foreign locations, and remote targeting from the National Targeting Center (NTC) with no foreign personnel, reciprocal arrangements, and 100 percent scanning conducted in Pakistan.

In addition, the implementation of hybrid operational models has produced efficiencies that will enable CBP to expand CSI to additional countries and ports of strategic interests within the confines of the budget requested for the International Cargo Inspection PPA.

The following three conditions have and will be used to determine the composition and/or combination of operational models to be deployed at current and future CSI locations:

- Monitor overseas deployments and ensure that the proper numbers of personnel are stationed at each foreign port where the traditional inspectional model is utilized;

²⁰ CBP uses reciprocal arrangements to establish a framework with a CSI host country to exchange information in a way that is beneficial to both parties. CBP has also effectively managed remote technology to maximize program efficiencies while controlling costs. In addition, CBP has used CMAAs to provide the legal framework for the exchange of information and evidence to assist countries in the prevention, detection, and investigation of customs offenses and crimes associated with goods crossing international borders. In FY 2013, CBP combined the statistics of CSI and the Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) into one report and included the 100 percent scanning efforts in Pakistan as another operational model under CSI rather than report separately under the former SFI program.

- Maintain optimum staffing levels at the NTC to augment targeting at foreign ports to ensure 100 percent review of all shipments prior to lading on a vessel destined to the U.S.; and
- Expand targeting beyond the traditional weapons of mass effect to include other violations that fund terrorism or trans-national criminal activity such as trade violations, narcotic, pre-cursor chemicals, dual use technology, and money laundering.

Secure Freight Initiative

SFI was established to test the feasibility of scanning 100 percent of all containers destined for the United States using RPMs and NII scanners as well as implement the Importer Security Filing (10+2). Currently Qasim, Pakistan, is the only port conducting 100 percent scanning and the Importer Security Filing initiative has been moved to Cargo Control within OFO's Cargo and Conveyance Security. Currently 100 percent scanning is considered one of the operational models of CSI and statistics are included under CSI.

Office of International Affairs

Overseas Program

This PPA includes the portion of the Overseas Program that specifically supports CSI and SFI. Attachés provide support to multiple overseas programs, including, but not limited to, CSI and SFI.

CBP Attachés perform the following duties in support of international cargo screening:

- Serve as liaisons to other U.S. government agencies and host government authorities on cargo security matters of interest for CBP; and
- Provide support for all CBP personnel and programs in foreign locations, including CSI, SFI, and capacity building efforts.

CBP Attachés provided international engagement services that facilitated CBP achieving 75% of its FY 2014 FYSHP "Securing America's Borders" Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) measures by the end of FY 2014.

The partnerships with foreign governments/agencies, international organizations, and U.S. agencies supported by CBP Attachés enhance CBP's ability to mitigate and avoid risks related to cargo security, and trade enforcement. More concretely, the Attachés foment strong relationships with CSI and SFI host government officials and allow CBP to facilitate customs reform and modernization through training and technical assistance. These partnerships also facilitate information-sharing with a focus on areas of mutual interest to both CBP and its foreign counterparts, such as preventing, detecting, and interdicting illegal shipments.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Other international programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other international programs

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	130	125	\$24,858
FY 2015 President's Budget	130	125	\$25,706
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	(\$771)
FY 2016 Current Services	123	118	\$24,935
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	123	118	\$24,935
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(7)	(7)	(\$771)

CBP requests \$24.935 million, 123 positions, and 118 FTE in FY 2016 for the Other International Programs PPA.

Other international programs		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	130	125	\$25,706
Current Services	Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	0	0	272
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	57
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	222
	Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	-7	-7	-1,420
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	98
FY 2016 Request		123	118	24,935

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Other International Programs PPA supports CBP's international mission of securing the global supply chain and the global travel network. These efforts require that CBP coordinate its efforts with the private sector, foreign governments, and other federal agencies. Establishing relationships and building capacity at the international level allows CBP to identify, intercept, and neutralize threats to the United States before they reach U.S. borders. CBP implements these international programs through the Office of International Affairs (INA), which leads the CBP's overseas efforts through its two operations, International Partnership Programs and the Overseas Program.

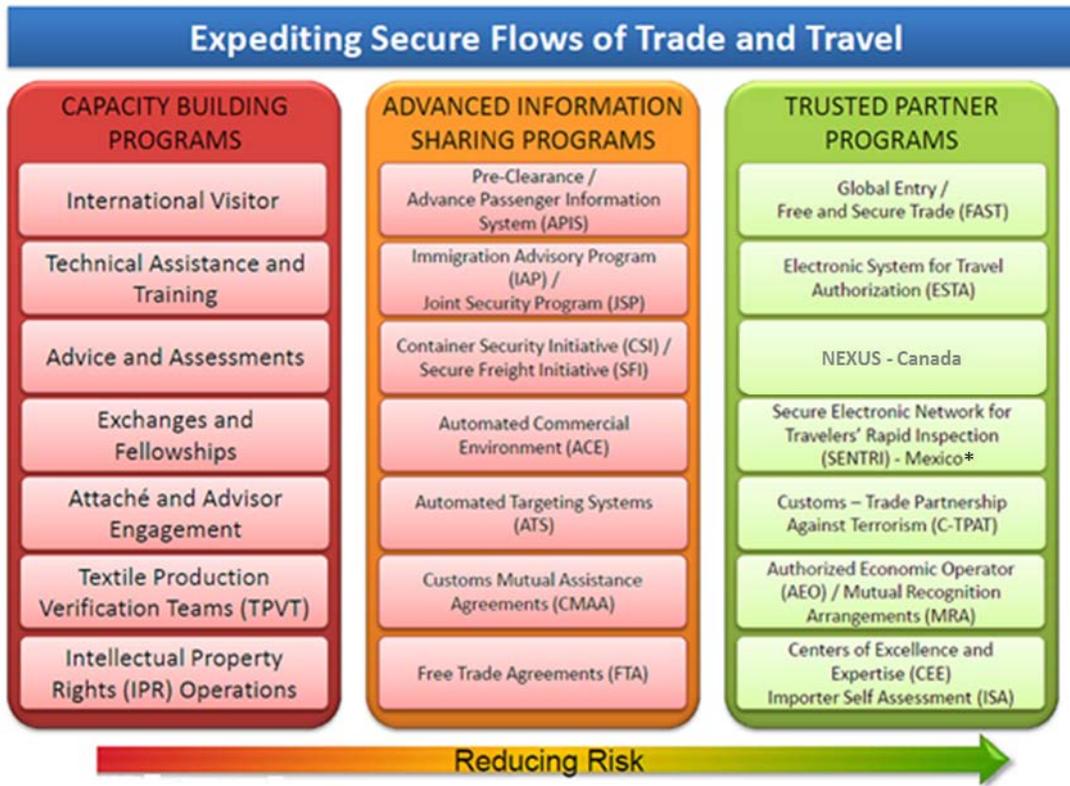
Exhibit 1: Other International Programs FY 2016 Funding Request Breakout

Other International Programs	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	15	\$2,757	11.06%
Border Patrol Agent	10	\$1,838	7.37%
Other Salary	98	\$17,451	69.99%
Non-Salary	0	\$2,889	11.59%
Total	123	24,935	100.00%

*FY 2016 Salary & Benefits costs for Locally-Employed Staff (LES) at overseas locations is \$1.650 million.

The following flow chart illustrates how CBP, through its international programs, creates, and fosters these relationships, which provide for the secure flow of people and cargo across U.S. borders. CBP international programs are critical to the success of these efforts by building and maintaining the relationships with these entities that make possible crucial CBP programs, such as the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), Global Entry, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP), and the Customs – Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), as well as White House priorities, such as free trade agreements and operations related to intellectual property rights.

Exhibit 2: INA Trade & Travel Facilitation



*Though SENTRI is a unilateral program, it is an element of enhanced cooperative efforts with the Government of Mexico which INA facilitates.

CBP focuses on building a foundation with capacity building and target-training programs in countries where we perceive there is a high risk due to limited detection and targeting infrastructure. Once these efforts have been completed and a given country has established satisfactory security infrastructure, CBP will engage in more advanced information sharing programs with that particular nation. In countries that have completed these programs, or that already have a long-standing relationship with the United States, CBP focuses on implementing Trusted Partner Programs.

International Partnership Programs

Multilateral Engagement

On behalf of CBP, INA participates in a number of international fora, including, but not limited to, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Five Country Conference, the World Customs Organization and the Proliferation Security Initiative. The key CBP objectives for this engagement include developing, promoting, and implementing CBP's international strategy; advancing CBP's international policy initiatives in international forums; and developing and maintaining strategic international relationships.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an intergovernmental grouping of 21 member economies which seeks to develop and strengthen trade, increase prosperity, and promote sustainable economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region. While the Department of State is the USG lead to APEC, CBP is the USG lead for two sub-fora, the Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP) and the Business Mobility Group (BMG). The SCCP is the primary arena in which customs matters are discussed. Of key interest to CBP are (1) supply chain security (2) single window development (3) implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (4) continued leadership on Trade Recovery initiatives and (5) AEO. Additionally, the U.S. facilitates a Virtual Work Group with the private sector to encourage transparency and a mechanism for private sector input into the SCCP priorities. The BMG focuses on facilitating the secure travel of business people in the APEC region. CBP/INA is the USG lead representative to the BMG sub-fora. INA is leading work on travel facilitation items (trusted traveler and advance passenger information) as well as representing U.S. interests with regard to the APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC). CBP implemented the requirements of the *United States Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Card (US ABTC) Act* of 2011 and is issuing US ABTCs to eligible persons. CBP/INA ensures that BMG decisions on the international ABTC program are in-line with CBP and U.S. policies.

The Five Country Conference is a multilateral forum including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It was designed to discuss and advance immigration issues of mutual interest. CBP is involved in the travel facilitation discussions.

The World Customs Organization (WCO) is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations. The WCO has 179 Members who account for 98 percent of global trade. The WCO is governed by a Council with representation by the Directors General of the Member Customs Administrations. Through the CBP Commissioner's participation in the Council Session, and the work of INA staff in WCO committee meetings throughout the year, CBP maintains a strong footprint and strong influence in the organization. This engagement allows CBP to promote its own supply chain security and trade facilitation best practices as global practices. In the coming years, focus will continue on Single Window development, partnership with stakeholders (including the private sector, other government agencies, and other international organizations), data harmonization, capacity building and enforcement issues.

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) is a global initiative to combat the threat of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials to and from state and non-state actors of proliferation concern. CBP partners with other USG agencies and over 100 PSI-endorsing countries around the globe to ensure that Customs authorities remain engaged in counter-proliferation activities such as the identification, inspection, seizure and disposition of illicit WMD-related materials and meaningful transshipment controls.

Bilateral Engagement

Preclearance airport operations are currently present in 16 locations in Canada, the Caribbean, Ireland, UAE, and Abu Dhabi. Based upon security, operational, and economic benefits for

international partners, air carriers, and the United States, expansion of preclearance to new locations is an overall sound strategy. Expansion of preclearance assists DHS and CBP by “pushing out its border” while also being a facilitation of legitimate travel and tourism from host countries to the United States.

CBP Attaches support the CBP mission worldwide, and foreign governments benefit by having in-country expertise to bring about improved international supply chain security, expanded cargo security awareness and expediting the legitimate flow of passengers and cargo between countries. In Canada for example, the CBP Attaché Office contributed significantly to the two following programs from the President’s Beyond the Border Initiative:

- Trusted trader program: CBP and Canada Border Service Agency (CBSA) now have a harmonized process that allows a new highway carrier applicant applying to one program Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) or CBSA’s Partners in Protection (PIP) to join the other program without having to fill out an additional application. A harmonized process for selected PIP or C-TPAT participants went into effect June 2013 where members now enjoy a seamless, single application and easy enrollment into the program they are not currently in.
- Cargo pre-inspection: Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has operated Phase II of the Cargo Pre-Inspection Pilot since February 18, 2014. The stated objective of Phase II is to test the feasibility of reducing wait times and border congestion to facilitate legitimate trade by conducting United States primary inspection of cargo in Canada. In the first four months, CBP processed 27,842 eligible trucks which represents 35 percent of the traffic during operational hours (Monday – Thursday, 8am – 4pm) and has tested all operational facets of the pilot.
 - Due to a number of factors, including the removal of cash collections from primary operations, improved network connectivity via fiber optic lines, and reduced post primary congestion, pre-inspected trucks are being processed 29 seconds faster per truck than in a domestic lane. If applied to current CBP operations in the United States, these factors, which are not limited or attributed to Pre-Inspection itself, would result in increased throughput and reduced wait times at all CBP land border ports of entry.
 - The collaboration between CBP, CBSA, and the Niagara Regional Police Service has been positive with no issues to report.
 - No complaints have been received from stakeholders regarding the pilot.

The NEXUS program helps facilitate travel while promoting security. The NEXUS program enhances the security of the United States and Canada based on the fact the enrolled members submit their information in advance of applying for entry. Therefore, border security agencies are able to make informed decisions on the level of risk posed by potential applicants. In return for providing information, and submitting to vetting in advance, NEXUS members are afforded expedited clearance at the border, through use of special lanes and reduced questioning.

Only trusted traders participating in CBP’s Free and Secure Trade (FAST) program will be eligible to use the dedicated CBP pre-inspection commercial primary booth located on the Canadian side of the border. Participation is not mandatory. Pre-inspection in Canada will

include radiation screening and basic primary processing. Secondary inspections, when required, will continue in the POE.

Additionally, CBP works closely with the Departments of State and Defense in our capacity building efforts. CBP/INA identifies, develops, implements, and coordinates specialized training and developmental assistance programs for foreign customs and other law enforcement officials and organizations. INA further provides in-country training and advisory support teams for broad-based customs reform and modernization of the customs services provided by the host country which ensures CBP, and thus the United States, are represented at overseas posts and can influence and enforce trade and travel policies throughout the world.

As an example, in Central America, CBP partners with the Department of State to coordinate the placement of Advisors and deliver trainings:

- Placement of CBP Advisors in Honduras to facilitate mobile interdiction checkpoint efforts. Advisors work with USG and foreign government counterparts to develop initiatives aimed at stemming the flow of unaccompanied children (UCs);
- Placement of long-term CBP presence in Costa Rica to assist with further development of Costa Rica Border Police's (CRBP) border management capabilities;
- Training courses in Panama planned for FY 2016:
 - Basic Immigration Enforcement Officer Academy;
 - Customs Mobile Enforcement Team Training;
 - Airport Interdiction Course;
 - Basic Customs Course;
 - Search and Rescue (SAR) Course; and
 - Border Tactical Police.
- CBP also anticipates conducting commercial trade training focusing on customs procedures and trade facilitation, coordinated border management, automation, and specific trade agreement issues, as well as more traditional subjects such as risk analysis and targeting, customs valuation, importer audit, and classification; and
- CBP also conducts commercial training and assistance needs assessments of foreign customs administrations and provides advisory services as well as training where there is a significant need for commercial-based technical assistance.

Finally, CBP develops international agreements and arrangements with foreign partners as the first step in any exchange of information.

Exhibit 3: Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement Created FY 2007 to FY 2014

Region	Country	Date
Africa	Algeria	December 2, 2010
	Morocco	November 11, 2013
	Nigeria	April 23, 2013
	Kenya	August 6, 2014
Asia	Mauritius	October 25, 2007
	Singapore	December 1, 2014
	Malaysia	December 9, 2014
Europe	Azerbaijan	November 5, 2010
Middle East	Bahrain	November 5, 2010
	Pakistan	April 4, 2007
Western Hemisphere	Chile	June 30, 2014
	Uruguay	May 13, 2014

Exhibit 4: Mutually Recognized Agreements Created FY 2007 to FY 2014

Region	Country	Date
Asia	New Zealand	June 29, 2007
	Japan	June 26, 2009
	Korea	June 25, 2010
	Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office	November 26, 2012
	Singapore	December 1, 2014
Europe	European Community	May 4, 2012
Middle East	Jordan	June 28, 2008
	Israel	June 27, 2014
Western Hemisphere	Canada	June 28, 2008
	Mexico	October 17, 2014

In addition to their utility with regard to trusted trader programs, MRAs serve to implement a larger National Strategy for Global Supply Chain Security put forward by President Obama in 2012. Part of that strategy focuses on trade resilience in the event of a disruption in trade due to a natural or man-made event. In line with the strategy, CBP has developed trade recovery guidelines that have been adopted by ICAO, the WCO, and APEC. In addition, CBP is now in discussions to create the first trade recovery arrangement (TRA). These arrangements would allow CBP and other customs administrations to resume trade as seamlessly and efficiently as possible after an event that disrupts trade.

Many foreign governments begin with establishing capacity building programs with the United States before entering into an agreement with CBP, such as a Customs Mutual Assistance

Agreement (CMAA). CMAAs provide the legal framework for the exchange of information and evidence to assist countries in the prevention, detection, and investigation of customs offenses and crimes associated with goods crossing international borders, including duty evasion, trafficking, proliferation, money laundering, and terrorism-related activities. CMAAs also serve as foundational documents for subsequent information sharing arrangements, including the sharing of customs administration best practices, embedding of personnel internationally, training and capacity building, and mutual recognition arrangements on authorized economic operator programs.

The CMAA is one of the key foundational milestones that further initiatives can be built upon, such as CBP “trusted partner” programs and other advanced programs. The United States has seventy-one (71) CMAAs with partner customs administrations across the world, and seeks to achieve additional international CMAA partners.

As the chart below illustrates, INA completed eleven international agreements and arrangements in FY 2014, and plans to further increase international agreements and arrangements in the coming fiscal years with eleven in FY 2015 and eleven in FY 2016.

Exhibit 5: Completed International Agreements and Arrangement

Fiscal Year	Completed International Agreements and Arrangements
2013	6
2014	11
2015	11 (expected)
2016	11 (expected)

Overseas Program

The Overseas Program operates CBP programs and activities overseas that secure U.S. interests abroad, while also facilitating lawful trade, travel, and immigration. To meet these goals, CBP Attachés:

- Serve as the primary representatives of the CBP Commissioner in-country, informing the U.S. ambassador or consular officer at post about CBP programs and capabilities;
- Serve as liaisons to other U.S. government agencies and host government authorities on any and all matters of interest to CBP;
- Provide support CBP personnel and programs in-country, including the IAP, C-TPAT, and capacity building efforts; and
- Handle inquiries and requests for CBP assistance from the trade industry and the traveling public, including on issues such as intellectual property rights, transportation letters, mala fide intercepts, and fraudulent documents.

Exhibit 5 and Exhibit 6 capture the daily operational workload and outreach activities performed by the CBP Attaches from FY 12 through FY 14. Exhibit 7 represents a more comprehensive view of operational workload and activities performed by the CBP Attaches.

Exhibit 6: CBP Attaché Workload

Office Workload	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Transportation Letters			
Approved	3,793	2,386	3,239
Denied	762	1,032	1,343
Assistance to Department of State vetting visa applicants/subjects of interest	5,953	4,379	4,788
Other Mission inquiries/request for action	5,498	10,532	6,985
Carrier liaison/public inquiries	37,473	25,945	25,548
Firearms in-transit requests	724	3,448	2,740
Country Clearance Requests processed	4,324	2,534	558
Requests	2,403	2,954	717
Persons	2,786	1,968	1,336
Airport Visits	209	368	302
Port Visits	138	154	75

Exhibit 7: CBP Attaché Outreach Activities

Outreach Activities	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Congressional	182	1,926	954
Private Sector - Business and Trade	2,788	2,860	5,278
Private Sector – Nonprofit	688	948	2,349
Foreign Government	2,588	3,955	5,107
State/Local/Tribunal Government	1,673	3,976	5,056
General Public	11,302	21,960	27,673
Other (USFOR-A)	675	1,088	2,220
ESTA	163	1,828	889
CBP Embassy Website Hits		1,402	63,758

Exhibit 8: FY 2015 Projected Operational Workload and Activities for CBP Attaché Offices

Immigration	Projected FY 15
IAP Issues	300
Preclearance Issues	550
Consular Affairs	750
Other agency inquiries (e.g. ICE, DEA, FBI, etc.)	1490
Public Inquiries	3500
Carrier Inquiries	900
Transportation Letters	500
OFO Inquiries	100
NTC-P Inquiries	100
OIIL Inquiries	50

Customs/Trade	Projected FY 15
CSI Issues	50
C-TPAT Inquiries	100
Trade Inquiries	600
Other agency inquiries (e.g. ICE, DEA, FBI, etc.)	1110
Public Inquiries	1230
OFO Inquiries	230
NTC-C Inquiries	240
OIIL Inquiries	100

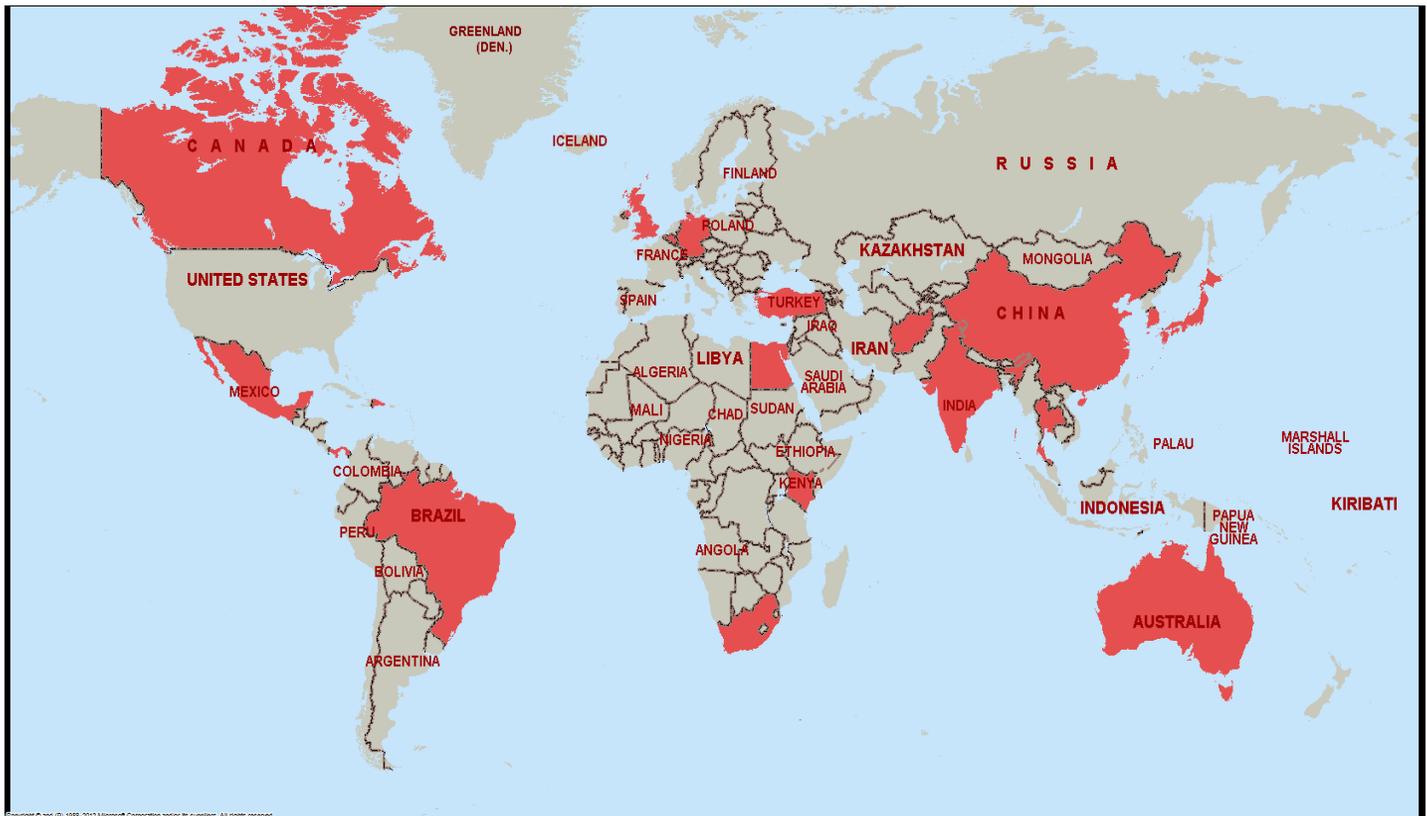
DHS/CBP	Projected FY 15
Country Clearance requests	3000
DHS/CBP personnel in country	200
Other DHS issues/requests	100

Capacity Building	Projected FY 15
Current Training (ongoing)	250
Planned Training (near future)	200

DOS	Projected FY 15
COM/DCM Requests	140
Other (pol, econ, RSO)	180

The CBP Overseas Program is composed of Attaché offices located in U.S. Embassies and Consulates in 22 countries and Hong Kong. Office locations are selected to *concentrate on countries and regions of high geo-political and commercial value to the United States* (see the following map).

Exhibit 9: FY 2016 CBP Attaché Office Locations



Canberra	Australia	Hong Kong	China	Nairobi	Kenya	Johannesburg	South Africa
Brussels	Belgium (EU)	Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic	Seoul	Korea	Bangkok	Thailand
Brasilia	Brazil	Cairo	Egypt	Mexico City	Mexico	Ankara	Turkey
Nassau	Bahamas	Frankfurt	Germany	The Hague	Netherlands	London	United Kingdom
Ottawa	Canada	Rome	Italy	Panama City	Panama	Abu Dhabi	UAE
Beijing	China	Tokyo	Japan	Singapore City	Singapore		

A regional strategy allows CBP to better leverage relationships in the region, cultivate regional expertise in headquarters, and realize efficiencies and savings through a more coordinated regional capacity building, targeting centers, and trade transformation efforts. The regional approach better aligns with CBP’s goals by focusing on activities that build foreign relationships, enhance commercial opportunities, secure more opportunities to exchange information, and increase CBP capacity to detect and interdict threats from abroad.

INA’s regional engagement is divided into 6 regions: Europe, Africa, Asia Pacific, the Middle East, North America and the Latin America/Caribbean. INA will support CBP goals for each

region by focusing on activities in FY 2016 that will build foreign relationships, enhance commercial opportunities, secure more opportunities to exchange information, and increase CBP capacity to detect and interdict threats from abroad.

Africa

Africa, particularly the regions of North Africa, the Sahel, East Africa, West Africa, and Southern Africa are critical parts of the CBP international strategy due to the emerging threats of international terrorism and transnational criminal organizations operating on the continent. In addition, Africa's energy resources and strategic commodities are critical to U.S. economic security. The greatest threat to the United States from border security perspective stems from terrorism including:

- Al-Qaeda and its affiliates
- proliferation of weapons such as MANPADS and IED components

A secondary concern involves the threat of transnational criminal organizations, which seek to exploit vulnerabilities in government institutions. These include:

- Cocaine from the Western Hemisphere trafficked to Europe transiting Africa
- Bulk cash smuggling flows between Western Hemisphere-Africa-Europe and Western Hemisphere-Africa-Asia
- Heroin smuggling from Asia transiting Africa to the Western Hemisphere

Asia

Asia, particularly the regions of Northeast Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania are critical parts of the CBP international strategy based on their widely varied ability to ensure the safe movement of people, cargo, and services in a global economy dependent on facilitation of safe and secure trade. Some of the most significant challenges in the Asia Pacific region include low-level, yet persistent terrorist threats, illegal immigration and human smuggling, transnational organized crime, violent extremists, smuggling of illicit goods, corruption that adversely subverts the rule of law, natural disasters, and cyber security. Therefore, CBP must build partnerships and information sharing agreements to foster international cooperation, promote the adoption of compatible standards and approaches to homeland security issues, and reinforce security measures that thwart fraud, counterfeiting, and illegal trafficking of persons, goods, financial instruments, weapons, narcotics, and other contraband. The critical dilemma continues to be to protect against cross-border threats to health, food agriculture, and the environment, while ensuring that the U.S. remains welcoming to legitimate international trade, travelers, and migrants.

Europe

Europe, particularly the regions (or countries) of Western Europe, Central Europe, Southeastern Europe, the Balkans, Turkey, the Caucasus, and Russia present salient border security threats to the United States and opportunities for further collaboration between CBP and law enforcement partners in host countries. Major threats to the United States from Europe includes terrorism,

and most importantly the transit of foreign fighters to the conflict in Syria. This is compounded as the European Foreign fighters have access to the U.S. visa waiver process. American and European foreign fighters are the greatest threat to U.S. security for the foreseeable future. The situation is made even more difficult because of European data protection laws and the backlash from the Snowden case. These threats directly relate to issues with transnational criminal organizations, illegal migration, drug trafficking, and intellectual property rights (IPR) violations in both regions. Europe provides links to a large amount of CBP's established foreign partners while being a source of terrorist, law enforcement, trade, and immigration risks. The ease of travel for persons possessing European residence and travel documents due to the visa-free travel privileges make the documents prize possessions among terrorists, organized criminals, and illegal migrants. CBP thus seeks to expand and strengthen partnerships while improving strategic global situational awareness to respond to emerging threats.

North America

The North America region, which focuses on Mexico and Canada, is a special focus for CBP given the proximate location to the U.S. border. CBP works with Canada and Mexico to collaboratively assess and respond to common threats that, if allowed to enter North America, could easily cross our mutual land borders. In addition, CBP works with our North American partners to target transnational criminal or terrorist organizations, reduce illegal immigration, smuggling, and trafficking, address potential mass migration issues and other hemispheric threats, and re-invent our mutual land borders to both improve security and facilitate the lawful movement of cross-border travel and commerce.

Middle East

The Middle East region is a critical part of the CBP international strategy in the face of continuing volatility along with the emerging threats of international terrorism and transnational criminal organizations operating the region. With the Middle East energy resources and its strategic location, it is critical to U.S. national and economic security. CBP's regional breakdown consists of three sections: the Arabian Peninsula, the Levant, and Reconstruction programs. The INA goals in the region are directly aligned with the CBP/ DHS goals to identify threats to the United States before they reach our shores. The primary threat to the United States in the Middle East from a border security perspective is terrorism. Sponsoring of terrorism and the presence of Al-Qaida is a major threat to the region. Al-Qaida has taken part in attacks in many of the countries and continues with the intent of spreading its radical ideology in neighboring countries. Transnational crime and trade violations are secondary concerns.

Latin America and Caribbean

The Latin American and Caribbean regions are critical when it comes to CBP's international strategy. Significant drug trafficking occurs through this area and illegal immigration has increased dramatically. There is rising concern that Special Interest Aliens and perilous cargo may flow through the constantly evolving pathways in this area for drugs and illegal immigration to the United States. Often, there are insufficient customs and border security in this region, and

many countries lack the resources to effectively secure their borders. Many lack the infrastructure and political will to effectively apply resources to these problems. The primary threat to the United States in the Western Hemisphere from a border security perspective is transnational crime, including:

- Illegal drug trafficking;
- Transit of aliens from Special Interest Countries; and
- Human trafficking.

A secondary concern involves commercial and trade-related fraud that could cause harm to the region's economic environment. These include: Non-compliance with Free Trade Agreements (FTA), specifically in the textile industry.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements: CBP is managing its workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. The adjustment to base pay requirements includes salary dollars to maintain staffing in the critical support areas. This adjustment will enable CBP to sustain mission support positions and ensure that CBP's uniformed staff are not reassigned to support activities and remain dedicated to frontline mission priorities.=-

Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase: CBP anticipates receiving an additional \$29.19 million in AQI user fees in FY 2016 due to the annualization of the AQI fee increase in FY 2015. This increase of \$29.19 million will be used to recoup additional agriculture inspection costs incurred in CBP's S&E appropriation in 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
C-TPAT
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: C-TPAT

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	127	123	\$40,912
FY 2015 President's Budget	127	123	\$40,841
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$579
FY 2016 Current Services	127	123	\$41,420
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	127	123	\$41,420
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$579

CBP requests \$41.420 million, 127 positions, and 123 FTE in FY 2016 for the C-TPAT PPA.

C-TPAT		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	127	123	\$40,841
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	75
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	299
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	205
FY 2016 Request		127	123	41,420

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

C-TPAT is CBP's flagship customs-business partnership program safeguarding the world's trade industry from terrorists and weapons of mass effect and maintaining the economic health of the U.S. and its neighbors. Started in November 2001 with just seven major importers, as of November 1, 2014, C-TPAT boasted over 10,854 members, which include importers, U.S./Canada highway carriers, U.S./Mexico highway carriers, rail and sea carriers, licensed U.S. customs brokers, U.S. marine port authority terminal operators, freight consolidators, ocean transportation intermediaries, Mexican and Canadian manufacturers, and Mexican long-haul carriers.

C-TPAT is part of CBP's layered security approach. By extending the U.S. zone of security to the point of origin, the customs-trade partnership allows for better risk assessment and targeting, resulting in allocation of inspectional resources to more questionable high risk shipments. C-TPAT continues to afford tangible trade facilitation benefits to C-TPAT members in light of their

demonstrated commitment to adopt stronger security practices throughout their international supply chains.

The C-TPAT program has indicated since its inception that C-TPAT importers are four to six times less likely to incur a security or compliance examination. To understand the scope of this benefit it is important to understand the extent to which CBP examination rates have increased since 2001. In 2014, our most trusted partners, C-TPAT importers at the Tier III level²¹, were nine times less likely to undergo a security examination than non-C-TPAT members. In 2009, CBP asked the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia to conduct a cost-benefit survey of C-TPAT partners. Overall, 42.1 percent of businesses reported that the benefits of C-TPAT participation outweighed the costs, and 25 percent said the costs and benefits were about the same.

The greatest tangible benefits of C-TPAT include improvements in the field of workforce security, decreased time to release cargo by CBP, reduced time in CBP inspection lines, and increased predictability in moving goods. Importers also identified a decrease in disruptions to the supply chain. For highway carriers, the major impact has been a decline in their wait times at the borders, as C-TPAT highway carriers are eligible to use the FAST lanes.

The C-TPAT program completed a Cost and Savings Survey in 2010 which found that the value of C-TPAT membership goes beyond dollars and cents. It includes risk avoidance, a communal approach to a safer supply chain, being able to compete for contracts that require C-TPAT membership, and taking advantage of the credibility that C-TPAT membership brings.

CBP worked closely with logistics and trade security experts to create the C-TPAT minimum-security criteria (MSC). The MSC are a set of security procedures designed to harden a member's supply chain that is documented, transparent, secure, and optimized to prevent a supply chain breach. The criteria are flexible, allowing for different business sizes/models to participate in the program. Supply Chain Security Specialist (SCSS) and C-TPAT participants jointly validate security measures and procedures documented in the Supply Chain Security Profile. In exchange for meeting the established security criteria, members receive incentives and benefits such as expedited processing, lower risk scores, and use of the FAST lanes. Exhibit 1 shows the FY 2016 funding request breakout and Exhibit 2 shows the flow of cargo through the C-TPAT supply chain conveyance process.

²¹ Importers participating in C-TPAT receive benefits on a three-tiered basis, depending on validation of their security practices. Tier I importers have been certified to be part of C-TPAT but their security practices have not been verified yet. Tier II and III importers have met and exceeded C-TPAT security criteria, respectively

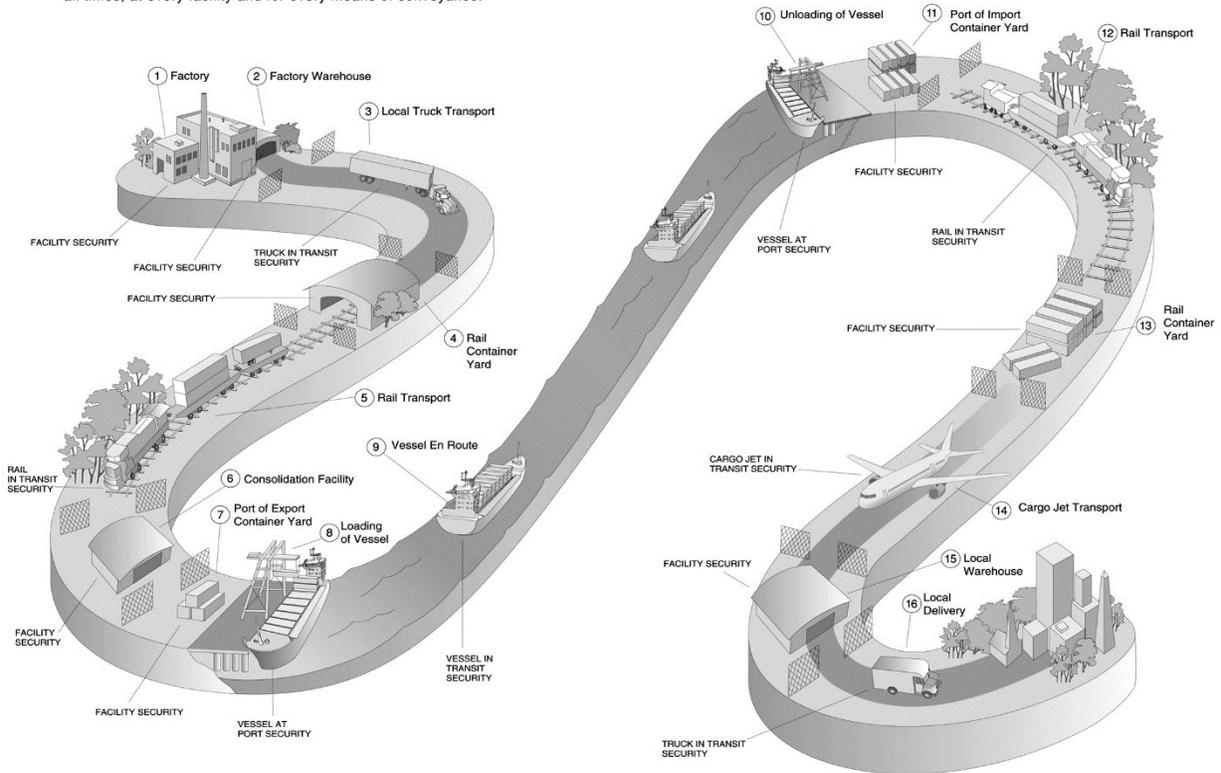
Exhibit 1: C-TPAT FY 2016 Funding Request Breakout

Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	3	\$478	1.15%
Other Salary	124	\$30,165	72.83%
Non-Salary	0	\$10,777	26.02%
Total	127	41,420	100.00%

Exhibit 2: C-TPAT Cargo Supply Chain Conveyance Process

SECURITY AND THE SUPPLY CHAIN

Securing the supply chain means providing appropriate security at all times, at every facility and for every means of conveyance.

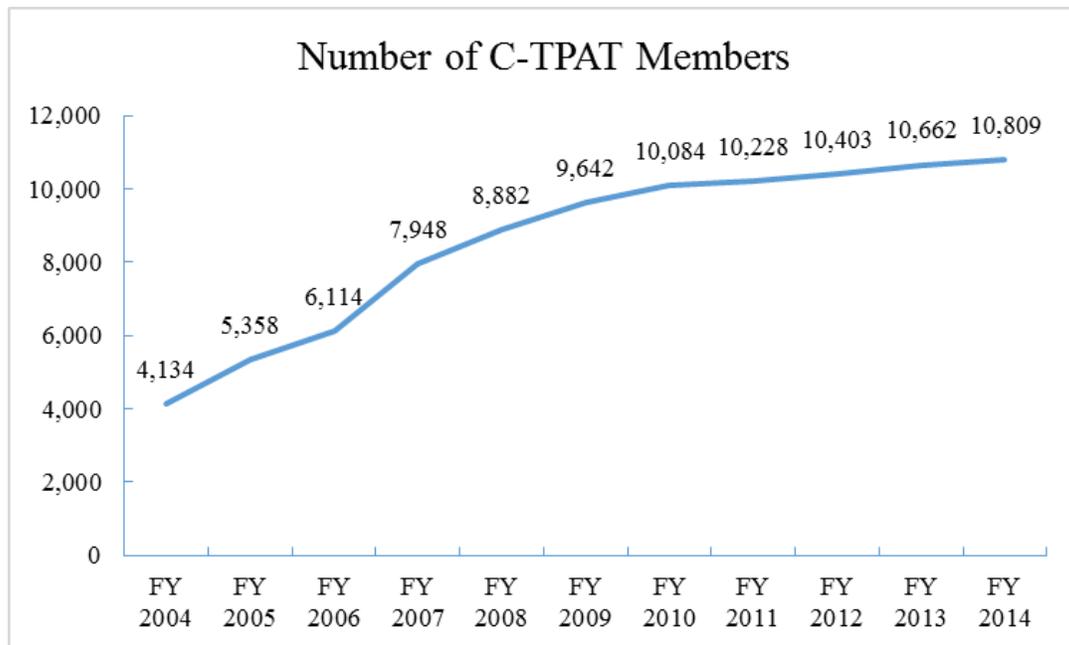


In 2005 the World Customs Organization adopted a security framework pillar from the C-TPAT MSC. Other international Customs organizations are now adopting this framework as part of their Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) program. Customs organizations must have a security component, based upon MSC, to enter into a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) with the U.S. The C-TPAT Program coordinates and provides training to foreign programs during regular foreign validation schedules and capacity building training missions upon request.

In FY 2014, C-TPAT, with the support and agreement of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations (COAC), initiated the Exporter entity for C-TPAT in support of the President’s National Strategy for Global Supply Chain Security and the President’s National Export Initiative. The launch of this new entity will lead to an increase in domestic validation visits for the C-TPAT program. This initiative will provide additional benefits to U.S. exporters when exporting goods from the U.S. and at foreign locations through expedited clearance in countries where CBP has achieved MRA.

In FY 2014, C-TPAT completed over 2,200 validations and conducted 2,337 on-site visits (1,747 foreign and 546 domestic). Exhibit 3 shows the FY 2008 to FY 2014 C-TPAT membership. The number of C-TPAT members has increased by over 17 percent. C-TPAT has completed over 26,000 validations worldwide (12,687 initial and 13,559 revalidations). C-TPAT revalidations are now eclipsing initial validations which demonstrates a strong commitment to membership in the program.

Exhibit 3: C-TPAT Membership from FY 2004 - FY 2014



CBP is harmonizing existing trusted trader programs (C-TPAT/supply chain security and Importer Self-Assessment/trade compliance). This approach will increase efficiencies for CBP, partner agencies, trade, and foreign partners, while further aligning with the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade.

Cost Savings/Efficiencies/ Workforce Multiplier Effect

The C-TPAT program covers over 50 percent of the value and volume of cargo entering the U.S. commerce via supply chains. Since C-TPAT importers are four to six times less likely to undergo security related examinations, CBP can redirect resources to high risk cargo. Additionally, containers inspected from trusted partners who participate in this trade-focused initiative are seven times less likely to undergo resource-intensive secondary examinations and benefit from reduced transaction costs. Without C-TPAT, there would be a negative ripple effect in the layered enforcement strategy resulting in increased workloads for the other components, consequently requiring additional spending for staff and/or overtime to manage the increased number of non-certified supply chains.

C-TPAT complements other efforts such as NII and CSI. To continue the current success rate of the C-TPAT program and maintain secure facilitation of the flow of goods into the United States, CBP will:

- Ensure that existing and new C-TPAT partners fulfill their commitments by verifying that agreed upon security measures have been implemented²²;
- Work with C-TPAT partners and COAC to finalize minimum applicable supply chain security criteria and security best practices;
- Send C-TPAT teams around the globe to visit partners, their vendors, and vendors' plants to validate that supply chain security meets C-TPAT minimum security criteria. The teams also ensure that best practices and procedures used are reliable, accurate, effective, and meet the agreed upon security standards; and
- Provide tools and create incentives for the private sector to join C-TPAT, which is a prerequisite for the FAST program, other CBP expedited processing programs, and partner government agency programs such as the FDA Pharmaceuticals Secure Supply Chain Pilot.

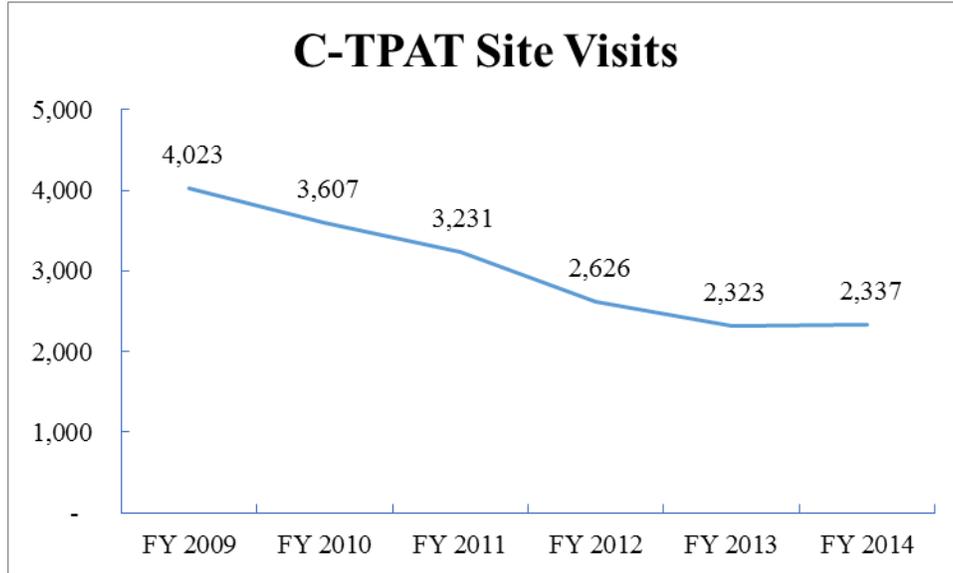
As a result of C-TPAT's approach to global supply chain and in conjunction with the WCO, several countries have established their own customs-business partnership programs known as Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programs.

CBP has signed nine²³ MRAs. The essential concept of mutual recognition is that C-TPAT and the foreign program have established a standard set of security requirements which allows one business partnership security program to recognize the validation findings of the other program. This leads to a series of benefits to both customs administrations and to the private sector participants. An additional benefit will be that a foreign site visit will not be required by C-TPAT and CBP will be able to allocate those resources towards higher risk areas.

²² The *Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347)* provides the statutory framework for the C-TPAT program and imposes strict oversight requirements.

²³ The first MRA was signed with New Zealand in 2007. The others were signed as follows: Canada (2008), Jordan (2008), Japan (2009), Korea (2010), EU (2012), Taiwan (2012), Israel (2014), and Mexico (2014).

Exhibit 4: C-TPAT Site Visits



Additionally, C-TPAT has been working with other government agencies to streamline trusted trader programs and to identify overlaps in efforts, which could produce potential efficiencies for all departments. Specifically, during the past year C-TPAT conducted a joint pilot with the Transportation Security Administration’s Office of Global Strategies. C-TPAT has also consulted with the Department of Commerce, U.S. Coast Guard, the Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to further streamline trusted trader programs. Similar to the MRA, streamlining trusted trader programs will provide additional benefit to the trade community as fewer validation visits are required and government agencies will be able to allocate resources to areas with higher risk.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP’s pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$5,811
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$5,811
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$5,811
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$5,811
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

CBP requests \$5.811 million in FY 2016 for the Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) PPA.

Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	0	0	\$5,811
FY 2016 Request		0	0	5,811

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Trusted Traveler Programs PPA supports the operations and maintenance of critical Pre-Arrival Processing activities. These activities are comprised of the following programs: NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, and Global Entry (GE). The TTP are funded with a combination of Salaries and Expenses and user fees. For more information on the GE program, please refer to user fee justifications. The TTPs allow pre-vetted, low-risk designated travelers to use expedited entry processes such as kiosks and special lanes, which in turn allows CBPO to focus more effort on targeting, screening, and apprehension of high-risk international travelers, thereby preventing terrorist attacks and criminal activity, while expediting processing of legitimate travelers.

Trusted Traveler Programs are predicated on the thorough vetting of travelers who have voluntarily applied for membership, paid an enrollment/application fee, and provided personal data (including biographic information, photos, and fingerprints) to CBP, who then performs rigorous background checks. Individuals joining Global Entry through a CBP arrangement with their country of citizenship must successfully pass vetting conducted by their home government based on a mutually identified vetting standard.

Trusted Traveler Programs

TTP help to identify low-risk, vetted travelers by the voluntary submission of an application and subsequent vetting using automated name and fingerprint-based checks of law enforcement databases and an interview with a uniformed officer. The TTP continue to expand in FY 2014. As of September 30, 2014, Trusted Traveler Programs had a total of 3,250,201 members. Currently, TTP are comprised of four programs NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, and GE that are discussed below.

Exhibit 1: Trusted Traveler Program Enrollments FY 2013 - FY 2016

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 Projected Membership	FY 2016 Projected Membership
NEXUS	900,499	1,079,361	1,200,000	1,300,000
SENTRI	357,731	397,756	420,000	435,000
FAST	77,484	80,183	81,000	82,000
GE	981,213	1,692,901	2,200,000	2,500,000
Totals	2,316,927	3,250,201	3,901,000	4,317,000

Trusted Traveler Programs membership has significantly increased for the NEXUS, SENTRI, and GE programs. The NEXUS membership increase is due to the Beyond the Border initiatives involving increased outreach and its blitz operations (Enrollment Center blitzes and mobile enrollment blitzes) resulting in a 20 percent membership expansion in FY 2014. The SENTRI program has seen an 11.2 percent membership expansion in FY 2014. The GE membership increased 81 percent in FY 2014.

NEXUS

NEXUS, a joint U.S./Canada enrollment program at northern border land POEs and at all Canadian preclearance ports, identifies low-risk travelers through a complete biographic check, an interview with a CBPO and a Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) officer, and a fingerprint check. Once applicants are identified as low-risk they are enrolled in the NEXUS program and given a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled card that is unique to the traveler. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for NEXUS use. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use kiosks instead of dedicated lanes and iris scans are utilized to identify low-risk travelers rather than RFID-enabled cards. At the time of enrollment, travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel (air, sea, and land). The introduction of WHTI lane technology has provided local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2014, the average NEXUS program lane processing time, 23 seconds, was 2 times faster than vehicles processed at general lanes crossing the northern border (general lane times along the northern border with NEXUS lanes average 48 seconds per vehicle). Although the per vehicle inspection time savings decreased in FY 2014 by 5 seconds (25 seconds), the additional 12 percent increase in crossings in NEXUS lanes sustained the same CBPO savings achieved in FY 2013. Therefore, there are no incremental CBPO savings in FY 2014. However, the increased use of expedited NEXUS lanes by over 25 percent in the last 2 years continues to increase the throughput of all lanes of traffic on the Northern Border and CBP expect a savings of 7 CBPOs through FY 2016. Continued membership growth for this program will result in further efficiency.

Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)

On the southwest border, SENTRI provides expedited CBP processing for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. Applicants must voluntarily undergo: a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBPO. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for SENTRI use.

Since 1995, the SENTRI program has grown to include a total of 19 lanes at the ten largest southern border POEs along the U.S./Mexico border. SENTRI members currently account for 19 percent of all cross southwest border traffic.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2014, the average SENTRI lane processing time, 18 seconds, was almost 3 times faster than vehicles processed at general lanes crossing the southern border (general lane times along the southern border averaged 57 seconds per vehicle). This is an increase of 4 seconds, or 18.1 percent, savings per SENTRI crossing in FY 2014 (22 seconds in FY 2013 to 18 seconds in FY 2014). There was also a 10 percent increase (1,261,212) in the number of crossings in the SENTRI lane. The increase in volume and time savings resulted in additional inspection time savings equivalent to 9 CBPOs from FY 2013 (a cost avoidance value of approximately \$1.08 million in salaries and benefits).

Free and Secure Trade (FAST)

FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet agreed upon security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT program, are granted expedited clearance at a POE. Using electronic data transmission and transponder technology, CBP expedites clearance of approved trade participants. The FAST program supports a more secure supply chain and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections on high-risk commerce, where the attention is most needed.

Global Entry (GE)

CBP designed GE to allow for expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the U.S. Through the use of automated kiosks placed in the Federal Inspection Services area of each identified airport, enrolled travelers are able to bypass queues and process through Passport Control without having to see a CBPO. This program facilitates entry into the United States and is especially beneficial to frequent international flyers. Please refer to the Global Entry budget request for more information on the Global Entry user fee.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

CBP continues to promote the expansion of trusted traveler programs to allow CBP officers to focus their efforts on areas of greatest risk. CBP expanded Global Entry participation to nine new airports in FY 2014. The airports include: Anchorage, Austin, Chicago Midway, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, San Jose, and Abu Dhabi Preclearance. CBP has already expanded to Aruba Preclearance in FY 2015. Global Entry kiosks are now in 42 U.S. airports and 12 Preclearance airports. In FY 2014, there were over 1.4 million additional uses of Global Entry and NEXUS Air kiosks, representing a 42 percent increase in usage over FY 2013 (4.7 million uses vs 3.3 million). The increased use of these kiosks by travelers arriving into the United States resulted in savings equivalent to 71 CBPOs which is a marginal increase of 11 CBPOs from FY 2013.

United States and Territories			Preclearance
Atlanta	Guam*	Pittsburgh	Calgary, Canada
Anchorage	Honolulu	Portland	Edmonton, Canada
Austin	Houston*	Raleigh-Durham*	Halifax, Canada
Baltimore	Las Vegas	Saipan*	Montreal, Canada
Boston	Los Angeles	Salt Lake City	Ottawa, Canada
Charlotte	Miami	San Antonio	Toronto, Canada
Chicago	Milwaukee	San Diego*	Vancouver, Canada
Chicago Midway	Minneapolis	San Francisco	Winnipeg, Canada
Cincinnati	Newark	San Jose	Dublin*, Ireland
Cleveland	New York (JFK)	San Juan	Shannon*, Ireland
Dallas/Ft. Worth	Orange County (John Wayne Airport)*	Seattle	Aruba, Netherlands Antilles
Denver	Orlando	Tampa	Abu Dhabi, UAE
Detroit	Philadelphia	Washington Dulles	
Ft. Lauderdale	Phoenix	Seattle	

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Inspection and Detection Technology
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Inspection and Detection Technology

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	55	55	\$117,004
FY 2015 President's Budget	55	55	\$123,866
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$107
FY 2016 Current Services	55	55	\$123,973
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$85,300
FY 2016 Total Request	55	55	\$209,273
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$85,407

CBP requests \$209.273 million, 55 positions, and 55 FTE in FY 2016 for the Inspection and Detection Technology PPA.

Inspection and Detection Technology		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	55	55	\$123,866
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	19
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	74
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	14
Program Changes	NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	0	0	85,300
FY 2016 Request		55	55	209,273

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Inspection and Detection Technology PPA funds CBP NII technology that supports CBP's goals of enforcement and facilitation of legitimate trade and travel. CBP uses these funds to acquire, deploy, maintain, refurbish, and replace its large and small scale NII technologies and to deploy, operate, and maintain radiation detection equipment (RDE) that DNDO acquires for CBP. This PPA enables CBP to meet the requirements of CBPOs and BPAs for safe, effective, and reliable RDE and X-ray/gamma-ray imaging systems at approximately 350 Ports of Entry (POE) and Border Patrol checkpoints. At end of FY 2014, CBP had 314 large-scale imaging systems deployed at and between our POEs. CBP had also deployed a total of 467 small-scale NII systems, 4,056 hand held devices, 1,386 RPS, 2,833 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDS), and 30,067 Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs).

In FY 2014, CBP used large-scale (LS) NII systems to conduct more than 7.23 million examinations in the land, air, and sea environments, which resulted in over 209,300 seizures, including over 249,000 pounds of narcotics, 118 stowaways, and over \$6.3 million in U.S. currency. Of these examinations, over 2.3 million inspections were for cargo truck and seaport containers using imaging technology. Relying solely on physical inspections would add approximately 4.9 million hours in delays and require more than 6,200 additional officers to maintain the same exam rate. Performing these 2.3 million exams with NII avoids over \$2.1B in negative economic impacts to CBP and trade. When compared to a NII exam, a physical inspection requires an average of 112 additional minutes by three CBPOs. The estimated cost avoidance per NII exam is approximately \$922 per exam which is a combination of CBP labor, port movement costs, and increased cost of goods due to delays.

In FY 2016, CBP intends to breakout its Inspection and Detection Technology funding as outlined in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1: Inspection & Detection Technology FY 2016 Funding Request Breakout

Inspection and detection technology investments	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
Other Salary	55	\$4,917	2.35%
Non-Salary	0	\$204,356	97.65%
Total	55	209,273	100.00%

The FY 2016 current services funding only includes a minimal amount of funding for replacing CBP’s aging NII technology. CBP analysis shows most of its imaging equipment will be functional past the vendor’s estimated 10-year life cycle. To ensure it will have an adequate amount of NII technologies in FY 2016, CBP has been and will continue to take the following action: Use threat and requirements-based deployment and reassign underused technologies. This approach results in the ability to sustain specific capabilities in the precise locations. The strategies for accomplishing this are: 1) re-validate minimum NII/ RDE requirements in the field; 2) reallocate available technology resources to address the highest risk gaps; 3) decommission unneeded/unused and un-repairable equipment from inventory; and 4) strengthen the integration of inspection and detection technologies into CBP’s layered enforcement strategy.

This equipment is used to facilitate trade, while maintaining security with over 7 million NII examinations of cargo containers and POVs and over 80 million RDE scans per year of cargo and passenger conveyances.

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment

to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems

The Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program (large scale and small scale) supports the CBP mission to ensure that our borders are secure. It specifically supports that part of the mission that is focused on preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States and interdicting potentially dangerous or illegal cargo from being smuggled into the country while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. The NII Systems Program supports CBPs interdiction and security efforts by providing technologies that help CBP officers and agents examine a large volume of traffic safely, quickly and effectively to detect a wide range of contraband that is imported using a variety of conveyances. The program is vital to the CBP layered enforcement strategy.

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
112,004	123,866	209,273

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
NII Acquisition (88,470)	Recapitalization of aging equipment	Large-scale, small-scale NII systems provide efficient force-multiplying inspection capabilities which enhance security while facilitating the movement of commerce and people across the borders.
NII/RDE O&M (116,886)	Maintenance Program	Maintains the deployed NII systems fielded to provide operable inspection capabilities at approximately 600 locations throughout the U.S. and its territories.
NII O&M Salaries (4,917)	O&M Personnel	Funds 55 positions providing maintenance and management of the NII Maintenance Program

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
National Targeting Center
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Targeting Center

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	338	338	\$65,106
FY 2015 President's Budget	338	338	\$70,592
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,226
FY 2016 Current Services	338	338	\$71,818
FY 2016 Program Change	60	30	\$7,696
FY 2016 Total Request	398	368	\$79,514
Total Change 2015 to 2016	60	30	\$8,922

CBP requests \$79.514 million, 398 positions, and 368 FTE in FY 2016 for the National Targeting Center PPA.

National Targeting Center		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	338	338	\$70,592
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	158
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	634
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	434
Program Changes	Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	60	30	7,696
FY 2016 Request		398	368	79,514

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Targeting Center (NTC) supports CBP's goal to employ an enhanced targeting strategy that effectively and efficiently segments cargo and travelers according to the potential threat they pose. The NTC integrates the Agency's diverse intelligence capabilities into a cohesive data enterprise enabling CBP to serve the Nation as a premier intelligence-driven border law enforcement agency. The NTC provides advanced targeting, research, and coordination between numerous domestic and international law enforcement and intelligence agencies in support of the CBP anti-terrorism mission. The NTC provides around the clock tactical targeting and analytical research in both the passenger and cargo arenas. Additionally, the NTC manages the Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO), which uses automated systems and targeting strategies to examine large amounts of crossing, referral, and results data to develop methodologies for identifying anomalies that may be indicative of

integrity, procedural, performance, or training issues. NTC has national program management responsibility for the Passenger Analytical Units (PAU), Advance Targeting Units (ATU), and Counter Terrorism Response (CTR) functions, and CBP officer assignments to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Joint Terrorism Task Forces, which includes supporting these field entities by leading efforts to ensure consistent methodology and focus, streamline and improve targeting capabilities, as well as enhance communications and interconnectivity..

The mission of the NTC is to prevent dangerous and unlawful travelers and goods from entering and exiting the country by effectively screening, reviewing, identifying, and segmenting low and high-risk passengers and cargo across all international modes of transportation, inbound and outbound, in order to carefully identify, target, and coordinate examination of the small percentage of shipments and travelers that may be connected to terrorism or other transnational crimes, such as narcotics smuggling, human trafficking, merchandise counterfeiting, and money laundering.

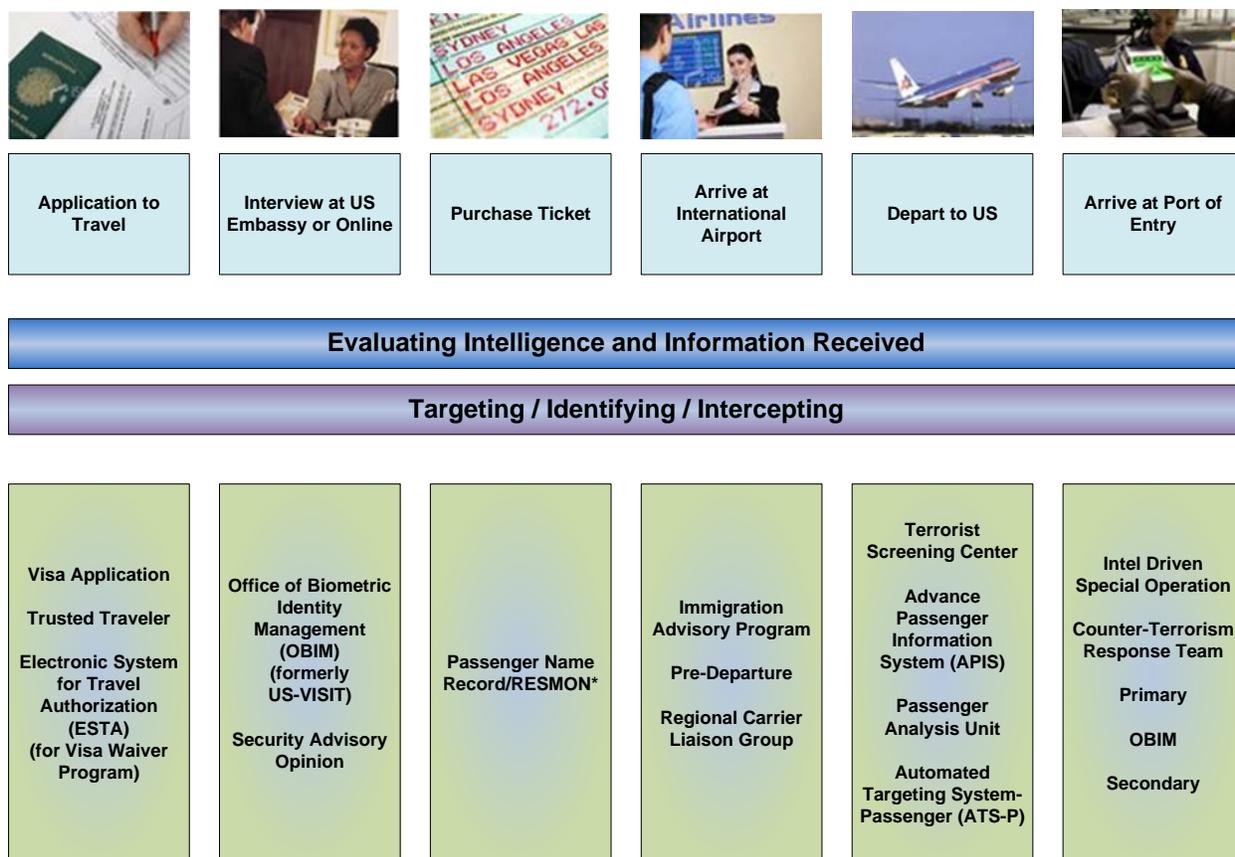
Exhibit 1: National Targeting Center FY 2016 Funding Request Breakout

National Targeting Center	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	267	\$39,257	49.37%
Other Salary	131	\$30,354	38.17%
Non-Salary	0	\$9,903	12.45%
Total	398	79,514	100.00%

Passenger Targeting

In order to make risk-based operational decisions before a passenger boards an aircraft, and continuing until the traveler enters the United States, CBP leverages all available advance information on in-bound passengers. Throughout the travel process – (1) application to travel, (2) making the reservation, (3) check-in, and (4) boarding at a foreign point of origin; CBP devotes its resources to identifying the highest threats, including those who may not have been exposed by the intelligence community. As a result of advance travel information, CBP can assess passenger risk days before a traveler boards a plane. Concurrently, the visa process administered by the Department of State is also a source of information. For travelers under the Visa Waiver Program, CBP has the opportunity to evaluate their risk via the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). CBP performs a traveler risk assessment when tickets are purchased, reservations confirmed and during flight check-in. Currently, in all cases before an international flight departs for the United States from a foreign point of origin, the airline transmits passenger and crew manifest information to CBP. CBP’s NTC then reviews traveler information to identify travelers who could be determined inadmissible upon arrival. Exhibit 2 depicts the international passenger travel process and the NTC travel-related programs in place to effectively screen, review, identify, and segment low and high-risk passengers.

Exhibit 2: NTC's Passenger Targeting Processes



Conduct Pre-Departure Screening

The NTC screens relevant traveler and cargo information prior to their departure. This approach is a key part of CBP's layered security strategy to protect the homeland by extending U.S. borders outward to identify and mitigate threats, interdict possible terrorists, other *mala fide* travelers, and suspect cargo before they can board or be laden on a conveyance destined for the United States.

The NTC leverages all available advance passenger data including Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) data, records of previous travel, intelligence, and law enforcement information, as well as open source information in its efforts to identify high-risk travelers. This information is also matched against targeting rules developed by subject matter experts based on actionable intelligence derived from current intelligence reporting and other law enforcement information. Exhibit 3 identifies core NTC programs designed to screen, review, identify, and prevent high-risk and inadmissible passengers from boarding U.S. bound aircraft.

Exhibit 3: Core NTC Passenger Related Activities

Program	Description
Pre-Departure Targeting	Prevents high-risk and inadmissible travelers from boarding U.S. bound aircraft through various targeting methods and by working with carriers and U.S. government representatives overseas.
Immigration Advisory Program	IAP officers stationed at overseas airports work jointly with the host governments to conduct interviews of potential targets identified by NTC and make admissibility decisions for passengers attempting to travel to the United States.
Visa Re-Vetting and ICE/DOS Pre-application vetting	NTC continuously checks U.S. issued visas against derogatory information and records pertaining to terrorism and inadmissibility. NTC also works jointly with ICE and DOS to check visa applications against derogatory information at the time of submission to DOS and prior to issuance of the visa.
Office of Alien Smuggling Interdiction	Deters, detects, and disrupts illegal migration to the United States by analyzing smuggling routes and working with domestic and foreign partners to identify and prosecute smugglers.
Regional Carrier Liaison Group (RCLG)	Assists NTC in denying boarding to high risk and inadmissible travelers at non-IAP locations by working directly with the carriers to resolve questions/concerns regarding a traveler's admissibility.
Electronic System for Travel Authorization	Requires all aliens who plan to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) to obtain an electronic travel authorization prior to boarding a U.S.-bound commercial flight or cruise ship. The NTC conducts continuous re-vetting of all approved ESTAs, screening them against derogatory information and records pertaining to terrorism and inadmissibility.
United Kingdom / National Border Targeting Centre/ International Targeting Center/Canada/Australia	Enhances border security for all involved countries by exchanging critical passenger information in order to disrupt the movement of criminals and terrorists, deter alien and contraband smugglers, and identify those using fraudulent or stolen travel documents.
Biometric Watch List	NTC serves as the encounter management center regarding biometric matches to Department of Defense derogatory information for internal and external DHS stakeholders. NTC identifies individuals based on biometric matches to derogatory information related to terrorism, criminality, or other grounds of inadmissibility.
Pre-Verify Hot List	The Pre-Verify Hot List matches biographic data from the APIS flight manifest against the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) to identify DHS Biometric Watchlist matches prior to arrival in the United States. NTC-P reviews the criminal history and/or derogatory information linked to the traveler via biometrics. Thorough research is conducted and a determination of admissibility is made, allowing for the offload of an inadmissible passenger or the biometric demotion of those admissible, if applicable. This effort saves time and money by avoiding unnecessary secondary inspections

	at designated ports of entry along with the facilitation of travel for legitimate passengers.
Primary Lookout Override (PLOR)	In an attempt to reduce passengers referred for a CBP inspection and to reduce NTC-P Hot List numbers, the Auto PLOR functionality was created. When a traveler populating on a NTC Hot List is determined to be a false match to a TECS lookout, a PLOR is automatically generated between the passenger and the associated lookouts. This prevents the passenger from being referred for inspection at the POE based on the records that have already been adjudicated by the NTC-P.

Exhibit 4 identifies key statistics related to passenger travel targeting activities. Passengers denied boarding, visa applications revoked/not approved, and biometric denials are key outcomes related to passenger targeting.

Exhibit 4: NTC Passenger Statistics FY 2010 – FY 2014

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
NTC Passenger Statistics					
Pre-Departure Targeting/RCLG					
Number of Records Reviewed	87,015	212,929	257,135	168,729	184,045
Number of Passengers Denied Boarding	1,145	2,424	3,118	7,724	7,798
Immigration Advisory					
Number of Records Reviewed	126,334	145,877	148,839	112,111	127,929
Number of Passengers Denied Boarding	459	757	1,081	3,501	3,696
Visa Re-Vetting					
Number of Records Reviewed	6,673	12,301	30,907	29,285	57,748
Number of Visas Revoked	224	1,093	2,068	2,780	3,389

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
NTC Passenger Statistics					
ESTA Applications Received					
Number of Applications Received	26,493,479	11,125,643	11,897,447	12,759,841	13,390,049
Number of Applications Revoked	67,455	20,103	24,811	33,401	39,411
Visa Pre-Application Vetting					
Applications Received	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,295,106	3,207,734
Applications Manually Reviewed	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,142	56,519
Applications Returned to DOS w/non-Approval	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,472	4,974
Non-Approvals that are National Security Related	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,077	1,558
Applicants Recommended for a Targeted Interview	n/a	n/a	n/a	469	5,308
Biometric Watchlist Vetting					
Biometric Encounters	n/a	n/a	1,067	8,483	10,967
Biometric Denials	n/a	n/a	242	2,298	543
Biometric Watchlist Promotions	n/a	n/a	8,634	16,395	23,887
Pre-Verify Key Hot List					
Number of Biometric Hits Reviewed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51,448
Number of Hits Demoted	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26,279
NTC Generated PLORs					

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
NTC Passenger Statistics					
Number of PLORs Created	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45,539
Hits Suppressed from Hot List	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30,368

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact:

Pre-Departure Targeting continues to produce security and efficiency dividends. In FY 2014, National Targeting Center and the Immigration Advisory Program were responsible for identifying 11,494 passengers who would be inadmissible upon arrival to the United States and were denied boarding at foreign departure locations. This is a 2 percent increase over FY 2013 (11,225). The 11,494 denials resulted in an estimated cost avoidance of \$28.74 million to CBP in adverse action processing and removal costs associated with inadmissible travelers arriving at U.S. ports of entry. This targeting work alleviated field operational requirements equivalent to the work of 19 CBPOs, sustaining the CBPO savings from FY 2013 into FY 2014.

Cargo Targeting

NTC's cargo targeting Area of Responsibility (AOR) is international in scope. NTC leverages classified, law enforcement, commercial, and open source information to proactively target and coordinate examinations of high-risk cargo in all modes of transportation. NTC Cargo directly supports international aviation security by screening air cargo manifest data and adjudicating threats under the Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS) initiative. NTC cargo targeting activities also include providing high-quality research, support, and remote targeting operations to 58 international Container Security Initiative (CSI) ports and one Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) port, domestic units, and other government agencies. NTC has established partnerships and liaisons with numerous federal agencies in order to gain information to identify and examine cargo shipments that may pose a threat to the United States. Furthermore, NTC cargo activities support the assistance of other countries in developing systems to manage anti-terrorism and security threats by hosting foreign Customs officials under the International Fellowship Program.

In addition to supporting CBP's primary mission, NTC cargo targeting is responsible for conducting strategic and operational analysis in a continual effort to identify and counter narcotics smuggling, agricultural threats, money laundering, trafficking in illicit weapons, and other threats to the physical and economic security of the United States. Exhibit 5 below depicts NTC's cargo targeting processes against which it applies its core activities and programs to proactively target and coordinate examinations of all high-risk cargo.

Exhibit 5: NTC's Cargo Targeting Processes

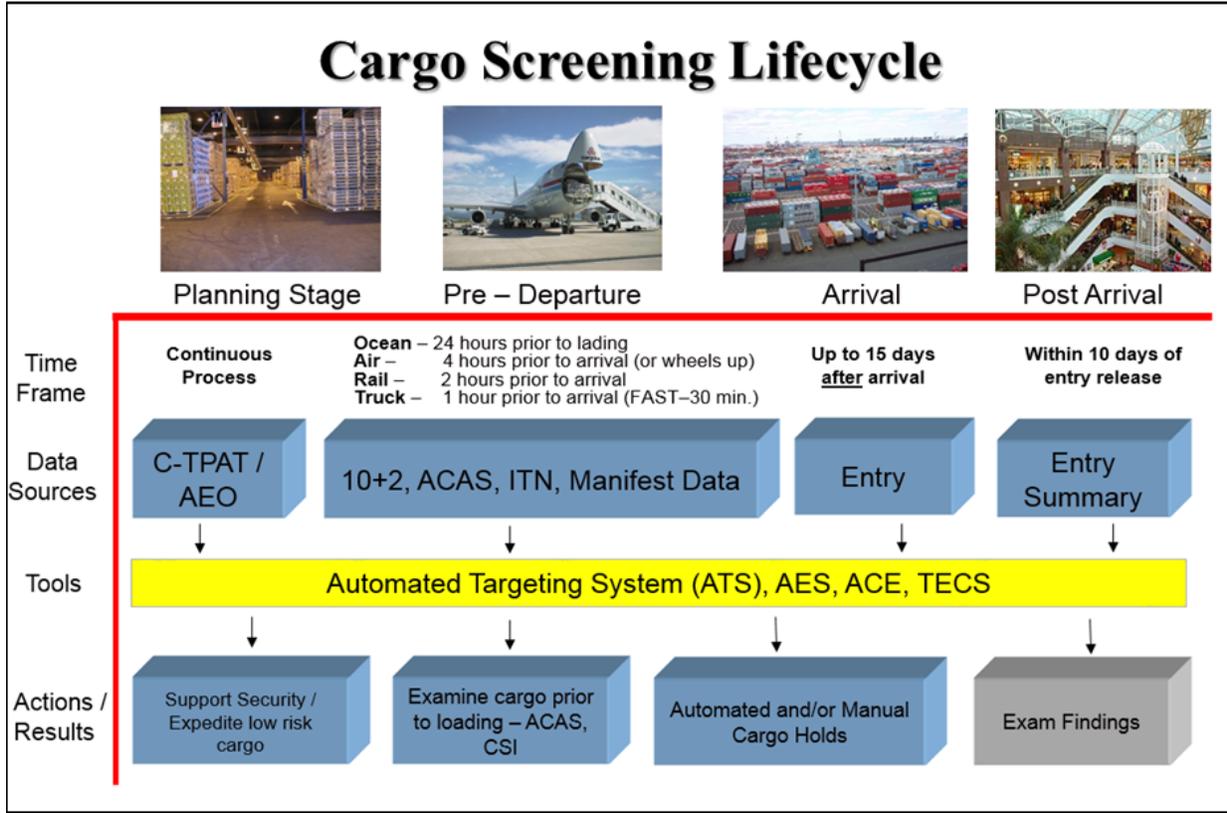


Exhibit 6 describes the NTC core cargo-related anti-terrorism activities and programs relating to cargo movements in all modes of transportation, both inbound and outbound.

Exhibit 6: NTC Core Cargo Related Activities

Program	Description
Export Targeting	Conducts daily export and in-transit cargo reviews to identify shipments destined to high risk or in-transit countries suspected to be involved in the smuggling of weapons, export controlled items, and military goods as well as strategic equipment used in the production of Weapons of Mass Effect (WME).
Pre-Departure Screening of Cargo	Provides in-depth cargo research and analysis of positive Terrorist Screening Database passengers, provides targeting analysis and support to CBP domestic and Container Security Initiative (CSI) ports, and provides targeting assistance to active federal investigations in collaboration with liaisons stationed at NTC.
Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS)	Targets and mitigates high risk air cargo prior to lading on commercial aircraft. Participation includes the express couriers UPS, FedEx, DHL, TNT; passenger carriers Delta Airlines, Lufthansa, Air Canada, as well as freight forwarder DHL Global Forwarding.
Agriculture/Bioterrorism Cargo Screening	Supports tactical targeting, research, follow-up, reporting, analysis, coordination, and automated risk management, including targeting and researching trade activities related to agriculture and bioterrorism.
National Initiative for Illicit Trade Enforcement (NIITE)	NIITE is a joint ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and CBP initiative to target shipments for counter-proliferation, narcotics, currency smuggling, and other concerns by tracking suspect shipments using carrier websites. It utilizes new automated tools to conduct digital surveillance and target suspect shipments.
Container Security Initiative (CSI)/Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)	NTC CSI serves as a targeting and communication center on behalf of all foreign CSI Ports. NTC CSI coordinates overseas examination requests in collaboration with the CBP Port of intended arrival in the U.S. NTC CSI also assumes bill review and targeting responsibilities at CSI foreign locations where resources are not deployed (Australia; New Zealand; Haifa and Ashdod, Israel; Halifax, Montreal, and Vancouver, Canada; and Piraeus, Greece). NTC CSI is also responsible for all daily operations in SFI Port Qasim, Pakistan, which is monitored via closed-circuit television from NTC.
International Cargo Targeting Fellowship Program (ICTFP)	The ICTFP is established to exchange information, share and refine targeting techniques, and increase each country's capability to target and eliminate criminal trade activity on a global scale. The collaboration with international partners is accomplished by hosting foreign customs officials and Officer Exchange Programs.
Field Support Unit (FSU)	The FSU is the primary point of contact for ports of entry providing 24x7 intake services to handle special research requests, targeting of high risk cargos, and screening of businesses and individuals involved in the shipment of goods that may have connections to terrorism.

Program	Description
Tactical Trade Targeting Unit (T3U)	The T3U coordinates CBP's tactical trade targeting assets and closely collaborates with ICE/HSI to rapidly support investigations and increase interdictions domestically and abroad through sustained, coordinated actions that focus on CBP's Priority Trade Issues (PTI).

Exhibit 7 identifies key statistics related to cargo targeting activities specifically displaying the sizable volume of manifests reviewed on a daily basis and the results of conducting those assessments.

Exhibit 7: NTC Cargo Statistics for FY 2013 and FY 2014

Program	Export		Container Security Initiative (CSI)		Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)		Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS)		Agricultural/Biological Terrorism Countermeasures (ABTC)	
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014
Bills Reviewed	147,796	267,347	6,476,343	6,652,822	85,974	98,350	766,082	778,256	377,965	435,063
Notes Created	12,859	454	17,055	14,514	1,194	1,131	2,952	2,036	1,053	1,431
Rules Created	455	796	1,087	555	1,205	366	4,220	3,182	0	16
Events Created	564	616	4,081	1,845	1,1,064	999	2,153	1,829	54	127
Domestic Exams	-	-	598	446	3	3	1,109	856	-	-
Foreign Exams	-	-	93	61	952	904	1,114	1,127	-	-
Containers Scanned	-	-		0	85,974	98,350	-	-	-	-
Physical Exams	-	-	4,970	7,277	952	907	-	-	-	-
Referrals	792	260	691	507	952	907	2,223	1,983	30	111
Positive T1 Records	0	0	-	0	-	-	184	175	0	0
Seizures	105	23	83	55	0	0	8	11	0	14

Program	Rail Targeting Unit (RTU)		Field Support Unit (FSU)		Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB)		International Cargo Targeting Fellowship		Tactical Trade Targeting Unit (T3U)	
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014
Bills Reviewed	818,729	1,036,663	1,644,117	1,525,239	10,742	11,023	101,512	417,873	41,001	30,200
Notes Created	1,402	1,086	26,266	22,901	5,752	4,356	31	67	1,176	1,634
Rules Created	2,181	1,064	218	104	1,658	2,120	775	397	387	401
Events Created	473	71	13,321	6,964	9,001	13,769	163	238	10	46
Domestic Exams	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	95	-	-
Foreign Exams	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	182	-	-
Containers Scanned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical Exams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referrals	286	36	450	294	14	2	111	277	274	1,122
Positive T1 Records	0	0	66	79	-	-	0	0	-0	0
Seizures	4	6	46	11	-	0	9	66	134	310

Targeting Integrity Related Activities

Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO)

The Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO) develops innovative techniques to identify potential misconduct issues among frontline CBP personnel. The AMSCO team applies sophisticated analytical techniques to sort through massive amounts of CBP transactional data for anomalies and patterns indicative of potentially corrupt behavior. AMSCO scans and analyzes the anomalies in CBP transactional data in order to identify potential integrity issues. If outliers start to appear, based upon the evaluation of the data and further research, AMSCO will provide these findings to the proper investigative entity for further action. In addition, AMSCO has developed and deployed the Enforcement Link Mobile Operation red flag (ELMOrf) to the POEs within the San Diego (excluding San Ysidro), Tucson, El Paso, and Laredo Field Offices. ELMOrf is a data-driven technological tool utilized to monitor and improve adherence to CBP policy among frontline staff and supervisors. ELMOrf provides OFO frontline supervisors real time visibility into the processing transactions being conducted by CBPOs working primary operations at the POEs. AMSCO has developed many key indicators that tend to be predictive of corrupt behavior. Utilizing these indicators as sensors against historic crossing data allows AMSCO to identify actions of potentially corrupt personnel.

Exhibit 8: AMSCO Statistics for FY 2014

Program	Events Created	ELMOrf Alerts Reviewed by AMSCO	ELMOrf Integrity Cases Referred to Internal Affairs	All Other Integrity Cases Referred to Internal Affairs
Analytical Management Systems Control Office (AMSCO)	835	36,500	0	105

Description of Select Adjustments to Base

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP’s pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Training at the Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training at the Ports of Entry

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	24	24	\$52,373
FY 2015 President's Budget	24	24	\$33,906
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	7	7	\$12,959
FY 2016 Current Services	31	31	\$46,865
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$1,849
FY 2016 Total Request	31	31	\$48,714
Total Change 2015 to 2016	7	7	\$14,808

CBP requests \$48.714 million, 31 positions, and 31 FTE in FY 2016 for the Training at the Ports of Entry PPA.

Training at the Ports of Entry		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	24	24	\$33,906
Current Services	Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	0	0	1,810
	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	9
	Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	0	0	10,456
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	35
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	21
	Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	7	7	628
Program Changes	Canine Enforcement Program	0	0	1,548
	Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	0	0	301
FY 2016 Request		31	31	48,714

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OTD is responsible for the Training at the Ports of Entry PPA, which supports basic, advanced, and supervisory/management/leadership training for new and incumbent CBPOs, Agriculture Specialists, Import Specialists, and Entry Specialists assigned to the ports of entry. The training provided establishes and sustains the proficiency of those directly responsible for the front line

mission of CBP The exhibits below provide an funding breakout and the types of training programs funded under this PPA.

Exhibit 1: Training at the Ports of Entry FY 2016 Funding Request Breakout

Training at the Ports of Entry	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	31	\$4,633	9.51%
Other Salary	0	\$1,425	2.93%
Non-Salary	0	\$42,656	87.56%
Total	31	48,714	100.00%

Exhibit 2: Types of Training Programs Funded under this PPA

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Training for CBPOs, Import Specialists, and Entry Specialists is conducted at the Field Operations Academy (FOA) located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facilities in Glynco, GA and Charleston, SC. • Agriculture Specialist Basic Training is delivered at FLETC’s training center in Frederick, MD. • Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational law enforcement knowledge and skills required by the CBP mission in securing the ports and facilitating 	1,547	3,058	1,600

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
	trade and travel.			
Firearms and Use of Force Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per CBP policy armed officers and agents are required to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification. • Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the officer/agent losing his/her certification to carry a firearm and/or use intermediate force devices. • These periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at field locations. • These instructors are required to attend training for initial certification, and recertification training every five years. 	564	733	733
Driver Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides CBPOs the skills required to safely and effectively respond to vehicle-related incidents (such as port runners), that occur at POEs. 	136	120	120
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides CBPOs skills in dealing with hazardous materials, 	289	303	300

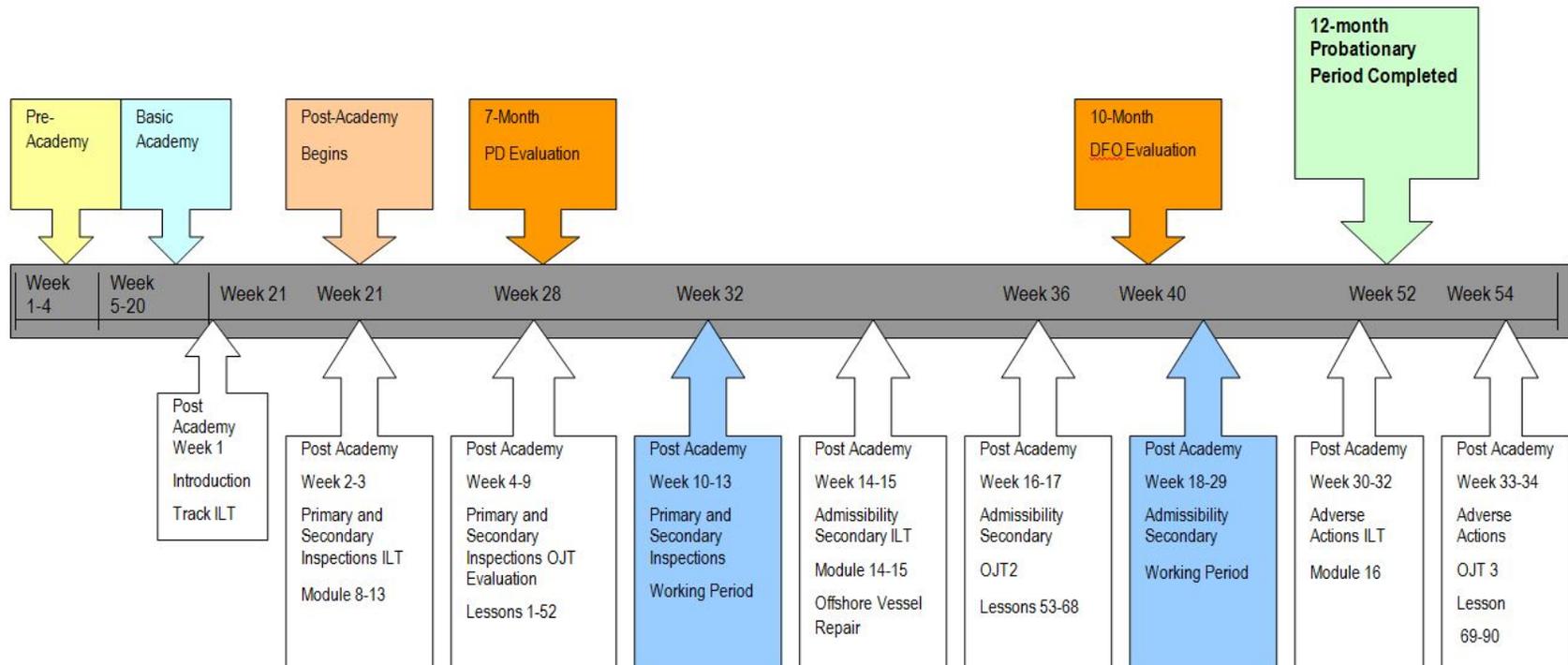
Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
	<p>operating in confined spaces and operating dangerous equipment – scenarios they deal with on a daily basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It also includes funding for peer support/chaplaincy training to support staff dealing with stressful and traumatic events, such as loss of a colleague on the job. 			
Emergency Preparedness & Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBPOs to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures. • This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters. CBP supports responses to these types of events. 	17	200	200
International Pre-Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is mandatory for any CBP employees deploying overseas and is necessary for CBP to continue filling overseas positions supporting our many international programs which are designed to enhance national security. • These include the Immigration Advisory Program, which works with airlines overseas to identify persons who may not be admissible to the 	113	41	0

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
	<p>U.S.; the Container Security Initiative, which works with foreign customs administrations to screen containers bound for the U.S. before they enter our ports; the Preclearance Program for clearing passengers on U.S. bound flights prior to their arrival in the U.S.; and CBP Attachés and Representatives operating overseas to advance U.S. goals and partnerships in the areas of border security and trade.</p>			
Canine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for CBPOs and Agriculture Specialist canine teams operating at the ports of entry is funded under this PPA. • This includes CBPO canine teams trained in the disciplines of Basic Detection, Concealed Human/Narcotics Detection, and Currency/Firearms Detection. 	158	256	260
Anti-Terrorism/Counter Terrorism/Targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides CBPOs skills in screening and targeting travelers and cargo for potential threats (terrorists, drugs, currency, and weapons). • Training encompasses everything from advanced interviewing skills to use of targeting systems to use of specialized detection 	1,107	1,200	1,200

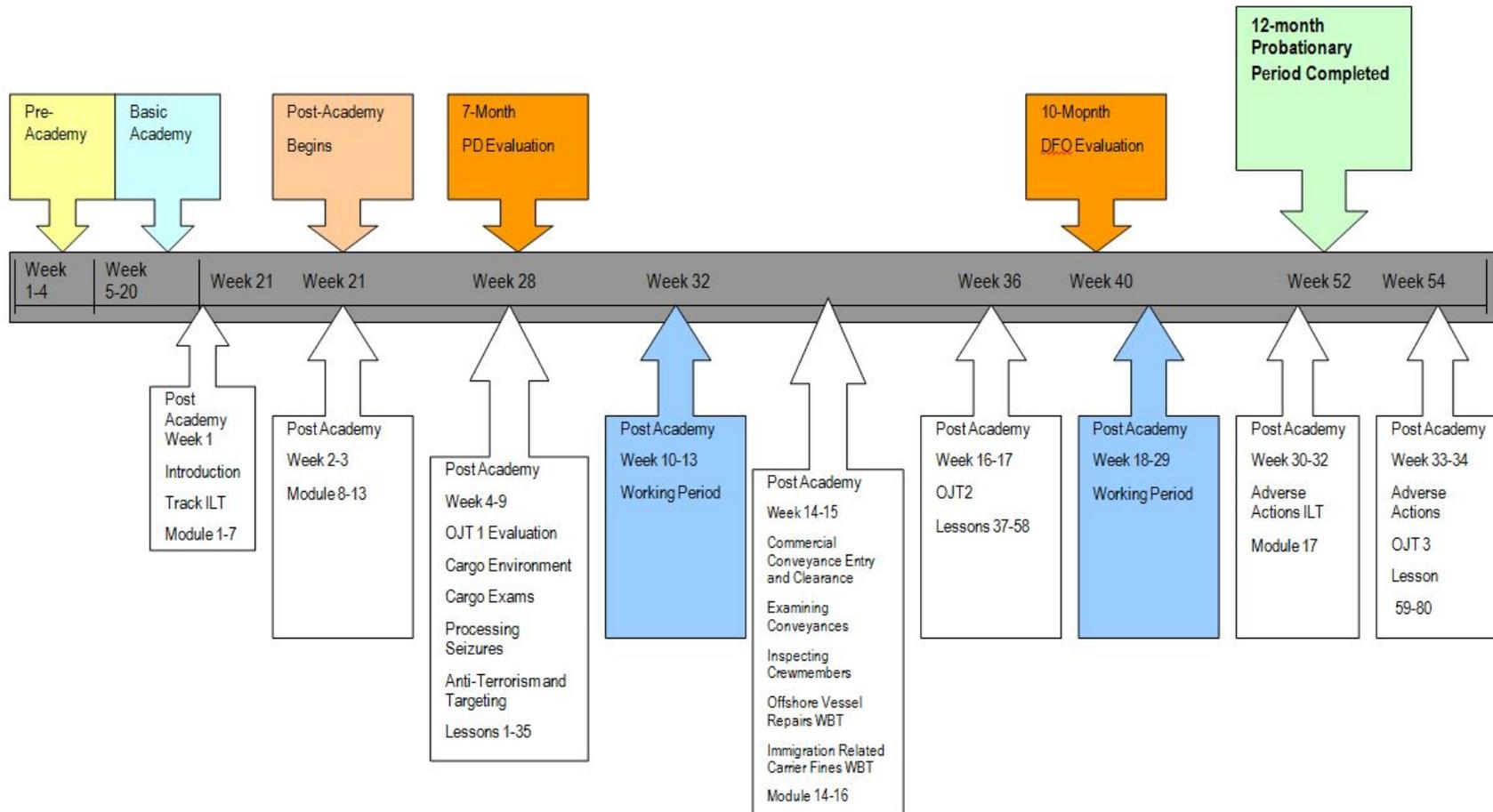
Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
	technologies.			
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in various trade-related initiatives (e.g., Intellectual Property Rights enforcement) for CBPOs and trade specialists operating at ports of entry, is funded under this PPA. 	1,272	1,240	1,240
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBP's mission of protecting the border includes keeping agricultural pests and products that might be detrimental to US agriculture out of the country. CBP expands its capability in this regard by providing training for military inspectors to conduct agricultural examinations of inbound and international flights. 	10	12	12
Supervisor/Leadership Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for first- and second-line CBPOs, Agricultural Specialist, Import Specialist, and Entry Specialist supervisors is funded under this PPA. This training provides these supervisors the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead officers and specialists under their command. 	475	798	600

The charts below detail the training timeline of the 3 distinct career paths a CBPO may embark upon, after entering the Basic Training Academy:

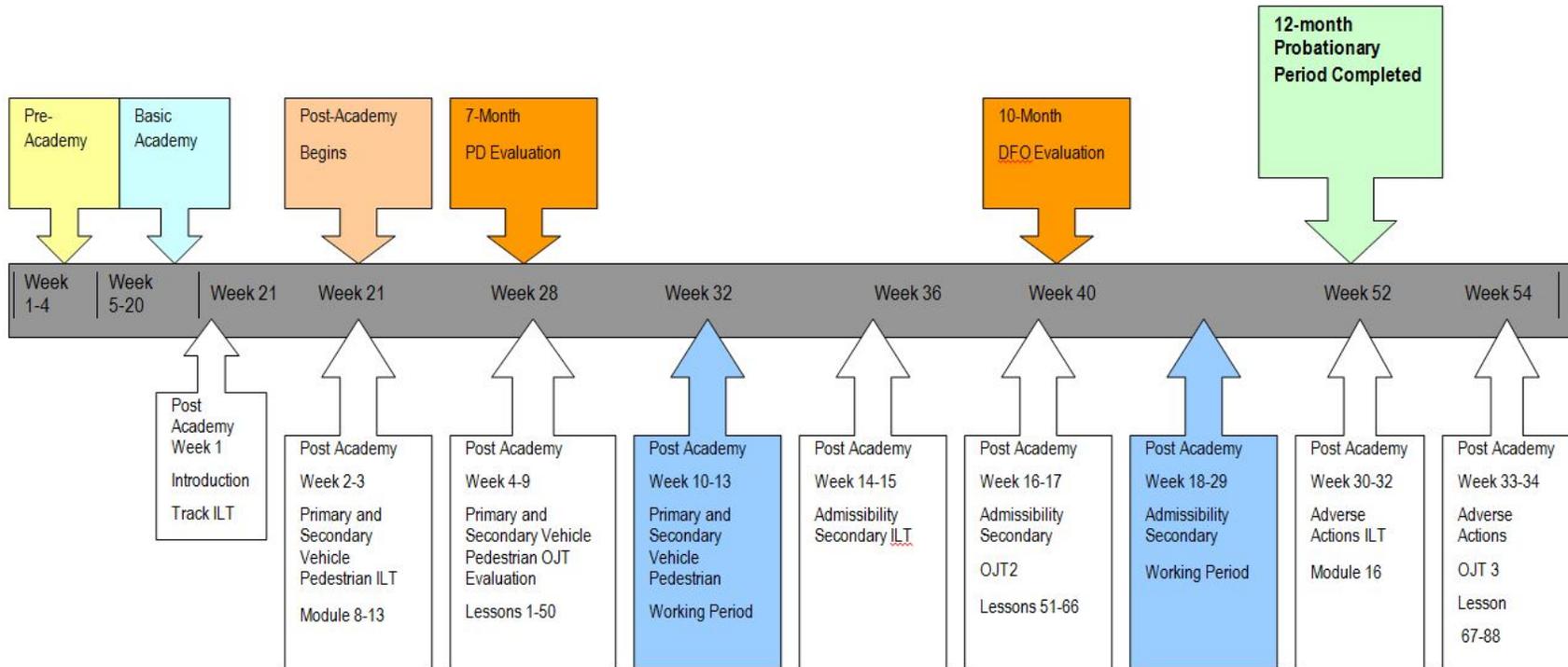
CBPO Training Timeline (Air/Sea)



CBPO Training Timeline (Cargo)



CBPO Training Timeline (Land)



**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Control
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Border Security Control

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	23,004	22,930	\$3,634,855
FY 2015 President's Budget	23,052	22,978	\$3,882,015
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$34,172
FY 2016 Current Services	23,052	22,978	\$3,916,187
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$29,615
FY 2016 Total Request	23,052	22,978	\$3,945,802
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$63,787

CBP requests \$3,945.802 million, 23,052 positions, and 22,978 FTE in FY 2016 for the Border Security Control PPA.

Border Security Control		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	23,052	22,978	\$3,882,015
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	8,953
	Annualize FY15 National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy	0	0	4,800
	Cost Savings from FY15 Fuel Sharing Initiative	0	0	-9,660
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	35,893
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	17,010
	Network Circuits Supporting CBP Wide Area Network	0	0	107
	Reestimation of Pay Requirements	0	0	-22,797
	Utilities Consolidation	0	0	-134
Program Changes	Cross-Training Initiative	0	0	500
	Standardized Care	0	0	4,706
	Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund	0	0	24,409
FY 2016 Request		23,052	22,978	3,945,802

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Border Security Control PPA provides funding for the United States Border Patrol (USBP) and the Joint Field Command (JFC).

United States Border Patrol

Since its creation in 1924, USBP has been responsible for patrolling along U.S. borders and has grown to a force of over 21,000 agents. The recent surge in the number of Border Patrol Agents (BPAs) began with the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208, *IIRIRA*), which required an expansion of the existing force of 5,942 BPAs by 1,000 agents per year through 2001. By September 11, 2001 over 9,800 BPAs were on duty.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 resulted in the passage of the *USA Patriot Act* (P.L. 107-56), which mandated a tripling of the number of BPAs along the northern border and enhancements in border security. In March 2003, USBP was transferred from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Department of Homeland Security, and consolidated into a newly created agency, Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458) authorized a dramatic increase in the number of BPAs from approximately 10,000 in 2004 to over 20,000 agents by 2011. The *Emergency Supplemental Border Security Appropriations Act, 2010* (P.L. 111-230) and the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012* (P.L. 112-74) have established 21,370 agents as the staffing floor for USBP.

USBP Mission

The mission of USBP is to secure America's borders. This is accomplished by preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons, people, and contraband from entering the United States illegally between the ports of entry, and by disrupting and degrading the activities of transnational criminal organizations. USBP coordinates and integrates its activities with the Office of Field Operations (OFO) (which patrols the ports of entry) and the Office of Air and Marine (OAM) (patrols air/sea at and between ports of entry) within CBP.

USBP Strategy

In FY 2016, CBP will continue the implementation of a new USBP approach focused on information, integration, and rapid response capabilities in performing the mission of securing America's borders. This strategy involves USBP moving from a resource-dependent approach to border security to a risk-based approach that enables rapid response to areas of greatest risk in the immediate border area. USBP will deploy its capabilities to align with the threats along the border. This is an ongoing process that will continue to adapt as threats change.

The FY 2012 - FY 2016 strategic plan places risk management at the core of USBP's strategic planning. Through enhanced awareness and intelligence (information); coordinated operations

with Federal, state, local, and international partners (integration); and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (rapid response), USBP is putting the greatest capabilities in place to combat the greatest threats. Field commanders use risk-management as a core planning principle. All sectors identify their greatest risk and employ sector-specific plans for mitigating risk, using information, developing integration, and providing rapid response.

In areas characterized as low risk, Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) resources are being used to enhance and maintain situational awareness along the U.S. border. GEOINT can be described as gathering and analyzing imagery and geospatial information for the purpose of detecting change within specific geographical areas of the border environment. This allows the Border Patrol to focus most of its energies on high-risk areas while ensuring that all geographic areas of the border are patrolled. Any threat can be quickly identified through GEOINT to rapidly minimize any new risk. GEOINT products (provided to USBP from the Office of Air and Marine and the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison) are a key tool for gaining and maintaining situational awareness along the U.S. border; they are also finite. The Border Patrol must be prepared to rely upon traditional tactics, techniques, and procedures that directly involve personnel to facilitate situational awareness in remote, low-risk areas. These techniques include (but are not limited to) periodic reconnaissance patrols, sign-cutting operations, and the deployment of mobile detection, monitoring, and surveillance resources.

As part of this strategic approach to securing the borders, the Border Patrol will advance its international engagement with our foreign partners to assist field commanders close operational and strategic gaps by promoting joint collaborative efforts through the development of interagency processes such as those required in the execution of law enforcement and security efforts within bilateral initiatives as well as in improving the integration and effectiveness of established programs. Additionally, the USBP will continue to use the Consequence Delivery System (CDS) – a targeted enforcement initiative – to reduce recidivism. A recidivism rate of 17 percent or less is targeted for 2016. CDS will be further addressed later in this document, but essentially it is an analytical approach to determining the correct consequence to apply to individual illegal immigrants that are detained.

The Border Patrol uses a risk-based decision making process in its Operational Planning mission analysis. The methodology tracks and assesses threats, vulnerabilities, consequences, and capabilities of the USBP and its adversaries. This process will be used by all sectors and, over time, will enable decision makers to gain a better understanding of how capabilities directly contribute to the Border Patrol's ability to mitigate risk in specific areas and affect employment of resources in those areas. This mission analysis will also help determine whether USBP can transfer manpower and technology from low-risk areas to high-risk areas without adverse effects.

The risk-based mission analysis also enables the Border Patrol to accurately identify operational requirements and make sound resource investments. This process will ultimately make the Border Patrol more flexible in its ability to reduce capabilities from secured areas of the border and reposition them to areas of greater risk without creating vulnerabilities to other border areas.

In response to the DHS Secretary's focus on unity of effort, the Border Patrol is engaged, along with CBP partners and other DHS component partners, in a DHS-wide effort to establish a

comprehensive strategy for the securing the Southern Borders and Approaches. Initial framework planning began in April 2014, and work on campaign plans derived from the framework began in June 2014. Final campaign plans, including measureable outcomes, have been developed and are scheduled to be briefed to the Secretary early 2015 for approval. The Border Patrol will work closely with its partners – including CBP Office of Air and Marine, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and the US Coast Guard – to carry out the campaign plans and measure joint performance in support of the strategy.

Budget Activities

The Border Security Control PPA is broken into three cost areas: Border Patrol Agent Salary and Benefits; Mission Support Salary and Benefits; and Non-Salary costs. The FY 2016 request is depicted below.

Exhibit 1: Border Security and Control FY 2016 Funding Request Breakout

Border Security and Control	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
CBP Officer	7	\$1,212	0.03%
Border Patrol Agent	21,153	\$3,421,911	86.72%
Other Salary	1,892	\$218,607	5.54%
Non-Salary	0	\$304,073	7.71%
Total	23,052	3,945,802	100.00%

Border Patrol Agent Salary and Benefits represent the largest portion of the Border Security Control PPA. This percentage has increased significantly over the past few years, starting at 86 percent in FY 2010 to approximately 93 percent in FY 2014, due to several reasons: 1.) a significant increase in agent end-strength during the period of FY 2007 through FY 2011, 2.) a maturation of that agent workforce—many are now achieving journeyman status with its commensurate pay, 3.) the FY 2010 upgrade of BPAs to their full performance level from GS-11 to GS-12, 4.) overtime and premium pay that is required to support a 24x7 mission, 5.) within grade increases, 6.) payment of law enforcement salaries and benefits that are higher than regular GS workers, 7.) low attrition rates. The time of greatest increase in cost for USBP is during the first five years of an agent’s employment, so the large hiring of agents during FY 2007 through FY 2011 is still being felt. The Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 was passed by the 113th Congress, P.L.113-277. It is expected that implementation will begin with the start of FY 2017. The Pay Reform Act will revise Border Patrol Agent pay, eliminating Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) and replace with a system that provides with a more predictable overtime model and maintains the necessary flexibility required for Border Patrol operations.

Mission Support Personnel Salary and Benefits cover 1,890 non-uniformed personnel within USBP. These workers provide support in the areas of finance/budget, workforce management, property accountability and acquisition, and numerous other support functions. Mission Support

workers perform essential duties that allow agents to focus on front-line duties requiring law enforcement expertise. The majority of the Mission Support personnel serve in the field at USBP Sectors and stations, and a small number (approximately 5 percent) serve at the USBP headquarters to provide agency-level support. As shown in Exhibit 3, Mission Support end-strength is significantly below requested levels. As a result, critical Mission Support work must now be temporarily done by BPAs. While USBP has been able to accomplish its mission, it does so at a higher cost than if the positions were filled with non-uniformed personnel because the cost per grade level of an agent is more than that of a Mission Support worker (due to law enforcement pay and benefits).

Non-Salary Costs in the table shown below include fuel and maintenance of USBP vehicles; USBP enforcement systems which provide critical C3I (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence) capabilities; relocation expenses related to permanent change of station for agents; the CBP Transportation Program; USBP horse patrol and canine unit costs; office supplies expenses; and contracted support activities. All of these are essential in enabling USBP agents to accomplish their missions. In FY 2010, funding for Non-Salary Costs was approximately 14 percent of the USBP budget. In FY 2016, these same costs are projected to be 7.2 percent of the USBP budget.

Exhibit 2: USBP Financial plan comparison FY 2010 to FY 2016



CBP Intra-agency Relationships

USBP relies heavily upon other offices within CBP to provide essential support. The Office of Air and Marine (OAM) provides air and sea surveillance/reconnaissance, airlift, medical-evacuation, and other important services to USBP operations. The Office of Administration (OA) procures vehicles and other major end-items for USBP, and also leases and maintains facilities. The Office of Information Technology (OTIA) provides the information management backbone upon which USBP law enforcement databases and systems operate. OTIA procures and maintains information technology equipment for USBP, including tactical infrastructure and ground-based surveillance equipment that assists USBP in securing the border.

Overview of Organization

Manpower/Personnel

USBP will maintain a staffing level of 21,370 BPAs by the end of FY 2016, the current Congressionally-mandated floors. The currently authorized Mission Support Personnel (MSP) level is 1,890 the actual FY 2014 end-strength was 1,703 which is a decline of 442 workers since FY 2011.

Exhibit 3: USBP Agents and Operational Support

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BPAs	20,558	21,444	21,391	21,369	21,370	21,370
MSP	2,145	1,911	1,772	1,703	1,890	1,890

(Note: FY 2011-2014 represents actual end-strength at close of fiscal year. FY 2015-2016 represents requested end-strength.)

Although technology enhances detection capability and serves as a force multiplier, BPAs on the ground are essential for executing actions against identified targets. For every detection and identification resulting from technology, there must be an accompanying action from an agent to resolve illegal activities. The increasing use of technology increases CBP’s detection capabilities and its success, and it may also require a re-balancing of the number and placement of agents in the future.

In compliance with Congressional guidance, USBP began developing in FY 2013 a Manpower Requirement Determination (MRD) process that collects and analyzes the human capital needed to perform USBP missions. The MRD process will establish a methodology to develop human capital requirements that is verifiable, repeatable, and defensible. The initial goal of the MRD process is to standardize operational forces within USBP and provide senior managers with the information required to make decisions regarding human capital requirements. USBP began development of the MRD process in FY 2013; plans to complete the data-collection and its analysis in FY 15; and begin implementation of the results in FY 2016.

Exhibit 4: Border Patrol Agent Assignments FY 2011-2016

BPA Assignments	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Northern Border Sectors						
On Board	2,237	2,206	2,156	2,157	-	-
Authorized	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212	2,212

BPA Assignments	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Coastal Sectors						
On Board	232	224	213	214	-	-
Authorized	220	220	173	189	189	189

BPA Assignments	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
OBP HQ, OTD & Other						
On Board	469	448	411	404	-	-

Authorized	523	523	523	523	523	523
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BPA Assignments	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Southwest Border Sectors						
On Board	18,506	18,516	18,611	18,594	-	-
Authorized	18,415	18,415	18,462	18,446	18,446	18,446

USBP HQ Organization

USBP is led by the Office of the Chief who oversees three divisions: Operations Division; Strategic Planning, Policy, and Analysis Division; and Mission Support Division. The Chief also oversees Special Operations, and Enforcement Systems.

- The Operations Division is responsible for providing direction and support to USBP sectors nationwide; it maintains continuous communications with sectors to obtain a national perspective on operations; responds to emerging threats by deploying resources in a timely and appropriate fashion; and manages nation-wide programs to ensure standardization throughout the USBP.
- The Strategic Planning, Policy and Analysis Division is responsible for developing polices and standard operating procedures, conducting strategic planning, developing performance measures, and reviewing statistical data.
- The Mission Support Division is responsible for working the business operations that are necessary for USBP to function. Areas of responsibility include agent support, programming, budgeting, and financial analysis; human resources/workforce management; logistics; and training.

Each division directs numerous programs in support of the 20 Border Patrol Sectors responsible for all enforcement efforts.

USBP Sectors

The 20 Border Patrol Sectors serve as the primary regional command structure. There are 19 within the continental United States, and one in Puerto Rico. Each is headed by a Sector Chief Patrol Agent and designated staff. Similar to USBP headquarters, the sector staff is responsible for programs in support of the numerous Border Patrol stations within their sector. Nationwide, there are 138 Border Patrol stations that report to their respective sectors. The Border Patrol station is the basic geographic command structure within a sector and is the primary operational element of the Border Patrol. It is from Border Patrol stations that the men and women of the Border Patrol deploy to 15 Forward Operating Bases, operate 35 checkpoints, and conduct the various other duties to protect America 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

Exhibit 5: USBP Locations

United States Border Patrol				
Sector	Stations	FOB	FOBS	Permanent Checkpoints
Office of Border Patrol Operations East Central				
Rio Grande Valley	9	1		2
Laredo	9			5
Del Rio	10			5
New Orleans	5			
Detroit	5			
Office of Border Patrol Operations West Central				
Tucson	9	5	4	
Yuma	3	1		3
El Paso	11	3	1	7
Big Bend	12	1		4
Grand Forks	8			
Office of Border Patrol Operations Pacific				
San Diego	8			6
El Centro	3			2
Blain	4			
Spokane	7	1		
Havre, MT	8			
Office of Border Patrol Operations East Southeast Corridor				
Miami	6			
Ramey	1			
Buffalo	6			
Swanton	8			1
Houlton	6	3		
Totals:	138	15	5	35

Special Operations Group (SOG)

The Special Operations Group is a specially trained and equipped team that provides critical support to DHS, CBP, and USBP. SOG can rapidly respond to emergent and/or unusual law enforcement situations that require special tactics and techniques, including search, rescue, and medical response via land, air, and sea. SOG is comprised of three components: Border Patrol Search, Rescue, and Trauma Team (BORSTAR); Border Patrol Tactical Team (BORTAC); and the Mobile Response Team (MRT). The command and support staffs for the teams are located at the Special Operations Group in El Paso, Texas. The SOG is described in greater detail later in this document.

Operations

In FY 2014, USBP national operations seized approximately 1,922,545 pounds of marijuana, a 20 percent decrease from FY 2013 and apprehended 486,651 illegal aliens, a 15 percent increase from FY 2013.

The Rio Grande Valley Sector became the most active sector in FY 2014, apprehending 256,393 illegal aliens and seizing 654,962 pounds of marijuana in that year. This represents 52 percent of all OBP apprehensions and 34 percent of the marijuana seized nationwide for FY 2014. In FY 2013, the Rio Grande Valley Sector apprehended 154,453 illegal aliens and seized 797,249 pounds of marijuana. The FY 2014 data represent an increase of 66% in apprehensions over FY 2013 levels and a decrease of approximately 18% in marijuana seizures from FY 2013 levels.

The Tucson Sector is the second most active Border Patrol Sector regarding apprehensions but remains the most active in marijuana seizures. In FY 2014, Tucson Sector apprehended 87,915 illegal aliens, which represents 18% of all apprehensions nationwide; and seized over 971,000 pounds of marijuana, which represents slightly more than 50% of all marijuana seizures nationwide. In FY 2013, Tucson Sector seized more than 1,193,000 pounds of marijuana and apprehended more than 120,900 illegal aliens.

The increase in apprehensions in Rio Grande Valley Sector along with increase in the Big Bend and the Del Rio Sectors reflects the change in illegal alien flows from the Arizona border to the south Texas border. This shift in flows reinforces the USBP strategy of re-aligning resources to areas of greatest risk.

A comprehensive set of USBP statistics for Fiscal Year 2014 are provided below:

Exhibit 6: FY 2014 U.S. Border Patrol Statistics
Apprehension Data includes Deportable Aliens Only
 Data Source: EID as of 9/30/14

	Southwest Border	Northern Border	Coastal Border	Nationwide Total
Total Apprehensions	479,371	3,338	3,942	486,651
Mexicans	226,771	1,665	742	229,178
OTMs	252,600	1,673	3,200	257,473
Total Drug Pounds Seized	1,929,428	1,190	1,347	1,931,966
Marijuana Pounds	1,920,411	902	1,232	1,922,545
Cocaine Pounds	4,443	92	19	4,554
Heroin Ounces	9,205	486	0	9,691
Methamphetamine Pounds	3,771	159	0	3,930
Ecstasy Pounds	1	0	19	20
Other Drugs* Pounds	227	6	76	310
Total Drug Seizures	15,540	346	66	15,952
Marijuana Seizures	13,406	181	24	13,611
Cocaine Seizures	360	35	8	403
Heroin Seizures	145	37	0	182
Methamphetamine Seizures	724	27	3	754
Ecstasy Seizures	62	1	12	75
Other Drugs* Seizures	843	65	19	927
Conveyances	8,687	73	95	8,855
Firearms	475	33	9	517
Ammunition Rounds	63,493	189	19	63,701
Currency Value	\$7,351,640	\$606,700	\$33,045	\$7,991,385

Note: Apprehension Data includes Deportable Aliens Only Data Source: EID as of 10/07/14

*Other Drugs include all OBP drug seizures excluding Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine, & Ecstasy.

Standard Operations

Patrol Border

Patrolling the border (also known as Line Watch) is the most basic operation that USBP agents perform. It is done by foot, vehicle (SUVs, all-terrain vehicles, truck/utility vehicles, snowmobiles, dirt bikes, and personal watercraft), and horse. Agents track illegal entrants and then intercept and apprehend them. In areas with high levels of activity, agents may use advanced technology to assist in their surveillance, such as Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS) or Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS). During periods of limited visibility, agents may use Night-vision Goggles (NVG) or Infra-red (IR) cameras to assist in detecting illegal entrants.

Processing/Detention/Transportation

Border Patrol Agents intercept, detain, process, and transport illegal entrants. Agents also seize illegal items, including drugs, vehicles, and currency. These items are properly accounted for and secured.

Forward Operating Bases (FOB)

USBP's 15 FOBs are strategically-placed permanent or semi-permanent facilities in forward or remote locations and are used to sustain tactical operations. These FOBs provide housing to agents on a 24-hour basis. The use of FOBs directly supports USBP's mission of gaining, maintaining, and expanding effective control of the Nation's borders. FOBs are strategically located to allow USBP agents to rapidly respond to cross-border traffic and counter shifts in traffic. They are a cost-effective and secure staging facility that allows agents to be forwardly deployed in remote and difficult-to-access areas. FOBs are now used wherever USBP has a need to extend its reach. Their presence has been successful in lowering response times and disrupting smuggling activity thereby raising USBP effectiveness and efficiency levels.

Traffic Checkpoints

USBP continues to use multi-tiered enforcement capabilities to increase the certainty of arrest of those who pose a threat to the U.S. This includes the use of traffic checkpoints along the major routes of egress from our Nation's borders. USBP uses permanent and tactical checkpoints. Permanent checkpoints include established structures along major thoroughfares. Tactical checkpoints are mobile assets that are moved throughout a sector on an as-needed basis.

Currently, there are 35 permanent traffic checkpoints strategically located on routes of egress leading away from our Nation's borders. Each checkpoint is operationally integrated with other enforcement efforts to increase the USBP's detection and interdiction capabilities. In traffic checkpoint locations, Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) must use other tactics, such as secondary staging areas and circumvention routes, which disrupt and degrade their operations. This also gives the USBP additional time and distance to detect, deter, and interdict them.

In FY 2014, USBP checkpoints seized approximately 156,000 pounds of marijuana and made 9,348 apprehensions. Checkpoint operations account for approximately 8 percent of USBP national marijuana seizures and approximately 2 percent of USBP national apprehensions.

National Campaigns

CBP also uses the Arizona Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (AZ ACTT), New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (NM/WTX ACTT), South Texas Campaign (STC), and Surge Operations to secure the border. These are described below.

Arizona Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats

The AZ ACTT is an enforcement approach that leverages partnerships, capabilities, and resources between DHS Components, federal agencies, state and local actors, and tribal governments. This operation increases the certainty of arrest of those who enter illegally at and

between the POEs, in order to reduce smuggling and crimes associated with smuggling in Arizona. The mission of the AZ ACTT:

DHS along with international, Federal, state, local and tribal interagency partners will implement intelligence driven operations in the Arizona – Sonora Area of Operation to deny, degrade, disrupt, and dismantle the illegal activities of transnational criminal organizations in order to establish a secure and safe border environment and improve the quality of life of affected communities throughout the state of Arizona.

AZ ACTT operations have targeted the Sonora border area to deny criminal organizations from operating along approximately 80 miles of the Arizona border. The enforcement strategy of the AZ ACTT is a five-faceted approach based on collaboration, intelligence coordination, unity of effort, prioritized focus, and sustained efforts.

New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (NM\WTX ACTT)

The NM/WTX ACTT was established along the entire state of New Mexico and 17 counties in West Texas, to include the Big Bend Sector. The mission of the NM/WTX ACTT:

The New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats Unified Command will conduct coordinated law enforcement/ intelligence activities and information sharing with partner agencies and the Government of Mexico in order to increase border security and support their efforts to reduce levels of violence.

The six strategic goals identified as priorities to facilitate the success of the NM/WTX ACTT mission are:

- Identify and detain cartel “trigger men” and facilitators;
- Deny safe haven to Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) members and their associates;
- Ramp-up crime prevention and deterrence efforts;
- Enable more prosecutions;
- Establish accepted intelligence protocols; and
- Enhance efforts with our strategic partners in the NM/WTX Area of Responsibility (AOR).

This multi-agency collaborative initiative leverages a myriad of law enforcement resources via intelligence driven operations (IDO) in order to deny, disrupt, degrade, and dismantle TCOs operating in the NM/WTX AOR. The NM/WTX ACTT is comprised of 11 different U.S. agencies and has been instrumental in developing and formalizing a mechanism for sharing information with the Government of Mexico (GoM), as it increased coordinated law enforcement/intelligence efforts for a unified response against TCOs. Through established agency liaison groups between ICE’s Homeland Security Investigations Assistant Attaché Ciudad Juarez and the El Paso Sector International Liaison Unit, bi-national border security-related information is shared in multiple forums. In addition to information sharing, bi-national operations have increased in participation and frequency. Coordinated bi-national efforts include

operations at the POEs, parallel border boundary patrols, bi-national functional exercises and large-scale events, such as the Annual El Paso Sun Bowl game.

NM/WTX ACTT operations such as Operation No Refuge, has denied safe haven to TCO members and associates in the U.S. As of September 2012, approximately 2,031 targets of interest have been identified under Operation No Refuge. During FY 2014, 5 of these identified targets had their Non-Immigrant Visas revoked, fostering safer communities within the NM/WTX AOR.

Beginning in FY 2013, data reporting for ACTT activities changed and is only available nationwide. During FY 2014, NM/WTX ACTT efforts resulted in 1,125 apprehensions and the seizure of 4,857 pounds of marijuana, 2.9 pounds of methamphetamines, 4 pounds of cocaine, 14 firearms, and \$1,306,502 in US currency. Investigations efforts also led to the identification of 25 stash houses that were being used to harbor undocumented aliens.

South Texas Campaign (STC)

In August 2011, USBP initiated the STC in the South Texas Corridor (Del Rio, Laredo, and Rio Grande Valley Border Patrol Sectors, and Houston and Laredo Field Offices). The STC seeks to mitigate risk by establishing a secure environment through operational integration of bi-national efforts to deprive TCOs of the ability to exploit the South Texas Corridor. The current focus of STC is on the establishment of joint interagency, integrated targeting teams (JTT) within the South Texas Corridor. The objective of JTTs is to provide oversight for the STC Unified Command targeting of TCOs. The purpose of the STC is to ensure that the unified effort in the South Texas Corridor employs targeted and focused enforcement based on risk, a Consequence Delivery System, Operational discipline, coordination, and integration of intelligence, interdiction, and investigation against prioritized targets.

The intended outcomes of the STC include, (i) diminishing the capacity of TCOs to use major smuggling routes and commercial conveyances and force a displacement in their smuggling and transportation methods; (ii) depriving TCOs of resources and forcing them into a more costly/vulnerable continuous state of reorganization; (iii) diminishing the presence/influence of TCOs throughout the South Texas Corridor; and (iv) achieving and maintaining the operational initiative.

Due to the work of the STC, RGV continues to be the predominant area of activity with 256,393 apprehensions in FY 2014, or almost 80 percent of all USBP apprehensions in the South Texas Corridor. This is also an increase of 60% more apprehensions than in FY 2013 and is 2.8 times higher than FY 2012. [FY 2014 apprehensions are the following: RGV had 256,393, LRT had 44,049, and DRT had 24,255. FY 2013 apprehensions were the following: RGV had 154,453, LRT had 50,749, and DRT had 23,510.] While overall apprehensions in the South Texas Corridor have increased in FY 2014 from FY 2013, recidivism rates had gone down 2 percent, from 16 percent to 14 percent. Specifically, RGV, LRT, and DRT have recidivism rates of 12, 12, and 5 percent respectively.

**Exhibit 7: FY 2014 South Texas
Coordidor Apprehensions**

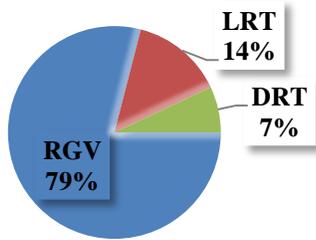
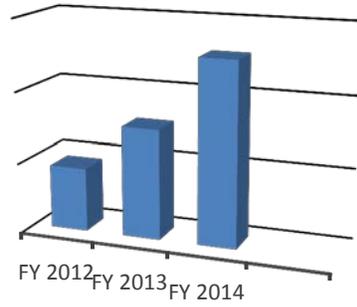


Exhibit 8: RGV Apprehensions
2.8 times higher than FY 2012



**Exhibit 9: FY 2014 RGV OTM
Apprehensions**

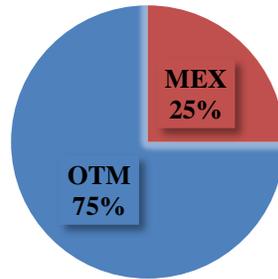


Exhibit 10: FY 2014 Recidivism

Sector	Recidivism Rate (vs. FY 2013)
Southwest Border	14% (-2%)
RGV	12%
LRT	12%
DRT	5% (-2%)

Surge Operations

USBP’s strategy for implementing surge operations across the southwest border is based on threats, risks, vulnerabilities, and the resources of partner agencies. Surge operations proactively address intelligence, seasonal migration, and smuggling trends. Unlike ACTT operations, which encompass a large area and are sustained indefinitely, surge operations, typically, are short term and address small areas. They involve short-term deployments of additional resources and technology to target areas that require, or may potentially require, a heightened presence based upon risk assessment. These operations increase the probability of preventing terrorists and their weapons from illegally entering the U.S. between the POEs and assists in the reducing of crime in border communities.

An exception to the typical surge operation which is short term and covers a small geographic area is the surge operations currently being conducted in RGV sector in conjunction with the surge of UCs. For FY 2014, RGV experienced a 174 percent increase in UC apprehensions compared to the same period in FY 2013. The most significant increase in UC has been OTMs (+241 percent).

In response to UC surge, CBP temporarily reassigned over 600 agents to RGV. These additional agents were deployed accordingly to assist RGV with the influx of UC apprehensions. Some of these additional agents relieved current RGV agents in processing/detention of UCs, thus allowing RGV’s organic personnel to be redeployed to critical border operations. Additionally, the extra personnel augmented STC’s targeting enforcement operations against smuggling organizations operating in RGV.

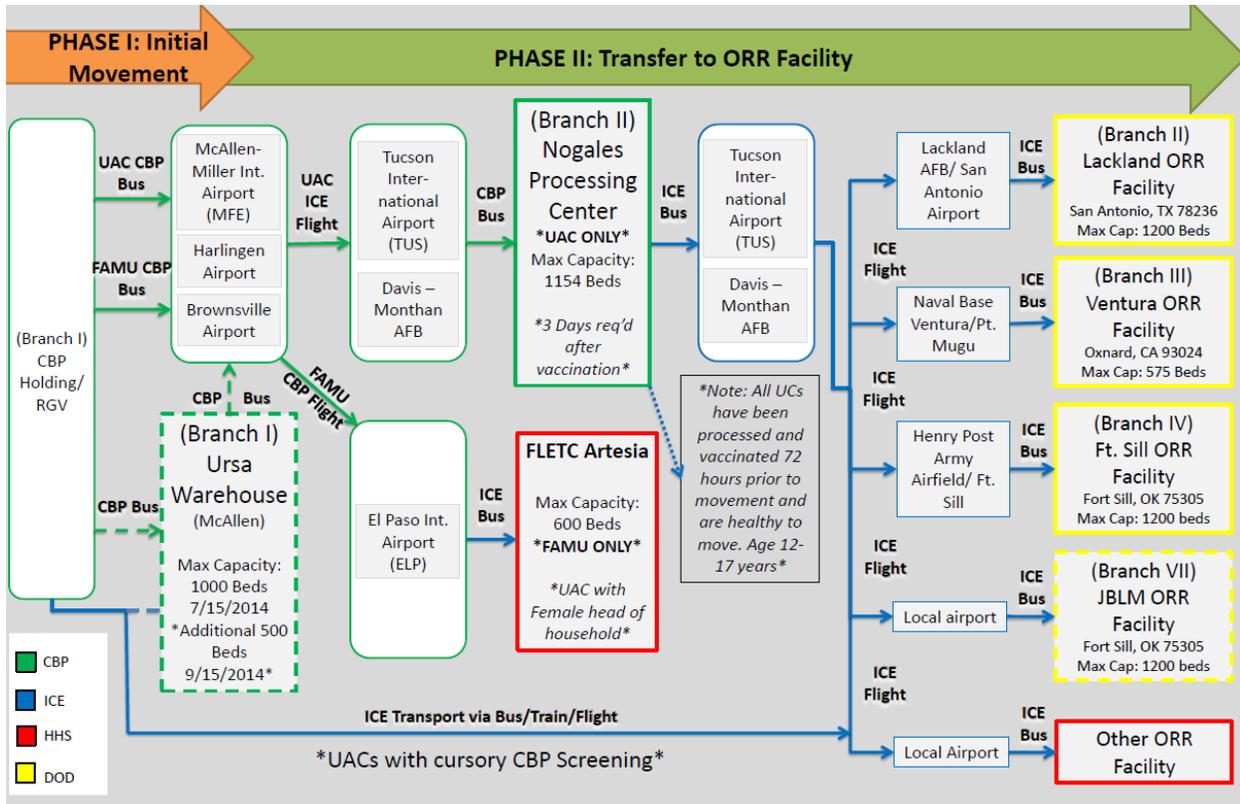
Unaccompanied Children in RGV

UCs began crossing the Southwestern Border in the Rio Grande Valley sector in unprecedented numbers in early 2014. The flow continued through the spring and into the summer of 2014. The Secretary of Homeland Security declared a Level 4 emergency on 14 May 2014. The surge peaked in June, with over 10,000 unaccompanied children apprehended by USBP along the southwest border. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) was unable to handle the influx of UCs and place the UCs in safe domains in a timely manner. As a result, a backlog of UCs waiting for referrals developed and the UCs remained in USBP custody much longer than the 72 hour statutory requirement. At its peak,

USBP had over three thousand UCs in its custody awaiting transfer by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), who conduct the majority of UC transportations, to ORR. USBP took extraordinary measures to care for the health, welfare and safety of the UCs. Provisions were made for daily hot meals, showers, laundry facilities, medical care, clothing and other necessities for these children. In early May 2014, when it became apparent that HHS would not be able to receive UCs in a timely manner and would remain in USBP stations for many days, USBP was forced to dedicate several facilities throughout the Rio Grande Valley and re-open the Nogales Processing Center, located in Nogales, Arizona to provide space for the extended care for the children. All the immediate care resources and services were procured and in place upon opening the Nogales Processing Center. From 31 May 2014 through 11 July 2014, more than 3,700 UC were relocated from RGV to Nogales via U.S. Coast Guard and contracted charter flights.

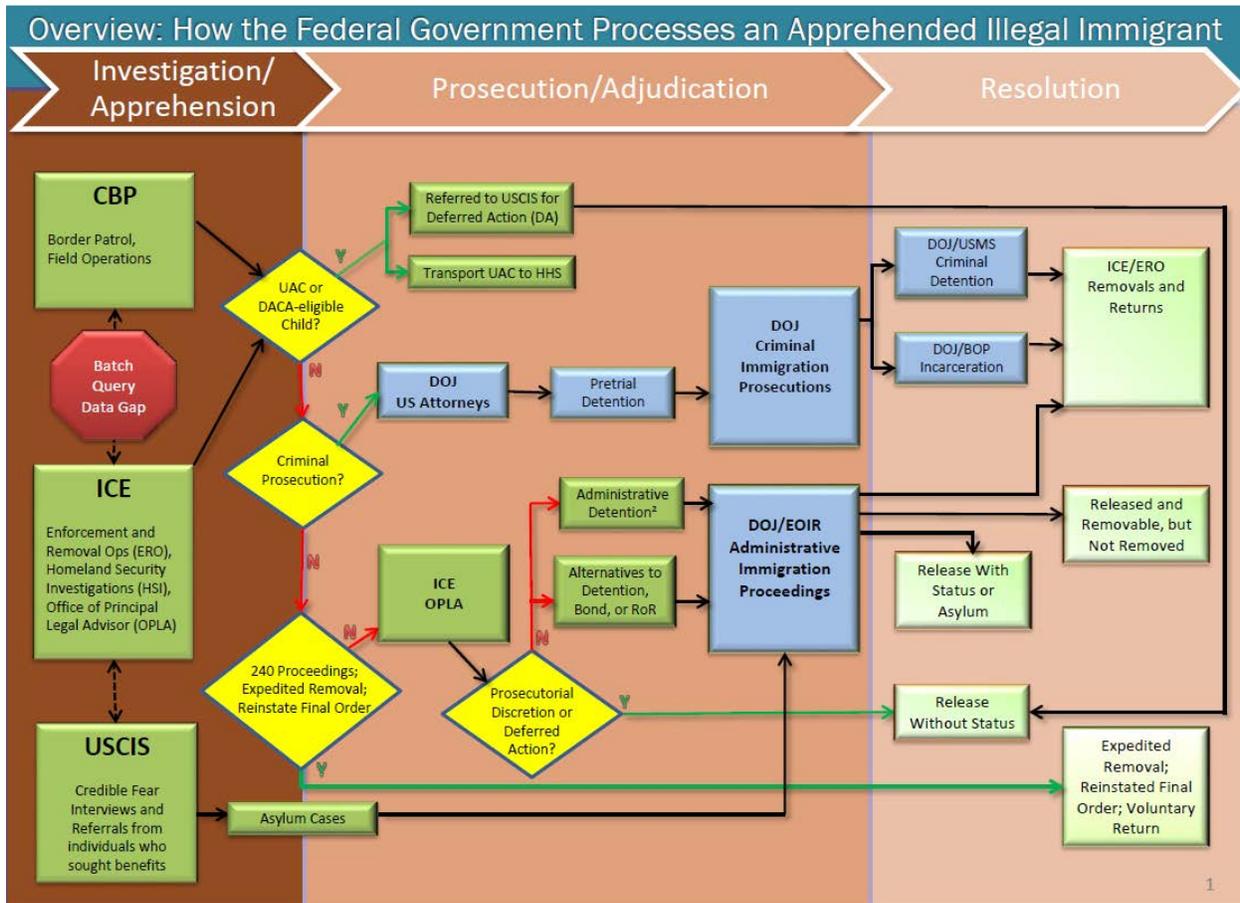
Due to government-wide efforts to stem the flow of unaccompanied children, the number of UCs currently entering the country is significantly lower than this time last year. However, it is prudent to plan for another possible surge. As part of the 2016 Budget, OBP is preparing for a continued influx of UCs; the Budget submission includes base funding to handle up to 58,000 UCs, the same level as 2014, and also requests contingency funding to accommodate up to 104,000 UCs, should the number exceed anticipated levels. The services provided to UCs will include medical screening and care, food services, showers and laundry services, child care providers/monitors. These efforts will be similar to what was provided to the UCs in FY 2014 but the contracts will be designed to accommodate increased flows and provide a more cost effective solution to the problem.

The chart below shows the typical flow of a UC through the CBP, ICE and ORR custody. It is a very complex process and a bottleneck anywhere along the chain of processes can cause significant blockages in the flow of UCs through the custody chain.



Processing of Illegal Detainees

The chart below shows the various stages in processing a detained illegal immigrant through to the final disposition. It is again a very complex process and relies on numerous federal agencies smoothly working together to complete the process in a timely fashion.



Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) Grant Program

The intent of this \$60 million program is to enhance coordination among local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to secure the borders with Mexico, Canada, and international waters. Those eligible for OPSG funding are local units of government at the county level and federally recognized tribal governments in the states bordering Canada, Mexico or those with international water borders. Allocations of funds, received from the Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 110-83), are based on a risk-based prioritization by CBP's sector-specific border risk methodology, and are used to increase operational capabilities, promoting a multilateral "whole community approach."

Key USBP Programs and Capabilities

Following are programs managed by USBP.

Horse Patrol

The Horse Patrol has been an integral element of USBP since its inception in 1924. USBP currently maintains a herd of approximately 374 horses along the southwest and northern borders, along with 281 active certified riders. The Horse Patrols allow access to areas lacking the necessary infrastructure for road-borne transportation or areas where access by vehicles is environmentally prohibited. Many private land-owners are restricting vehicular access by USBP due to noise and environmental impacts, making horses the only viable patrol alternative.

Over the past few years, USBP has taken steps to significantly reduce costs associated with the Horse Patrol. USBP has an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to acquire wild mustangs captured on federal lands thereby reducing acquisition costs. Currently, there are 234 mustangs throughout the USBP Horse Patrol. Federally owned facilities are being constructed or acquired to reduce boarding costs with private contractors.

In FY 2013, a standardized Instructor and Basic Rider training program was implemented. Additionally, a standardized reporting system was established to ensure consistent and applicable metrics are captured moving into FY 2014.

The projected budget for the USBP Horse Patrol in FY 2016 is \$2.5 million. Apprehension and seizure data for FY 2014 are the following:

Exhibit 11: FY 2014 Horse Patrol Statistics

USBP Horse Patrol	Amount FY 2014 (vs. FY 2013)
Apprehensions	23,968 (19,404)
Marijuana Seized (lbs.)	69,231 (58,701)

Off-Road Vehicles

USBP has been utilizing Off-Road Vehicles (ORV) for patrolling for many years. These vehicles include all-terrain vehicles, utility vehicles, snowmobiles, dirt bikes, and personal watercraft. Prior to FY 2013, procurement and training were decentralized to the sector level with a resulting mix of non-standardized vehicles and personal protective equipment. This has made maintenance inefficient due to lack of commonality of repair parts and has hindered USBP's ability to re-allocate equipment between sectors, again due to the lack of commonality.

In FY 2013, USBP established a national-level program office to centrally manage the USBP ORV programs. This program office worked with subject matter experts and the Office of Training and Development to develop a standardized ATV Instructor and Basic Rider course available for export to sectors and import at the Border Patrol Academy. Additionally, the program established a National ORV Policy to standardize safety requirements and procedures for all USBP Off-Road Vehicles. The policy is currently pending negotiations with the NBPC prior to implementation. In FY 2015, all Off-Road Vehicles will be purchased, retrofitted, and distributed through a national contract with Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR). The projected budget for the USBP Off-Road Vehicle program in FY 2016 is \$2.5 million.

Exhibit 12: Off-Road Vehicles*

ORV Types	Number
All-Terrain Vehicles	1,651
Utility Vehicles	205
Snowmobiles	169
Dirt Bikes	90
Personal Watercraft	50

*As of September 30, 2014

Canine Program

The USBP Canine program began in 1986 with the acquisition of four canines to assist agents in what were then the McAllen and Laredo sectors. Canines are used to detect concealed humans and narcotics in vehicles, primarily at traffic checkpoints. Rescue canines are used to perform large area searches and tracking operations to assist agents with rescue and apprehension missions in areas with hostile operating environments. These canines not only have the ability to track forward but possess the training and skill to backtrack to locate persons or contraband left behind. The Border Patrol has added Patrol Canine Teams that are used in tactical and high-risk operations along the border. Human Remains Detection (HRD) Canines have also been added as a means to assist in investigations and recover persons that have gone missing. The HRD Canines can locate evidence not only above ground, but buried or submerged in water. The importance of USBP canines has increased over the last several years with the addition of permanent and tactical checkpoints. USBP had 858 canines (FY 2013 was 877 canines) deployed at 20 Sectors and the Special Operations Group at the end of FY 2014. In FY 2014, the canine-assisted seizures for many different types of drugs that had narcotic appraisal value accounted for over \$711 million (FY 2013 was \$977 million).

Exhibit 13: Canine Program

Canine Locations	Number
Southwest Border	779
Northern Border	72
Coastal	7
Total	858

*As of November 18, 2014

Exhibit 14: FY 2014 Border Patrol Narcotic Seizures with Canine Assistance

Canine Assistance	
Drug Type	Quantity (2013 in parentheses)
Marijuana	540,272 (934,026) (lbs.)
Cocaine	3,283 (3,980) (lbs.)
Heroin	430 (lbs.) vs. (9,471) (ounces)
Methamphetamine	3,466 lbs. vs. (343) (lbs.)
Currency Value	\$5,276,182 vs. (\$7,266,986)
Total Narcotic Appraisal Value	\$711,740,982 vs. (\$977,532,497)

In some sectors along the northern border, USBP canine assets are the only CBP canine assets available; therefore the Office of Field Operations must rely on USBP assets.

Technology and the U.S. Border Patrol

The US Border Patrol uses significant amounts of technological assets to assist it in accomplishing its mission. These assets fall into two primary categories: assets intended to deter or deny access to American soil, and surveillance assets intended to detect and track illegal aliens once they have crossed the United States' border. These assets are procured and maintained by the Office of Technology, Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA); however, USBP has operational control of the assets and determines where they will be located and used in day-to-day operations.

Deterrence assets include Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Fencing; Vehicular Fencing; All-Weather Roads, and Border Lighting:

Exhibit 15: Tactical Infrastructure (Data as of 30 September 2014)

Description	# of Miles	# of Sectors in which located
Primary Fencing	353	9
Secondary Fencing	36	4
Tertiary Fencing	14	3
Vehicle Fencing	300	6
All-Weather Roads	156	5
Border Lighting	70	6

- Primary fencing is intended to impede illegal pedestrian and vehicular traffic using steel bollards or pickets, normally 18 feet tall. This fencing is designed with features to resist climbing and vehicular impact.
- Secondary fencing uses a fence fabric to impede illegal pedestrian traffic. Its normal height is 15 feet, and it is also designed with features to resist climbing.

- Tertiary fencing uses an open fabric to delineate property limits and/or the limits of the Tactical Infrastructure corridor.
- Vehicle Fencing uses steel bollards to resist illegal vehicular traffic but does not impede pedestrian traffic. Vehicle Fencing is normally used in rural or isolated locations with low occurrences of illegal pedestrian traffic.
- All-weather roads generally run parallel with the border and are used by US Border Patrol to patrol the border and respond to incursions.
- Border Lighting enhances the ability of US Border Patrol agents to monitor activities along the border during periods of darkness. A well-lit border helps to deter illegal incursions and is used in conjunction with other surveillance assets to create a layered border zone.



Primary Fencing



Vehicle Fencing

Surveillance assets included fixed and mobile surveillance systems, portable surveillance systems, ground sensors and night visions and thermal devices:

Exhibit 16: Surveillance Assets (Data as of 30 September 2014)

Description	# of Units	# of Sectors in which units are located
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)	15	1
Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS)	344	14
Agent Portable Surveillance Systems	12	1
Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC)	49	1
Mobile Surveillance System (MSS)	40	6
Mobile Vehicle Surveillance Systems (MVSS)	187	19
Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS)	13,548	20
Imaging Unattended Ground Sensors (I-UGS)	312	20
Recon III Thermal Imaging Device	260	20
Recon Lite/Recon IV Ultra Lite	594	18
TAM-14	855	20
Night Vision Goggles	8,915	20

Below are some examples of the surveillance assets currently used by the US Border Patrol.

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) are deployed to the Tucson and Ajo sectors. They provide long-range persistent surveillance; detect and track without operator intervention, and enable control room personnel to identify and classify targets using video feed.



Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS) provide short, medium, and long-range persistent surveillance. They are located in all sectors along the Southwest Border and in selected sectors along the Northern Border. They enable an operator to detect targets and have a limited capacity to track, identify and classify targets using a video feed. RVSS use cameras, radio and microwave transmitters to send video signals to a control room for remote viewing. They are mounted on stand-alone towers or on other structures if available.



Mobile Surveillance Systems (MSS) provide long-range mobile surveillance and consist of a suite of sensors (radar and camera) mounted on USBP vehicles. An agent deploys with the vehicle to operate the system. The systems automatically detect and track Items of Interest (IoIs) without operator intervention. Each system/vehicle is equipped with an operating picture of the area under surveillance, and provides the agent/operator with data and video of observed items of interest.



Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC) is the next generation of the MSS unit and provides long-range mobile surveillance. It consists of a suite of sensors (radar and camera) mounted on USBP vehicles. An agent deploys with the vehicle to operate the system. Again, the systems automatically detect and track Items of Interest without operator intervention. Each system/vehicle is equipped with an operating picture of the area under surveillance, and provides the agent/operator with data and video of observed items of interest.



Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS) provide short and medium-range mobile surveillance and consist of a suite of camera sensors mounted on USBP vehicles. An agent deploys with the system. MVSS enable an operator deployed with the system to detect and, to a limited extent, track, identify, and classify functions using the video feed. The MVSS sensors are mounted on telescoping poles and feature remote control equipment. The current MVSS technology integrates color cameras and infrared imagers into a closed-circuit television (CCTV) system with pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) control contained within the vehicle.



Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS) provide short-range persistent and mobile surveillance. These sensors support the need to detect and, to a limited extent, track and identify tasks. Sensor capabilities include seismic, passive infrared, acoustic, contact closure and magnetic, although these capabilities are not necessarily available in all deployed UGS.

When a ground sensor is activated, an alarm is communicated to a data decoder that translates the sensor's activation data to the ICAD system. The data is then displayed on the eGIS map viewer and in ICAD. Operations Center personnel notify agents/officers of the detection and they are sent to investigate. Their detection ability ranges from 10 to 15 meters, so they are used primarily along trails and key ingress/egress points depending upon traffic patterns and intelligence.



Imaging Unattended Ground Sensors (I-UGS) are a specific type of unattended ground sensor with an integrated camera and the ability to transmit images or video back to the operations center. As with UGS, I-UGS are monitored in ICAD and on the map in eGIS. Images are viewed in ICAD's I4Live web-based monitoring system. USBP is primarily using hunting cameras that were devised to detect and track the game. Hunting cameras are relatively inexpensive, and can be mounted in trees, on poles, or be partially buried.



USBP currently employs agent-centric support equipment for mobile surveillance; this category of equipment is man-portable, or transportable in a vehicle. The equipment includes long, mid and short-range thermal imaging devices (Recon III's and Recon Lites). This equipment provides agents with an enhanced ability to detect illegal activity and track intrusions when conducting surveillance operations or can support tracking and response activities. This equipment is particularly essential during night operations where unaided vision is very limited.



Recon Lite



Recon IV Ultra Lite

Night Vision devices are small, lightweight, handheld devices designed for use in starlight and moonlight. They are used for general observation, tracking, and reading, and can be mounted to weapons for hands-free use, or nighttime still or video photography. Night Vision optics are multifunctional and there are various versions which are easily adaptable for use with a variety of accessories; all aid in night time and low-light operations.

PVS-14



PVS-6



The technology used by the US Border Patrol assists agents in detecting, tracking, and identifying illegal entry into the United States. However, the technology cannot pursue, apprehend or arrest illegal entrants into the United States; only a Border Patrol agent is able to perform those tasks. Technology is a force enhancer but is not a substitute for personnel on the ground.

Special Operations Group (SOG)—Mission Statement

The Special Operations Group mission is to train, organize, equip, resource, and deploy specially trained Tier One tactical and emergency response personnel worldwide in order to protect America.

Our vision is to be the Department of Homeland Security's premier Tier One special operations rapid response to terrorist and Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) threats. We will improve our readiness posture by increasing our number of trained special operations personnel

and transportation solutions, conducting realistic training, and implementing an improved mission tasking process.

SOG is based in El Paso, Texas and is comprised of command and staff that plans, coordinates and executes national, regional and international level operations; and supports Sector based Special Operations Detachments* (SOD) through equipping, training and standardization. SOG is made up of command & staff from Border Patrol Search and Rescue Unit (BORSTAR), Border Patrol Tactical, (BORTAC), SOG Intelligence Unit, (SIU) and Mobile Response Team (MRT). In support of the USBP National Strategy, the SOG provides day-to-day emergency support functions (ESFs) for DHS, CBP, and USBP and responds to national level incidents, as outlined in the National Response Framework.

The Chief of the Border Patrol can move special operations personnel at his discretion to address high threat or rescue operations within or outside the Continental U.S. (CONUS/OCONUS). When Special Operations personnel are detailed outside their respective sectors, operational tactical control is transferred to the Chief of the Border Patrol through his proxy the SOG Director. SOG personnel also conduct international training and capacity building operations to enhance the capabilities of our foreign border security law enforcement partners at the request of the U.S. State Department and Department of Defense.

Special Operations Group (SOG)—Organization

SOG is comprised of both Operational and Support personnel:

Operations

- Border Patrol Search Trauma & Rescue Unit (BORSTAR)
- Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC)
- SOG Intelligence Unit (SIU)
- Mobile Response Team (MRT)

The operational components of SOG consist of BORSTAR, BORTAC, SIU and MRT. BORSTAR, BORTAC and SIU have operational teams based at SOG. BORSTAR and BORTAC are led by a Commander and staff and also serve as the national commanders who exercise ADCON of Sector based Special Operations Detachments. SIU maintains a standard sector station command structure and MRT only maintains a staff for purposes of coordination and training for Sector MRT's.

Support

- Administrative Branch
- Logistics Branch

Administrative Branch

The SOG Administrative Branch manages Human Resources operations and budget to the El Paso based SOG personnel. During national emergencies the Administrative Branch support large influxes of personnel attached to SOG teams for extended periods ensuring that personnel travel and pay and related matters are attended to expeditiously.

Logistics Branch

The Logistics Branch manages all facilities, equipment and fleet for SOG. During national emergencies the Logistic Branch directly supports deployed SOG teams by rapidly delivering fleet and other critical equipment on site.

SOG Components—Missions Statement & Recent Deployments

BORSTAR Mission Statement

In support of the Border Patrol National Strategy, the BORSTAR Unit will provide law enforcement, search, rescue, and medical response capabilities for the U.S. Border Patrol. Additionally, BORSTAR will provide mutual assistance to local, county, state, tribal, and Federal entities by responding to law enforcement and search and rescue requirements, acts of terrorism, potential terrorism, and natural disasters throughout the United States.

The BORSTAR Unit will provide professional training, support, and operational guidance upon request and as directed by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Commissioner and the United States Border Patrol Chief.

In FY 2013 and FY2014, BORSTAR has provided operational support to RGV, Tucson, San Diego, Yuma and El Paso sectors. The most significant support was to the South Texas Campaign (STC) in RGV Sector. BORSTAR deployed personnel and assets based on established actionable intelligence of emergent threats, illegal activity, and increases in apprehensions, fatalities, and rescues within the STC area of responsibility (AOR). BORSTAR operations in the STC consisted of providing remote law enforcement operations, emergency medical, and search and rescue response in high risk targeted areas. BORSTAR's operational presence aided in the identification of operational gaps and intelligence gathering operations in areas where local resources have been overwhelmed. These operations have led to the interdiction of threats against national security, developed and expanded intelligence gathering, and reduced/mitigated rescues and deaths of illegal aliens who get lost in the countryside in the STC AOR. Additionally, BORSTAR conducted combined law enforcement operations leveraging Local, State, and Federal Agencies in the STC AOR in the disruption and degradation of Transnational Criminal Organization (TCO) illegal activity in the STC AOR. BORSTAR provided personnel to liaison with DHS Office of Health Affairs in addressing the UAC crisis in RGV and establishing a Communicable Disease Contingency Plan to address the influx of illegal aliens requiring medical screenings and treatment. BORSTAR assets in many of the Border Patrol sectors oversaw or assisted with screening of UAC's that were transferred from RGV to other locations.

In addition to providing support to Border Patrol sector operations, BORSTAR deployed in support of 15 OCONUS missions in Belize, Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico during FY 2014 in order to provide training support to foreign law enforcement agencies. OCONUS missions were conducted in Belize, Chile, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico and the Dominican Republic with an average of 52 days.

Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC)—Mission Statement

The United States Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC) provides the Department of Homeland Security with a highly trained and specially equipped tactical unit for specialized rapid response or deliberate deployments to law enforcement situations and intelligence based threats requiring special tactics, techniques and procedures in defense of our national security.

The USBP Tactical Unit (BORTAC) provides a trained and highly specialized rapid response unit in order to conduct a wide spectrum of Special Operations, including Counter Terrorism (CT), Counter Drug (CD) and other missions with a National Security nexus, in support of U.S. Government National Security interests. BORTAC supports the National Border Patrol Strategic Plan by matching capabilities to emerging threats, through planning, training, and tactical deployment. This increases USBP's ability to respond to specific terrorist and criminal threats and incidents, and supporting the traditional USBP mission. BORTAC has developed partnerships with the FBI Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) and ICE. BORTAC will continue to foster these relationships as they support the Border Patrol Strategic Plan for a whole-of-government approach to joint operations.

In addition to providing support to Border Patrol sector operations, BORTAC deployed in support of five OCONUS missions in FY 2014. These OCONUS missions were conducted in Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala (MTT and CBP Advisor), and Honduras (CBP Advisor). During this same time frame, BORTAC deployed in support of five CONUS missions in the Swanton, Pennsylvania, El Centro, Tucson, and Rio Grande Valley Sectors.

BORTAC provided operational support for FY 2014 to the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) SOD in conducting joint operations to disrupt and degrade TCO activities in the McAllen area (STC-M) AOR in support of the South Texas Campaign (STC) Operation Trifecta. The operation was a multi-agency operation, with bi-national support, integrating intelligence, interdiction and investigative resources. Focusing effort on the illicit activities of the Gulf Cartel and associated TCOs within the South Texas Campaign, McAllen area. Interdiction efforts included denying the identified TCOs access to key routes of ingress/egress and intelligence based pulse and surge enforcement actions to disrupt and degrade their operations. Special Operations Group Intelligence Unit (SOG IU) provided analytical and SIGINT support to assist in the development of a Common Intelligence Picture (CIP) with RGV SOD Intelligence which further enabled the execution of Intelligence Drive Collection Initiatives with the objective of analyzing and developing intelligence TCO techniques, tactics and methods. BORTAC provided operational support in two iterations of approximately 30 days each. BORTAC also provided support to TCA to support TCA SOD and TCA ACTT with Operation Ronin, which is a year-long iterative operation conducted in order to identify, interdict, arrest and prosecute TCO operatives involved in the smuggling, scouting and scout re-supply operations in Arizona. Special Operations Group Intelligence Unit (SOG IU) provided analytical and SIGINT support to assist in the development of a Common Intelligence Picture (CIP) with RGV SOD Intelligence which further enabled the execution of Intelligence Drive Collection Initiatives with the objective of analyzing and developing intelligence TCO techniques, tactics and methods.

On September 23, 2014, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), United States Border Patrol

(USBP) Special Operations Group (SOG) and Special Operations Detachments (SOD) (El Paso, Del Rio, Yuma, El Centro, San Diego, embarked on the task of deploying personnel for what became a seven week deployment cycle in the manhunt for suspected cop killer Matthew Eric Frein. SOG responded to the support request to aid the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) in the successful apprehension of the fugitive. Throughout the course of seven weeks, over 100 Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC), Border Patrol Search, Trauma and Rescue (BORSTAR) and SOG-Intelligence Unit (SOG-IU) personnel, mission essential gear and equipment were deployed to Pennsylvania in search of the fugitive who ambushed two troopers, killing one. Frein was on the *FBI's 10 Most Wanted List* and attempted to evade apprehension in the dense woods of the Pocono Mountains, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. BORTAC/BORSTAR Canine Teams were utilized to expeditiously clear large areas of any human sign or odor allowing resources to be reallocated to high probability search areas.

On September 24th, with less than 24 hour notice, the first wave of tactical support was delivered via CBP Office of Air and Marine (OAM) aircraft to Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, Pennsylvania. OAM played a pivotal role in providing continuous air support throughout the operation by transporting personnel and canines from SOG Headquarters in El Paso, Texas and SOD personnel from El Paso, Del Rio, Yuma, El Centro, and San Diego Sector. In addition to providing transportation in and out of the area of operation, OAM provided close air support with rotary aircraft to assist the law enforcement elements for the duration of the operation.

BORTAC provided Command Staff personnel who coordinated the day to day operations and participated in joint planning missions with the other agencies to ensure logistical and tactical support. BORTAC/BORSTAR personnel performed a vital role in the search for the fugitive utilizing skills refined from years of tracking, imploring night capabilities to operate 24/7 and from conducting high risk operations in difficult terrain throughout the country. BORTAC/BORSTAR personnel performed daily missions with various agencies but not limited to PSP-Special Emergency Response Team (SERT), U.S. Marshals Service Special Operations Group (SOG), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Tactical Assets, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Special Response Team (SRT). SOG-IU integrated and coordinated with other agency partners within the Intelligence Section at the Command Post (CP) and Tactical Operations Center (TOC). Intelligence information gathered was then disseminated to the BORTAC Commander for awareness and to plan for allocation of tactical assets.

On Thursday, October 30, 2014, the Operation successfully ended with the apprehension of Matthew Eric Frein.

Mobile Response Team (MRT)—Mission Statement

The Mobile Response Team (MRT) provides a national group of organized, trained and equipped Border Patrol Agents capable of rapid movement to regional and national incidents in support of priority U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) operations. MRT provides a flexible and enhanced tiered-response capability to counter the emerging, changing and evolving threats in our most challenging operational areas along our Nation's borders.

In support of the USBP National Strategy for enhanced mobility and intelligence-driven response capabilities, the MRT provides a flexible and tiered-response capability to counter the emerging and evolving threats along the challenging operational areas of our Nation’s borders. The MRT provides a national group of organized, trained, and equipped USBP agents capable of rapid movement to regional and national incidents, and events in support of priority CBP operations.

The MRT responds to intelligence driven targets and shifts in local cross-border criminal activity, as deemed necessary by the USBP Chief Patrol agents. MRT Agents are currently conducting operations in the MCS/RGC seam (Zone 6) in support of Operation Trifecta/Operation Strong safety II, to address the significant increase in alien and narcotics trafficking. RGV-SOD has also assigned MRT Agents to provide security and escort UAC’s on commercial/charter flights departing from McAllen/Brownsville, TX which commenced on May 31, 2014. MRT Agents from El Paso and San Diego have been detailed to RGV in support of Trifecta/Operation Strong safety II and to assist in the UAC security/escorts on commercial/charter flights. In response to the on-going UAC crises in the Rio Grande Valley Sector (RGV), MRT has been deployed to help alleviate the processing/detention/transportation strain and to redeploy much needed resources to critical line operations.

Special Operations Group Intelligence Unit—Mission Statement

The Special Operations Group Intelligence Unit uses a risk based, multi-discipline collection, exploitation and analysis approach to detect, track, locate targets and provide intelligence directly supporting tactical field elements and strategic planning in support of the Border Patrol Strategic Plan.

SOG IU empowers SOG and enhances Border Patrol Sectors with increased intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance by integrating technology and specially trained personnel for the purpose of efficient and rapid collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence. As an integral part of the operational planning process with other SOG assets, SOG IU integrates with SOG operational teams and provides direct intelligence support using a multi-faceted collection framework for actionable intelligence to field operators.

Through collaboration with Border Patrol Sectors, Department of Defense, law enforcement agencies, and international partners, SOG IU complements the success of the Corridor Campaign Plans. SOG IU identifies threats operating across corridors and threats approaching the U.S. border. SOG IU prioritizes these risks and supports the missions to mitigate the operational gaps specific to each corridor.

The following are FY 2014 key metrics collected between all SOG IU unit (ETAC, ATB, FIT and ISB).

Exhibit 17: FY 2014 Key Metrics for SOG IU

Mission Supported	20
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FIRs Generated	29
New Identified Targets HUMINT and SIGINT	68
New Smuggling Organizations Identified	6
Investigations	23
UNCLASS/CLASS Reports Generated	182
Threat Assessments Generated	9
OCONUS Debriefings	6
Security Clearances Processed	25
Passport Applications Processed	63
PR Personnel Trained	77
Gotham Sector Training	6

The following chart shows the mission support distribution for FY 2014. The majority of the support was focused towards the South Texas and Arizona Corridors. The 'Other' category covers other agency mission support and OCONUS deployments.

Exhibit 18: FY 2014 Mission Support Distribution

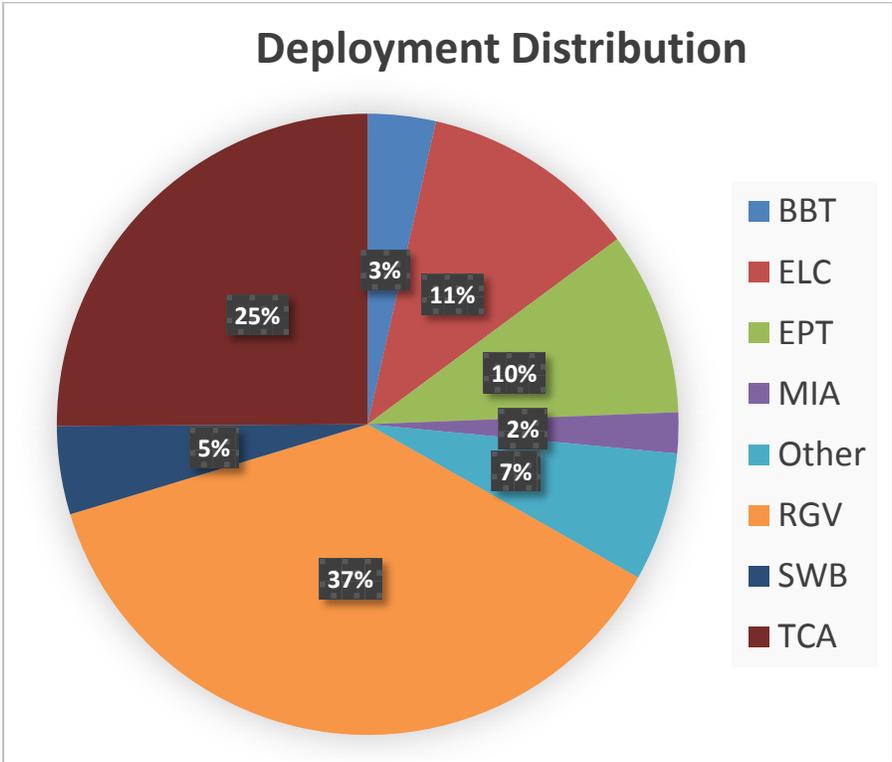


Exhibit 19: SOG Component Personnel Numbers
As of November 19, 2014

	BORSTAR Personnel	BORTAC Personnel	Overall Total
SECTOR	Total	Total	
OTD/ART*	2	3	5
Big Bend	3	3	6
Blaine	8	3	11
Buffalo	9	4	13
CCEP*	0	0	0
Del Rio	26	33	59
Detroit	8	9	17
El Centro	17	17	34
El Paso	24	27	51
Grand Forks	0	1	1
OTD/ATC-HF*	4	8	12
Houlton	2	1	3
Havre	2	0	2
Laredo	19	28	47
Miami	2	2	4
New Orleans	0	3	3
Ramey	0	1	1
Rio Grande Valley	24	32	56
San Diego	50	28	78
SOG	61	55	116
Spokane	4	9	13
Swanton	2	11	13
Tucson	73	57	130
Yuma	14	16	30
TOTALS	365	351	705

Total personnel on this report does not include all inactive reserve status personnel at each sector, nor does it include Headquarters (OBP) personnel (also in inactive reserve status).

* OTD-ART = Border Patrol Academy; OTD-ART/HF =Advanced Training Center; CCEP = Canine Center El Paso

Exhibit 20: Mobile Response Team by Sector
As of November 19, 2014

SECTOR	MRT AGENTS
SOG	3
Tucson	110
El Paso	145
Rio Grande Valley	114
San Diego	110
TOTAL	482

Exhibit 21: FY 2014 SOG Seizure and Apprehension Statistics

SOG Team	Rescues	Seizures				Apprehensions
		Marijuana (lbs.)	Vehicles	Weapons	Currency	Aliens
BORTAC	0	8,989.55 lbs. (28.56 lbs. cocaine)	2	1	0	7-scouts, 27 mules, 39 aliens/4 USC's
BORSTAR	119	1,427.87	18	0	0	3,910
MRT	34	99,490.40	97	4	0	17,211

Enforcement Systems and Sign-Cutting Effectiveness Module

USBP currently employs multiple enforcement systems to facilitate the detection and apprehension of illegal aliens. However, the Border Patrol lacks a consistent ability across the southwest border to collect and aggregate data into a coherent common operating picture. The \$6 million requested in the FY 2015 President's Budget will allow CBP to establish additional geospatial tracking capabilities through the expansion of enforcement system infrastructure which will be deployed across the entire border. This enhanced system, known as the Tracking and Sign-Cutting Effectiveness Module, will more consistently record the location of apprehensions, gotaways, and turnbacks and expand the Border Patrol's ability to identify traffic patterns, visualize key performance measures, and make effective tactical decisions on daily personnel and equipment deployments. It will allow agents and commanders to maintain an active record of sign-cutting and tracking operations, drag road status and sign-cutting detections, including agent and suspect status, track disposition, and results. This system will build from existing systems and data capabilities such as the Intelligent Computer Assisted Detection (ICAD) application and the Enterprise Geospatial Information Services (eGIS). ICAD is USBP's primary system for tracking agent dispatch and monitoring unattended ground sensors (UGS). ICAD's functions include agent dispatch and status monitoring, sensor alerting; operational command and control, and situational awareness. eGIS visually depicts CBP resources to facilitate situational awareness. Multiple detection assets, including UGS and remote video surveillance systems (RVSS) are integrated to provide real-time view of activity and provide the framework for advanced situational awareness and planned internal and external sharing of operational data. The expansion of these capabilities support the Border Patrol's shift to a risk-based strategy by providing the on-the-scene commander with better and more real-time data on which to base decisions.

Consequence Delivery System (CDS)

The USBP conducts operations along southwest, northern, and coastal U.S. borders. Each area has unique circumstances that afford the Border Patrol a range of applicable consequences for use in response to cross-border illegal activity. The Border Patrol has objectively evaluated these unique environs across the border and concluded that border security can be enhanced through a concerted analysis to improve consequence application and effect using a process called the Consequence Delivery System – in order to further disrupt the smuggling cycle and continue the recent progress that has been made to enhance security along the Nation’s borders.

CDS is an initiative that began conceptually in FY 2010 and was fully implemented across the southwest Border Patrol Sectors by the end of FY 2012. During FY 2012, CDS was expanded to the northern and coastal Border Patrol Sectors, as well as to southwest border OFO offices, with full implementation achieved by the end of FY 2013. CDS implements an aspect of targeted enforcement promoted in the FY 2012-2016 Border Patrol Strategic Plan. Previously, consequences were applied based on the viability of consequence programs and the demands of a high volume of illegal aliens. Today, through the application of CDS, consequences are applied through advanced analysis of consequence programs and alien classification to yield the greatest impact.

CDS standardizes the decision making process, guiding management, and agents through a process designed to uniquely evaluate the circumstances of each apprehension of a subject, and apply the best consequence for that individual to break the smuggling cycle and influence the subject against future illegal entry attempts. The seven categories of classifications – First Apprehension; Family Unit; Second/Third Apprehension; Persistent Alien; Suspected Smuggler; Targeted Smuggler; and Criminal Alien – are paired with the most appropriate consequence options and range from administrative voluntary repatriation to criminal prosecution.

Exhibit 22: Post-apprehension Indicators – Recidivism

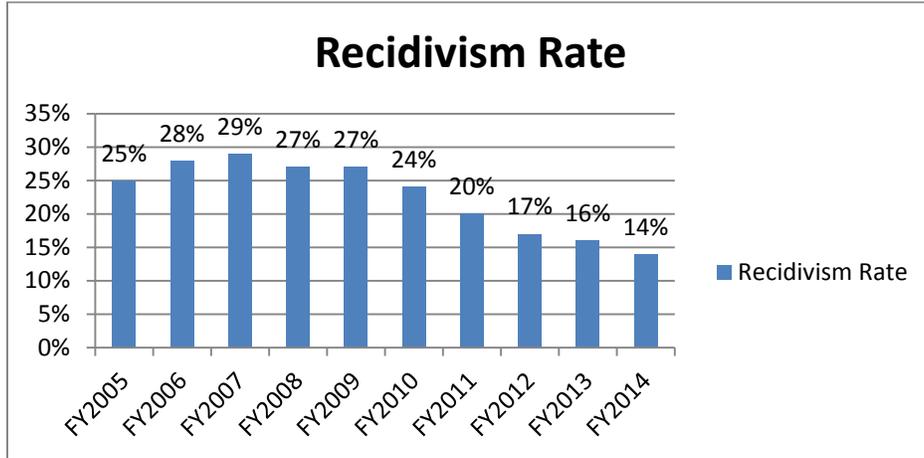
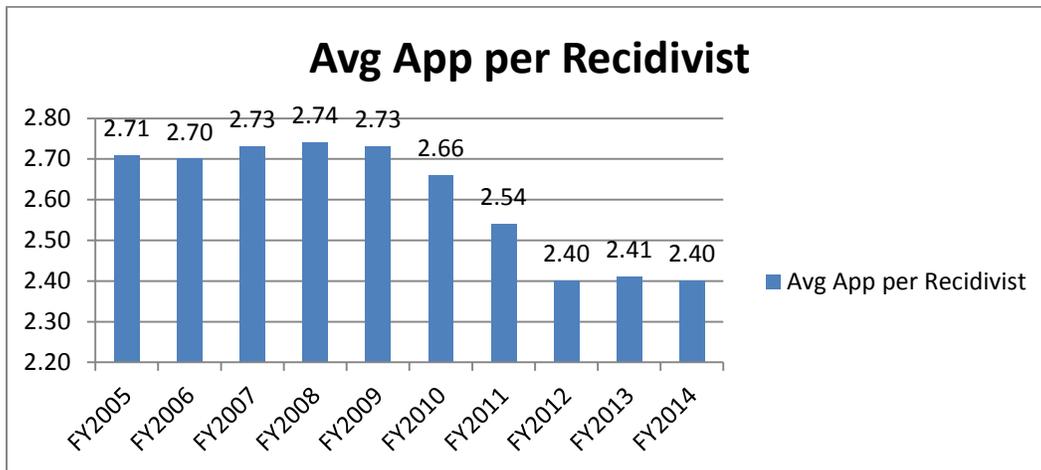


Exhibit 23: Outcome Indicator – Recidivism Rate and Average Apprehensions per Recidivist



Using CDS analysis for FY 2014, the Border Patrol increased the percentage of apprehensions that resulted in a more effective and efficient consequence, identified by CDS, from 59 percent in FY 2011, to 89 percent. Subsequently, the overall recidivism reported for the subjects apprehended on the southwest border fell from 24 percent in FY 2010, prior to CDS implementation, to 14 percent in FY 2014, and the average number of apprehensions for recidivists fell from 2.66 in FY 2010 to 2.40 in FY 2014.

Consequence Options

Operation Against Smugglers Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS) is a bilateral criminal prosecution agreement between the U.S. and the Government of Mexico (GoM). Since 2005, OASISS allows for Mexican citizens found smuggling aliens in the U.S. to be prosecuted by the GoM.

Streamline is a criminal prosecution program targeting individuals who illegally enter the U.S. Streamline is a multi-agency effort that relies heavily upon the collaborative efforts of CBP, the U.S. Magistrate, the Federal Judiciary, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the U.S. Marshals Service, ICE, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR).

Quick Court is a joint CBP and DOJ effort. CBP works with EOIR to increase the efficiency of immigration court hearings by placing aliens in removal proceedings in immigration courts close to the border, eliminating the need to acquire detention space to hold an alien while awaiting an appearance before an Immigration Judge. As in other immigration proceedings, an administrative final order of removal issued to the alien generally results in a ten year bar to legal re-entry. Further, when a subject who was previously removed is re-arrested, he or she is subject to a federal criminal charge of felony re-entry under 8 U.S.C. § 1326.

The Alien Transfer Exit Program (ATEP) repatriates aliens through geographic areas different from that of their entry location to disrupt future coordination with smugglers after their arrest and removal. ATEP is designed to disrupt the smuggling cycle that often reunites removed aliens with their hired smugglers to attempt another illegal entry.

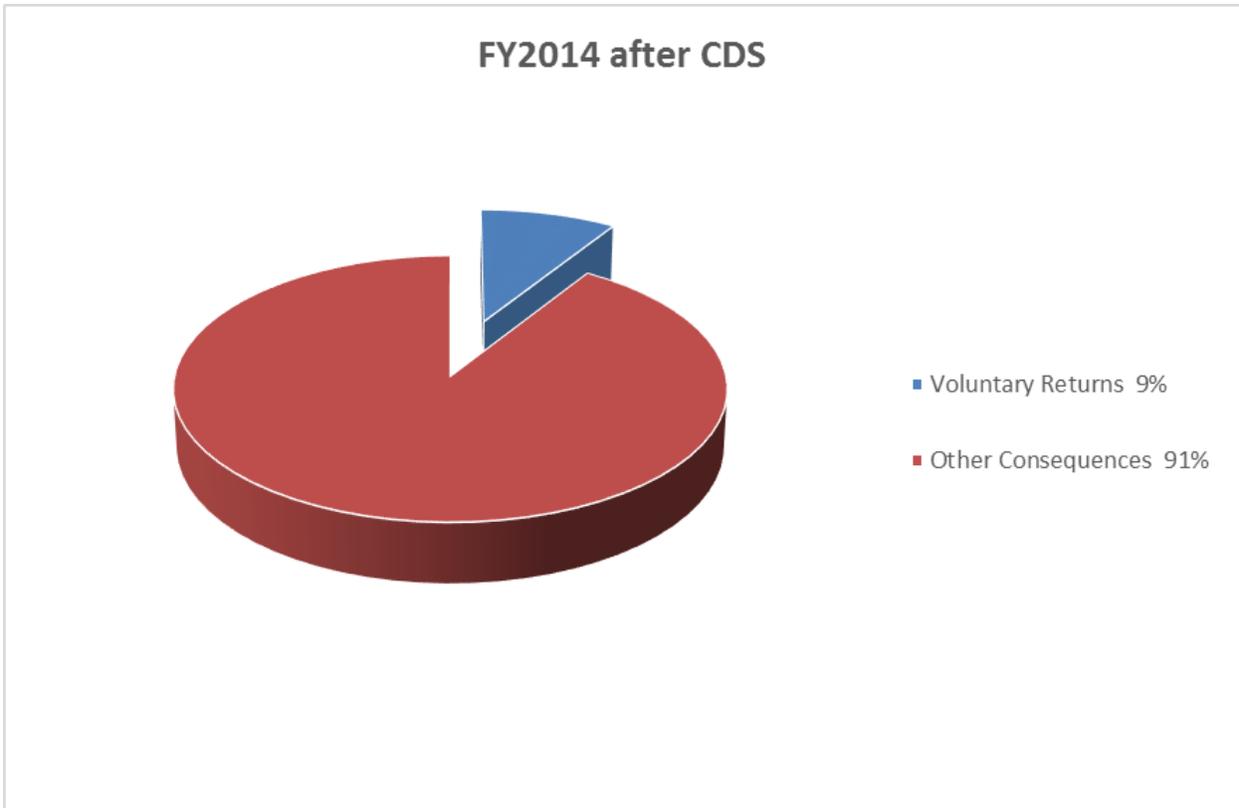
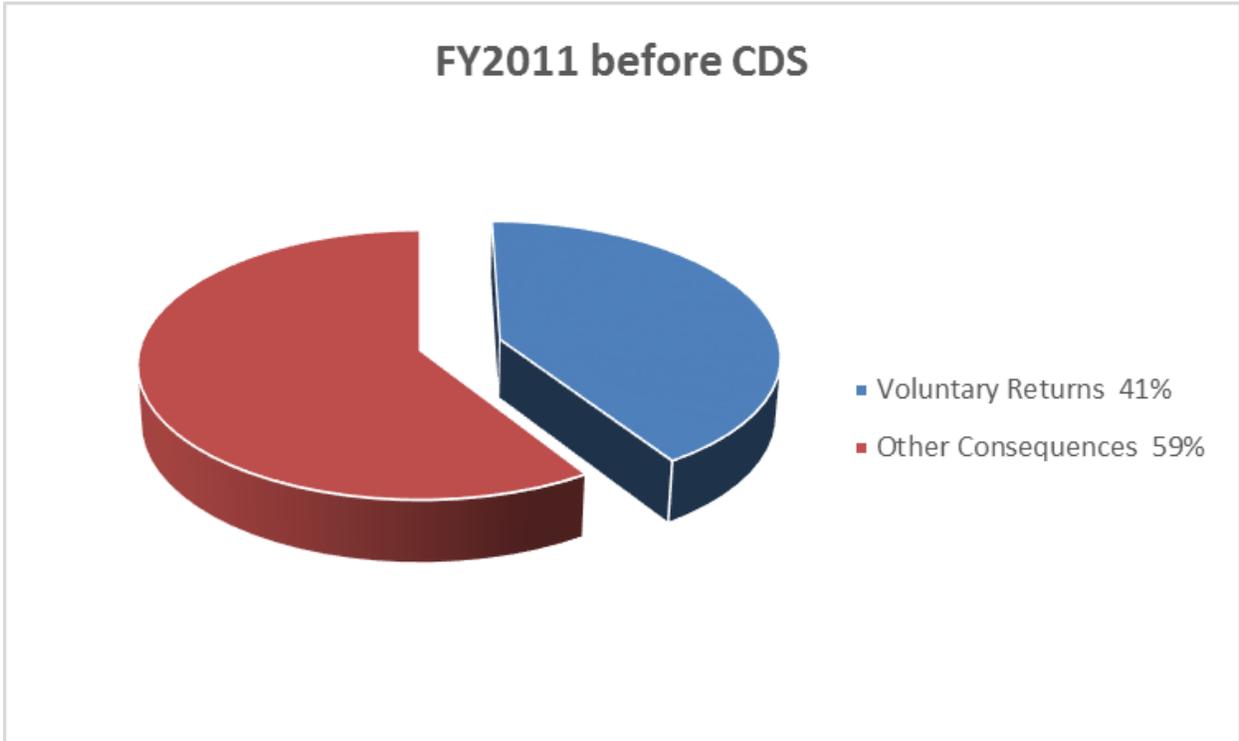
Expedited Removal proceedings are initiated against aliens who are present without admission, are encountered by an immigration officer within 100 air miles of the U.S. border, and have not been physically present in the U.S. for the 14-day period immediately before their arrest. Aliens processed for expedited removal procedures are not detained pending a hearing before an immigration judge, but are immediately processed for a formal administrative removal order. If an alien, expeditiously removed, returns illegally, he or she may be considered for criminal prosecution (Illegal Re-entry after Removal).

Reinstatement of Removal provides the ability to reinstate a previously executed removal order with respect to aliens who illegally reenter the United States. If an alien is found to have reentered the United States after removal, the prior order of removal is reinstated from its original date and is not subject to review. In most cases, it is not necessary to detain aliens processed for reinstatement pending a hearing before an immigration judge. Reinstatement does not preclude criminal prosecution in accordance with local procedures and guidelines.

Voluntary Return is used at the discretion of BPAs and their supervisors to allow an alien to depart voluntarily from the U.S. in lieu of being subject to removal proceedings.

Warrant of Arrest / Notice to Appear is used when BPAs make an arrest and the alien is to be detained in DHS custody pending a hearing before an immigration judge.

Exhibit 24: CDS – SWB Apprehensions



International/Community Efforts

Latin America

In support of the DHS Strategy for Engagement in Latin America, USBP is providing support and is complementing the CBP International Strategy by leveraging the resources of partner nations through capacity building, advisory support, training, technical assistance, improved information exchange, and shared best practices in order to augment border security efforts in the United States. In its strategy, DHS specifically highlights the key importance of U.S. collaboration with both Mexico and Central America, due to the increase in TCOs, gangs, and drug trafficking organizations, human trafficking and smuggling networks, widespread corruption, and the use of the region as a global transit zone for illicit activities.

The Central American Advisory Support and Training (CAAST) initiative is a Border Patrol-led effort aimed at capacity building in Central America by providing technical assistance and training to combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs). In support of the DHS Strategy, CAAST initiatives are collaborative efforts between the United States and host nation partners designed to enhance border security capabilities throughout the region, provide on-site advisory support as well as allow for future development and expansion of host nation border security law enforcement. USBP will continue to support CBP's INA efforts through engagement with partner nations, to include providing short term advisors detailed to Central America. Since its inception, the CAAST has provided assistance in Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. In an effort to expand the CBP/BP impact, and in the interest of encouraging long term sustainability, the goal of the CAAST is to transition to permanent advisors in the region.

Advisors have been deployed to the United States Embassies in Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Belize through sponsorship by the Department of State's International Narcotics (INL) Bureau and Law Enforcement Affairs. Host nations receive border and operational capabilities assessments, training, and subject matter expertise in the area of border enforcement operations.

Successful engagements include:

- Establishing a Regional Border Protection Training Program in Panama;
- Creating and implementing the Costa Rican Border Police (CRBP) Directorate and assisting the CRBP with the establishment of a codified selection process for its Academy;
- Assisted in the establishment of a Policia Nacional (PN) tactical support element, Grupo de Operaciones Especiales Tacticas (GOET) in Honduras to help combat border related crime.
- Assisted in the creation and training of the Interagency Task Force (IATF) in Guatemala as part of a Department of Defense (DoD) program that was created to address border security issues on the Guatemalan - Mexican border to include combatting TCOs in rural areas. This project is supported by the United States Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) with Army Special Operations South (ARMYSOUTH).
- Maintaining the USBP International Liaison Unit that creates positive working relationships and alliances with foreign counterparts to increase border security, and the Operation against

Smugglers Initiative on Safety and Security program that enables the prosecution of alien smugglers across the southwest border;

- Coordinated deployment of Federal Police and U.S. Border Patrol assets along respective sides of the border during periods of increased illicit activity; and
- The Border Violence Protocols that created a bi-national response mechanism for incidents of violence along the southwest border through (i) law enforcement procedures and best practices; (ii) response to incidents of violence; (iii) joint threat assessments; (iv) coordinated patrols; (v) communications; (vi) Border Violence Prevention Group; and (vii) oversight.

Immigration Advisory Program/Joint Security Program

As part of CBP's layered enforcement strategy, USBP augments OFO's Immigration Advisory and Joint Security Programs with personnel. IAP focuses on enhancing the safety of air travel by preventing terrorists and other high-risk travelers from boarding commercial aircraft bound for the United States and reducing the number of improperly documented passengers from traveling to the United States. JSP advises and assists in the implementation of advance passenger information targeting operations. JSP's expertise facilitates the identification of travelers who do not possess the proper documentation to enter or transit the United States, Mexico, and Panama. Both programs are established in the Western Hemisphere, preventing terrorists, criminals or inadmissible aliens from boarding U.S. bound flights, prohibiting entry into the U.S. and eliminating the costs associated with removal proceedings, transportation back to the country of origin, and the penalties applied to the airline.

International Border Enforcement Team (IBET) Shadow Program

The United States and Canada IBET Shadow Program is jointly led by the USBP and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). It is part of the CBP International Visitor Program and is used to demonstrate how a cross border bi-national working relationship can make vast improvements to border security. It is designed to allow foreign counterpart border agencies to gain exposure and learn the best practices and management programs of USBP. Many Eastern European countries have shown great interest in the IBET approach to border security, including the Ukraine, Croatia, Bosnia, Macedonia, Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro. The IBET Shadow Program is a unique program between the United States and Canada intended to show the close cooperation and integration on border security issues between the two countries; there are no plans at this time to expand the program to include any other foreign countries.

CBP Critical Capabilities

As mentioned earlier, USBP is supported in accomplishing its mission by other offices within CBP. These offices provide essential support services that allow USBP to concentrate on its core missions; nonetheless they have a critical role in the success or failure of the USBP to accomplish its border security mission. These programs are funded in PPAs other than the Border Security Control PPA and their program details are described in their respective PPA narratives; however, USBP believes it is essential to discuss these programs so that their criticality to USBP operations and the impact of program reductions is understood.

Tunnels

The first documented cross-border tunnel was detected in 1990. Since that time, over 160 tunnels have been discovered along the borders, with the vast majority occurring in the San Diego and Tucson sectors. These tunnels have been discovered through the efforts of CBP, ICE/HSI, DEA, and local law enforcement agencies. The overall objective of the DHS Tunnel Program is to identify, acquire, and implement operational solutions to support tunnel prediction capability, detection, and projection of the trajectory of cross-border tunnels, safely confirm and map tunnels, and coordinate tunnel threat operations. In 2010, USBP was designated as the lead agency for the CBP Tunnel Detection and Technology Program. USBP has enlisted assistance from CBP's Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) to support tunnel technology acquisition and the creation of a formal tunnel program of record. In FY 2015, OTIA will fund the Cross-Border Tunnel Threat Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) to examine what technologies are available to counter the cross-border tunnel threat and determine which technologies and solutions offer the largest impact for expenditure of resources. Funding for tunnel remediation is provided in the Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA.

TACCOM

The TACCOM program office is responsible for approximately \$275 million of Land Mobile Radio (LMR) assets and is the backbone of USBP communications operations. Funding for the TACCOM program is provided to OIT and OTIA. Currently, a significant portion of USBP LMR assets (Spectra and Spectra Plus radios) are no longer supported by the manufacturer; USBP acquired all available spare parts for these units, which have now been completely depleted. This has forced USBP to purchase new replacement radios which are incompatible with existing installation kits, incurring labor costs to remove the old installation kits and install the new kits. By FY 2018, the remaining portion of USBP LMR assets (Motorola XTL5000) will no longer be supported.

- Total Portables: 22,000 (Production of these radios ceased as of September 2013 and will no longer be supported by industry by 2018)
- Total Mobiles: 11,533 (Production of these radios ceased as of September 2013 and will no longer be supported by industry by 2018)
- Total Legacy Radios: 10,796 (outdated)

USBP Technology and Tactical Infrastructure Mission Analysis

The USBP conducts a "ground up" scenario and data driven mission analysis process that articulates tactical, low-level baselines, gaps and mission needs. The purpose of this analysis is to support investment and milestone decisions for technology and tactical infrastructure investments, which are made with Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) funding from OTIA. The goal is to articulate business cases in support of the acquisition process. The United States Border Patrol utilizes technology and tactical infrastructure as a force multiplier. The Border Patrol determines technology and tactical

infrastructure needs based on mission analysis and manages field requirements from the headquarters level.

Technology (MSC/MVSS/RVSS)

The Technology Liaison Office within USBP works with OTIA to develop operational requirements for technological assets, monitors current project status, and recommends reassignment or redeployment of technology assets. These assets are procured and sustained with Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) funding from OTIA. These assets include Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC), MVSS, and RVSS. Many of these systems are reaching the end of their expected life cycle and require replacement. The Arizona Technology plan was to be the initial step towards replacing these aging assets.

CBP Transportation Program

CBP does not have sufficient organic capability to transport and guard illegal aliens apprehended at and between the POEs. The CBP Transportation Program was developed to provide an integrated system of contracted detainee transportation and security along the southwest border, northern border, coastal borders, and the air, land, and sea POEs. This program reduces the numbers of officers and agents that would be used in securing and transporting illegal detainees and allows them to focus on their traditional law enforcements operations. In FY 2013, OTIA was designated as Executive Agent, replacing USBP, and funding was transferred to OTIA beginning in FY 2014. This contract capability was used extensively in Rio Grande Valley sector to move Unaccompanied Children to centralized locations where they could be more adequately supervised.

Aerial/Marine/Riverine Support

This support is provided by the Office of Air & Marine (OAM). OAM provides airlift, surveillances, observation, and medical evacuation support to USBP. This support allows BPAs rapid access to remote locations along the border as needed. Aerial support provided by OAM to OBP is depicted below.

Exhibit 25: OAM Support Hours for the Border Patrol

Hours Allocated	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Flight Hours	58,197	66,299	53,179	51,204
Marine and Riverine Support Hours	85,414	102,724	99,645	104,811

Fleet Management Program

The Mobile Assets Program Management Office (MAPMO), funded through the Administration PPA, is responsible for the acquisition and disposal of vehicles used by CBP offices. The USBP vehicle fleet represents approximately 70 percent of the CBP fleet; the mobility provided by this fleet is critical to enabling USBP to accomplish its mission of securing the border.

NII/RAD NUC

The Non-Intrusive Inspection/Radiation Nuclear Detection (NII/RAD-NUC) program manages the deployment of Z Back-Scatter Vans, Fiberscopes, Busters, Radioisotope Identification Devices (RIID), and Personal Radiation Detectors throughout USBP. USBP radiation detection equipment (RDE) capability is focused on station and checkpoint operations. NII and RDE are seen as force multipliers, allowing agents to scan larger portion of the stream of traffic for contraband and illegal entrants. USBP is currently at full operational capability for Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD) and RIIDs; however, USBP RIIDs and PRD's are near or past their expected service life and require replacement. The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is appropriated funding for the development of the global nuclear detection architecture, development, and acquisition of RN detection equipment, and DHS operational components are appropriated funds for Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of NII and RDE; however, advances in Radiation detection technology will better serve the needs of the USBP, by increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of detection operations. NII funding is provided through the Inspection and Detection Technology PPA.

In addition to the key capabilities described above, there are additional capabilities provided by other CBP offices, such as facilities sustainment by the OA's Facilities Management & Engineering, new agent recruitment by HRM, and new agent training and agent professional development provided by the OTD. These and other capabilities support and assist USBP in accomplishing its mission of securing the borders.

Training and Professional Development

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) is responsible for centralized leadership and direction of all CBP training programs. OTD ensures that all training efforts support the CBP mission and strategic goals, meet the needs of a diverse and dispersed workforce, and contribute to measurable outcomes and results. OTD establishes standards and policies for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training. USBP training conducted by OTD is funded through the Training Between the Ports of Entry PPA. The U.S. Border Patrol Academy, under the direction of a Chief Patrol Agent, is primarily responsible for Border Patrol agent basic training, as well as specific specialized training and instructor certification.

CBP policy requires agents to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification. Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the de-authorization to carry a firearm and/or use intermediate force devices. Periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at the Border Patrol sectors. All Use of Force instructors are required to attend training for initial certification, and recertification training every five years.

The Use of Force Policy Division (UFPD) is responsible for the development and articulation of all CBP use of force policy.

In supporting the tasks, functions, and mission requirements of each CBP operational component, UFPD seeks to research, evaluate and procure the best possible equipment for utilization in the field. UFPD also provides comprehensive management and life cycle accountability for tactical equipment and body armor. Additionally, OTD and UFPD provide replenishment of Use of Force equipment and resources, to include ammunitions, and funding for these requirements is essential for officer safety and maintaining established proficiencies and policies.

UFPD has developed appropriate controls, standards, best practices and policies in order to enhance the safety and performance of enforcement personnel.

CBP policy also requires all agents be issued personal protective body armor. CBP strongly encourages the use of body armor while performing law enforcement duties, and requires personal to wear body armor during certain instances such as firearms training and qualifications. Body armor that has exceeded its expiration date or has become unserviceable must be replaced. The current life-cycle for issued body armor is five years.

Summary

In FY 2016, USBP will continue to further its mission by using a variety of programs and initiatives to support strategic objectives. USBP is committed to continuing the southbound land border enforcement efforts to combat the smuggling of firearms and currency to Mexico. A major future objective of the Border Patrol is to ensure that its workforce is highly mobile so that it can rapidly adjust to changes in the border security environment. USBP will continue to reevaluate its existing programs and planned initiatives as the threats and vulnerabilities to border security change in response to newly deployed border enforcement resources.

Performance

The Border Patrol is developing performance goals to frame its unique contribution to comprehensive border security. Several of these measures are already reportable and others are being developed. These measures are not intended to be the sole measures to assess border security. Together, the suite of measures will be used to assess and provide a comprehensive picture of the state of border security.

Three of these measures are already developed and being reported as *Government Performance and Results Act* (P.L. 103-62, GPRA) measures:

- Percent of people apprehended multiple times, also called the recidivism rate (first reported in FY 2013);
- Average number of apprehensions for persons with multiple apprehensions, also called average number of apprehensions per recidivist (first reported in FY 2013); and
- Interdiction effectiveness rate (first reported in FY 2014).

The interdiction effectiveness rate measure reports the percent of detected illegal entrants who were apprehended or turned back after illegally entering the United States between the ports of entry on the Southwest border. The Border Patrol achieves this desired strategic outcome by maximizing the apprehension of detected illegal entrants or, confirming that illegal entrants return to the country from which they entered; and by minimizing the number of persons who evade apprehension and can no longer be pursued.

The formula for calculating the interdiction effectiveness rate is:

$$(\text{apprehensions} + \text{turn-backs}) / (\text{apprehensions} + \text{turn-backs} + \text{got-a-ways})$$

The interdiction effectiveness rate noted above is captured for all corridors of the Southwest Border due to a higher level of activity in the aggregate in those corridors. Within the corridors, some areas historically have significantly higher activity/higher risk than others, and to fully implement risk-informed, intelligence-driven operations that focuses Border Patrol capabilities against prioritized threats, the Border Patrol has designated these higher activity areas as “Deployment Density” areas. The deployment density approach leverages CBP’s organic capabilities against the greatest threats along the U.S. border to consistently enhance and maintain situational awareness, and ensure a law enforcement response and resolution of detected entries. This requires a flexible force to deploy and redeploy Border Patrol resources as threats migrate to other areas.

The traditionally lower activity, lower risk areas of the border are designated as “Geospatial Intelligence, or GEOINT” areas. A different approach is used in GEOINT areas to ensure the Border Patrol maintains situational awareness even in low activity environments. The Border Patrol does not plan to implement any new GPRA measures during FY 2016 but will continue analyzing the data that is gathered under the existing measures and fine-tune the measures if deemed necessary. The Border Patrol is planning to implement three new GPRA measures in FY 2017. These new measures will address surveillance capabilities, mobility, and border security readiness. These measures have been developed and have begun the CBP leadership review and approval process. Outside of the GPRA structure, the Border Patrol is developing additional indicators that will be part of its State of the Border Risk Methodology.

Change Detection

In areas characterized as low-risk, Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) resources are used to enhance and maintain situational awareness along the U.S. border. GEOINT can be described as gathering and analyzing imagery and geospatial information for the purpose of detecting change within specific geographical areas of the border environment. Internal resources are used in conjunction with external partner resources in order to satisfy intelligence gaps. Geospatial Intelligence analytic techniques and methods are the primary activity classification tools used in the identified focus areas, which may have little to no infrastructure. Geospatial Intelligence provides enhanced situational awareness so emerging threats can be identified and operationalized as they occur, ensuring continued risk adaptation. This increase of situational awareness provides quantifiable data and additional confidence in the activity level of the border

GEOINT capabilities typically come from high altitude aerial platforms equipped with intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance technology (ISR), such as the Office of Air and Marine's (OAM) Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS). The use of these assets requires significant collaborative efforts with OAM and the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL). GEOINT change detection capability allows the Border Patrol to continue focusing capabilities on areas where the highest risk exists, but ensures that any threat adaptation can be identified quickly through information and intelligence culminating in appropriate steps being taken to rapidly minimize any new risk. GEOINT is a critical element to validating all cross border activity, or the absence thereof, for accurate state of the border assessment.

Joint Field Command-Arizona

The Joint Field Command – Arizona (JFC-AZ) was created in 2011 to implement the Commissioner's strategic guidance and intent through command, control, and coordination of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) operational functions within the state of Arizona. The JFC-AZ established a corporate construct that maximizes and improves CBP capabilities to ensure a unified, integrated, and cohesive approach to border security in the JFC-AZ's area of responsibility (AOR). The JFC-AZ reports directly to the Office of the Commissioner (OC) and, serving as the principal link between field component leadership and the OC, has oversight for all CBP operational resources and assets within Arizona.

The AOR for the JFC-AZ covers a large diverse geographical area that incorporates the entire state of Arizona, parts of California, is the largest CBP corridor/area for operations, and provides a single point of integration for all operations and planning. It is operationally responsible for almost 6,500 employees from the various CBP components, which include Tucson and Yuma Border Patrol Sectors, the Tucson Field Office, and the Tucson, Yuma, and Sierra Vista Air Operation Branches. Utilizing intelligence resources and assets of the field components, the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL), including the OIIL's Tucson Intelligence Support Team (IST), as well as other Federal, State, Local, and Tribal agencies, the JFC-AZ mitigates risks, threats, intelligence gaps, and fissures in the operating environment.

The JFC-AZ provides strategic guidance and makes operational decisions in real-time expanding operational capacities and maximizing operational effectiveness and capabilities through an integrated and cohesive team leveraging shared information and resources. Integrating the planning and execution of mission objectives results in improved border security, increases ability to protect the American public against terrorists, transnational criminal organizations (TCO) and their smuggling operations, and enhances CBP's ability to secure and expedite lawful trade and travel. The staff responds to security related operational and real-time events involving people, goods, and conveyances entering and exiting the United States, covering all international modes of transportation at and between the ports of entry.

Key to the JFC-AZ is the Joint Intelligence and Operations Center (JIOC), which serves as the principal command, control, and communications center 24x7, providing persistent, real-time situational awareness to all Arizona-based CBP operational components, and their respective commands, as well as JFC leadership. This is accomplished via sustained, comprehensive

reporting, multifaceted communication and the processing and dissemination of tactical intelligence. The JIOC is the single point of integration, coordination, de-confliction and communications for all aviation assets flying in support of the CBP mission in Arizona. Fully mission capable, the JIOC enhances mission integration, creates efficiencies and improves overall operational effectiveness. Personnel in the field have access to the right information at the right time and possess greater awareness of the current environment and factors affecting their working environment. CBP gains an operational and intelligence advantage and is prepared to respond to all threats or emergencies that arise.

Highlighted below is a list of ongoing key integration efforts within the JFC-AZ:

Exhibit 26: JFC–AZ Integration Efficiencies

Description	Ongoing Efforts
Joint Intelligence & Operations Center (JIOC)	
<p>Serves as the unclassified communication hub for CBP components and law enforcement partners in Arizona. Maintains situational awareness and serves as the principal coordination element for the execution of air-to-ground support to CBP field elements. Provides field components and CBP leadership with a current and coordinated picture of ongoing and emerging activities in the JFC-AZ area of responsibility to enhance information management and augment decision making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Operations Center: Is the liaison between the field and the Predator Operations Center, as well as the other CBP air platforms, and facilitates intelligence collection, including interdiction efforts between air platforms and ground units when illegal activities have been detected both at and between the POEs; • Emergency Operations Center: Maximizes incident response efficiency when the need to stand up arises. This is a vital facet during natural disasters or other critical incidents providing continuity of operations, to include communication across multiple Federal, State, tribal and local law enforcement agencies and emergency personnel; • Reporting: JIOC is the single point of contact for all reporting to CBP and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) executive leadership and is the communications hub that provides a direct connection to field personnel, local leadership, and tactical commanders by providing consolidated reporting to provide a complete picture of the operating environment; • Air/Ground Coordination: Zone Coordinators (ZC) receive support requests from the field when targets are detected. The JIOC determines priorities and assigns air support accordingly. ZCs are the link between the JIOC and field entities ensuring real-time situational awareness for accurate prioritization of field support. The Air Coordinator, working with the ZCs and Watch Commander, direct the air assets to support the field; and • Blue Force Tracking: Air Coordinators use the CBP Air Marine Operations System, Satellite Tracking System, and Office of Air and Marine (OAM) radio system in conjunction with the Air Safety Blue Force Command Duty Officer. Watch Commanders use Gotham software and trackers for personnel on travel to/in/from Mexico.
Targeting Enforcement Unit	
<p>Focus is to impact Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO), family members, and their associates through identification, visa revocation, intelligence collection, and facilitation of investigations by CBP and its partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target Analysis: Garners intelligence, identifies potential targets for visa revocation, and pinpoints individuals and companies that are amenable for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) investigations by identifying TCO personnel, and their family members and associates. • Visa Revocation Program: Provides intelligence targeting to identify individuals involved with TCOs and use Non-Immigrant Visas (NIV) to traverse through the ports of entry (POE) in support of criminal

Exhibit 26: JFC-AZ Integration Efficiencies

Description	Ongoing Efforts
	<p>activity; works closely with Department of State to have NIVs revoked; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Gang Initiative: Disrupts the ability of foreign members of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs from traveling to the United States.
Joint Operations	
<p>Conduct joint operations to enhance the border security mission and increase overall situational awareness of the Arizona AOR resulting in increased effectiveness and efficiency of operations within the JFC-AZ AOR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through integrated planning, JFC-AZ establishes guidelines and best practices for joint enforcement operations; • Components review and approve multi-agency joint/integrated operations with other federal and bi-national agencies; • Facilitates component meetings/briefings for CBP leadership in Arizona; • Assists in the coordination and mission planning for deployment of CBP, military, and civilian air assets operating in Arizona; • Prepares and provides operational briefs/status updates on CBP operations to visiting delegates, local and foreign government entities, non-government organizations, etc.; • Provides situational awareness to the OC through weekly updates/input to the Joint Operations Division (JOD) reporting process; and • Serves as a liaison entity between components in the coordination and development of future and ongoing operations.
Air Integration Strategy	
<p>Leads standardized processes for aviation operations within JFC-AZ AOR through the Executive Air Council (EAC) consisting of senior CBP leadership providing strategic guidance to the Arizona Aviation Tactical Operations Group (AATOG).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arizona Aviation Tactical Operations Group: Provides continued standardization for air operations in Arizona; convenes on a weekly basis to bring together all aviation support providers and CBP staff planners to conduct operational aviation planning and create Air Tasking Order(s)/flight schedule(s) using a threat based/intelligence driven planning model to prioritize aviation support within the AOR area of responsibility; and • Executive Air Council: Ensures aviation operations align with the strategic goals and objectives of the JFC-AZ and its Campaign Plans and makes decisions regarding priorities when JFC components have competing requests.
Integrated Canine Council	
<p>Manages the finite canine resources and capitalize on their effectiveness by providing strategic and integrated support and coordination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Canine Council Charter: Sets forth the guidelines and directives for monthly council meetings attended by CBP component leadership involved in canine operations in Arizona; • Integrated Canine Operations: Backfills canine shortages with component assets to maximize efficiency and utilization; • Canine Shortfalls: Establishes priorities in monthly council meetings to address and rectify support issues in canine/handler assets, trainer assets, and proper kennel facilities; and • Integrated Training: Affords CBP component trainers and canine teams the ability to cross-train with other canine assets.
Joint Planning Team	
<p>Serves as the principal coordination element and planning hub for the components in the development of Campaign Plans, Integrated Operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts bi-weekly meetings with the components to discuss past, current and future operations, successes, and lessons learned; • Directs planning of Defense/Military planning teams to create the annual JFC-AZ Campaign Plans, further synchronizing border security

Exhibit 26: JFC-AZ Integration Efficiencies

Description	Ongoing Efforts
Orders and Concept of Operations Plans.	<p>efforts in Arizona and to identify future military training missions in the JFC-AZ corridors providing incidental support; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages planning efforts with the components to augment direct local, state and tribal agency enforcement operations in programs such as the STONEGARDEN Grant Program, which directly support the overall JFC-AZ Campaign Plan mission.
JFC-AZ Intelligence Enterprise	
Initiates intelligence capabilities to support the CBP mission and JFC-AZ objectives for the AOR through integrated and unified execution of the CBP Intelligence Cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops JFC-AZ Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR) and component collection plans; • Expands and leverages collection management capabilities through Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) data; • Distributes Annual Joint Regional Threat Assessment (Sonora/Arizona area of responsibility); • Fuses information sharing with components and state, local, federal, and tribal partners, to include bi-national counterparts; • Expands situational awareness capabilities throughout the AOR; • Develops and introduces AOR's Common Intelligence Picture/Common Operating Picture (COP/CIP); and • Maintains analytical collaboration with investigative agencies.
Foreign Operations Branch	
Provides program leadership and coordinates the integrated execution of the JFC Commander's intent for bi-national operations efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with the components and other governmental agencies, as appropriate, on the planning and execution for all high level bi-national operations; • Establishes and maintains partnerships at all levels of government, both foreign and domestic, to identify common issues and concerns while proactively seeking solutions to the mutual benefit of all parties; and • Coordinates/participates in the quarterly Border Violence Prevention Protocol meetings as well as other high-level meetings with the Government of Mexico.
Incident Management	
Integrates JFC-AZ response efforts and ensures emergency preparedness to significant events beyond the scope of steady state operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolution: JFC-AZ is designated as the primary devolution site for the OC, in the event of a catastrophic emergency, allowing CBP to manage and direct its critical primary mission essential Headquarters functions and operations under the direction and leadership of a designated Commissioner or Acting Commissioner. The Devolution Response Group, made up of JFC-AZ staff members, conducts exercises and advises on new roles, responsibilities, and limitations during a devolution event; • Incident Management: Executes policy, strategic planning, and administrative actions through integrated component positioning of emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; and • Continuity of Operations: Exercises plans in accordance with program guidelines and serves as liaison with local, state, and federal organizations.
Joint Information Center	
Provides official CBP information to accredited news organizations, mass media, published professional journals, and stakeholder groups within the JFC-AZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrates all CBP public affairs offices in Arizona into a central communications component; • Increases public understanding and expands employee awareness of CBP's border security, trade and travel efforts,

Exhibit 26: JFC–AZ Integration Efficiencies

Description	Ongoing Efforts
AOR.	and efficiencies in Arizona; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhances tactical messaging in Mexico and Central America by establishing relationships with media in the interior of Mexico and other Latin American Countries.
Community Engagement Implements several initiatives aimed at keeping community members, civic leaders and key stakeholders informed about JFC-AZ and component efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides corporate approach to engaging Members of Congress versus component-specific; • Establishes relationships and partnerships with Trade Community, Department of Defense, ranchers, law enforcement, local elected leadership, and the tribal community; and • Hosts meetings for trade industry, Cattle Growers Association, and Congressional staffers on mission, operations, and challenges.

Descriptions of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Cost Savings from the FY 2015 Fuel Sharing Initiative: CBP anticipates saving \$9.66 million in FY 2016 as a result of implementation of the DHS-wide Fuel Sharing Initiative in FY 2015. This initiative will enable any DHS Component vehicle to obtain fuel from any CBP-controlled fueling facility along or near the Southwest Border of the U.S., resulting in overall reduced fuel costs.

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP’s pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Reestimation of Pay Requirements: CBP is managing its resources to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. Recent changes in the OBP environment necessitated a revision of pay assumptions. A number of factors have changed the estimated workforce profile of BPAs in FY 2016, including increased attrition rates in FY 2014, FY 2014 challenges in backfilling agents, and the discontinuation of the six-month promotion of BPAs in the training academy. While CBP is working diligently to meet frontline staffing targets in FY 2015, these factors have caused a decrease to the average grade profile for BPAs in FY 2016. The decrease in the average grade profile has a cascading effect, lowering the pay requirements needed for salary, overtime and differential compensation, and benefits for BPAs.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Training Between the Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training Between the Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	189	188	\$47,114
FY 2015 President's Budget	189	188	\$56,608
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$537
FY 2016 Current Services	189	188	\$57,145
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$360
FY 2016 Total Request	189	188	\$57,505
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$897

CBP requests \$57.505 million, 189 positions, and 188 FTE in FY 2016 for the Training Between the Ports PPA.

Training Between the Ports of Entry		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	189	188	\$56,608
Current Services	Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	0	0	73
	FY 2016 Pay Raise	0	0	289
	Increased Retirement Contributions	0	0	175
Program Changes	Canine Enforcement Program	0	0	360
FY 2016 Request		189	188	57,505

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) is responsible for The Training Between the Ports of Entry PPA, which supports basic, advanced, and supervisory/management/leadership training for new and incumbent Border Patrol agents. The training provided establishes and sustains the proficiency of those directly responsible for the front line mission of CBP.

Exhibit 1: Training Between the Ports of Entry FY 2016 Request Breakout

Training Between the Ports of Entry	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
Border Patrol Agent	183	\$27,348	47.56%
Other Salary	6	\$2,726	4.74%
Non-Salary	0	\$27,431	47.70%
Total	189	57,505	100.00%

Below are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this PPA:

Exhibit 2: Types of Training Programs Funded under this PPA

Training Between the Ports Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
Basic Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Training for Border Patrol agents is conducted at the Border Patrol Academy located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facility in Artesia, NM. • Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment as a Border Patrol agent and ensures proficiency in the foundational law enforcement knowledge and skills required by the CBP mission. 	778	2,560	1,158
Firearms and Use of Force Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per CBP policy armed officers and agents are required to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification. • Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the officer/agent losing his/her certification to carry a firearm and/or use intermediate force devices. • These periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms 	564	733	733

Training Between the Ports Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
	<p>Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at field locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These instructors are required to attend training for initial certification, and recertification training every five years. 			
Driver Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides Border Patrol agents the skills required to effectively and safely perform their duties in High Center of Gravity Vehicles (HCGVs) and to safely and properly utilize Offensive Driving Techniques. • Completion of this program is required by policy to engage in a pursuit in a HCGV. 	287	384	384
Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides BP agents training in dealing with hazardous materials, operating in confined spaces and operating dangerous equipment – scenarios they deal with on a daily basis. • It also includes funding for peer support/chaplaincy training to support staff dealing with stressful and traumatic events, such as loss of a colleague on the job. 	479	1,217	1,200
Emergency Preparedness & Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBP to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures. • This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters. CBP supports responses to these types of events. 	190	300	300

Training Between the Ports Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
Canine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for Border Patrol agent canine teams operating along the U.S. border between ports of entry and at Border Patrol Checkpoints. This includes canine teams trained in the disciplines of Basic Detection, Concealed Human/Narcotics Detection, Search and Rescue, Human Remains Detection, and Special Response. 	270	211	220
Special Operations Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for the Office of Field Operations Special Response Teams and Border Patrol's BORTAC and BORSTAR teams is funded under this PPA. • This includes training new/ replacement team members, as well as training to maintain the skills/ certifications of existing team members. 	812	900	900
Riverine Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for Border Patrol agents to serve as a vessel commander in the riverine environment. • Border enforcement operations are frequently conducted in such an environment and skilled use of Border Patrol vessels is required by certified operators. 	104	180	180
Anti-Terrorism/ Counter Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training provides Border Patrol agents advanced interviewing skills to identify potential threats (terrorists, drugs, currency, and weapons). 	198	300	300
Instructor Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training is required for CBP to maintain a sufficient cadre of certified, quality instructors to deliver basic and advanced training to new and incumbent Border Patrol agents. 	237	104	200

Training Between the Ports Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2014	Training Seats Planned for FY 2015	Training Seats Projected for FY 2016
Supervisor/ Leadership Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for first- and second-line Border Patrol agent supervisors is funded under this PPA. This training provides these supervisors the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead agents under their command. 	334	595	600

Descriptions of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Increased Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Border Security Deployment Program
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$11,100

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$11,100
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$11,100

Description of Item

CBP requests \$11.1 million to provide an annual source of funding for the Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP) to provide operations and maintenance (O&M) for the current operational system. The \$11.1M funds BSDP with the ability to provide ongoing Program Management and O&M for the nationally deployed mission critical border security system. The funding also provides for incremental priority expansion to address mission needs; technology refreshment of the equipment to sustain and enhance the availability, reliability, maintainability, and security posture of the system; and planning to address gaps on a priority and funds available basis (e.g., training to facilitate investigations, expansion to other areas of operation, integration of thermal cameras for night usage, adding analytics to automate surveillance functions, or expanding the deployment of remotely managed lanes at ports.)

The BSDP provides CBP with a comprehensive and expanded secure operational environment through an integrated surveillance and intrusion detection system that delivers critical security, motion detection, remote monitoring, and situational awareness for all Land Ports of Entry (LPOEs). BSDP is a mission critical tool for the LPOEs where CBP officers and agents use security, surveillance, and audio systems on a 24x7 basis.

BSDP is a CBP enterprise solution that is fully compliant with all DHS security requirements and maintains a current security accreditation. BSDP is installed and used by the Office of Field Operations (OFO) at every LPOE, CBP Centralized Area Surveillance Centers (CASCs) and at limited airport locations along the borders. Over 2,500 authorized users access the system to perform their duties at CBP. BSDP is supported by the physical infrastructure of the Centralized

Audio Video Surveillance System (CAVSS). CAVSS operates with a full Authority to Operate (ATO) and has achieved successful System Accreditation (SA). It consists of over 7,200 cameras, 1,200 microphones, 880 workstations, and 560 standardized Digital Video Recorder (DVR) platforms capable of storing 90 days of video and audio data.

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Completion Date/Projected
Program Management Support contract award	September 18, 2014
Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Support Bridge extension contract award	September 30, 2014
Contract award for new Program Management Support contract	March 18, 2015
Award for new O&M Support Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) contract	April 1, 2015
Annual contract option award for Program Management Support contract	March 18, 2016
Annual contract option award for Operations & Maintenance support	April 1, 2016

Project Location(s):

BSDP is currently located across the U.S. at all LPOEs and limited airports along the border.

Justification

BSDP is a mission critical tool for the LPOEs where CBP officers and agents use security, surveillance, and audio systems on a 24x7 basis. BSDP functionality is also used by other CBP offices, including OBP, OIIL, and IA. BSDP also supports CBP CASCs that provide broader situational awareness across regionally located and remotely monitored LPOEs. Since deployment, BSDP has successfully provided CBP with expanded coverage and threat visibility allowing CBP management to utilize officers and agents to focus resources and costs on critical CBP border mission priorities. BSDP has resulted in more efficient and effective use of CBP resources and personnel, improved operational control and situation awareness, increased contraband seizures, enhanced CBP personnel safety and security and reinforced CBP personnel integrity. A cost avoidance assessment was conducted as part of the recent operational analysis addressing the most fundamental surveillance and security capabilities. The assessment stated that BSDP is achieving cost avoidance of \$94 million/year by using technology instead of officer presence for security monitoring.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

BSDP Alignment with CBP Mission Priorities:

Promote Integrity and Transparency - BSDP plays a key role in addressing officer integrity in the workforce through the capture of recordings used by IA and other investigative bodies to support and respond to investigations.

Countering Terrorism and Transnational Crime - BSDP provides CBP persistent surveillance, situational awareness, and officer safety at LPOEs — the “last line of defense” to safeguard the nation from those seeking to do harm.

Advance Comprehensive Border Security and Management - BSDP is the Common Operating Picture (COP) at LPOEs that provides CBP situational awareness and operational integration to address cross-border criminal activity, inspection needs, and enforcement at LPOEs. BSDP is also considered a critical underlying capability to facilitate the remote monitoring and management of the future entry/exit mission.

Enhance U.S. Economic Competitiveness by Enabling Lawful Trade and Travel - BSDP, as a force multiplier, provides CBP significant cost avoidance and allows officer resources to focus on the trade and travel mission.

Promote Organizational Integration, Innovation, and Agility - BSDP is routinely used by CBP mission components with expressed desire to ensure comprehensive coverage across the organization. Recently BSDP has begun deployment across BP sector and checkpoint facilities.

BSDP Alignment to DHS Goals and Priorities:

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

- Deter and disrupt operations
- Strengthen transportation security

Goal 1.2: Prevent and Protect Against the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities

- Identify and interdict unlawful acquisition and movement of CBRN materials and weapons

BSDP provides persistent surveillance at all U.S. LPOEs supporting the overall security and reducing the vulnerability of the people and facilities at the LPOEs, enhancing border security at and around the LPOE, and potential support for any terrorist investigation or alerts at the border. BSDP video surveillance technology has also been used in conjunction with LPOE Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) solutions used to detect radiation. BSDP provides CBP officers situational awareness in the inspection areas and visibility of suspected cargo that has tripped NII detectors.

Mission 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders and Approaches

- Prevent illegal import and entry
- Prevent illegal export and exit

Goal 2.2: Safeguard and Expedite Lawful Trade and Travel

- Safeguard key nodes, conveyances, and pathways
- Manage the risk of people and goods in transit

- Maximize compliance with U.S. trade and promote U.S. economic security and competitiveness

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors

- Identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations
- Disrupt illicit actors, activities, and pathways

BSDP provides CBP an integrated surveillance and remote monitoring capability at all U.S. LPOEs. BSDP improves the safety and security of CBP officers, the traveling public and government facilities. BSDP also promotes officer integrity, and adjudicates judicial investigations through court admissible video and audio recordings. BSDP, as a force multiplier, allows CBP officers and agents to focus their attention on the efficient flow of people and goods at the border. BSDP situational awareness at LPOEs is also used to monitor the overall operations at LPOEs and make real time efficiency and risk adjustments as needed.

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Goal 3.1: Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System

- Effectively administer the immigration services system

Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration

- Prevent unlawful entry, strengthen enforcement, and reduce drivers of unlawful immigration
- Arrest detain, and remove priority individuals, including public safety, national security, and border security threats

BSDP supports officers conducting the inspection process at the border and also provides video surveillance and situational awareness for the holding areas where illegal immigrants may be detained at the border.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Canine Enforcement Program

Increase 2:

PPA: Internal Affairs, Administration, Rent, Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation, Training at the Ports of Entry, Training Between the Ports of Entry

Program Increase: Positions 47, FTE 24, Dollars \$9,097

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							505	505	\$108,797
Program Increase							47	24	\$9,097
Total Request	505	505	\$109,796	505	505	\$108,933	552	529	\$117,894

Description of Item

CBP requests \$9.907 million in funding in S&E for the Canine Enforcement Program (CEP).

CBP's CEP plays a crucial role in anti-terrorism and interdiction efforts. Through the CEP, CBP has established and deployed a world-class detector dog program to augment existing technology while employing cutting edge detection capabilities. This program provides the Agency with a higher level of security and detection capability while maintaining a seamless conduit between existing technology and the proven capabilities of detector dogs. The OFO canine teams are strategically assigned to POEs around the United States and to preclearance operations abroad. CBP officers use specially trained detector dogs in interdiction and to support specialized programs aimed at combating terrorism, as well as narcotics, firearms, and undeclared currency smuggling at our Nation's borders, international airports, and seaports.

Canines also play an important role in the Border Patrol's mission of securing the border. Canines are used to detect illegal aliens, illegal drugs, and illegal currency at checkpoints and are used in field operations to track and apprehend illegal aliens. USBP has approximately 890 canines available for use. New canines are purchased and trained by OTD and transferred to the Border Patrol upon completion of training; the Border Patrol becomes responsible for the care and upkeep costs of the canines once they are transferred to its authority.

Overall, CBP requests a program increase of \$10 million to support an additional 47 canine teams for CBPOs and 40 for BPAs. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the

following PPAs: Automation Modernization’s Information Technology PPA; Construction & Facilities Management’s Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses’ Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation, Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, Training at the Ports of Entry, and Training Between the Ports of Entry PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP’s position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. The total requested increase to the Canine Enforcement Program across all PPAs is \$10 million.

Justification

The primary goal of the CBP CEP is detection and apprehension of persons attempting entry to organize and carry out acts of terrorism and detection and seizure of controlled substances and other contraband, often used to finance terrorist or criminal drug trafficking organizations. Another critical role for CBP CEP is protecting America’s food supply from the importation of food products that may contain harmful pests or disease. CBP canine teams also assist local law enforcement agencies when requested.

An analysis of the following information has identified the POEs with the highest need for additional canine teams by enforcement discipline (Currency Firearms (C/F)) and Human/Narcotic Detection (HNDD)).

- The number of CBPO positions currently allocated to POEs;
- Current number of canine teams, by discipline, at each POE;
- Borderstat and Operations Management Report (OMR) data to determine seizure incidents of narcotics, currency and firearms;
- Outbound data to ensure adequate outbound staffing and infrastructure were in place to support additional Currency/Firearms canine teams; and
- Planned facility expansion at each POEs.

Field Office	C/F	HNDD	Total
Atlanta	1	1	2
Baltimore	2	2	4
Boston	1	1	2
Chicago	0	2	2
Detroit	1	1	2
El Paso	0	2	2
Houston	0	1	1
Laredo	1	7	8
Los Angeles	0	1	1
Miami/Tampa	1	1	2

New York	1	1	2
San Diego	1	5	6
Tucson	4	9	13
TOTAL	13	34	47

USBP has a requirement for 1,115 canines and has developed a plan to reach this level over a five year period. The funding provided will allow OTD to procure and train the additional canines to achieve the USBP plan. This plan will incrementally increase the number of canines purchased each year over the original program and reach the desired end-state of 1,115 canines by Fiscal Year 2019 without overwhelming OTD’s capability to procure and train canines. No additional agents will be required under this plan, as agents assigned to canine duties will come from within the existing staffing floor.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The additional CBPO (Canine) positions will permit CBP to:

- Address the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations involved in human trafficking and narcotics smuggling into the United States.
- Counter the smuggling of illicit proceeds and firearms through the U.S. to other destinations.
- Further enhance the layered enforcement approach to disrupt transnational criminal organizations smuggling efforts by increasing vehicle, commercial shipment, and passenger/pedestrian searches.

Goal 1: Secure America’s Borders

The U.S. Border Patrol plays a critical role in securing our Nation’s borders between Ports of Entry (POEs) against all threats.

Measurable objectives, in which the USBP Canine Program is a key element, are to:

- Prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States between the POEs, as well as operational integration, planning, and execution with Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners.
- Manage risk through the expansion of sophisticated tactics, techniques, and procedures. These include methods such as “force multiplying” skills and abilities in which a USBP canine team has proven to be effective, efficient, and highly mobile.
- Disrupt and degrade Transnational Criminal Organizations by targeting enforcement efforts against the highest priority threats and expanding programs that reduce smuggling and crimes associated with smuggling.

Increase community engagement by participating in community/school programs and engaging the public to assist the U.S. Border Patrol in informing and promoting the capabilities of the USBP Canine Program.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Cross-Training Initiative
PPA: Border Security Control
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$500

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$500
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$500

Description of Item

CBP requests \$500,000 to develop a Border Patrol Agent Cross-Training Initiative in FY 2016. This increase would provide initial funding for an agent cross-training initiative to broaden their knowledge base and experience.

Justification

In FY 2014, USBP examined whether it would be worthwhile to train BPAs in Crime Scene Investigation, Evidence Collection, Intelligence Analysis & Targeting, and as Unmanned Aerial Vehicle pilots. This analysis determined that these skills could provide additional value-added capabilities to the Border Patrol. Therefore, USBP determined that an initiative to cross-train agents and evaluate its effectiveness and feasibility is worthwhile. This funding is a first step towards fully implementing this effort. The Analysis phase is to look at the length of training required for each area and how it would provide added value to the USBP. The crime scene investigation and evidence collection training are being incorporated into the Use of Force review and will become a part of their recommendations to document Use of Force incidents.

USBP completed the analysis phase of the initiative in FY 2014, and is completing the final determination of associated costs, due at the end of the 2nd quarter, FY2015. During FY 2015, USBP will develop a training schedule for FY 2016, announce the training opportunities to agents and begin the selection process. Agents would begin training in FY 2016.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This Cross-Training Initiative will allow USBP to provide BPAs with the necessary skills to perform additional mission-critical tasks. Cross-training agents to accomplish these tasks will provide Patrol Agents in Charge the flexibility to use the most accessible asset under the circumstances.

This initiative supports OBP Strategic Plan Objective 2.1: Strengthen Investment in People and Objective 2.4: Improve Organizational Structures, Processes, Systems, and Doctrine.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Establish Counter Network Operations Capability
PPA: Internal Affairs, Administration, Rent, National Targeting Center, Training at the Ports of Entry
Program Increase: Positions 60, FTE 30, Dollars \$9,924

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							60	30	\$9,924
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	60	30	\$9,924

Description of Item

CBP requests \$9.924 million in S&E to establish a Counter Network Operations Capability. CBP has developed a counter network strategy that is an agency-wide focus on combating transnational criminal organizations and terrorist networks leveraging our unique collection, targeting, and interdiction capabilities and extending this approach through interagency investigative and intelligence community partnerships. In total, funding will support applying advanced analysis and visualization tools to identify the nation's most challenging targets utilizing a multi-intelligence based approach. CBP will establish a focused counter network team in a collaborative analytic environment with access to data and tools to conduct advanced counter network analysis of the nation's key transnational organized crime and terrorist targets.

Overall, CBP requests a program increase of \$14.736 million to establish a Counter Network Operations Capability. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Automation Modernization's Automated Targeting Systems PPA; Construction & Facilities Management's Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses' Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, National Targeting Center, Training at the Ports of Entry, and Training & Development PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP's position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. The total request for this program across all PPAs is \$14.736 million.

Justification

CBP's unparalleled competencies (data, analytics, and global presence) and investigative neutrality ideally posture us to contribute to the global counter network effort. We therefore require an organizational structure that contributes to a counter network strategy that leverages partnerships to: (1) define and prioritize terrorist and transnational criminal networks; (2) contribute to building a viable counter network force; (3) collaborate in attacking terrorist and transnational criminal networks; (4) accurately assess the effectiveness of our attacks; and (5) rapidly adjust our post-attack strategies and tactics as necessary.

Undetected criminal and terrorist travel, contraband movement, and commercial and financial activity necessitates continued improvement in our ability to uncover the patterns and faint signals that exist within disparate sources of information. To successfully identify these patterns and signals, CBP will develop targeting and analysis tools speeding the work that CBP analysts are currently doing with CBP's unique data holdings. By fusing and correlating data across domains, and simultaneously protecting the privacy and civil liberties of Americans, DHS can better organize and exploit information to make more informed decisions regarding the risk presented by travelers attempting to enter the United States.

The funding requested will assist CBP in establishing an advanced analytics capability to support CBP's counter network cells at the National Targeting Center and border security efforts in the field. This capability will be enabled by three elements: (1) a focused analytics office that support data science and intelligence analysis to facilitate counter network targeting efforts; (2) an advanced analytic tools suite that capitalizes on emerging big data platforms that utilize CBP's data holdings to better understand and define terrorist and transnational criminal organizations; (3) hardware and visualization systems to enable collaborative multi-agency initiatives to target priority threats.

CBP's National Targeting Center will promote the implementation and optimization of CBP's counter network efforts and strategy, strengthened by active collaboration across all CBP components to plan, coordinate, and evaluate our deliberate disruptive effects taken against terrorist and transnational criminal networks. In the field and abroad, CBP's regional command campaigns, centers, and operating elements will benefit from CBP's ability to leverage advanced tools, training, access, and partnerships to strengthen resilience against terrorist and transnational criminal network activities and execute unified deliberate actions with our interagency partners to disrupt and marginalize them.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

CBP's intent is to establish a dedicated counter network capability that partners with both domestic and international law enforcement and border centric agencies. This outcome requires FTEs and IT and contractor support that is dedicated to the initiative on a full time basis. With the requested \$14.736 million funding, the anticipated Counter Network Division within the National Targeting Center will be able to bring on board the needed 60 FTEs projected for FY

2016 and beyond, and will be able to establish the required IT enhancements needed for the initiative, as well as the necessary contractor support. The cumulative results would be:

- Counter network functions will be performed by dedicated NTC FTEs.
- Contractor support and IT support will result in ability to stand up a full mission capable counter network division within the NTC.
- The five phases of the counter network initiative will move forward and will accomplish the following satisfactory outcomes:
 - Define and prioritize terrorist and transnational criminal networks;
 - Contribute to building a viable counter network force;
 - Collaborate in attacking terrorist and transnational criminal networks;
 - Accurately assess the effectiveness of our attacks; and
 - Rapidly adjust our post-attack strategies and tactics as necessary.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations;
Disrupt illicit pathways

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Intelligence and Targeting Operations
PPA: Intelligence/Investigative Liaison
Program Increase: Positions 24, FTE 24, Dollars \$3,262

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							294	290	\$25,654
Program Increase							24	24	\$3,262
Total Request	280	276	\$37,315	281	275	\$37,873	318	314	\$28,916

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$3.262 million to provide FTE support related to the overall requested increase to Intelligence and Targeting Operations. This request would provide funding for an increase of 24 FTE to establish a responsive, cutting edge Field Support Division through the strategic build out of additional Intelligence Support Teams (IST).

Justification

Field Support Division (FSD)

The strategic build-out of ISTs in the field will ensure OIIL intelligence capabilities are provided to all the major CBP campaigns along the southwest border. There is a lack of national level intelligence capabilities being applied consistently throughout the field in CBP and the flow of information is inconsistent. ISTs provide permanent dedicated trained intelligence personnel with a consistent knowledge base who use national level intelligence capabilities to support the immediate intelligence needs of CBP operators in high tempo areas along the border. Appropriately resourced ISTs ensure that information permeates all levels of the organization, and all offices within each level. Intelligence is applied appropriately, and information from the field flows back up through the organization and back down to the field. ISTs provide CBP senior field leadership with integrated intelligence to include classified threat/situational awareness briefings, and creates a timely exchange of information between the National Intelligence Community and CBP field elements.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Field Support Division

In an under-resourced intelligence construct, the information flow is haphazard and unreliable. Some operators may receive duplicative or misleading information, and others may receive no information at all. Intelligence may not be applied appropriately, and intelligence does not efficiently flow up and down the organization. Additional funding will allow CBP to provide consistently trained professional intelligence skill sets at the field level and permit expansion of national Collection capabilities to the field; formalize collection plans across campaign corridors; and combine classified reporting with field level information to combat transnational criminal networks. In addition, strategic placement and build-out of new ISTs will enable OIIL to bridge the gap between national strategic level intelligence and field tactical level intelligence.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Objective 1.1.1: Analyze, fuse, and disseminate terrorism information

Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Objective 1.1.3: Strengthen transportation security

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders and Approaches

Goal 2.2: Safeguard and Expedite Lawful Trade and Travel

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization
PPA: Inspection and Detection Technology
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$85,300

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$11,700
Program Increase							0	0	\$85,300
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$11,700	0	0	\$97,000

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$85.3 million for the Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) program. Specifically, CBP requests funding to recapitalize NII systems. The NII Program is comprised of both NII imaging systems and Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) to support its layered enforcement strategy to safeguard the United States and facilitate legitimate trade and travel. The NII Program's business objective is to optimize deployment of NII systems across air, land, and sea ports of entry (POEs) and Office of Border Patrol (OBP) checkpoints, taking into consideration identified threats, risks, infrastructure, and available funds. NII and RDE technology facilitates cargo and conveyance inspection activities creating positive annual economic benefits of approximately \$7 billion to \$18.7 billion. The requested increase is for NII only.

CBP does not have the necessary funding within its base to recapitalize the NII systems. The FY 2016 requested funding will be used to: (1) sustain the current inventory of NII systems and RDE, (2) continue the process of replacing/refurbishing a mix of large and small scale NII systems, and (3) procure mobile, baggage, and tool trucks (to include Operations and Maintenance, procurement of devices, training, and application development). The FY 2016 funding also provides recurring training to maintain operator skills and to staff help desks that provide support for operations and equipment service and repair. This requested increase will fund recapitalization of aging systems. Without this funding increase, maintenance costs would rise, systems would become obsolete, system downtime would rise impacting the effectiveness of inspections, labor cost would rise, and the movement of legitimate trade and travel would be delayed due to the need for manual inspections.

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
LS-NII Contracts	LS-NII Contracts
1. Medium Energy Mobile	1. Medium Energy Mobile
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract	• September 2015
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• September 2016
• Systems delivered & operational	• September 2018
2. Rail Imaging System	2. Rail Imaging System
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract	• September 2016
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• March 2017
• Systems delivered & operational	• September 2020
3. Low Energy Mobile	3. Low Energy Mobile
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract	• September 2016
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• September 2016
• Systems delivered & operational	• September 2017
4. Portal Systems	4. Portal Systems
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract(s)	• September 2016
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• September 2016
• Systems delivered & operational	• June 2018
SS-NII Contracts	SS-NII Contracts
1. Baggage/Parcel X-Ray	1. Baggage/Parcel X-Ray
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract(s)	• September 2014
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• September 2016
• Systems delivered & operational	• March 2018
2. X-Ray Van	2. X-Ray Van
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract(s)	• September 2015
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• September 2016
• Systems delivered & operational	• September 2017
3. Density Meter (Contraband Detector)	3. Density Meter (Contraband Detector)
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract(s)	• September 2015
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• September 2016
• Systems delivered & operational	• September 2018
4. Fiberscope	4. Fiberscope
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract	• September 2016
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• September 2016
• Systems delivered & operational	• September 2017
5. Explosive/Chemical Trace Detectors	5. Explosive/Chemical Trace Detectors
• Award Multiyear Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract	• September 2016
• Award FY16 funded delivery order	• September 2016
• Systems delivered & operational	• March 2018

Primary Contractor(s): To be determined based upon contract awards

Project Location(s): U.S. Ports of Entry and Checkpoints

Justification

The majority of CBP's previous NII capital investment occurred in the years immediately after the events of 9/11. Approximately 28 percent of CBP's large scale NII inventory is beyond its life expectancy, and from an enterprise perspective, CBP now faces the challenges of aging equipment and underfunded recapitalization across multiple technologies. Without additional acquisition funding, aging technology will become obsolete, become cost prohibitive to maintain, or become ineffective. Some currently-deployed technology has already become obsolete and can no longer be repaired.

NII systems include both large scale and small scale systems. Large scale systems are capable of imaging both laden cargo conveyances and passenger vehicles for the presence of contraband. Small scale systems are used to perform non-intrusive inspections on passenger baggage and cargo, view inside of fuel tanks and small compartments, identify densities anomalies in the shells of vehicles, behind walls of conveyances, and propane tanks and identify false walls in containers. CBP currently has 314 large scale systems and 4,930 small scale systems.

Both large and small scale systems have a projected life expectancy of 10 years per the original equipment manufacturer. By the end of FY 2016 the following NII systems will exceed their 10 year life expectancy:

- 84 large scale systems (27 percent) with a recapitalization cost of \$121.7 million; and
- 2,047 small scale systems (42 percent) with a recapitalization cost of \$56.9 million.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

In FY 2014, CBP conducted over 7.2 million NII examinations. Of these examinations, over 2.3 million inspections were for cargo truck and seaport containers using imaging technology. Relying solely on physical inspections would have required an increase in staff by over 8,000 officers to manage the workload. When compared to a physical search, the time it takes to conduct a secondary examination is reduced by an average of 112 minutes, from 2 hours to 8 minutes for a team of 3 officers. This equates to approximately 13 million hours in time savings. CBP conducted 2,093 seizures resulting in over 249,000 pounds of seized narcotics. As systems age beyond useful life and become non-viable for operational use, more manual inspections will be needed to maintain the required level of security for the same level of commerce. A program increase is necessary to recapitalize the aging large scale and small scale systems used in the NII program to avoid disruption of commerce across the US borders.

DHS QHSR: 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Goal 1.2: Prevent and Protect Against the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Material and Capabilities

Mission 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders and Approaches

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: National Geospatial Border Strategy
PPA: Intelligence/Investigative Liaison
Program Increase: Positions 15, FTE 15, Dollars \$8,399

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							8	8	\$1,490
Program Increase							15	15	\$8,399
Total Request	0	0	\$0	8	6	\$1,276	23	23	\$9,889

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$8.399 million for:

- Expansion of the National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy (NBGIS) to the northern border;
- Equipment refresh for the Law Enforcement Technical Collections (LETC) program;
- An additional 15 FTE and infrastructure enhancements for CBP's intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) initiatives; and
- An additional 11 FTE new to augment established Field Support Division locations and support the DHS Joint Task Force.

This additional funding will enable CBP to increase the exploitation, processing, and dissemination of intelligence services and products to CBP senior field leadership, operators, partner agencies, and the Intelligence Community.

Justification

National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy

DHS recognizes that intelligence is a force multiplier and technology must be leveraged to identify and validate low-risk or low-activity areas on the U.S. border in order to "shrink the border" and allow a focused and measured use of CBP capabilities against prioritized threats. Geospatial intelligence provides enhanced situational awareness through overhead Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance so emerging threats can be identified and operationalized as they occur, ensuring continued risk adaptation. While providing additional data points for

analysis, NBGIS ultimately delivers a more detailed picture of activities occurring at the border. Classified briefings on the full spectrum of capabilities and intelligence products are available upon request.

Law Enforcement Technical Collections

CBP's Law Enforcement Technical Collections (LETC) program provides a proven capability that intercepts illicit radio communications used by terrorists and transnational criminal organizations, thereby greatly enhancing the effectiveness of our border enforcement operations. The requested funding will support LETC airborne and ground initiatives that will enhance the security of our borders and border approaches, and focus on detecting, identifying, locating, and monitoring open push-to-talk, two-way radio communications associated with criminal activity. This technology would provide significant utility in understanding the tactics, techniques, procedures, and modus operandi of terrorist and criminal elements within a specific AOR. LETC enforcement activities contribute to apprehensions of undocumented immigrants and drug interdictions by providing advanced situational awareness of illicit activities and facilitating our understanding of illicit communications capabilities/networks.

Field Support Division (FSD)

The requested funding will enhance existing Intelligence Support Team (IST) locations by providing trained geospatial intelligence analysts to support the joint task forces under the Department of Homeland Security Southwest Border and Approaches Campaign Plan. The intelligence analysts will support the Joint Task Force –West, Joint Task Force-East, and Joint Task Force-Investigations. The FSD provides responsive cutting edge support to CBP field activities and the organizations that partner with them through the deployment of tailored ISTs. These ISTs provide the local CBP Field Commanders, Directors of Air Operations, Directors of Marine Operations, Chief Patrol Agents, and Directors of Field Operations with all-source operational level intelligence that allows them to obtain heightened situational awareness regarding their operational environment. The deployed ISTs enable field enforcement personnel and the agencies that partner with them to more readily integrate intelligence into enforcement operations and increase the multi-directional flow of information between CBP field elements, CBP headquarters and other Federal, state, local, tribal, and international partner agencies.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

National Border Geospatial Intelligence Strategy

Funding will allow CBP to expand its geospatial intelligence coverage to the littorals, Baja Peninsula, Gulf of California, and select areas of the Caribbean Basin. Increased situational awareness of nautical approach vectors employed by terrorist and transnational criminal organizations will complement the established coverage along the northern and southern borders and provide intelligence on a total of approximately 12,400 miles of coverage. This program directly feeds into the deployment density of Border Patrol resources along the borders of the United States and its territories. The funding is directly related to resources to analyze 24/7

collection operations. Current resources dedicated to the program only have the capacity of approximately 1,000 miles of the southwest border, versus the 12,400 mile goal.

Field Support Division

Additional funding will allow CBP to support the DHS Secretary's Southern Border & Approaches Campaign Plan (SBACP) with full-time trained intelligence employees to include GEOINT analyst permanent employees. The SBACP designates three Joint Task Forces to combine DHS operations within a specific area of operation. In addition, funding will allow CBP to augment existing IST locations along the southwest border, which bridge the gap between national strategic level intelligence and field tactical level intelligence. As the teams that are deployed across the southwest border assume an integral role in the planning, processing, exploitation, and dissemination of actionable intelligence to CBP field locations, increased demand for new products will require additional resources. The presence of consistently trained professionals possessing intelligence skill sets across the southwest border will provide senior field leadership and DHS Joint Task Forces with integrated intelligence to include classified threat/situational awareness briefings and products and permit the timely exchange of information between the National Intelligence Community and CBP field elements.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Objective 1.1.1: Analyze, fuse and disseminate terrorism information

Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders and Approaches

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal import and entry

Objective 2.1.2: Prevent illegal export and exit

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors

Objective 2.3.1: Identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations

Objective 2.3.2: Disrupt illicit actors, activities, and pathways

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 8: Electronic Visa Information Update System
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Increase: Positions 9, FTE 5, Dollars \$29,445

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							9	5	\$29,445
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	9	5	\$29,445

Description of Item

CBP requests \$29.445 million to implement the Electronic Visa Information Update System (EVIUS). CBP proposes to implement a new program that will allow NIV holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website. This process will enable CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States. This new system will complement the existing visa application process and enhance CBP's ability to make pre-travel risk determinations.

The Government of the United States and the Government of the People's Republic of China reached agreement on visa reciprocity negotiations in October 2014, and the President announced this agreement on November 8, 2014. CBP proposes piloting this program for travelers from China who are issued 10-year, multiple entry B1, B2, or B1/B2 visas for business and tourism. The program will allow travelers with these visas to provide updated biographic and travel information to CBP via a public website every 2 years from the date of visa issuance for the duration of visa validity. CBP will review and adjudicate the updated biographic and travel-related information to support pre-travel, risk-based determinations and facilitate processing upon arrival in the United States. For travelers who do not update their information, CBP will interface with the State Department, which will in turn, revoke the traveler's visa.

System Resource Estimates: CBP's estimate for implementing this new program is \$29.4 million in start-up costs.

- Information Technology: \$19.9 million for program start-up.
 - Costs for the creation of a new system along with the infrastructure to collect updated biographic and travel data from non-immigrant visa holders and vet the data;

- Costs for supporting and securing information technology for the applicants to use as well as the communications necessary to inform various external services, e.g., the Department of State (DOS), of CBP's determinations and any subsequent updates to those determinations; and
- Costs for the creation of web content and help files in multiple languages, as needed.
- Program Management Staff: 2 additional staff in FY 2016 plus 3 additional staff in FY 2017
- Vetting Staff: 5 additional officers in FY 2016 plus 5 additional officers in FY 2017
- Call Center for Traveler Support: 2 new officers and 10 Contract staff cost of \$3.5 million yearly in FY 2016 plus 3 new officers in FY 2017
 - This would be a travel authorization-specific call center to respond to traveler inquiries for the new non-immigrant system. The call center would be available 24/7 and staffed with personnel who have language skills needed to assist applicants.
- Fee Study - \$3 million²⁴
- Public Affairs Outreach - \$1.5 million start-up in FY 2017 with recurring costs of \$50,000.

	1st Year (Dollars in Thousands)
System Development	\$ 4,410
Data Center Infrastructure (2 Data Centers including replication)	\$ 10,000
Network and NW Security	\$ 2,500
Fee Collection and Processing	\$ 3,000
Vetting for new applicants	
Annual Re-vetting for changed data	
Staffing	\$ 3,035
Contract Language Call Center Staff	\$ 3,500
Fee Study	\$ 3,000
Public Affairs Outreach	
Total	\$ 29,445

Justification

In order for the U.S. Government to have a reciprocal agreement with China to allow for 10-year visas, a system is needed to collect additional information from these travelers at least every two years. Previously, the U.S. Government received this information when these travelers had to get visas every year. Although the ESTA system currently collects this information, travelers

²⁴ CBP will seek congressional authority to recover the full cost of administrating this program.

from China are not statutorily eligible for the ESTA program because China is not a Visa Waiver Program participant. Accordingly, a new system similar to ESTA will need to be built.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This process will enable CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations post-visa issuance before passengers initiate travel to the United States. This new system will complement the existing visa application process and enhance CBP's ability to make pre-travel risk determinations regarding certain long-term visas.

Mission 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders and Approaches

- Prevent illegal import and entry
- Prevent illegal export and exit

Goal 2.2: Safeguard and Expedite Lawful Trade and Travel

- Safeguard key nodes, conveyances, and pathways
- Manage the risk of people and goods in transit
- Maximize compliance with U.S. trade and promote U.S. economic security and competitiveness

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors

- Identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations
- Disrupt illicit actors, activities, and pathways

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Goal 3.1: Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System

- Effectively administer the immigration services system

Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration

- Prevent unlawful entry, strengthen enforcement, and reduce drivers of unlawful immigration
- Arrest detain, and remove priority individuals, including public safety, national security, and border security threats

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 9: Polygraph Examiners Hiring Initiative
PPA: Internal Affairs
Program Increase: Positions 40, FTE 5, Dollars \$1,465

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							110	110	\$19,865
Program Increase							40	5	\$1,465
Total Request	110	110	\$17,659	110	110	\$19,865	150	115	\$21,330

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$1.465 million to provide additional support to the Credibility Assessment Division (CAD) of the Office of Internal Affairs (IA). CAD conducts applicant screening polygraph examinations. This request would provide funding to allow CBP to hire an additional 40 Polygraph Examiners, which will increase program capacity and allow CBP to fully comply with the Anti-Border Corruption Act 2010 (ABCA) requirement that law enforcement applicants be polygraphed. Analyses of CBP's hiring process have identified the polygraph process as a significant chokepoint area. This request will also allow CBP to help eliminate that chokepoint area, and expedite bringing applicants on board as Border Patrol Agents and CBP Officers.

Justification

The Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 requires all law enforcement applicants to be polygraphed before being hired. Corruption negatively affects CBP's mission of securing the borders while facilitating trade and travel. The Office of Internal Affairs (IA) priority will be to remain current on the hiring demands for mission offices OBP, OFO and OAM while avoiding significant cost associated with conducting background investigations on unsuitable candidates.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The current staffing level of 110 polygraph examiners in the IA-CAD, results in a through-put of approximately 15,120 polygraph examinations per year. An additional 40 Polygraph Examiners will increase program capacity and ensure IA CAD's ability to comply with hiring initiatives authorized by Congress. With 150 Polygraph Examiners, IA CAD's capacity would be

approximately 21,840 polygraph examinations, which is an increase of 6,720, or 44 percent, per year.

IA CAD has agreements with other federal agencies to assist with polygraph examinations. This option cannot be relied upon for a specific number of polygraph examinations, due to the fluctuating workload of the other agencies. Hiring additional Polygraph Examiners would provide IA CAD with total control of the Polygraph Examiners, and would allow IA to deploy Polygraph Examiners where mission requirements dictate.

Not funding this requirement puts CBP at risk of failing to meet the congressionally mandated staffing floors or to address approved hiring initiatives for law enforcement officers.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 10: Standardized Care
PPA: Border Security Control
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,706

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$4,706
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$4,706

Description of Item

CBP requests \$4.706 million in funding for implementation of a standardized care plan for mothers and children in CBP custody, to include unaccompanied minor children at ports of entry and border patrol stations. This will ensure that individuals, whether detained at POEs or stations, will receive the same standard of care and services.

Justification

During FY 2014, the southwest border experienced an unprecedented increase in the number of Unaccompanied Children (UC) crossing the border. Due to the lack of bed space, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) was unable to accept the UCs, forcing CBP to maintain custody of UCs for a much longer period that originally programmed. Their overall numbers and the duration of their detention required CBP to take measures to provide adequate care for UCs. These measures included contracting with outside vendors to provide food services, showers and laundry services for health hygiene, monitoring, medical care, and the purchase of significant amounts of personal hygiene items. CBP has developed a contingency plan to deal with the situation in the future should the number of UCs exceed projected levels or the detention period extends longer than anticipated. The requested funding would support the contracts and other costs for the proper care of children and families in CBP custody.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

DHS QHSR:

MISSION 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders and Approaches

- Prevent illegal import and entry

MISSION 3: Enforce and Administer our Immigration Laws

Goal 3.1: Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System

- Promote lawful immigration;
- Effectively administer the immigration services system; and
- Promote the integration of lawful immigrants into American society.

Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration

- Prevent unlawful entry, strengthen enforcement, and reduce drivers of unlawful immigration;

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 11: UAS Crew
PPA: Internal Affairs, Training and Development, Administration, Rent
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$420

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$420
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$420

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$420,000 in S&E for mission support requirements associated with the overall requested increase of an additional 15 Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) crew in support of both operations along the southwest border and operations within the Source and Transit zone.

Overall, CBP requests \$8.4 million for an additional 15 UAS crew. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Air & Marine Salaries; Automation Modernization's Information Technology PPA; Construction & Facilities Management's Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses' Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, and Training & Development PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP's position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. Across all PPAs, the total requested increase for UAS Crew is \$8.4 million.

Justification

The UAS consists of a medium-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aircraft (MQ-9 Predator B), sensor communication packages, ground control, launch and recovery systems, operations, maintenance, technical and logistics support, pilots, and sensor operators to meet mission requirements in the three major areas of responsibility: southwest border, northern border and

southeast coastal area. The UAS supports border interdiction operations with long-range surveillance that provides real-time intelligence and situational awareness to border agents 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The 15 additional UAS crew will include eight Air Interdiction Agents; four Sensor Operators; three support staff positions; and the necessary salaries, benefits, overtime, premium pay, training, travel, law enforcement equipment, and supplies. The positions are needed to provide increased CBP aerial surveillance, enforcement, and security posture for surges similar to that of unaccompanied children illegally entering the U.S.

OAM took a staff level reduction in FY 2010 that prevented the hiring of additional UAS crew as more systems were being delivered and the operating tempo along the southwest border increased. As an interim measure, OAM cross-trained P-3 pilots and sensor operators whose aircraft were undergoing a service life extension to operate the Predator B and Guardian maritime UAS. Now that the P-3 SLEP is nearly completed and the P-3 wing is increasing its operating tempo, the pilots and sensor operators are no longer available to support the UAS Program. The additional UAS crews will make-up for the loss of the P-3 crew, and support increasing UAS operating tempo along the SWB, in particular Arizona, South Texas, and support UC operations should that problem increase in severity.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The UAS is a force multiplier with the following benefits:

- Ability to monitor extended border areas at any time of the day or night;
- Capability to vector ground support directly to vehicles or persons of interest;
- Provide ground personnel extended situational awareness of surroundings and operational area for potential threat identification purposes;
- Emergency or disaster support for other US government agencies; and
- Provide intelligence data to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL) for analysis.

UAS contributed to the following operational successes: (FY 2014 figures below)

- VaDER Detections Investigated – 7,616
- Illegal Apprehensions – 1,834
- Drugs Seized – 70,577 lbs. marijuana and 992 lbs. cocaine
- Arrests – 54
- Vehicles Seized – 37
- Weapons Seized – 149

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders
Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders
Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders
Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations
Objective 2.3.1: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders
Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations
Objective 2.3.2: Disrupt illicit pathways

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 12: Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund
PPA: Border Security Control
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$24,409

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$203,227
Program Increase							0	0	\$24,409
Total Request	0	0	\$198,625	0	0	\$203,227	0	0	\$227,636

Description of Item

The FY 2016 President’s Budget includes funding for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to respond to Unaccompanied Children (UC) crossing the southwest border. Specifically, CBP is requesting contingency funding of up to \$134.5 million for costs associated with the apprehension and care of up to 104,000 UCs. Because of the low probability of such a high number of UCs attempting to enter the United States in FY 2016, the Budget scores the requested increase at \$24.4 million.

Justification

During FY 2014, the southwest border experienced an unprecedented increase in the number of Unaccompanied Children crossing the border. Due to record-breaking number of UCs crossing the border, CBP maintained custody of UCs for a much longer period than originally planned. The overall numbers of UCs and the duration of their detention required CBP to take drastic measures to provide adequate care for UCs. These measures included contracting with outside vendors to provide food services, showers and laundry services, monitoring, medical care, and the purchase of significant amounts of personal hygiene products.

Without this increase in funding, CBP will not have the flexibility to adequately respond to a significant surge of UCs in FY 2016. CBP has learned important lessons relating to the apprehension and care of UCs from the wave of crossings during the summer of 2014. This program increase will mitigate risk to CBP personnel and provide for the health and safety of UCs by ensuring that the agency has the funding in place to respond to unanticipated surges in UC crossings.

The FY 2016 President's Budget includes resources to support a comprehensive contingency plan to address the situation in the future should the numbers of UCs exceed projected levels. Given the lessons learned from the FY 2014 surge, including process and contract improvements, the Budget assumes that CBP could accommodate a similar level of unaccompanied children as FY 2014, when the agency cared for 58,000 before transferring them to HHS custody. The requested contingency funding would be triggered only when the level of unaccompanied children exceeds this baseline.

The proposed contingency language sets up varying levels of appropriated funding that become available depending on the magnitude of the increase in UCs. These funding levels correspond to the costs for CBP to apprehend, transport, house, and care for the UCs. The first increment of funding would become available if UC levels are higher than those from the comparable date (after January 1) in the previous fiscal year. Each of the next increment would become available only if UC levels reach 120%, 140%, and 160% of comparable dates in the previous year, respectively. The full amount of \$134.5 million is designed to support CBP costs for up to 104,000 unaccompanied children.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

DHS QHSR:

MISSION 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders and Approaches

- Prevent illegal import and entry

MISSION 3: Enforce and Administer our Immigration Laws

Goal 3.1: Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System

- Promote lawful immigration;
- Effectively administer the immigration services system; and
- Promote the integration of lawful immigrants into American society

Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration

- Prevent unlawful entry, strengthen enforcement, and reduce drivers of unlawful immigration

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Delay Vehicle Recapitalization
PPA: Administration
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(10,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$34,250
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$10,000)
Total Request	0	0	\$58,210	0	0	\$51,179	0	0	\$24,250

Description of Item

CBP proposes a reduction to vehicle acquisition funding of \$10 million in FY 2016.

Justification

This program reduction is being proposed in order to ensure that CBP can focus its resources to further preserve and advance its mission in targeted areas. These areas include Facilities sustainment projects, Revenue Modernization, and technology investments along the southwest border.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

CBP is currently operating with reduced funding levels, and has a Fleet Right-Sizing Initiative underway to assess, plan and execute a strategy to ensure that CBP's fleet inventory is sized appropriately to efficiently meet its mission. Based upon the CBP fleet assessment analysis conducted in FY 2013, CBP identified an approximate 6,350 vehicles for reduction from the fleet. Out of these identified vehicles, 2,554 estimated reductions are scheduled to occur between FY 2014 and FY 2015. The remaining 3,796 vehicles will be reduced between FY 2016 and FY 2019; Table 1 depicts the annual effect of this reduction on the fleet's vehicle replacement needs.

Taking vehicles out of inventory reduces the overall size of the fleet and reduces CBP's vehicle replacement liability, which is already underfunded. Reducing the vehicle inventory by 3,796 vehicles between FY 2016 and FY 2019 would lower the replacement liability by \$140 million, calculated as the average vehicle purchase price (replacement cost) multiplied by the total

number of vehicle reductions. The annual cost avoidance achieved by lowering the replacement liability is indicated in Table 2.

Table 1: Replacement Requirement Analysis with Current Funding

Replacement Requirement Analysis	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Vehicles Eligible For Replacement	7,324	8,728	9,734	10,733	11,774
Vehicle Reduction from Right-Sizing	1,512	1,471	760	53	0
Remaining Vehicle Replacement Need	5,812	7,257	8,974	10,680	11,774
Planned Replacement Based Upon Available Funding	944	923	903	884	878
Unfunded Requirement	4,868	6,334	8,071	9,796	10,896

Reducing the vehicle inventory by 3,796 vehicles between FY 2016 and FY 2019 results in a total cost avoidance of \$140 million, i.e. the costs avoided by not replacing the vehicles. The annual cost avoidance is indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Vehicle Replacement Funding Analysis with Current Funding

Funding Analysis (In Thousands of Dollars)	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Funding Needed to Replace All Eligible Vehicles	\$266,504	\$322,927	\$365,925	\$409,639	\$456,893
Cost Avoidance Due to Right-Sizing	\$55,018	\$54,425	\$28,570	\$2,023	
Funding Needed to Replace Vehicles After Right-Sizing	\$211,485	\$268,501	\$337,355	\$407,616	\$456,893
Expected Vehicle Replacement Funding	\$34,350	\$34,150	\$33,946	\$33,739	\$34,071
Funding Surplus/Deficit	(\$177,135)	(\$234,351)	(\$303,409)	(\$373,877)	(\$422,822)

Thousand-K

Detailed in the charts below are the new projections if the annual vehicle replacement budget is reduced by \$10 million. Over the span of FY16 to FY20, CBP will only be able to acquire 3,178 replacement vehicles, versus 4,532 vehicles before the reduction (sum of *Planned Replacement Based Upon Available Funding* in Table 2 versus Table 1 respectively). While the impact to vehicle age and maintenance are minor in FY 2016, the deficit of funds needed to replace retirement eligible vehicles will increase to \$475 million in FY 2020, instead of a \$422 million deficit with current funding levels.

Table 3: Replacement Requirement Analysis

Replacement Requirement Analysis	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Vehicles Eligible For Replacement	7,324	9,008	10,289	11,558	12,866
Vehicle Reduction from Right-Sizing	1,512	1,471	760	53	0
Remaining Vehicle Replacement Need	5,812	7,537	9,529	11,505	12,866
Planned Replacement Based Upon Available Funding	664	648	633	617	616
Unfunded Requirement	5,148	6,889	8,896	10,888	12,250

Table 4: Vehicle Replacement Funding Analysis

Funding Analysis In Thousands of Dollars)	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Funding Needed to Replace All Eligible Vehicles	\$266,719	\$333,366	\$386,480	\$441,527	\$499,226
Cost Avoidance Due to Right-Sizing	\$55,063	\$54,438	\$28,547	\$2,025	
Funding Needed to Replace Vehicles After Right-Sizing	\$211,657	\$278,927	\$357,932	\$439,502	\$499,226
Expected Vehicle Replacement Funding	\$24,181	\$23,981	\$23,777	\$23,570	\$23,902
Funding Surplus/Deficit	(\$187,476)	(\$254,946)	(\$334,155)	(\$415,932)	(\$475,324)

Thousand-K

Note on Schedule and Impact of Vehicle Right-Sizing: This analysis is based on a vehicle inventory reduction schedule and target inventory levels developed by CBP. CBP is also implementing cost saving initiatives to reduce maintenance, repair, and operation costs across the fleet. Such initiatives include but are not limited to part store implementation, fuel sharing, and strategic maintenance contracts.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports, and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; [\$8,326,386,000] **\$9,045,270,000**; of which \$3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which not to exceed \$34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; *Provided*, That, of the amounts made available under this heading for Inspection and Detection Technology Investments, ***\$45,000,000*** shall remain available until September 30, 2019³ : *Provided*, That for fiscal year [2015] ***2016***², the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$35,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, that the Border Patrol shall maintain an active duty presence of not less than 21,370 full-time equivalent agents protecting the borders of the United States in the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That, at any point after January 1, 2016, and before October 1, 2016, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the current fiscal year exceeds the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year, an additional \$116,921,000 shall be available under this heading: *Provided further*, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 120 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,789,000 shall be available in addition to the amount made available in the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 140 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$6,017,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous two provisos: *Provided further*, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 160 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,796,000 shall be available in addition to

the amounts made available in the previous three provisos: Provided further, That amounts made available in any of the previous four provisos may be transferred to any other appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the previous proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law⁴.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ [\$8,326,386,000] <u>\$9,069,679,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² [2015] <u>2016</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ <i>Provided, That, of the amounts made available under this heading for Inspection and Detection Technology Investments, \$45,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2019</i>	CBP requests multi-year availability for \$45.0 million of the requested \$85.3 million in funding for Non-Intrusive Inspection Refresh and Recapitalization program increase.
⁴ <i>: Provided further, That, at any point after January 1, 2016, and before October 1, 2016, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the current fiscal year exceeds the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year, an additional \$116,921,000 shall be available under this heading: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 120 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,789,000 shall be available in addition to the amount made available in the previous proviso: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human</i>	CBP requests language to make funds available only in the event of a surge of unaccompanied children beyond levels experienced in the previous year.

Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 140 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$6,017,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous two provisos: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 160 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$5,796,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous three provisos: Provided further, That amounts made available in any of the previous four provisos may be transferred to any other appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the previous proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law⁴

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	48,204	46,700	\$8,092,572
FY 2015 President's Budget	48,209	47,136	\$8,326,386
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realigning OTIA funding to S&E	-	-	\$1,000
Realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs	-	-	\$206,098
Realignment to Support NTC Facilities	-	-	\$4,800
Rent Consolidation	-	-	\$44
Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	(43)	(43)	(\$4,458)
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	(\$134)
Total Transfers	(43)	(43)	\$207,350
Increases			
Adjustment to Base Pay Requirements	-	-	\$14,935
Adjustment to base Pay Requirements	-	-	\$6,344
Annualization of FY15 Pay Raise	-	-	\$17,158
Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	723	\$207,341
Annualize FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing	-	-	\$23,064
Annualize FY15 National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy	-	2	\$5,014
Cybersecurity Professionals pay schedule change	-	-	\$116
FY 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$70,179
Frontline Hiring Requirements for Human Resources	-	-	\$15,900
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$47,359
Replace Legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley	-	1	\$285
Replace Legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	-	2	\$286
Restore unrealized FY 2014 VERA/VSIP savings	-	-	\$15,455
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$13,915
Total, Increases	-	728	\$437,351
Decreases			
Cost Savings from FY15 Fuel Sharing Initiative	-	-	(\$9,660)
Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	(50)	(50)	(\$29,190)
Fully Non-Recur FY15 Fuel Sharing Initiative	-	-	(\$10,733)
Non-Recur FY15 Hand Held Devices	-	-	(\$7,055)
Reestimation of Pay Requirements	-	-	(\$22,797)
Total, Decreases	(50)	(50)	(\$79,435)
Total Other Adjustments	(50)	678	\$357,916
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(93)	635	\$565,266
FY 2016 Current Services	48,116	47,771	\$8,891,652
Program Changes			
Increases			
Border Security Deployment Program	-	-	\$11,100
Canine Enforcement Program	47	24	\$9,097
Cross-Training Initiative	-	-	\$500
Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	60	30	\$9,924
Intelligence and Targeting Operations	24	24	\$3,262
NII Equipment Refresh & Recapitalization	-	-	\$85,300
National Geospatial Border Strategy	15	15	\$8,399
Electronic Visa Information Update System	9	5	\$29,445
Polygraph Examiners Hiring Initiative	40	5	\$1,465
Standardized Care	-	-	\$4,706
UAS Crew	-	-	\$420
Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund	-	-	\$24,409
Total, Increases	195	103	\$188,027
Decreases			
Delay Vehicle Recapitalization	-	-	(\$10,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$10,000)
Total Program Changes	195	103	\$178,027
FY 2016 Request	48,311	47,874	\$9,069,679
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	102	738	\$743,293

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	48,204	46,700	\$8,092,572
FY 2015 President's Budget	48,209	47,136	\$8,326,386
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	(43)	(43)	\$207,350
Increases	-	728	\$437,351
Decreases	(50)	(50)	(\$79,435)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(93)	635	\$565,266
FY 2016 Current Services	48,116	47,771	\$8,891,652
Program Changes			
Increases	195	103	\$188,027
Decreases	-	-	(\$10,000)
Total Program Changes	195	103	\$178,027
FY 2016 Request	48,311	47,874	\$9,069,679
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	102	738	\$743,293

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	20,616	19,783	\$2,830,872	(16)	650	\$201,945	56	29	\$44,751	20,656	20,462	\$3,077,568	40	679	\$246,696
Border Security Control	23,052	22,978	\$3,882,015	-	-	\$34,172	-	-	\$29,615	23,052	22,978	\$3,945,802	-	-	\$63,787
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,274	-	-	-
Training Between the Ports of Entry	189	188	\$56,608	-	-	\$537	-	-	\$360	189	188	\$57,505	-	-	\$897
Commissioner	208	199	\$27,245	20	20	\$3,705	-	-	-	228	219	\$30,950	20	20	\$3,705
International Cargo Screening	234	224	\$69,173	-	-	\$678	-	-	-	234	224	\$69,851	-	-	\$678
Chief Counsel	326	317	\$45,663	6	(1)	\$4,123	-	-	-	332	316	\$49,786	6	(1)	\$4,123
Other international programs	130	125	\$25,706	(7)	(7)	(\$771)	-	-	-	123	118	\$24,935	(7)	(7)	(\$771)
Congressional Affairs	22	20	\$2,514	-	-	\$464	-	-	-	22	20	\$2,978	-	-	\$464
C-TPAT	127	123	\$40,841	-	-	\$579	-	-	-	127	123	\$41,420	-	-	\$579
Internal Affairs	595	568	\$140,141	25	25	\$27,095	40	5	\$2,788	660	598	\$170,024	65	30	\$29,883
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)	-	-	\$5,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,811	-	-	-
Public Affairs	94	91	\$13,064	2	2	\$1,400	-	-	-	96	93	\$14,464	2	2	\$1,400
Inspection and Detection Technology	55	55	\$123,866	-	-	\$107	-	-	\$85,300	55	55	\$209,273	-	-	\$85,407
Training and Development	360	355	\$71,926	(2)	(2)	\$8,485	-	-	\$55	358	353	\$80,466	(2)	(2)	\$8,540
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition	181	175	\$25,374	-	3	\$4,284	-	-	-	181	178	\$29,658	-	3	\$4,284
National Targeting Center	338	338	\$70,592	-	-	\$1,226	60	30	\$7,696	398	368	\$79,514	60	30	\$8,922
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison	281	275	\$61,512	13	15	\$5,229	39	39	\$11,661	333	329	\$78,402	52	54	\$16,890
Training at the Ports of Entry	24	24	\$33,906	7	7	\$12,959	-	-	\$1,849	31	31	\$48,714	7	7	\$14,808
Administration	1,377	1,298	\$386,793	(141)	(77)	\$40,121	-	-	(\$6,676)	1,236	1,221	\$420,238	(141)	(77)	\$33,445
Rent	-	-	\$409,490	-	-	\$218,928	-	-	\$628	-	-	\$629,046	-	-	\$219,556
Total	48,209	47,136	\$8,326,386	(93)	635	\$565,266	195	103	\$178,027	48,311	47,874	\$9,069,679	102	738	\$743,293

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Defense	-	-	\$2,128	-	-	\$2,128	-	-	\$2,128	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$9,724	-	-	\$9,724	-	-	\$9,724	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$919	-	-	\$919	-	-	\$919	-	-	-
VARIOUS	-	-	\$51,476	-	-	\$51,476	-	-	\$51,476	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$64,247	-	-	\$64,247	-	-	\$64,247	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	\$103	-	-	-
Headquarters Management and Administration	-	-	\$40,300	-	-	\$40,300	-	-	\$40,300	-	-	-
National Targeting Center	-	-	\$2,359	-	-	\$2,359	-	-	\$2,359	-	-	-
Training at the Ports of Entry	-	-	\$320	-	-	\$320	-	-	\$320	-	-	-
Other International Programs	-	-	\$6,001	-	-	\$6,001	-	-	\$6,001	-	-	-
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation at POEs	-	-	\$14,790	-	-	\$14,790	-	-	\$14,790	-	-	-
Automated Targeting System	-	-	\$21	-	-	\$21	-	-	\$21	-	-	-
Intelligence and Investigative Liaison	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	-
Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	-
Commissioner	-	-	\$91	-	-	\$91	-	-	\$91	-	-	-
Rent	-	-	\$173	-	-	\$173	-	-	\$173	-	-	-
Training and Development	-	-	\$85	-	-	\$85	-	-	\$85	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$64,247	-	-	\$64,247	-	-	\$64,247	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,756,627	\$3,856,734	\$3,994,895	\$138,161
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$13,213	\$10,875	\$10,901	\$26
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$778,696	\$840,327	\$887,848	\$47,521
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,897,273	\$2,179,827	\$2,312,661	\$132,834
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$720	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$6,446,529	\$6,887,763	\$7,206,305	\$318,542
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$90,046	\$71,366	\$89,841	\$18,475
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$9,230	\$5,139	\$4,992	(\$147)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$309,633	\$332,353	\$512,600	\$180,247
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$36,355	\$44,743	\$50,008	\$5,265
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$80,357	\$52,075	\$78,963	\$26,888
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$5,686	\$3,713	\$4,109	\$396
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$27,283	\$8,545	\$28,175	\$19,630
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$649,391	\$459,989	\$529,128	\$69,139
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$41,026	\$39,141	\$48,195	\$9,054
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$43,389	\$46,439	\$57,240	\$10,801
25.6 Medical Care	\$7,153	\$585	\$4,162	\$3,577
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$36,599	\$76,130	\$76,668	\$538
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$177,561	\$176,858	\$187,816	\$10,958
31.0 Equipment	\$129,034	\$118,154	\$188,081	\$69,927
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3,000	\$3,286	\$3,286	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$300	\$107	\$110	\$3
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,646,043	\$1,438,623	\$1,863,374	\$424,751
Total, Direct Obligations	\$8,092,572	\$8,326,386	\$9,069,679	\$743,293
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$8,092,572	\$8,326,386	\$9,069,679	\$743,293
Full Time Equivalents	46,700	47,136	47,874	738

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	96	96	96	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	723	743	744	1
GS-14	2,690	2,732	2,738	6
GS-13	9,548	9,508	9,526	18
GS-12	24,808	24,857	24,915	58
GS-11	3,742	3,710	3,718	8
GS-10	338	338	338	-
GS-9	2,416	2,404	2,409	5
GS-8	48	50	50	-
GS-7	2,977	2,956	2,961	5
GS-6	101	102	102	-
GS-5	641	635	636	1
GS-4	32	33	33	-
GS-3	32	33	33	-
GS-2	10	10	10	-
GS-1	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	48,204	48,209	48,311	102
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	4,804	4,814	4,832	18
U.S. Field	42,188	42,182	42,262	80
Foreign Field	1,212	1,213	1,217	4
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	48,204	48,209	48,311	102
Full Time Equivalent	46,700	47,136	47,874	738
Average ES Salary	162,488	164,129	166,140	2,011
Average GS Salary	79,525	80,329	81,313	984
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Commissioner
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,904	\$17,642	\$19,985	\$2,343
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$285	\$287	\$288	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$718	\$985	\$995	\$10
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,697	\$5,995	\$7,314	\$1,319
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$25,604	\$24,909	\$28,582	\$3,673
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$120	\$153	\$153	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$30	\$38	\$39	\$1
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,725	\$1,730	\$1,731	\$1
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$225	\$150	\$180	\$30
31.0 Equipment	\$20	\$265	\$265	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,120	\$2,336	\$2,368	\$32
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$27,724	\$27,245	\$30,950	\$3,705
Full Time Equivalents	166	199	219	20

Commissioner Mission Statement

The Headquarters Management and Administration (M&A), Commissioner PPA funds the organizational body responsible for providing critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. As part of the overall management of CBP, this office develops long-range management plans for the efficient and effective operation of the organization.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,904	\$17,642	\$19,985	\$2,343
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$285	\$287	\$288	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$718	\$985	\$995	\$10
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,697	\$5,995	\$7,314	\$1,319
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$25,604	\$24,909	\$28,582	\$3,673

An increase of \$2,470,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to the office of the Commissioner. An increase of \$74,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$243,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$62,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$274,000 is a realignment of positions to the Office of Policy and Planning. An increase of \$550,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$30	\$38	\$39	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to the office of the Commissioner

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,725	\$1,730	\$1,731	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to the office of the Commissioner

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$225	\$150	\$180	\$30

An increase of \$30,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to the office of the Commissioner

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Chief Counsel
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$32,678	\$33,475	\$37,591	\$4,116
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$557	\$570	\$576	\$6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$200	\$202	\$217	\$15
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,354	\$10,049	\$10,035	(\$14)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$42,789	\$44,296	\$48,419	\$4,123
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$170	\$170	\$170	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$3	\$3	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$218	\$192	\$192	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$376	\$203	\$203	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$10	\$10	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$169	\$169	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$245	\$240	\$240	-
31.0 Equipment	\$370	\$380	\$380	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,379	\$1,367	\$1,367	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$44,168	\$45,663	\$49,786	\$4,123
Full Time Equivalents	311	317	316	(1)

Chief Counsel Mission Statement

The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) PPA funds mission critical legal advice, representation and counsel to CBP. OCC handles all legal and ethics issues involving CBP's global operations, both domestic and foreign. The OCC PPA funding is essential in allowing CBP to lawfully execute its critical mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$32,678	\$33,475	\$37,591	\$4,116
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$557	\$570	\$576	\$6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$200	\$202	\$217	\$15
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,354	\$10,049	\$10,035	(\$14)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$42,789	\$44,296	\$48,419	\$4,123

An increase of \$72,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$432,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. A decrease of \$2,003,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. An increase of \$110,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay

raise. An increase of \$1,475,000 is to realign mission support funding from the FY 2014 CBPO initiative. An increase of \$4,037,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Congressional Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,828	\$1,852	\$2,305	\$453
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2	\$3	\$3	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$16	\$15	\$15	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$518	\$547	\$558	\$11
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,364	\$2,417	\$2,881	\$464
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$84	\$79	\$79	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$18	\$18	\$18	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$102	\$97	\$97	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,466	\$2,514	\$2,978	\$464
Full Time Equivalents	19	20	20	-

Congressional Affairs Mission Statement

The Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) is responsible for working with the United States Congress on behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). It is OCA's responsibility to ensure that CBP is responsive to Members of Congress and their staff, and to committees and subcommittees having jurisdiction over CBP's mission sets, programs and activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,828	\$1,852	\$2,305	\$453
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2	\$3	\$3	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$16	\$15	\$15	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$518	\$547	\$558	\$11
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,364	\$2,417	\$2,881	\$464

An increase of \$5,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$23,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$6,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$430,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Internal Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$62,214	\$60,613	\$65,767	\$5,154
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$203	\$206	\$207	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,005	\$7,269	\$7,441	\$172
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$23,073	\$22,432	\$25,091	\$2,659
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$92,495	\$90,520	\$98,506	\$7,986
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,229	\$2,583	\$2,237	(\$346)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$600	\$118	\$118	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$953	\$698	\$660	(\$38)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$56,578	\$45,113	\$61,424	\$16,311
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$5,663	\$5,663
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$771	\$949	\$984	\$35
31.0 Equipment	\$1,000	\$160	\$432	\$272
Total, Other Object Classes	\$62,131	\$49,621	\$71,518	\$21,897
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$154,626	\$140,141	\$170,024	\$29,883
Full Time Equivalents	556	568	598	30

Internal Affairs Mission Statement

The HQ M&A Office of Internal Affairs (IA) provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. IA funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland, while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$62,214	\$60,613	\$65,767	\$5,154
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$203	\$206	\$207	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,005	\$7,269	\$7,441	\$172
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$23,073	\$22,432	\$25,091	\$2,659
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$92,495	\$90,520	\$98,506	\$7,986

An increase of \$431,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$883,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$225,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. A decrease of \$5,747,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. A decrease of \$1,759,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$116,000 is for a change in pay schedule for cybersecurity professionals. An increase of \$921,000 is to hire polygraph examiners. An increase of \$12,916,000 is to realign mission support funding from the FY 2014 CBPO initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,229	\$2,583	\$2,237	(\$346)

A decrease of \$300,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. A decrease of \$166,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$120,000 is to hire polygraph examiners.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$953	\$698	\$660	(\$38)

A decrease of \$27,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. A decrease of -\$11,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$56,578	\$45,113	\$61,424	\$16,311

An increase of \$15,118,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. A decrease of \$260,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. A decrease of -\$11,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$659,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$516,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$143,000 is for an additional UAS crew. An increase of \$146,000 is to hire polygraph examiners.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$5,663	\$5,663

An increase of \$5,663,000 is for the working capital fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$771	\$949	\$984	\$35

An increase of \$54,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. A decrease of -\$18,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. A decrease of \$6,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$2,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$3,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,000	\$160	\$432	\$272

A decrease of \$3,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. A decrease of -\$3,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$278,000 is to hire polygraph examiners.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Public Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,568	\$8,954	\$10,239	\$1,285
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$174	\$173	\$175	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$73	\$71	\$72	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,229	\$2,594	\$2,706	\$112
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$11,044	\$11,792	\$13,192	\$1,400
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$250	\$310	\$310	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$106	\$99	\$99	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$600	\$793	\$793	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$95	\$40	\$40	-
31.0 Equipment	\$250	\$30	\$30	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,301	\$1,272	\$1,272	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$12,345	\$13,064	\$14,464	\$1,400
Full Time Equivalents	91	91	93	2

Public Affairs Mission Statement

The HQ M&A, Public Affairs PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. Public Affairs funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,568	\$8,954	\$10,239	\$1,285
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$174	\$173	\$175	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$73	\$71	\$72	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,229	\$2,594	\$2,706	\$112
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$11,044	\$11,792	\$13,192	\$1,400

An increase of \$270,000 is a realignment of staff to the Office of Public Affairs. An increase of \$20,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$114,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$29,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$967,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training and Development
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$29,765	\$32,668	\$32,862	\$194
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$98	\$105	\$105	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,619	\$3,757	\$3,798	\$41
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,309	\$14,834	\$15,257	\$423
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$46,791	\$51,364	\$52,022	\$658
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,198	\$4,998	\$5,012	\$14
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$272	\$272	\$272	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,106	\$206	\$206	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$16,183	\$12,870	\$16,879	\$4,009
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$3,845	\$3,845
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,182	\$1,122	\$1,128	\$6
31.0 Equipment	\$1,094	\$1,094	\$1,102	\$8
Total, Other Object Classes	\$27,035	\$20,562	\$28,444	\$7,882
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$73,826	\$71,926	\$80,466	\$8,540
Full Time Equivalents	358	355	353	(2)

Training and Development Mission Statement

The HQ M&A, Training & Development PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. OTD funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$29,765	\$32,668	\$32,862	\$194
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$98	\$105	\$105	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,619	\$3,757	\$3,798	\$41
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,309	\$14,834	\$15,257	\$423
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$46,791	\$51,364	\$52,022	\$658

An increase of \$303,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$501,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$128,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. A decrease of \$274,000 is a realignment of positions to the Office of Policy and Planning.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,198	\$4,998	\$5,012	\$14

An increase of \$14,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$16,183	\$12,870	\$16,879	\$4,009

An increase of \$3,982,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. An increase of \$27,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$3,845	\$3,845

An increase of \$3,845,000 is for the working capital fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,182	\$1,122	\$1,128	\$6

An increase of \$6,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,094	\$1,094	\$1,102	\$8

An increase of \$8,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Technology, Innovation and Acquisition
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,751	\$18,875	\$21,812	\$2,937
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$30	\$29	\$29	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$292	\$397	\$402	\$5
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,485	\$5,857	\$6,164	\$307
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$24,558	\$25,158	\$28,407	\$3,249
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$60	\$122	\$153	\$31
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2	\$8	\$11	\$3
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$563	\$76	\$1,076	\$1,000
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$2	\$2	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2	\$6	\$8	\$2
31.0 Equipment	-	\$2	\$1	(\$1)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$627	\$216	\$1,251	\$1,035
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$25,185	\$25,374	\$29,658	\$4,284
Full Time Equivalents	153	175	178	3

Technology, Innovation and Acquisition Mission Statement

The HQ M&A Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. OTIA funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,751	\$18,875	\$21,812	\$2,937
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$30	\$29	\$29	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$292	\$397	\$402	\$5
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,485	\$5,857	\$6,164	\$307
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$24,558	\$25,158	\$28,407	\$3,249

An increase of \$53,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$250,000 is to replace legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$286,000 is to replace legacy RVSS in Rio Grande Valley. An increase of \$251,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$61,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$2,348,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$60	\$122	\$153	\$31

An increase of \$31,000 is to replace legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2	\$8	\$11	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 is to replace legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$563	\$76	\$1,076	\$1,000

An increase of \$1,000,000 is to realign funding for Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2	\$6	\$8	\$2

An increase of \$2,000 is to replace legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$2	\$1	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is to replace legacy MVSS in Rio Grande Valley.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence/Investigative Liaison
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$26,550	\$26,982	\$38,125	\$11,143
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$105	\$102	\$98	(\$4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,595	\$1,322	\$1,326	\$4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,065	\$9,467	\$11,457	\$1,990
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$37,315	\$37,873	\$51,006	\$13,133
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,016	\$802	\$1,201	\$399
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$2	\$1	(\$1)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$40	\$54	\$14
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$4	\$5	\$1
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$406	\$97	\$129	\$32
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$2	\$2	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,160	\$1,824	\$3,633	\$1,809
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$800	\$537	\$537	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$17,983	\$17,883	\$17,882	(\$1)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$100	\$467	\$575	\$108
31.0 Equipment	\$2,450	\$1,981	\$3,377	\$1,396
Total, Other Object Classes	\$24,915	\$23,639	\$27,396	\$3,757
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$62,230	\$61,512	\$78,402	\$16,890
Full Time Equivalents	276	275	329	54

Intelligence/Investigative Liaison Mission Statement

The HQ M&A, Intelligence and Investigative Liaison PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. This funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$26,550	\$26,982	\$38,125	\$11,143
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$105	\$102	\$98	\$(4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,595	\$1,322	\$1,326	\$4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,065	\$9,467	\$11,457	\$1,990
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$37,315	\$37,873	\$51,006	\$13,133

An increase of \$159,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$372,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$306,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. An increase of \$92,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$1,759,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$3,212,000 is for intelligence and targeting operations. An increase of \$2,712,000 is for the national geospatial border strategy. An increase of \$4,521,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,016	\$802	\$1,201	\$399

An increase of \$35,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. An increase of \$166,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$198,000 is for the national geospatial border strategy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$0	\$2	\$1	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$40	\$54	\$14

An increase of \$14,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$4	\$5	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$406	\$97	\$129	\$32

A decrease of \$107,000 is for network circuits supporting the CBP Wide Area Network. An increase of \$3,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. An increase of \$11,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$125,000 is for the national geospatial border strategy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,160	\$1,824	\$3,633	\$1,809

A decrease of \$1,978,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. A decrease of \$24,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. An increase of \$11,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$3,800,000 is for the national geospatial border strategy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$17,983	\$17,883	\$17,882	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$100	\$467	\$575	\$108

An increase of \$2,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. An increase of \$6,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$100,000 is for the national geospatial border strategy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,450	\$1,981	\$3,377	\$1,396

A decrease of \$121,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. An increase of \$3,000 is a realignment of the Operational Field Testing Division to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. An increase of \$50,000 is for intelligence and targeting operations. An increase of \$1,464,000 is for the national geospatial border strategy.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$100,560	\$104,667	\$122,468	\$17,801
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$627	\$529	\$546	\$17
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,080	\$909	\$948	\$39
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$103,984	\$106,349	\$112,020	\$5,671
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$720	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$206,971	\$212,454	\$235,982	\$23,528
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,382	\$2,750	\$3,087	\$337
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$251	\$980	\$728	(\$252)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6,154	\$10,843	\$10,873	\$30
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,238	\$3,570	\$3,966	\$396
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$20,478	\$8,506	\$28,135	\$19,629
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$52,329	\$27,426	\$30,877	\$3,451
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$37,669	\$23,877	\$28,423	\$4,546
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	\$915	\$915	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,547	\$585	\$4,162	\$3,577
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,476	\$536	\$312	(\$224)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$38,048	\$37,546	\$38,782	\$1,236
31.0 Equipment	\$35,683	\$53,519	\$30,710	(\$22,809)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$3,000	\$3,286	\$3,286	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$202,255	\$174,339	\$184,256	\$9,917
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$409,226	\$386,793	\$420,238	\$33,445
Full Time Equivalents	1,140	1,298	1,221	(77)

Administration Mission Statement

The HQ M&A, Administration PPA provides critical policy and operational direction and mission support to CBP front-line personnel. M&A funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of securing America's borders against terrorist threats, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration. The Offices of Human Resources Management and Administration are funded in this PPA.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$100,560	\$104,667	\$122,468	\$17,801
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$627	\$529	\$546	\$17
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,080	\$909	\$948	\$39
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$103,984	\$106,349	\$112,020	\$5,671
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$720	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$206,971	\$212,454	\$235,982	\$23,528

A decrease of \$3,965,000 is to annualize the FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. An increase of \$251,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$17,299,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$2,201,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. A decrease of \$3,000,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. An increase of \$532,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$5,747,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. An increase of \$19,055,000 is to restore unrealized FY 2014 VERA/VSIP savings. An increase of \$60,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$41,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$30,000 is for an additional UAS crew. A decrease of \$21,067,000 is to realign mission support funding from the FY 2014 CBPO initiative. An increase of \$6,344,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,382	\$2,750	\$3,087	\$337

A decrease of \$26,000 is an object class realignment. An increase of \$24,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$300,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. An increase of \$18,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$21,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$251	\$980	\$728	(\$252)

A decrease of \$411,000 is an object class realignment. An increase of \$98,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$11,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$47,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$3,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6,154	\$10,843	\$10,873	\$30

An increase of \$27,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. An increase of \$1,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$2,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,238	\$3,570	\$3,966	\$396

An increase of \$384,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$5,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$4,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$3,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$20,478	\$8,506	\$28,135	\$19,629

An increase of \$3,368,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$108,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. An increase of \$196,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$57,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$15,900,000 is to support human resources requirements for frontline hiring.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$52,329	\$27,426	\$30,877	\$3,451

An increase of \$8,786,000 is an object class realignment. An increase of \$938,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. A decrease of -\$3,000,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. An increase of \$260,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. A decrease of \$3,600,000 is to restore unrealized FY 2014 VERA/VSIP savings. An increase of \$31,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$36,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$37,669	\$23,877	\$28,423	\$4,546

An increase of \$4,407,000 is for the working capital fund. An increase of \$134,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$3,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$2,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,547	\$585	\$4,162	\$3,577

An increase of \$3,268,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$134,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$157,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$18,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,476	\$536	\$312	(\$224)

A decrease of \$415,000 is an object class realignment. An increase of \$145,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$8,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$35,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$3,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$38,048	\$37,546	\$38,782	\$1,236

An increase of \$1,040,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$18,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. An increase of \$78,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$85,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$15,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$35,683	\$53,519	\$30,710	(\$22,809)

A decrease of \$7,934,000 is an object class realignment. An increase of \$3,635,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. A decrease of \$10,733,000 is to fully non-recur FY15 Fuel Sharing Initiative. A decrease of \$10,000,000 is a reduction to fleet vehicle replacements. An increase of \$3,000 is a realignment of the Management Inspections Division to the Office of Administration. An increase of \$431,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$1,723,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$66,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses**

Rent

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$309,621	\$331,634	\$511,867	\$180,233
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$30,999	\$23,635	\$28,643	\$5,008
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$17,593	\$9,259	\$32,773	\$23,514
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$42,589	\$44,962	\$55,763	\$10,801
Total, Other Object Classes	\$400,802	\$409,490	\$629,046	\$219,556
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$400,802	\$409,490	\$629,046	\$219,556
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Rent Mission Statement

CBP leases a substantial portion of its real property assets through GSA and also by direct lease delegation to non-federal sources. This PPA includes funds to support the rental of facilities, space, buildings, structures, and land along with rent-related building charges and services, including utilities and services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS). The Rent PPA supports the Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Office of Air and Marine, and the Mission Support activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$309,621	\$331,634	\$511,867	\$180,233

An increase of \$171,658,000 is for the realignment of rent payments of GSA LPOEs. An increase of \$7,986,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. An increase of \$273,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$241,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$75,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$30,999	\$23,635	\$28,643	\$5,008

An increase of \$44,000 is for the consolidation of rent. An increase of \$4,800,000 is a realignment to support NTC facilities. An increase of \$17,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$13,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$125,000 is for realignment of rent payments of GSA LPOEs. An increase of \$9,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$17,593	\$9,259	\$32,773	\$23,514

An increase of \$23,514,000 for the realignment of rent payments of GSA LPOEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$42,589	\$44,962	\$55,763	\$10,801

An increase of \$10,801,000 is for the realignment of rent payments of GSA LPOEs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,631,713	\$1,595,632	\$1,675,106	\$79,474
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8,367	\$5,783	\$5,829	\$46
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$165,005	\$199,105	\$221,924	\$22,819
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$658,194	\$806,953	\$902,789	\$95,836
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,463,279	\$2,607,473	\$2,805,648	\$198,175
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$22,412	\$6,616	\$12,761	\$6,145
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,671	\$2	\$14	\$12
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$81	\$81	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$2,256	\$7,886	\$7,886	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$35,970	\$1,697	\$4,667	\$2,970
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$137	\$141	\$141	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,768	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$185,700	\$140,002	\$175,011	\$35,009
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$83	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	\$25	\$25	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$4,606	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$17,140	\$28,915	\$29,030	\$115
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$19,234	\$21,915	\$23,525	\$1,610
31.0 Equipment	\$60,492	\$16,119	\$18,779	\$2,660
Total, Other Object Classes	\$357,469	\$223,399	\$271,920	\$48,521
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,820,748	\$2,830,872	\$3,077,568	\$246,696
Full Time Equivalents	19,619	19,783	20,462	679

Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation Mission Statement

The purpose of Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry (POEs) is to facilitate the flow of legitimate travel and trade across U.S. borders, while ensuring that threats to the United States are not allowed entry, using technology, intelligence and risk information, targeting, and international cooperation in the screening of entering international cargo and travelers and departing export cargo. This program reduces the potential of terrorists, instruments of terror, and contraband from entering our country, while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade by deploying CBP officers, agricultural specialists, and import specialists to the ports of entry. The goal of this program is to improve compliance with trade regulations and other mandatory import/export guidance while increasing the security of the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,631,713	\$1,595,632	\$1,675,106	\$79,474
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8,367	\$5,783	\$5,829	\$46
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$165,005	\$199,105	\$221,924	\$22,819
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$658,194	\$806,953	\$902,789	\$95,836
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,463,279	\$2,607,473	\$2,805,648	\$198,175

A decrease of -\$2,470,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to the office of the Commissioner. An increase of \$27,029,000 is to annualize the FY 2014 Increase to CBPO Staffing. A decrease of \$270,000 is a realignment of staff to the Office of Public Affairs. An increase of \$27,801,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$134,037,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$27,357,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. A decrease of \$29,865,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. An increase of \$6,480,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$3,451,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$3,035,000 is for the Electronic Visa Information Update System. An increase of \$1,590,000 is to realign mission support funding from the FY 2014 CBPO initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$22,412	\$6,616	\$12,761	\$6,145

An increase of \$6,125,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$20,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,671	\$2	\$14	\$12

An increase of \$12,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$35,970	\$1,697	\$4,667	\$2,970

A decrease of \$1,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to the office of the Commissioner. An increase of \$2,933,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$38,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$185,700	\$140,002	\$175,011	\$35,009

A decrease of \$1,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to the office of the Commissioner. An increase of \$4,303,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. A decrease of -\$7,055,000 is to non-recur FY15 hand held devices. An increase of \$11,100,000 is for the Border Security Deployment Program. An increase of \$252,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$26,410,000 is for the Electronic Visa Information Update System.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$17,140	\$28,915	\$29,030	\$115

An increase of \$103,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$12,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$19,234	\$21,915	\$23,525	\$1,610

A decrease of \$30,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to the office of the Commissioner An increase of \$1,574,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$66,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$60,492	\$16,119	\$18,779	\$2,660

An increase of \$2,305,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$355,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,274	\$3,274	\$3,274	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$3,274	\$3,274	\$3,274	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,274	\$3,274	\$3,274	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund) Mission Statement

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is an Army Corps of Engineers (COE) fee, which is collected for the operation and maintenance, as well as improvements, of U.S. channels and harbors. CBP is reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with the collection of the fee for the COE.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

No change from FY 2015 to FY 2016.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
International Cargo Screening
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$19,153	\$21,862	\$22,136	\$274
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$37	\$90	\$90	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,485	\$2,868	\$2,903	\$35
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,406	\$11,084	\$11,453	\$369
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$34,081	\$35,904	\$36,582	\$678
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,917	\$635	\$635	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,655	\$683	\$683	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$110	\$110	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$3,100	\$2,648	\$2,648	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6,200	\$19,543	\$19,543	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18,107	\$4,207	\$4,207	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$4,906	\$4,906	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$659	\$297	\$297	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,200	\$240	\$240	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$33,838	\$33,269	\$33,269	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$67,919	\$69,173	\$69,851	\$678
Full Time Equivalents	228	224	224	-

International Cargo Screening Mission Statement

International Cargo Screening (ICS), which includes CBP's Container Security Initiative (CSI) and Secure Freight Initiative (SFI), enhance the security of maritime containerized shipping from exploitation by terrorists. ICS's goal is three-fold: (1) to expand operations to new critical international seaports; (2) to secure and improve operations at existing ports; and (3) to encourage global efforts to enhance maritime container security through capacity building. Working with foreign administrations, CSI is designed to achieve a more secure maritime trade environment while ensuring the need for efficiency in global commerce. The three core elements of the program are: (1) establishing security criteria and identify high-risk containers; (2) scanning those containers identified as high-risk prior to arrival at U.S. ports; (3) using technology to quickly scan high-risk containers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$19,153	\$21,862	\$22,136	\$274
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$37	\$90	\$90	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,485	\$2,868	\$2,903	\$35
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,406	\$11,084	\$11,453	\$369
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$34,081	\$35,904	\$36,582	\$678

An increase of \$233,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$356,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$89,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Other international programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$12,019	\$14,317	\$13,917	(\$400)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$144	\$158	\$160	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,101	\$2,292	\$2,318	\$26
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,728	\$6,050	\$5,651	(\$399)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$20,992	\$22,817	\$22,046	(\$771)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$727	\$727	\$727	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$13	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$538	\$538	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,311	\$524	\$524	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,737	\$902	\$902	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$44	\$164	\$164	-
31.0 Equipment	\$34	\$34	\$34	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$3,866	\$2,889	\$2,889	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$24,858	\$25,706	\$24,935	(\$771)
Full Time Equivalents	125	125	118	(7)

Other international programs Mission Statement

The goal of Other International Programs is to extend the U.S. zone of security beyond U.S. Borders by promoting international border security and global standards. In this arena, CBP implements programs and initiatives that support the U.S. Government's objectives in anti-terrorism, border security, non-proliferation, export controls, immigration and capacity building. This program's efforts foster and facilitate legitimate international trade, increase compliance, build alliances to combat trans-national crime, reduce corruption, strengthen border controls, promote the rule of law and enhance economic stability throughout the world. This is accomplished through the development and maintenance of collaborative relations with foreign governments, the development of international strategies, and representation of CBP positions in various international forums, international technical assistance and training, and the negotiation of international agreements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$12,019	\$14,317	\$13,917	\$(400)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$144	\$158	\$160	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,101	\$2,292	\$2,318	\$26
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,728	\$6,050	\$5,651	\$(399)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$20,992	\$22,817	\$22,046	\$(771)

An increase of \$98,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$222,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. A decrease of \$1,420,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees. An increase of \$57,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$272,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
C-TPAT**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,887	\$18,231	\$18,458	\$227
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$56	\$56	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,834	\$2,306	\$2,335	\$29
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,962	\$9,471	\$9,794	\$323
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$27,683	\$30,064	\$30,643	\$579
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,352	\$5,849	\$5,849	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$5	\$5	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$12	\$488	\$488	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$232	\$232	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$389	\$502	\$502	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$6,242	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$3,248	\$3,248	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$234	\$350	\$350	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$103	\$103	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,229	\$10,777	\$10,777	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$40,912	\$40,841	\$41,420	\$579
Full Time Equivalents	123	123	123	-

C-TPAT Mission Statement

The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) is a partnership between the Federal government and private industry. It is an effort that CBP has undertaken with the business community to secure the supply chain. The goal of C-TPAT is to develop and maintain a secure supply chain, from factory floor to port of entry, which enables CBP to facilitate trade and ensure safe and secure borders. C-TPAT is designed to use and enhance the security processes and procedures currently employed by the trade community and ensure that international shipments are not compromised or diverted by terrorists or their accomplices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,887	\$18,231	\$18,458	\$227
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$56	\$56	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,834	\$2,306	\$2,335	\$29
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,962	\$9,471	\$9,794	\$323
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$27,683	\$30,064	\$30,643	\$579

An increase of \$205,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$299,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$75,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$825	\$416	\$416	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$50	\$3	\$3	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2,311	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,125	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$2,074	\$2,074	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$500	\$50	\$50	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,000	\$3,268	\$3,268	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,811	\$5,811	\$5,811	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,811	\$5,811	\$5,811	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) Mission Statement

CBP's trusted traveler programs enhance the agency's ability to expedite the process and facilitate known, low risk trusted travelers arriving into the United States by allowing CBP officers additional time to focus on higher risk, unknown travelers; develop and implement national policies related to trusted traveler programs; provide guidance to the field locations on the operation of trusted traveler programs; strategize the growth of current programs and the development and implementation of new programs; and respond to congressional and industry inquiries of trusted traveler program related matters.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

No change from FY 2015 to FY 2016.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspection and Detection Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,301	\$5,566	\$3,581	(\$1,985)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$46	\$77	\$1	(\$76)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$91	\$158	\$1	(\$157)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,714	\$1,764	\$1,334	(\$430)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$7,152	\$7,565	\$4,917	(\$2,648)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$80	\$8	\$8	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$249	\$249	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$7	\$7	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$109,772	\$102,328	\$105,083	\$2,755
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$1,561	\$1,561	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$448	\$448	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$11,700	\$97,000	\$85,300
Total, Other Object Classes	\$109,852	\$116,301	\$204,356	\$88,055
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$117,004	\$123,866	\$209,273	\$85,407
Full Time Equivalents	55	55	55	-

Inspection and Detection Technology Mission Statement

The CBP reliance on Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) technology to secure the borders has become more and more critical. In conjunction with CBP's many other initiatives (24-Hour and Trade Act rules, Automated Targeting System (ATS), Container Security Initiative (CSI), Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) etc.), NII is part of a multi-layered approach which allows CBP to work smarter and faster in recognizing potential terrorist threats. These complementary layers enhance security and protect our nation. CBP has long recognized that an adversary can defeat any single system or device. For this reason, CBP cannot rely on any single technology or inspection process. Instead, CBP uses various technologies in different combinations to substantially increase the likelihood that a nuclear or radiological weapon, weapons grade material, illegal aliens, or other contraband being smuggled across the United States borders will be detected. NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable CBP officers to screen or examine a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while maintaining the flow of legitimate trade, cargo and travelers. Since 9/11, NII technology has been the cornerstone of the CBP multi-layered enforcement strategy. Technologies currently deployed to our nation's land, sea and airports of entry include large-scale X-ray and gamma-ray imaging systems, as well as a variety of portable and handheld technologies, to include radiation detection technology.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,301	\$5,566	\$3,581	\$(1,985)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$46	\$77	\$1	\$(76)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$91	\$158	\$1	\$(157)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,714	\$1,764	\$1,334	\$(430)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$7,152	\$7,565	\$4,917	\$(2,648)

An increase of \$14,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$74,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$19,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. A decrease of \$2,755,000 is an object class realignment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$109,772	\$102,328	\$105,083	\$2,755

An increase of \$2,755,000 is an object class realignment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$11,700	\$97,000	\$85,300

An increase of \$85,300,000 is to refresh and recapitalize NII equipment.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
National Targeting Center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$35,163	\$38,692	\$41,897	\$3,205
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$78	\$117	\$117	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,799	\$4,896	\$5,334	\$438
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$18,821	\$20,107	\$22,263	\$2,156
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$58,861	\$63,812	\$69,611	\$5,799
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,200	\$5,130	\$5,328	\$198
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,000	\$614	\$624	\$10
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$51	\$51	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$395	-	\$46	\$46
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$542	\$749	\$3,253	\$2,504
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$16	\$22	\$6
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$76	\$123	\$171	\$48
31.0 Equipment	\$32	\$97	\$408	\$311
Total, Other Object Classes	\$6,245	\$6,780	\$9,903	\$3,123
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$65,106	\$70,592	\$79,514	\$8,922
Full Time Equivalents	338	338	368	30

National Targeting Center Mission Statement

The priority mission of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's National Targeting Centers is to provide around-the-clock tactical targeting and analytical research support for CBP anti-terrorism efforts. The NTC facilities are primarily staffed by CBP officers, border patrol agents, and field analysis specialists who are experts in passenger and cargo targeting for air, sea, and land operations in the inbound and outbound environments. The NTC staff develops tactical targets from raw intelligence in support of the CBP mission to detect and prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. NTC supports all CBP field elements, including CSI personnel stationed in countries throughout the world, with additional research assets for passenger and cargo examinations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$35,163	\$38,692	\$41,897	\$3,205
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$78	\$117	\$117	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,799	\$4,896	\$5,334	\$438
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$18,821	\$20,107	\$22,263	\$2,156
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$58,861	\$63,812	\$69,611	\$5,799

An increase of \$434,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$634,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$158,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$4,573,000 is to establish counter network operations capability

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,200	\$5,130	\$5,328	\$198

An increase of \$198,000 is to establish counter network operations capability

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,000	\$614	\$624	\$10

An increase of \$10,000 is to establish counter network operations capability

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$395	\$0	\$46	\$46

An increase of \$46,000 is to establish counter network operations capability

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$542	\$749	\$3,253	\$2,504

An increase of \$2,504,000 is to establish counter network operations capability

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$0	\$16	\$22	\$6

An increase of \$6,000 is to establish counter network operations capability

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$76	\$123	\$171	\$48

An increase of \$48,000 is to establish counter network operations capability

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$32	\$97	\$408	\$311

An increase of \$311,000 is to establish counter network operations capability

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training at the Ports of Entry
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,467	\$2,255	\$4,549	\$2,294
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1	\$8	\$8	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$51	\$259	\$267	\$8
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,321	\$1,033	\$1,234	\$201
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$14,840	\$3,555	\$6,058	\$2,503
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$13,776	\$10,702	\$21,922	\$11,220
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$13	\$13	\$31	\$18
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$385	\$380	\$381	\$1
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$20,797	\$17,663	\$18,578	\$915
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,050	\$1,074	\$1,139	\$65
31.0 Equipment	\$512	\$519	\$605	\$86
Total, Other Object Classes	\$37,533	\$30,351	\$42,656	\$12,305
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$52,373	\$33,906	\$48,714	\$14,808
Full Time Equivalents	24	24	31	7

Training at the Ports of Entry Mission Statement

The Office of Training and Development exists to develop and deliver basic, mid, and advanced level training programs for all CBP employees, especially mission critical occupations (e.g., CBP Officers, Agricultural Specialists, Imports Specialists, and Entry Specialists) at the ports of entry. This training empowers CBP employees with the necessary skill sets to achieve the goal of combating terrorism, improving border security, improving inspection and control, and facilitating trade.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,467	\$2,255	\$4,549	\$2,294
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1	\$8	\$8	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$51	\$259	\$267	\$8
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,321	\$1,033	\$1,234	\$201
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$14,840	\$3,555	\$6,058	\$2,503

An increase of \$21,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$35,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$9,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$628,000 is to realign mission support funding from the FY 2014 CBPO initiative. An increase of \$1,810,000 is an adjustment to base pay requirements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$13,776	\$10,702	\$21,922	\$11,220

An increase of \$10,371,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$80,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$769,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$13	\$13	\$31	\$18

An increase of \$18,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$385	\$380	\$381	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$20,797	\$17,663	\$18,578	\$915

An increase of \$69,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$156,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$690,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,050	\$1,074	\$1,139	\$65

An increase of \$16,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$24,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$25,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$512	\$519	\$605	\$86

An increase of \$41,000 is to establish counter network operations capability An increase of \$45,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Border Security Control
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,714,380	\$1,835,634	\$1,845,050	\$9,416
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,403	\$2,522	\$2,552	\$30
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$584,718	\$611,371	\$635,381	\$24,010
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,005,544	\$1,136,726	\$1,158,746	\$22,020
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$3,307,045	\$3,586,253	\$3,641,729	\$55,476
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$17,099	\$17,667	\$18,144	\$477
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,755	\$2,447	\$2,513	\$66
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$9,500	\$9,756	\$256
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$8,944	\$7,834	\$8,163	\$329
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$37	\$39	\$40	\$1
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$164,280	\$91,406	\$92,421	\$1,015
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$5,000	-	(\$5,000)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$23,800	\$24,442	\$642
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$110,742	\$110,563	\$118,381	\$7,818
31.0 Equipment	\$23,653	\$27,399	\$30,103	\$2,704
91.0 Unvouchered	\$300	\$107	\$110	\$3
Total, Other Object Classes	\$327,810	\$295,762	\$304,073	\$8,311
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,634,855	\$3,882,015	\$3,945,802	\$63,787
Full Time Equivalents	22,930	22,978	22,978	-

Border Security Control Mission Statement

The Office of Border Patrol (OBP) has been delegated with the authority and responsibility to deliver the Executive Branch Program for Border Security and Control between the Ports of Entry. The primary purpose of this program is to prevent the entry of terrorists and their instruments of terror, illegal immigrants, and contraband, while facilitating the legitimate flow of people, goods, and services on which the economy depends. The program will be accomplished through the judicious use of resources including personnel, surveillance technology, communications, transportation, facilities, and mission support activities. Border Patrol agents deter uncontrolled entry into the interior of the U.S. by: the rapid detection, interception, and apprehension of illegal entrants at or near the border; interdicting or deterring illegal aliens, drug smugglers, potential terrorists and criminals from attempting illegal entry between ports-of-entry; and causing persons seeking admission into the U.S. to present themselves at designated ports for inspection.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,714,380	\$1,835,634	\$1,845,050	\$9,416
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,403	\$2,522	\$2,552	\$30
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$584,718	\$611,371	\$635,381	\$24,010
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,005,544	\$1,136,726	\$1,158,746	\$22,020
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$3,307,045	\$3,586,253	\$3,641,729	\$55,476

An increase of \$17,010,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$35,893,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$8,953,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$16,417,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund. A decrease of \$22,797,000 is a reestimation of pay requirements

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$17,099	\$17,667	\$18,144	\$477

An increase of \$477,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,755	\$2,447	\$2,513	\$66

An increase of \$66,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$9,500	\$9,756	\$256

An increase of \$256,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$8,944	\$7,834	\$8,163	\$329

An increase of \$107,000 is for network circuits supporting the CBP Wide Area Network An increase of \$215,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$37	\$39	\$40	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$164,280	\$91,406	\$92,421	\$1,015

A decrease of \$134,000 is for the consolidation of utilities. A decrease of -\$4,660,000 is cost savings from FY15 Fuel Sharing

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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Initiative. An increase of \$2,880,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. An increase of \$500,000 is for a cross-training initiative in the Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$2,429,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	(\$5,000)

A decrease of \$5,000,000 is cost savings from FY15 Fuel Sharing Initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$0	\$23,800	\$24,442	\$642

An increase of \$642,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$110,742	\$110,563	\$118,381	\$7,818

An increase of \$4,706,000 is for standard care of unaccompanied children. An increase of \$3,112,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$23,653	\$27,399	\$30,103	\$2,704

An increase of \$1,920,000 is to annualize the National Border Geo-Intelligence Strategy. An increase of \$791,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$300	\$107	\$110	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 is for an unaccompanied children contingency fund.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training Between the Ports of Entry
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,726	\$18,817	\$19,047	\$230
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$56	\$60	\$61	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,014	\$2,145	\$2,171	\$26
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,869	\$8,515	\$8,795	\$280
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$22,665	\$29,537	\$30,074	\$537
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,149	\$11,649	\$11,649	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$127	\$127	\$127	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,575	\$12,697	\$13,057	\$360
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,354	\$1,354	\$1,354	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,244	\$1,244	\$1,244	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$24,449	\$27,071	\$27,431	\$360
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$47,114	\$56,608	\$57,505	\$897
Full Time Equivalents	188	188	188	-

Training Between the Ports of Entry Mission Statement

The Office of Training and Development exists to provide core operational training for Border Patrol Agents whose primary responsibility lies between the ports of entry. This training empowers CBP employees with the necessary skill sets to achieve the goal of safeguarding the borders of the United States. This training ensures that CBP is able to rapidly deploy a highly motivated, well-trained workforce, both on a temporary and permanent basis, who can quickly respond to potential terrorist threats, shifts in smuggling patterns and other national security threats.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,726	\$18,817	\$19,047	\$230
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$56	\$60	\$61	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,014	\$2,145	\$2,171	\$26
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,869	\$8,515	\$8,795	\$280
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$22,665	\$29,537	\$30,074	\$537

An increase of \$175,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$289,000 is for the FY 2016 1% pay raise. An increase of \$73,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,575	\$12,697	\$13,057	\$360

An increase of \$360,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	46,929	46,700	47,136
Increases			
Realignment to Establish TARS Program Management Office	-	6	-
Develop Vulnerability Assessment Program	-	6	-
Increased CBPO Staffing	1,158	434	680
Partial Restoration for Critical Mission Support Hires	445	274	-
Replace Legacy MVSS and RVSS in Rio Grande Valley	-	4	3
Electronic Visa Information Update System	-	-	5
Polygraph Examiners Hiring Initiative	-	-	5
Additional Canines for OFO and OBP	-	-	24
Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	-	-	30
National Geospatial Border Strategy	-	6	17
Intelligence and Targeting Operations	-	-	24
Subtotal, Increases	1,603	730	788
Decreases			
Tactical Analytical Units	(48)	-	-
Training and Development	(22)	-	-
Commercial Targeting Enforcement Staff	(20)	-	-
Managed Hiring & Support Services	(260)	-	-
Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased AQI Fees	-	(248)	(50)
Personnel Associated with Import Safety Activities	-	(43)	-
Transfer of ATS to Automation	(20)	-	-
Overseas Programs	(11)	-	-
Greater Cost Recovery due to Increased COBRA FTA Collections	(1,284)	-	-
Transfer of Wage Grade Employees to Facilities Account	(167)	-	-
Transfer to Facilities to Support Advanced Training Center	-	(3)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(1,832)	(294)	(50)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	46,700	47,136	47,874
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(229)	436	738

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	\$1,678	\$1,255	\$1,255	0
Internal Affairs	5,565	5,602	5,663	\$61
Training and Development	3,417	3,762	3,845	83
Administration	20,568	20,592	23,058	2,466
Total Working Capital Fund	\$31,228	\$31,211	\$33,821	\$2,610

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and
Technology*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT)

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology

The Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) appropriation supports the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) missions by delivering operationally appropriate, agile, and cost-effective detection and surveillance technology systems, tactical infrastructure (TI), and Tactical Communications Modernization (TACCOM). These technology systems enhance CBP's situational awareness and its ability to respond to, and resolve, illegal activity.

Investments, particularly in surveillance technology, have a workforce multiplier effect. Prior to recent investments in technology, many U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents provided situational awareness through detection-related duties. The methods used were labor intensive, often very tedious, and typically covered only a small fraction of the terrain that needed to be covered. These activities also exposed the agents to considerable dangers. With the deployment of fixed and mobile surveillance capabilities, agents gain situational awareness automatically at the patrol stations. They can now target their response actions in a focused manner, direct the response team to the best interdiction location, and warn the team of any additional dangers that would have otherwise been unknown.

As a result, these investments have a two-fold impact, increasing visibility on the border and increasing Border Patrol's operational capabilities and safety. These investments lead to more accurate and timely information, which is critical to CBP's risk-based operational strategy. By gaining sufficient situational awareness, CBP can determine the activity level in all border regions, monitor evolving threat patterns, and strategically deploy assets (agents and technology) based on threat.

DHS's border security mission is to prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders, while expediting the safe flow of lawful trade and commerce, and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations. DHS has an objective of substantially increasing situational awareness at the Nation's borders in order to help detect and classify potential threats and effectively resolve them. In addition, DHS has made building our existing partnerships with our North American neighbors a priority in order to collaboratively address threats.

To address threats and hazards over the next four years, DHS must remain agile in responding to new trends in illegal migration, from Central America or elsewhere. We will continue to strengthen border security through using our resources in a smarter way. With the deployment of fixed and mobile surveillance capabilities on the ground, agents are able to shift from detection duties to increase their capacity to respond, interdict, and resolve illegal activities.

Furthermore, the 2012-2016 U.S. Border Patrol Strategic Plan establishes an approach for the Border Patrol that is tailored to meet the challenges of securing a 21st century border against a variety of different threats and adversaries. The 2012-2016 Strategic Plan builds on the foundation of the 2004 National Border Patrol Strategy, which guided the acquisition and deployment of additional resources – personnel, technology, and infrastructure – to support execution of the Border Patrol’s mission. This risk-based strategic plan involves a set of objectives, strategies, and programs that use information, integration, and rapid response to develop and deploy new and better tactics, techniques, and procedures to achieve the Border Patrol’s strategic objectives. This equates to being more effective and efficient by using tools and methods to mitigate risks.

Another CBP goal for border enforcement is to secure the Northern border, littoral borders, and associated airspace. The Northern border spans thousands of miles where Federal law enforcement personnel assets are limited; therefore, intelligence, aviation assets, partnerships, and technology are essential to addressing threats and reducing vulnerabilities. Moreover, CBP continues to evaluate the conditions and risks along the U.S. borders in order to effectively address changing vulnerabilities and adjust priorities as required.

BSFIT Portfolio

The BSFIT technology portfolio, including the Arizona Technology Plan, is managed by the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) Program Management Office (PMO). BSFIT technology programs deliver detection and surveillance systems to both the Southwest and Northern borders – increasing situational awareness and assisting law enforcement personnel in identifying and resolving illegal activity. The TI program is managed by the CBP Office of Administration, Border Patrol Facilities and Tactical Infrastructure (BPFTI) PMO, and consists of projects that provide persistent impediments (fencing, gates, etc.) and agent access (roads, bridges, drainage, etc.) to the border. TACCOM is managed by the Office of Information and Technology (OIT), Wireless Systems Program Office (WSPO), and provides expanded digital, secure communications capabilities that enable USBP agents and officers to coordinate activities, thereby enhancing agent safety.

Exhibit 1: Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Portfolio

BSFIT Investments		
Appropriation	Programs	Projects/Activities
BSFIT	Arizona Technology Plan and Additional Southwest Border Investments (Managed by OTIA) ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) • Agent Portable Surveillance System (APSS) • Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC) • Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS) • Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Upgrade • Thermal Imaging Device (TID) • Unattended Ground Sensor (UGS)/Imaging Unattended Ground Sensor (I-UGS) • Ultra-Light Aircraft Detection (ULAD) • Cross Border Tunnel Threat (CBTT)
	TACCOM (Managed by Wireless Systems Program Directorate within OIT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tactical Communications Modernization (TACCOM) I • Digital In Place (DIP)
	TI (Managed by OBP Facilities and TI within the Office of Administration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle Fencing (VF) • Pedestrian Fencing (PF) • Roads, lighting, low water crossings, bridges, drainage and grate systems, and marine ramps
	Northern Border Investments (Managed by OTIA) ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Detection Project (MDP) • Maritime Surveillance Radar (MSR) • Land Air Maritime Border (LAMB) Projects • Aircraft Video Downlink (AVDL) • Low Flying Aircraft Detection (LFAD) • Northern Border RVSS • Operational Integration Center (OIC)
	Fielded Technology Systems (Managed by OIT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile Surveillance Systems (MSS) • Southwest Border Legacy RVSS • Scope Trucks • Static Remote Video Surveillance • Border Intrusion Surveillance System • Trailered Remote Video Surveillance

¹ Some of these programs are also listed under “Fielded Technology Systems” if they are fully, or partially, deployed to the field.

BSFIT Investments		
Appropriation	Programs	Projects/Activities
	Innovative Technology Demos and Pilots (Managed by OTIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBP Demonstration Event • Mobile Retransmit Capability • Power Management Solution • Modeling Laydown Tool • Wide Area Aerial Surveillance
	Fielded Technology Systems (Managed by OTIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) • Block 1 • Agent Portable Surveillance System (APSS) • Thermal Imaging Device (TID) • Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC) • Unattended Ground Sensor (UGS)/Imaging Unattended Ground Sensor (I-UGS) • Northern Border RVSS • DoD Re-Use Equipment • Aircraft Video Downlink (AVDL)² • Operational Integration Center (OIC)³ • Maritime Detection Project (MDP) • Maritime Surveillance Radar (MSR)

For detailed information regarding the BSFIT technology portfolio, see the FY 2015-2018 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan. This Plan was compiled pursuant to language set forth in *FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 112-74). The Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan highlights CBP’s surveillance and communications investment projects.

For information regarding which projects have been fielded to date, see Exhibit 1 above. For information regarding which project will be delivered in FY 2016, see Exhibit 2 below.

² OTIA plans to transition the management of AVDL to the Office of Air and Marine (OAM).

³ OTIA plans to transition the management of the OIC to the Office of Border Patrol (OBP).

Exhibit 2: BSFIT Technology Portfolio to be delivered by FY 2016



Non-deployed BSFIT technology to be delivered by FY 2016:

- △ Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)
- ⊕ Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)
- ⚡ Ultra-Light Aircraft Detection (ULAD)
- ⊗ Low-Flying Aircraft Detection (LFAD)
- ⊙ Tactical Communications Modernization (TACCOM)
- ◇ Maritime Detection Project (MDP)

The Arizona Technology Plan

As a result of a Department-wide reassessment of the SBInet Program that incorporated an independent, quantitative, science-based Alternative of Analysis (AoA), CBP began the deployment of the Arizona Technology Plan, a multi-year effort to provide a cost-effective mix of technology solutions across all of Arizona. The deployment of the Arizona Technology Plan completes Phase IA of the AoA and focused on securing the Arizona border, specifically the Tucson and Yuma Border Patrol Sectors. The Arizona Technology Plan technologies are listed in Exhibit 3 and shown in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 3: Arizona Technology Plan

Arizona Technology Plan Technologies

- Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)
- Agent Portable Surveillance Systems (APSS)
- Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC)
- Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)
- Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)
- Unattended Ground Sensors/Imaging Sensors (UGS/IS)
- Ultra-Light Aircraft Detection (ULAD)⁴

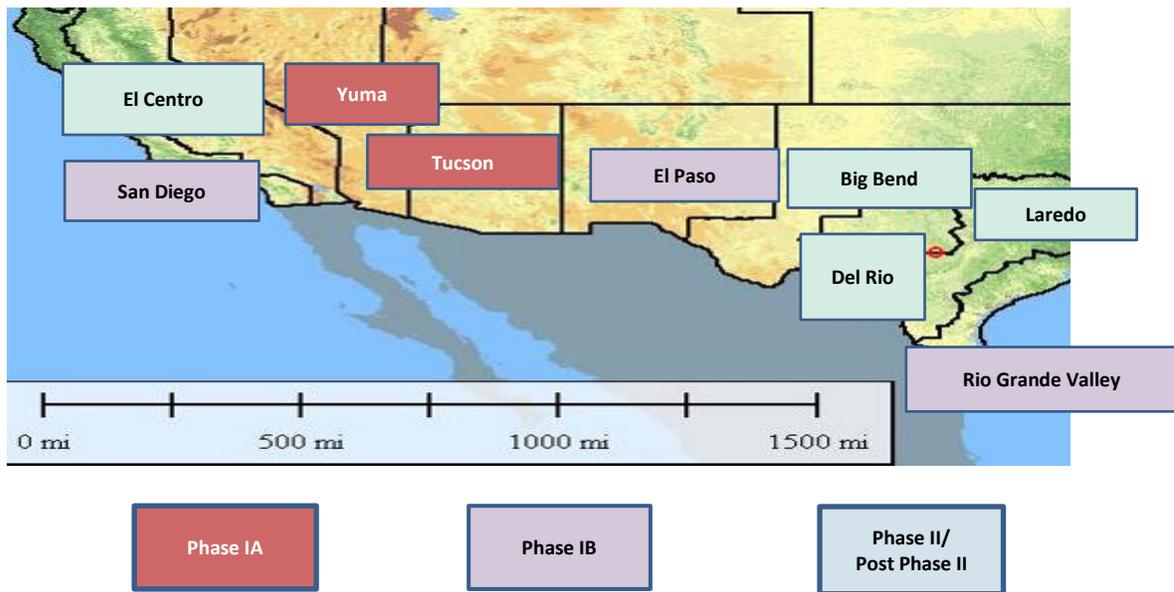
Exhibit 4: The Arizona Technology Plan (ATP) Solution



⁴ ULAD was not originally part of the Arizona Technology Plan.

As previously stated, the Arizona Technology Plan completes Phase IA of the AoA. In addition to Phase IA, there were additional AoA phases: Phase IB, Phase II, and Post Phase II. See Exhibit 5 for the Border Patrol Sectors found in these phases. Phase IB focuses on the San Diego, El Paso, and Rio Grande Valley (RGV) Sectors and Phase II focuses on the El Centro, Big Bend, Del Rio, and Laredo Sectors. Technology options identified in Phases IB and II were determined by weighting the different threats, geographic areas, and terrain within each border area. CBP is currently working on the completion of the Arizona Technology Plan, and is also focused on deploying technology to South Texas.

Exhibit 5: USBP Sectors in AoA Phases 1A, 1B, II, and Post-II



B. Budget Activities:

The BSFIT appropriation consists of two PPAs:

- **Development and Deployment (D&D):** D&D funds provide for the activities associated with acquisition programs, such as procurement, technical, and program management support; systems engineering services; advanced technology development; operational test and evaluation support; and assessment and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology.
- **Operations and Maintenance (O&M):** O&M funds provide logistics support – supply, maintenance, repair, and training services – to operate and maintain all border surveillance technology deployments, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. In addition, O&M funds maintenance and repair for TI. A combination of government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, critical property, spare parts storage, inventory records management, field services, repairs, and training.

C. Budget Request Summary:

DHS requests \$373.461 million for the FY 2016 BSFIT appropriation. This request includes a net adjustments to base decrease of \$30.459 million, and program increases of \$71.402 million. These increases would provide funding for Arizona Tactical Infrastructure, re-use of Department of Defense equipment, increased Mobile Surveillance Capability, and Mobile Surveillance deployments to the southwest border. The FY 2016 BSFIT request will fund acquisition, delivery, and sustainment of prioritized border security capabilities and services for CBP's front-line agents and officers. Funding will also be used to respond to changing threats and evolving operational needs.

A summary of the funding levels (both D&D and O&M) anticipated for the major investments in the BSFIT Portfolio for FY 2016 is listed below.

BSFIT Major Investments for FY 2016

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Block 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main mission for Block 1 Sustainment is increased situational awareness and persistent surveillance across the Tucson and Ajo Stations within the Tucson Sector. • Supports USBP agents and officers to effectively detect, identify, classify, and resolve illegal incursions at the border. • Deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, UGS, and a communications package. • An initial version of a Common Operating Picture (COP), which is the system that integrates the sensor output, and displays the results at a command center. • Covers approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona. • The transition of ILS elements from the Contractor Maintenance and Logistics Support (CMLS) contract with the Boeing Company was completed in FY 2014 with the end of the Block 1 Maintenance Task Order (BMTO) as the final task order on the <i>SBI_{net}</i> Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) on March 16, 2014. The transition involved moving away from CMLS to organic Government sustainment supported through existing Inter-Agency Agreements (IAAs) with both the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and NavAir, in addition to memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with the CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) and CBP Facilities Management and Engineering (FM&E). 	\$16,836

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Facilities Management & Engineering Tactical Infrastructure (FM&E BPFTI PMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary goal of the TI program is to manage the Border Patrol’s long-term planning, construction, maintenance, and repair activities for TI to include fence, roads, bridges, towers, lighting, vegetation and debris removal, drainage, and gates. • Provides USBP with persistent impedance, access to cross-border activity, and visibility of cross-border activity. • TI maintenance and repair activities have been streamlined by the use of regional comprehensive tactical infrastructure maintenance and repair (CTIMR) contracts along the Southwest border. • All four CTIMR contracts have been awarded; O&M is being accomplished on all TI along the Southwest border. • Removal and replacement will take place for 7.5 miles of existing primary pedestrian fence in Zone 30 (Naco), which is a high priority fence project for the USBP. 	\$93,694
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFT is a system that provides automated, persistent wide-area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. • In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or a long-term solution is required, IFTs, equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment, can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide-area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. • When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a COP, the USBP will be able to increase situational awareness and monitor a larger area of interest. • Awarded contract on February 26, 2014, with the base quantity IFT system installed in USBP Station Nogales AoR scheduled for the fourth quarter of FY 2015. 	\$11,108

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
<p>Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Modernization</p> <p>Digital In Place (DIP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBP operates and maintains one of the largest LMR tactical voice communications infrastructures in the Federal Government in order to support their mission of securing the Nation’s borders against illegal entry of people and goods, while managing legitimate travel and trade. • Tactical communications capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of over 44,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers who operate in remote areas where their radio is often the only communications channel to coordinate activities or summon assistance. • Originally, TACCOM I was intended to upgrade all of the Focus Areas on the Southwest border, but because of schedule delays, costs, and evolving technology, TACCOM I was re-evaluated to be limited to RGV, El Paso, and Houlton. • The DIP project will perform a one-for-one replacement to all narrowband systems nationwide to P25 standards and AES encryption. • DIP upgrades will allow systems to be operable and maintainable until the next-generation systems are developed and put into place. • DIP will not extend current coverage or capacity, but will allow narrowband systems to be digital. • DIP will include the following focus areas: Swanton, Laredo, Del Rio, San Diego, El Centro, Marfa, Blaine, Spokane, Grand Forks, Havre, Miami, New Orleans, Ramey, Buffalo, and Detroit. 	<p>\$27,800</p>

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Border RVSS consists of day/night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allow USBP to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. • Northern Border RVSS provides enhanced situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolutions. • Northern Border RVSS expands the coverage at the Northern border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist. • Transitioned to organic Government sustainment. • Funding is used to continue operations and maintenance of the RVSS systems in Buffalo and Detroit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Buffalo, there are five towers and video at Headquarters, covering 17 miles along the Niagara River in New York. ○ In Detroit, there are 11 towers and video at Headquarters, covering 35 miles along St. Clair River in Michigan. 	\$8,439

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RVSS is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras that are mounted to a permanent structure or tower. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. • This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes. • This Program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. • Additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities. Currently, prior year funding is being used to execute RVSS system upgrades. • The RVSS Upgrade Program plans to add an additional 18 new RVSS camera sites/towers, as well as upgrade 47 existing RVSS camera sites and six communication relay sites in Arizona. • The RVSS Upgrade Program will deploy the RVSS capability to eight USBP AoRs within the RGV Sector. • The sensor suite configuration at each RVSS site varies depending on USBP operational needs and the geographical area such as urban, suburban, or rural. • Contract was awarded to General Dynamics One Source LLC on July 26, 2013, with Initial Operational Capability (IOC) and Full Operational Capability (FOC) projected for the second quarter of FY 2015 and the fourth quarter of FY 2016, respectively. 	\$22,000

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. • Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of IoIs until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. • Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, and communication (C3) systems. • Delivery and deployment of the 33 FLIR/ICx units was completed in September 2013. Sixteen additional FLIR/ICx MSC units were delivered in the first Quarter of FY 2015. • Acquisition of additional MSC units for deployment to the Southwest border is planned to begin in FY 2016. 	\$24,383

Key Projects	Key Capabilities	FY 2016 Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TARS is a multi-mission capability that supports both the counter-drug and air defense missions. • DHS and CBP took over the TARS program from the Department of Defense beginning in FY 2014. • TARS provides long-range detection and monitoring of low-level air, maritime, and surface narcotic traffickers, as well as a unique look-down capability (10,000 feet) permitting a vast area of coverage (200 nautical miles) with a single unit. • TARS offers a distinct visual deterrent to illicit air traffic and is a critical component of the Air & Marine Operations Center's (AMOC) bi-national interdiction operations with Mexico. • The prime contractor for TARS is Exelis, with Northrop Grumman responsible for the data network. • The TARS Request for Information (RFI) for commercial radar capabilities is planned for FY 2015. • The program exercised FY 2015 O&M contract options. 	\$35,549

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Operations and Maintenance	-	-	\$191,019	-	-	\$251,872	-	-	\$273,931	-	-	\$22,059	-	-	\$52,007	-	-	(\$29,948)
Development and Deployment	-	-	\$160,435	-	-	\$110,594	-	-	\$99,530	-	-	(\$11,064)	-	-	\$19,395	-	-	(\$30,459)
Program Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	-	-	\$351,454	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$373,461	-	-	\$10,995	-	-	\$71,402	-	-	(\$60,407)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$351,454	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$373,461	-	-	\$10,995	-	-	\$71,402	-	-	(\$60,407)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$351,454	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$373,461	-	-	\$10,995	-	-	\$71,402	-	-	(\$60,407)
Rescissions	-	-	(\$67,498)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$283,956	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	\$373,461	-	-	\$10,995	-	-	\$71,402	-	-	(\$60,407)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Operations and Maintenance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Operations and Maintenance

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$191,019
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$251,872
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$29,948)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$221,924
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$52,007
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$273,931
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$22,059

Operations and Maintenance		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	0	0	\$251,872
	IFT Contract Savings	0	0	-13,894
	Partially Non-Recur BSFIT O&M	0	0	-15,010
	Realigning OTIA funding to S&E	0	0	-1,000
	Rent Consolidation	0	0	-44
Program Changes	Arizona Tactical Infrastructure	0	0	44,700
	Re-use of DOD Equipment	0	0	7,307
FY 2016 Request		0	0	273,931

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

O&M funds support recurring requirements related to life cycle logistics—supply, maintenance, repair, and training services—to operate and maintain border surveillance technology systems, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of Government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training.

BSFIT O&M funding also supports the maintenance of various physical components, which are designed to help the USBP fulfill its primary homeland security mission. The BPFTI PMO provides USBP with long-term planning, construction, and maintenance capabilities of tactical components. In

support of other USBP mission elements, the pedestrian and vehicle fences provide persistent impedance by slowing, delaying, and acting as a USBP force multiplier. If the required fences are not properly repaired or replaced, access points will be available for cross-border activity. The gaps in the fence, particularly in urban locations, will lead to an increase in crime and threats to national security and agent safety. Furthermore, infrastructure repairs have enabled USBP's timely and effective response. Roads, ramps, crossovers, and bridges provide improved access so that USBP agents can more readily respond to potential events. Permanent lighting, debris, and vegetation removal provide USBP agents with greater visibility. Towers that are not maintained may lead to a lapse in technology, which could result in a surge in illicit cross-border activity in areas inaccessible to USBP agents.

Exhibit 6: Tactical Infrastructure



FY 2014 marked the substantial completion of the K-1B/K-1C Fence Project in the El Paso Sector. The completion of this project is a significant milestone for CBP, as it marks the completion of Pedestrian Fence 225 (PF225). This was part of DHS's multi-layered strategy, via the *Secure Fence Act of 2006*, to construct the necessary infrastructure to deter and prevent illegal entry on our Southwest border. The completion of K-1B and the completed construction of approximately 225 miles of new pedestrian fence along the Southwest border will further CBP's mission of gaining effective control of our Nation's borders.

In addition to TI, O&M funding additionally provides for several surveillance technologies. For example, O&M will provide for the maintenance of legacy RVSS technology. Legacy RVSS are crucial to the USBP, as they are already deployed and used across the Southwest border. RVSS legacy systems have outlived their expected life cycle, and requirements for repairs have greatly increased. CBP will undergo a review to determine an appropriate refresh plan for these assets. O&M funding will also support the TARS Program, which is a multi-mission capability that supports both counter-narcotic enforcement and air domain awareness missions. The TARS program has assisted CBP with

interdicting suspect aircraft for over 20 years. TARS units are currently in operation along the U.S.-Mexico border and support both counter-narcotic enforcement and air domain awareness missions. As a transfer from DoD, TARS funding of \$35.5 million will provide O&M support in FY 2016 for the eight TARS sites. Six sites are located on the Southwest border, one site is in Florida, and one site is in Puerto Rico. Program funding supports the full operations and maintenance for TARS sites via a contract that provides for a 24/7 TARS Control Center, logistics center, and depot support for Government-furnished, prime mission, and ancillary equipment. Program funding further supports minor equipment sustainment modifications and upgrades and acceptance testing for all aerostats. Funding also allows for the purchase of special purpose vehicles, helium, utilities, support agreements, leases, as well as the delivery of surveillance data. The TARS program will provide a unique look-down capability from an altitude of 10,000 feet permitting a vast detection range of 200 nautical miles with a single system. No other capability exists today that provides visibility at this altitude level.

BSFIT O&M will also support the maintenance of DoD re-use technology. BSFIT currently plans to maintain aerostat technology, which is operationally beneficial to CBP. In August 2012, CBP worked with DoD to conduct an Operational Utility Demonstration of the excess DoD tethered aerostats. Anecdotal evidence from this demonstration indicates that the tethered aerostat systems: enhance the USBP's situational awareness; improve border agent safety; are deployable over typical terrain with proper planning and site preparation; are operable and maintainable in the operational environment; and, according to USBP intelligence, are a visual deterrent to Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Networks.

BSFIT O&M funding will increase overall from FY 2015 to FY 2016. This increase is primarily due to increased funding for TI to complete the Naco Primary Fence Replacement in Arizona, which is a high priority fence project for the USBP along the Southwest border. It involves the removal and replacement of an estimated 7.5 miles of existing primary pedestrian fence in Zone 30. The BSFIT account will also absorb a decrease to its base. There will be a savings realized from the O&M contract for the IFT Program. The contract awarded for the IFT Program on February 26, 2014, was less than the estimated cost. The savings will go toward other pressing CBP needs. In addition to the IFT savings, some maintenance funding requested in FY 2015 will not recur in FY 2016. The total amount that will non-recur in FY 2016 is \$15.010 million. The majority of the funding that will not recur is for the MVSS Program. The MVSS Program requires less funding in FY 2016 to meet the anticipated maintenance requirements for that year. Additional O&M funding may be requested in future fiscal years for the MVSS Program as additional MVSS deployments are completed.

OVERVIEW OF ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS REQUESTING O&M:

Agent Portable Surveillance Systems (APSS)

Twelve APSS units were deployed to the Tucson Sector for USBP agent training and operations during the first quarter of FY 2012. The Operational Assessment (OA) for the APSS units was completed in the fourth quarter of FY 2012. The OA concluded that the technology demonstrator met the medium range detection of border incursions (three to five miles) but fell short of meeting future operational requirements of self-sustained operations under battery power for at least ten hours and the ability for a crew of three or less agents to carry it to remote sites in rugged terrain. The APSS units transitioned to sustainment in the first quarter of FY 2013 and will remain deployed until a Program of Record is put into place. The BSFIT account currently supports the maintenance of the 12 APSS demonstration

units, which provide USBP agents with a man-portable, medium-range surveillance capability in areas with difficult terrain or low activity. In addition, they provide the USBP with improved situational awareness, rapid response, and increased agent safety. They also complement fixed and mobile technology solutions.

Unattended Ground Sensor/Imaging Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS/I-UGS)

UGS/I-UGS provide USBP agents with the ability to detect and track activity via a relay repeater to a common operating picture (COP) at a base station. They contribute to improved situational awareness, agent safety, and rapid response. A single UGS sensor can detect human/animal traffic up to a range of 10 meters, and vehicles up to a range of 15 meters. I-UGS are used to differentiate between human, animal, and vehicle traffic – acting as a force multiplier as they increase the effectiveness and efficiency of operational response by USBP. UGS/I-UGS technology complements fixed technology deployments, such as IFT and RVSS. UGS and imaging sensor deliveries to the Tucson and Ajo Stations were completed in September 2013. A total of 545 UGS units and 140 imaging sensors were delivered. The BSFIT account supports the maintenance of UGS and imaging sensors.

Ultra-Light Aircraft Detection (ULAD)

ULAD systems, which augment current U.S. air domain radar coverage, are transportable and designed to detect and track small, low-flying, and slow-moving aircraft. ULAD radar data is received by the CBP Office of Air and Marine's (OAM) Air and Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS), where it aids in completing CBP's air domain awareness and law enforcement activities.

Mobile Surveillance System (MSS)

MSS units are moved as a reaction force where illicit traffic appears to be increasing. They are also positioned in locations to fill gaps where fixed sensor systems (such as IFTs) are not typically present. However, due to their limited elevation capabilities, they are not able to cover the same amount of area that an IFT could cover. The deployment of MSS has resulted in an increase in USBP agent safety. The identification information that the MSS provides enables USBP agents to select the site and method of interdiction.

Tactical Infrastructure (TI)

To help the USBP secure borders between the Port of Entry (POE), the BPFTI Program Management Office (PMO) plans, constructs, and maintains various physical components. These TI components vary—from roads, fencing, bridges, and crossovers; to lights, electrical components, and drainage structures; to vegetation and debris removal; and to towers (excluding technology). However, the primary goal remains constant, and that is to help USBP agents prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States.

The BPFTI PMO provides the USBP with long-term planning, construction, and maintenance capabilities of tactical components. In support of other USBP mission elements, the pedestrian and vehicle fences provide persistent impedence by slowing, delaying, and acting as a USBP force multiplier. If the required fences are not properly constructed or replaced, access points will be available for cross-border activity. The gaps in the fence, particularly in urban locations, will in turn lead to an increase in crime and threats to national security and agent safety.

Furthermore, infrastructure repairs have enabled USBP's timely and effective response. Roads, ramps, crossovers, and bridges provide improved access so that USBP agents can more readily respond to potential events. Permanent lighting, debris, and vegetation removal provide USBP agents with greater visibility. Towers that are not maintained may lead to a surge in illicit cross-border activity in areas inaccessible to USBP agents.

Northern Border

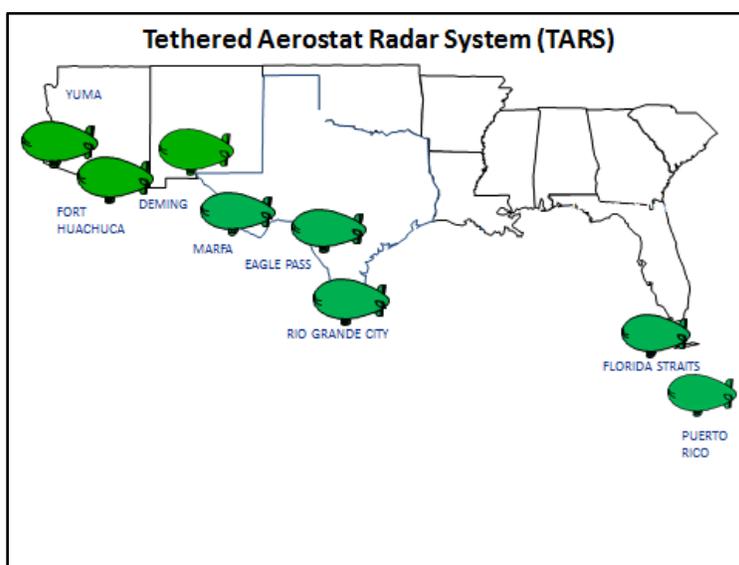
In addition to the U.S. Southern border, technology investments are also deployed along the U.S. Northern border, including the Blaine, Spokane, Detroit, and Buffalo Sectors. The BSFIT Northern Border portfolio consists of several projects and demonstrations designed to secure the border. The Northern Border RVSS technology allows the USBP to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. In addition, the AVDL project is in operation and enhances and expands information sharing among CBP's operational components by providing CBP OAM with the ability to transmit and receive real-time, full-motion video to ground stations. The LFAD project with its short-range radar systems and other sensors will provide area surveillance to detect and interdict low-flying aircraft in rural and semi-urban areas.

Northern Border demonstrations and deployments explore how to best integrate various sensors, border security organizations, and mission operations to optimize border security in a vast, geographically challenging environment. The OIC, located in the Detroit Sector, maximizes operational effectiveness by leveraging local and state law enforcement agencies and existing technologies, including information feeds from cameras and radars that are deployed across vast areas of the border. With the demonstration period over, the OIC remains operational and will be supported by the BSFIT account until it is transitioned to a new business owner that can secure its own project funding. The MDP is also supported by the BSFIT account, and will detect, identify, classify, and track maritime threats with commercially available maritime radar and data fusion systems. This project is currently being deployed in the Buffalo Sector.

Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS)

The TARS Program transitioned from the Department of Defense (DoD) to CBP on July 1, 2013. TARS (Exhibit 7) are stationary, aerostat-based radar systems that operate L-band radars with a range of 200 nautical miles and a detection altitude that is from the surface to 2000 feet above the aerostat operating altitude. They provide air surveillance across sections of the U.S.-Mexico Southern border, and portions of both the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. TARS provide a unique look-down radar capability that detects low altitude aircraft by mitigating the curvature of the earth and terrain, thereby masking limitations by operating at altitude. Ground based radars are unable to detect these aircraft at a distance due to the masking characteristics of nearby terrain (such as mountains) and the curvature of the earth. By the time a low flying aircraft comes into view of ground based radar, law enforcement will typically not have the necessary time to deploy a proper response. The TARS system provides radar coverage of 200 nautical miles, allowing OAM the time to investigate and/or intercept activity at the border and beyond, including the interior of the country.

Exhibit 7: TARS and Operational Locations



Department of Defense (DoD) Re-use

In addition to deploying and maintaining surveillance technologies, TI, and TACCOM, CBP has formed a partnership with DoD to identify and reuse “excess” DoD technology. CBP identified several categories of such equipment that would be beneficial to use, and nearly all of these categories matched DoD equipment that was no longer in use. To date, several categories of equipment have been delivered to CBP from DoD – for example: thermal imaging equipment, night vision equipment, and aerostat system technology. Using this equipment is advantageous because it benefits CBP operationally. As far as the sustainment of this equipment is concerned, CBP currently intends to operate much of the equipment until the point at which it is no longer operational. There is, however, some equipment that CBP seeks to sustain with maintenance funding. CBP is presently planning for the maintenance of aerostat system technology. Aerostat system technology, which consists of aerostats and towers, is re-locatable and therefore allows CBP to be more flexible in responding to border threats. Funding requested in FY 2016 will assist with addressing requirements for DoD re-use technology.

SUMMARY OF FY 2016 O&M FUNDING LEVELS:

Exhibit 8 below is a summary of the O&M funding levels anticipated for the BSFIT Portfolio for FY 2016. As previously stated, O&M funding will be used for M&R services and to support recurring requirements based on life cycle logistics. O&M costs are forecasted to increase over the next several years in anticipation of technology deployment.

Exhibit 8: Summary of FY 2016 O&M Funding Request Levels (\$ in thousands)

Project	FY 2016 Request
Fielded Systems	
Block 1	16,836
OIT Support – Legacy RVSS	10,310
OIT Support – OBP Systems	16,500
Integrated Logistics Support Core	11,015
Integrated Logistics Support Systems	1,831
Tethered Aerostat Radar System	35,549
DoD Re-Use	7,800
Subtotal	99,841
Arizona Technology Plan and other Southwest Border Deployments	
Integrated Fixed Towers	11,108
Agent Portable Surveillance System	1,176
Mobile Surveillance Capability	8,383
Mobile Surveillance System	6,479
Mobile Video Surveillance System	5,868
Remote Video Surveillance System	5,579
Unattended Ground Sensors	175
Ultra-Light Aircraft Detection	682
Subtotal	39,450
Northern Border Projects	
Aircraft Video Download Link	125
Low-Flying Aircraft Detection	450
Maritime Detection Project	750
Land Air Maritime Border	1,133
Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System	8,439
Subtotal	10,897
TACCOM	
TACCOM Maintenance	27,800
Subtotal	27,800
Tactical Infrastructure (TI)	
TI Maintenance	93,694
Subtotal	93,694
Technology Management	
Support Contracts	2,249
Subtotal	2,249
Total O&M	273,931

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Block 1 Maintenance

The main mission for Block 1 Maintenance is increased situational awareness and persistence surveillance across the Tucson (TUS-1) and Ajo (AJO-1) areas of responsibility within the Tucson Sector. Block 1 technology supports CBP agents’ and officers’ abilities to effectively detect, identify, classify and resolve illegal incursions at the border. Block 1 includes a deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, unattended ground sensors and a communications package. Block 1 also includes an initial version of a common operating picture, which is the system that integrates the sensors, and displays the results at a command center. Block 1 deployments in TUS-1 and AJO-1 collectively cover approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$16.836 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.427 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$22,704	\$15,681	\$17,263

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Block 1 (\$16,836)	Investment Maintenance	Includes costs associated with supporting the maintenance of Block 1, which provides increased situational awareness and persistence surveillance across the TUS-1 and AJO-1 areas of responsibility within the Tucson Sector.
Block 1 (\$0,427)	Salaries	Supports Program Management Office; funding captured in the OTIA S&E account.

Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)

IFT provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long term solution, IFTs equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of

interest. With an IFT system, a single COP operator can maintain persistent surveillance over a large area whereas previously, multiple agents exposed to threats were required to provide coverage in the same amount of area.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$11.108 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$1.607 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$86,816	\$26,589	\$12,715

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
IFT (\$11,108)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the costs associated with supporting the maintenance of IFTs, which provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries
IFT (\$1,607)	Salaries	Supports Program Management Office; funding captured in the Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition (TIA) PPA in the S&E account.

Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)

The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IOI's) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, communication (C3) systems.

Government Ford F-450 trucks are outfitted with an integrated suite of sensor equipment attached to the flat skid cargo bed, with an operator workstation located inside the truck cabin, allowing CBP to adjust the location of its surveillance capabilities to keep pace with the ever changing border threat.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Development & Deployment \$16.000 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$8.383 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.282 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$5,874	\$12,859	\$24,665

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
MSC (\$16,000)	Investment Acquisition	Includes the costs associated with the development and deployment of MSC, whose purpose is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers.
MSC (\$8,383)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the costs associated with the maintenance of MSC, whose purpose is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers.
MSC (\$0,282)	Salaries	Supports Program Management Office; funding captured in the TIA PPA in the S&E account.

Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (NB-RVSS)

The NB-RVSS consist of day night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allows the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. The NB - RVSS towers have expanded the coverage at the Northern Border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$8.439 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.427 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$6,610	\$10,204	\$8,866

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
NB-RVSS (\$8,439)	Investment Maintenance	Includes costs associated with maintenance of NB-RVSS, which allow the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution.
NB-RVSS (\$0,427)	Salaries	Supports Program Management Office; funding captured in the TIA PPA in the S&E account.

Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)

An RVSS is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes. This program will address technology obsolescence by upgrading selected RVSS sites with new surveillance capability and deploy the upgraded technology at new RVSS Upgrade sites, thus enhancing the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. These additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Development & Deployment \$16.421 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$5.579 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$1.603 million

Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Modernization

CBP is responsible for securing the nation’s borders against illegal entry of people and goods while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. To support this mission, CBP operates and maintains one of the largest Land Mobile Radio (LMR) tactical voice communications infrastructures in the Federal government. Tactical communications capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of over 44,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers. These agents and officers operate in remote areas where their radio is often their only communications channel to coordinate activities or summon assistance. By improving coverage, capacity, reliability, and encryption, the modernization effort provides critical communications support to the agents and officers who secure the nation’s borders

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

Based on the updated RAD

- Information Technology \$3.796 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$27.800 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
57,905	29,607	31,596

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Tactical Communication (TACCOM) Modernization (\$28,371)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the expense costs associated with providing CBP the resources necessary to meet their responsibility for securing the nation's borders against illegal entry of people and goods while managing legitimate travel and trade.
Tactical Communication (TACCOM) Modernization (\$3,225)	Salaries	Supports Program Management Office.

END ITEMS:

End Item: Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)

Estimated Cost per Item: \$ 0.300 million (acquisition cost only)

Total Estimated Cost: \$30.888 million (D&D and O&M funding requested for FY 2016; can procure 73 units)

Contract Information and Status: Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ), Fixed Price Contract awarded to Mistral Inc. of Bethesda, Maryland on July 31, 2014. The contract has 1 base-year and 4 option-years. The award was protested based on size, and the Small Business Administration (SBA) has yet to make a small-business size protest ruling.

Budget and Funding (dollar values in \$ millions)			
	FY 2014 and Prior	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)	5.403	44.783	30.888
Appropriations (\$M)	5.403	-	-
Obligations (\$M)	2.510	-	-
Unobligated Balance (\$M)	2.893		
Expenditures (\$M)	298	-	-
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)	4	39	73

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Development and Deployment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Development and Deployment

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$160,435
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$110,594
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$30,459)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$80,135
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$19,395
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$99,530
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$11,064)

Development and Deployment		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	0	0	\$110,594
Current Services	BSFIT Support Contracts	0	0	-2,000
	Partially Non-Recur FY15 RVSS Upgrade	0	0	-28,459
Program Changes	Mobile Surveillance Capability	0	0	16,000
	Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	0	0	2,195
	Re-use of DOD Equipment	0	0	1,200
FY 2016 Request		0	0	99,530

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

D&D funds new investments and surveillance and detection technologies, including sensor systems, radars, and day/night cameras, to improve CBP operational forces' ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest across all border environments. These systems are deployed on fixed structures, mobile platforms (e.g., wheeled vehicles), and directly on the ground.

D&D further provides for related activities, such as technical support, systems engineering services, prime contractor program management, advanced technology development, operational testing and evaluation support, and environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology and TI. A portion of FY 2016 D&D funding will be used by the RVSS Upgrade Program to begin field tower construction in the RGV Sector.

Funding is not requested for the TACCOM Program's DIP project in FY 2016. As a result of the funding pause for DIP, CBP will delay the completion of modernizing its existing LMR systems with

state-of-the-art digital technology that complies with P25 standards in the following focus areas: El Centro, Havre, Blaine, Grand Forks, and Spokane. The modernization provides narrow-banding, mandated by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), AES encryption to protect radio communications from scanning, and Global Positioning System (GPS)-supported Blue Force Tracking to track agent and officer location and safety. In addition, it is important to note that a large amount of CBP’s LMR systems have components that are between 10 to 20 years old. CBP may incur increased expenses for the sustainment of out-of-life-cycle equipment and the unavailability of parts which can affect CBP officers and agents. Interoperability between CBP Office of Border Patrol (OBP), Office of Field Operations (OFO) and Office of Air Marine (OAM) with Federal, tribal, state and local partners via the Radio IP System (RIPS) will also be delayed. RIPS introduces open standards interfaces that will provide CBP with options for replacing aging, embedded proprietary solutions.

SUMMARY OF FY 2016 D&D FUNDING LEVELS

Exhibit 9 is a summary of the anticipated FY 2016 D&D funding levels for the BSFIT Portfolio divided between key mission areas.

Exhibit 9: Summary of FY 2016 D&D Funding Request Levels (\$ in thousands)

Project	FY 2016 Request
Arizona Technology Plan and other Southwest Border Deployments	
DoD Re-Use	1,200
Agent Portable Systems: Thermal Imaging Device	1,824
Mobile Surveillance Capability	16,000
Mobile Video Surveillance System	25,020
Remote Video Surveillance System	16,421
Subtotal	60,465
Other Technology and Management (Support Contracts & Southwest Field Office)	
Other Technology and Management (Support Contracts & Southwest Field Office)	39,065
Subtotal	39,065
Total D&D	99,530

OVERVIEW OF ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS REQUESTING D&D:

Department of Defense (DoD) Re-use

In addition to deploying and maintaining surveillance technologies, TI, and TACCOM, CBP has formed a partnership with DoD to identify and reuse “excess” DoD technology. CBP identified several categories of such equipment that would be beneficial to use, and nearly all of these categories matched DoD equipment that was no longer in use. To date, several categories of equipment have been delivered to CBP from DoD – for example: thermal imaging equipment, night vision equipment, and aerostat system technology. Using this equipment is advantageous because it benefits CBP operationally. As far as the sustainment of this equipment is concerned, CBP currently intends to operate much of the equipment until the point at which it is no longer operational. Within D&D, this funding will allow CBP to conduct technical evaluations and deploy additional DoD re-use systems to

the field. Some of these technologies include: foliage penetrating sensors, night vision detection devices, and wireless sensor data link systems. Funding requested in FY 2016 will assist with addressing requirements for DoD re-use technology.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)

The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IOI's) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, communication (C3) systems.

Government Ford F-450 trucks are outfitted with an integrated suite of sensor equipment attached to the flat skid cargo bed, with an operator workstation located inside the truck cabin, allowing CBP to adjust the location of its surveillance capabilities to keep pace with the ever changing border threat.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Development & Deployment \$16.000 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$8.383 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$0.282 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$5,874	\$12,859	\$24,665

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
MSC (\$16,000)	Investment Acquisition	Includes the costs associated with the development and deployment of MSC, whose purpose is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers.
MSC (\$8,383)	Investment Maintenance	Includes the costs associated with the maintenance of MSC, whose purpose is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers.
MSC (\$0,282)	Salaries	Supports Program Management Office; funding captured in TIA PPA in the S&E account.

Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)

An RVSS is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes. This program will address technology obsolescence by upgrading selected RVSS sites with new surveillance capability and deploy the upgraded technology at new RVSS Upgrade sites, thus enhancing the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. These additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities.

OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered mixed non-IT/IT.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- BSFIT Development & Deployment \$16.421 million
- BSFIT Operations & Maintenance \$5.579 million
- Technology Innovation & Acquisition \$1.603 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$17,592	\$48,067	\$23,603

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
RVSS (\$16,421)	Investment Acquisition	Includes the costs associated with the development and deployment of RVSSs, which include day-night cameras attached to fixed towers, allowing the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room.
RVSS (\$5,579)	Investment Maintenance	Includes costs associated with the maintenance of RVSSs, which include day-night cameras attached to fixed towers, allowing the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room.
RVSS (\$1,603)	Salaries	Supports Program Management Office; funding captured in the TIA PPA in the S&E account.

END ITEMS:

End Item: Mobile Video Surveillance System (MVSS)

Estimated Cost per Item: \$ 0.300 million (acquisition cost only)

Total Estimated Cost: \$30.888 million (Development & Deployment and Operations & Maintenance funding in President's Budget for FY 2016; can procure 73 units)

Contract Information and Status: Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ), Fixed Price Contract awarded to Mistral Inc. of Bethesda, Maryland on July 31, 2014. The contract has 1 base-year and 4 option-years. The award was protested based on size, and the Small Business Administration (SBA) has yet to make a small-business size protest ruling.

Budget and Funding (dollar values in \$millions)⁵			
	FY 2014 and Prior	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)	5.403	44.783	30.888
Appropriations (\$M)	5.403	-	-
Obligations (\$M)	2.510	-	-
Unobligated Balance (\$M)	2.893		
Expenditures (\$M)	298	-	-
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)	4	39	73

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Mobile Surveillance Capability
PPA: Development and Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$16,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$16,000
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$16,000

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$16 million in funds for BSFIT D&D in FY 2016. This funding will allow CBP to procure a minimum of 10 Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC) systems, including initial spares and program support, for deployment to the El Paso, Big Bend, and Del Rio Sectors.

Justification

The proposed increase in D&D funding for the MSC Program will benefit CBP operations on the Southwest border. \$16 million in funding will allow CBP to procure a minimum of 10 systems, including initial spares and program support, for deployment to the El Paso, Big Bend, and Del Rio Sectors. CBP may be able to procure additional MSC systems depending on the costs associated with procuring initial spares and program support. The maximum procurement that CBP anticipates with the funding provided is 19 systems.

The new MSC units would replace aging, less capable, legacy MSS units that are nearing end-of-life. MSC systems provide mobile area surveillance in remote rural areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers, which allows CBP to adjust the location of its surveillance capabilities to keep pace with the ever-changing border threat. The capabilities of MSC are detection, identification, and tracking of Items of Interest (IoIs) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

CBP expects that the deployment of additional MSC systems to Southwest border areas will have a positive impact on operational performance. MSC sensory equipment includes electro-optical/infrared cameras; ground surveillance radars; laser range finders; laser illuminators; GPS systems; and command, control, and communication systems. The equipment provides ground surveillance radar detections and the ability to assess with day and night cameras. The MSC is a stand-alone, truck-mounted suite of radar and cameras that provide a display within the cab of the truck. An operator can use the information displayed to identify an activity and advise USBP agents responding to the activity.

2014 DHS QHSR Alignment

Mission 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors

Objective: Identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations; and

Objective: Disrupt illicit actors, activities, and pathways.

Department of Homeland Security
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Re-use of DOD Equipment
PPA: Operations and Maintenance, Development and Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$8,507

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$497
Program Increase							0	0	\$8,507
Total Request	0	0	\$497	0	0	\$497	0	0	\$9,004

Description of Item

CBP requests an \$8.507 million increase in funds for BSFIT D&D and O&M in FY 2016 for re-use of DoD equipment. Within D&D, this funding will allow CBP to conduct technical evaluations and deploy additional DoD re-use systems to the field. Some of these technologies include: foliage penetrating sensors, night vision detection devices, and wireless sensor data link systems. Within O&M, this funding will allow CBP to complete the installation, training, operation, and maintenance of re-locatable towers. It will also provide for logistics and sustainment support for aerostat and re-locatable tower deployments, including the utility evaluation, site preparation, and operation of one aerostat.

Justification

The proposed increase in D&D funding for DoD re-use equipment will benefit CBP operationally. CBP has formed a partnership with the DoD to identify “excess” technologies which are no longer needed by DoD but could hold value for CBP. To date, several categories of equipment have been delivered to CBP from DoD. For instance, aerostat technology, spectrometers, and night vision equipment have been delivered to the field. CBP estimates that 2,087 items have been distributed to CBP to date. The procurement value of this equipment is approximately \$66.207 million.

Of the \$8.507 million requested increase, \$1.200 million will allow CBP to conduct technical evaluations and deploy additional DoD re-use systems to the field. Some of these technologies include: foliage penetrating sensors, night vision detection devices, and wireless sensor data link

systems. The deployment of these technologies is important to CBP because it supports CBP operations in the field.

The balance of the increase, \$7.307 million, will allow CBP to complete the installation, training, operation, and maintenance of re-locatable towers. It will also provide for logistics and sustainment support for aerostat and re-locatable tower deployments, including the utility evaluation, site preparation, and operation of one aerostat. The operation and maintenance of DoD re-use equipment is important to CBP because it supports operations in the field and provides a cost-effective way to provide necessary equipment to fulfill CBP's border security mission requirements.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The deployment of DoD re-use equipment to the field will support CBP operations. To date, CBP has deployed several DoD technologies. For example, DoD aerostat technology was deployed to the RGV Sector in early FY 2014. Since its deployment, the technology has resulted in nearly 22,000 apprehensions and over 28 tons of illegal drug seizures. CBP seeks to continue its partnership with DoD in order to continue to reap the benefits from operating excess DoD equipment.

2014 DHS OHSR Alignment

Mission 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors

Objective: Identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations; and

Objective: Disrupt illicit actors, activities, and pathways.

Department of Homeland Security
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border
PPA: Development and Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,195

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$24,649
Program Increase							0	0	\$2,195
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$24,649	0	0	\$26,844

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$2.195 million in funds for BSFIT D&D in FY 2016 for Mobile Video Surveillance Systems (MVSS) units and program support. Funding for mobile surveillance in FY 2016 will allow for the acquisition of an additional 73 units. It will also provide support staff for the management and deployment of MVSS units throughout Texas. The increase in D&D funding will additionally support the procurement and deployment of agent-portable systems on the Southwest border.

Justification

The proposed increase in D&D funding for the MVSS Program and agent-portable systems will benefit CBP operations on the Southwest border. This funding will be used for the acquisition of MVSS units and the support staff for the management and deployment throughout Texas. The deployments will satisfy USBP needs in Laredo, Big Bend, and Del Rio sectors; the MVSS Program also plans to begin deployments to meet operational needs in the El Paso sector. CBP estimates that at least 73 MVSS units will be acquired with the FY 2016 funding requested. Laredo Sector will receive 15 units, Del Rio Sector will receive 40 units, and Big Bend Sector will receive 18 units. Any additional units acquired will be deployed to the El Paso Sector. MVSS systems enable the visual detection, identification, classification, and tracking of Items of Interest (IoIs) in both urban and remote areas along the border.

\$1.824 million of the request is intended for the procurement and deployment of agent-portable systems on the southwest border. CBP will acquire agent-portable technology that is consistent with CBP operational needs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

CBP expects that the deployment of MVSS and agent-portable systems to southwest border areas will have a positive impact on operational performance. The MVSS significantly enhances CBP's capability to provide constant video surveillance and situational awareness, resulting in timely and effective responses from law enforcement in predominately rural, remote areas. It is used for detection, identification, and tracking. The system's agility provides the USBP with a dynamic surveillance capability, demonstrated by the ability to relocate video surveillance assets on the basis of changes in threat patterns and behavior. The MVSS system also provides video surveillance coverage (as needed) between fixed tower assets.

Agent-portable systems, in comparison with other systems such as fixed and mobile, are the most flexible in terms of when and where they can be used. They provide dynamic surveillance in operational areas with sufficient agent access and where IoI vanishing times are sufficient for detection. The acquisition of additional agent-portable systems for the Southwest border will enhance CBP operations.

2014 DHS QHSR Alignment

Mission 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors

Objective: Identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations; and

Objective: Disrupt illicit actors, activities, and pathways.

**Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Arizona Tactical Infrastructure
PPA: Operations and Maintenance
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$44,700

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$48,994
Program Increase							0	0	\$44,700
Total Request	0	0	\$48,994	0	0	\$48,994	0	0	\$93,694

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$44.700 million in funds for BSFIT O&M in FY 2016 to complete the Naco Primary Fence Replacement Project. This project is high priority fence project for the USBP along the Southwest border and involves the removal and replacement of an estimated 7.5 miles of existing primary pedestrian fence in Zone 30.

Justification

The proposed increase in O&M funding for the TI Program will be beneficial for CBP. With the \$44.700 million requested, CBP plans to complete the Naco Primary Fence Replacement Project. This Project is a high priority fence project for the USBP along the southwest border and involves the removal and replacement of an estimated 7.5 miles of existing primary pedestrian fence in Zone 30. This section of fence has been successfully exploited by Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) due to ease of concealment (the fence is within a populated area) and due to the inadequate design of the fence (the fence lacks adequate height, foundation, and strength). The funding requested will address these vulnerabilities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The completion of the Naco Primary Fence Replacement Project will provide operational benefits for CBP. New fencing will provide persistent impedance in Naco, thereby delaying the progress of individuals who attempt to cross the border within Zone 30 illegally. Without the fence replacement, access points for cross-border activity will remain. This could lead to an increase in crime and threats to national security and agent safety. In addition, the completion of the Project will provide CBP with the ability to deploy resources and manpower to other remote and rural areas, thereby enhancing security along other areas of the border.

2014 DHS QHSR Alignment

Mission 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and Other Illicit Actors

Objective: Identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal organizations; and

Objective: Disrupt illicit actors, activities, and pathways.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology, [\$362,466,000] \$373,461,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018²

¹ ...[\$362,466,000] \$373,461,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2017] 2018...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$351,454
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$362,466
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realigning OTIA funding to S&E	-	-	(\$1,000)
Rent Consolidation	-	-	(\$44)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$1,044)
Decreases			
BSFIT Support Contracts	-	-	(\$2,000)
IFT Contract Savings	-	-	(\$13,894)
Partially Non-Recur BSFIT O&M	-	-	(\$15,010)
Partially Non-Recur FY15 RVSS Upgrade	-	-	(\$28,459)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$59,363)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$59,363)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$60,407)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$302,059
Program Changes			
Increases			
Arizona Tactical Infrastructure	-	-	\$44,700
Mobile Surveillance Capability	-	-	\$16,000
Mobile Surveillance Deployment to SW Border	-	-	\$2,195
Re-use of DOD Equipment	-	-	\$8,507
Total, Increases	-	-	\$71,402
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$71,402
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$373,461
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$10,995

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$351,454
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$362,466
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			(\$1,044)
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$59,363)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$60,407)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$302,059
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$71,402
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$71,402
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$373,461
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$10,995

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Operations and Maintenance	-	-	\$251,872	-	-	(\$29,948)	-	-	\$52,007	-	-	\$273,931	-	-	\$22,059
Development and Deployment	-	-	\$110,594	-	-	(\$30,459)	-	-	\$19,395	-	-	\$99,530	-	-	(\$11,064)
Total	-	-	\$362,466	-	-	(\$60,407)	-	-	\$71,402	-	-	\$373,461	-	-	\$10,995

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,982	\$1,630	\$1,630	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,988	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$323,715	\$81,629	\$88,501	\$6,872
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$10,652	\$195,737	\$213,119	\$17,382
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,111	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$7,006	\$83,470	\$70,211	(\$13,259)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$351,454	\$362,466	\$373,461	\$10,995
Total, Direct Obligations	\$351,454	\$362,466	\$373,461	\$10,995
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$351,454	\$362,466	\$373,461	\$10,995

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Operations and Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,766	\$1,630	\$1,630	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,242	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$167,350	\$54,505	\$59,182	\$4,677
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$10,652	\$195,737	\$213,119	\$17,382
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,038	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$6,971	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$191,019	\$251,872	\$273,931	\$22,059
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$191,019	\$251,872	\$273,931	\$22,059
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Operations and Maintenance Mission Statement

O&M funds support recurring requirements related to life cycle logistics-supply, maintenance, repair, and training services-to operate and maintain border surveillance technology systems, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of Government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training. In addition, O&M provides maintenance and repair (M&R) services for all types of TI, both legacy and newly constructed, to include maintenance and repair of fences, gates, roads, bridges, drainage structures, grates, lighting, electrical systems, and debris removal. O&M also includes the development and implementation of a tracking system to capture and store data so that future maintenance work can be clearly identified and planned. Finally, O&M provides M&R services for the real property associated with tower-based systems, including M&R of the site itself, mechanical and electrical components, fuel tanks, racks, and other components, and may even include the replacement of the entire physical tower itself.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$167,350	\$54,505	\$59,182	\$4,677

A decrease of \$1,000,000 is to realign funding for Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition. A decrease of \$44,000 is for the consolidation of rent. An increase of \$7,307,000 is a re-use of DOD equipment. A decrease of \$1,586,000 is to partially non-recur BSFIT O&M

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$10,652	\$195,737	\$213,119	\$17,382

An increase of \$44,700,000 is for tactical infrastructure in Arizona. A decrease of \$13,424,000 is to partially non-recur BSFIT O&M A decrease of \$13,894,000 is from IFT contract savings.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Development and Deployment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,216	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,746	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$156,365	\$27,124	\$29,319	\$2,195
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$73	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$35	\$83,470	\$70,211	(\$13,259)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$160,435	\$110,594	\$99,530	(\$11,064)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$160,435	\$110,594	\$99,530	(\$11,064)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Development and Deployment Mission Statement

D&D funds support new investments and surveillance and detection technologies, including sensor systems, radars, and day/night cameras, to improve CBP operational forces' ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest across all border environments. These systems are deployed on fixed structures, mobile platforms (i.e. wheeled vehicles), and on the ground. Additionally, D&D provides for related activities, such as technical support; systems engineering services; prime contractor program management; advanced technology development; Operational Test & Evaluation support; and environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology and TI.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$156,365	\$27,124	\$29,319	\$2,195

An increase of \$2,195,000 is for mobile surveillance deployment to SW Border.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$35	\$83,470	\$70,211	(\$13,259)

A decrease of \$2,000,000 is for BSFIT support contracts. An increase of \$16,000,000 is for mobile surveillance capability. An increase of \$1,200,000 is a re-use of DOD equipment. A decrease of \$28,459,000 is to partially non-recur the FY15 RVSS upgrade.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Automation Modernization:

The Automation Modernization appropriation provides critical information technology support to CBP front-line personnel. The CBP automation framework is comprised of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/International Trade Data System (ITDS), Information Technology (IT), Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS), and Automated Targeting Systems (ATS) PPAs.

ACE is one of the most significant automation efforts CBP has undertaken to date. It is being developed and deployed in phases. The deployed ACE capabilities have already yielded tangible benefits to CBP, over forty government agencies, and the trade community. As ACE functionality is introduced, the associated segments of its predecessor, the Automated Commercial System (ACS), are being retired. With this budget request, automation efforts will continue to expand with the modernization of revenue collections, processing, and reconciliation for both the trade and travel environments – from duties and taxes, to the fees that fund CBP operations and other agencies.

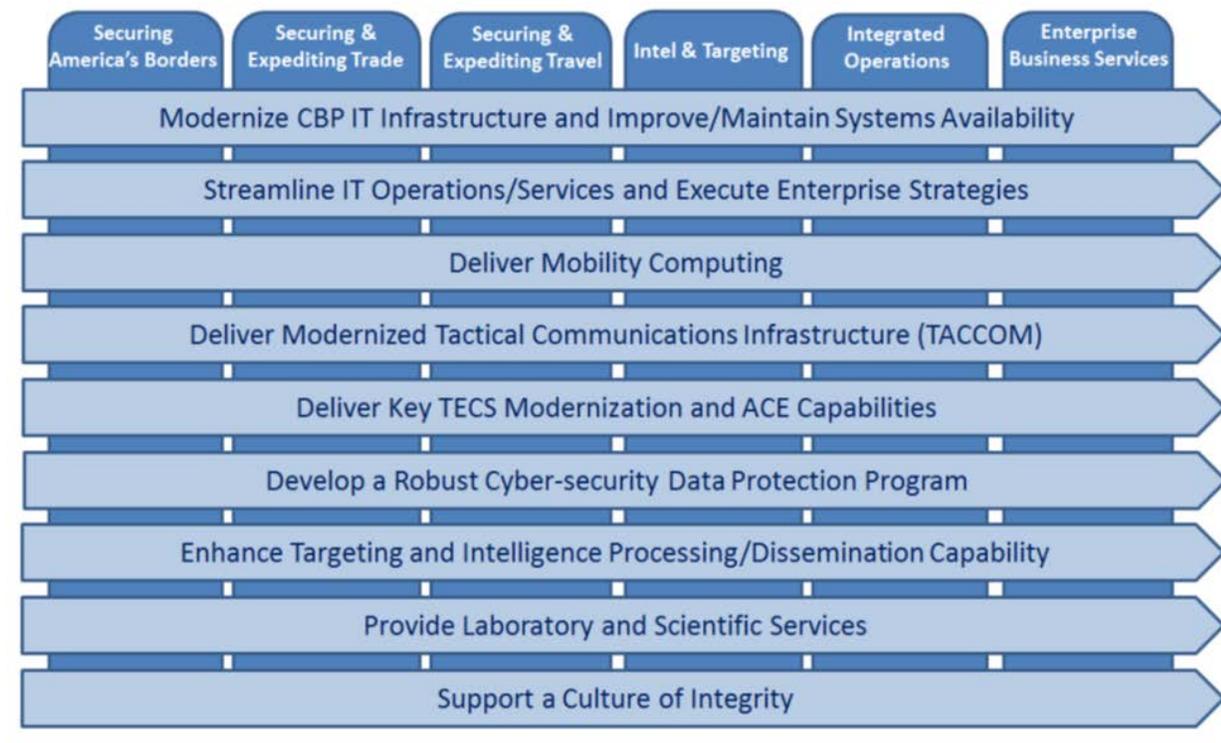
On February 19, 2014, the President signed an Executive Order on *Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses*, which requires the completion and use of the International Trade Data System (ITDS) by December 2016. Meeting this goal requires all Federal agencies with roles in export/import processes to transition from paper-based to electronic data collection, allowing businesses to transmit, through an electronic “single-window,” the data required by the U.S. government to import or export cargo. Currently, businesses must submit data to multiple agencies through various means. Implementation of this Executive Order will save businesses time and money, and dramatically reduce the number of forms that they must fill out in order to import or export cargo. In order to meet this deadline, CBP must deliver the core ACE capabilities that support these collections by the end of calendar year 2016. CBP will meet this deadline by developing and deploying useful segments of capabilities. As each segment is completed, users will have more robust, manageable, and accessible tools to aid in securing U.S. borders, facilitating legitimate trade, and targeting illicit goods. For example, there will be more efficient government decision-making associated with goods arriving at the border, reducing the time for clearing goods from many days to, in some cases, seconds, which is a dramatic increase in the flow of legitimate commerce across our borders. Incremental development and deployment will be obtained by using an agile development methodology and framework whereby new capabilities are delivered in incremental releases rather than waiting a year or more. Product backlogs, as identified and prioritized by CBP internal customers, will define the capabilities needed for ACE core functionality. Such capabilities include but are not be limited to: Cargo Release, Entry Summary Edits, Exports, ITDS, and Air Manifest. The program has made great progress reducing ACE Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs.

CBP manages the operational availability of its IT infrastructure primarily with the COPPS and the Information Technology PPAs. These funds provide the majority of the funding necessary to operate and maintain CBP's IT infrastructure and mission-critical IT. COPPS funds also support the multi-year modernization of TECS, a key system for border enforcement that shares information concerning people who are inadmissible or may pose a threat to the United States. COPPS further supports Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE), which focuses on enhancing system infrastructure and the supporting enterprise services that enhance continuity of operations.

CBP's priority mission is keeping terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while also identifying and interdicting other types of illegal entries and contraband. To do so, CBP must identify high-risk travelers and dangerous cargo, while securing and facilitating legitimate trade and travel, and enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws at the border. CBP accomplishes its mission through a number of agency assets, including CBP's targeting applications. Funding in the Automated Targeting System (ATS) PPA supports CBP's efforts to maximize resources in a more efficient and cost-effective manner through the use of technology, data, and risk-based programs.

The Office of Information and Technology (OIT) supports all CBP users by providing integrated, comprehensive technical support that facilitates both CBP and DHS missions. OIT is responsible for the development, acquisition, testing, and maintenance of new and legacy applications (both government and commercial), and ensures the reliability of CBP's data infrastructure, which transmits critical data to and from CBP and DHS data centers to CBP agents and officers on the front-line, as well as other government agencies, and our travel and trade partners.

Exhibit 1: OIT Mission Priorities¹



B. Budget Activities:

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/ International Trade Data System (ITDS)

ACE was created by Title VI of the *North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, (P.L. 103-182, commonly referred to as the Modernization Act of December 1993) to modernize import processing. Since that time, other elements of customs modernization, such as enforcement and ITDS, have been added to this PPA to enhance national border security. ITDS assists Participating Government Agencies (PGA) in making use of ACE to support their border security, product safety, and international trade missions by helping the PGA design, develop, and integrate their requirements into ACE Cargo Release functionality. ITDS also provides guidance on the legal implications of PGA integration into ACE and serves as a forum for agency issues. Through ITDS, ACE provides a “single window” for filing and facilitating the exchange of trade and transportation information to improve business operations and facilitate lawful trade. A total of 47 government agencies are currently participating in the ACE/ITDS initiative.

CBP has aligned ACE with the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders, by reducing the country’s vulnerability to changing threats without diminishing economic security and by providing threat awareness, prevention, and protection

¹ In addition to Auto Mod funding, OIT is additionally supported by APHIS and Immigration User Fees.

for the homeland. Specifically, ACE provides DHS personnel with automated, modernized tools and information to help them decide, before a shipment reaches U.S. borders, what cargo should be targeted because it poses a potential risk, and what cargo should be expedited because it complies with U.S. laws. Like ACS, ACE also supports the revenue collection activity through its account management and revenue collection functionality.

Information Technology

The IT PPA includes funding for most OIT divisions: Border Enforcement and Management Systems Division, Passenger Systems Program Directorate, Targeting Analysis Systems Program Directorate, and a small portion of Cargo Systems Program Directorate, OIT's business support offices, including the Field Support Directorate who provides direct customer support in the field, as well as some infrastructure costs incurred by Enterprise Networks & Technology Support Directorate and Enterprise Data Management & Engineering Directorate. In addition, the IT PPA funds direct operational support provided by OIT's Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate, and approximately 50 percent of OIT's direct staff costs.² Other pay costs for OIT are covered by various sources of fee funding.

Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS)

The COPPS PPA funding supports COPPS IT infrastructure, TECS modernization, and Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE). The COPPS PPA provides a significant portion of funding to operate and maintain CBP's IT infrastructure and the mission-critical IT systems used to secure the borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. The TECS Modernization Program is a multi-year effort dedicated to modernizing TECS, which will improve and sustain DHS and other Federal agency screening capabilities into the future, and support new screening requirements and capabilities. TECS modernization will provide critical border enforcement and POE processing capabilities. TECS is a key tool for sharing passenger data information to determine the admissibility of individuals. TPSE focuses on enhancing system infrastructure and provides continuous, uninterrupted availability of operational systems.

Automated Targeting System (ATS)

ATS is a critical decision support tool that is the cornerstone for all CBP targeting efforts. CBP uses ATS to improve the collection, use, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence to target, identify, and prevent potential terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, as well as to identify other violations and violators of U.S. law. In this way, ATS allows CBPOs to focus their efforts on travelers and cargo shipments that most warrant further attention. ATS standardizes names, addresses, conveyance names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of a traveler, import, or export in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every traveler and all shipments are processed through ATS, and are subject to a real-time, rule-based evaluation. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in their approach and are founded on complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering. On a typical day, CBP, using ATS, conducts 100 percent risk assessments on the nearly one million travelers and over 60,000 containers entering at our air, land, and sea POEs.

² Additional OIT FTE and associated Salaries & Benefits costs are funded by IUF and APHS user fees.

Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2016, CBP requests \$867.311 million and 1,685 positions and 1,620 FTE for Automation Modernization. This is for the portion of OIT staffing funded directly by the Automation Modernization Information Technology PPA. Other FTE are funded in user fee accounts. This request includes a net adjustment to base increase of \$26.574 million, program decreases of \$10.3 million, and program increases of \$26.129 million. These increases would provide funding in support of Intelligence and Targeting Operations, Counter Network Operations Capability, High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation, and the Watchlist Service Encounter Service.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization:

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
ACE/ITDS	81	81	\$140,762	83	82	\$141,061	83	82	\$153,736	-	-	\$12,675	-	-	\$12,552	-	-	\$123
Information Technology	1,434	1,355	\$382,213	1,563	1,468	\$365,700	1,602	1,507	\$399,027	39	39	\$33,327	-	-	\$1,755	39	39	\$31,572
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	6	6	\$214,923	11	8	\$196,376	11	11	\$191,879	-	3	(\$4,497)	-	-	\$600	-	3	(\$5,097)
Automated Targeting Systems	20	20	\$116,932	20	20	\$109,273	20	20	\$122,669	-	-	\$13,396	-	-	\$13,474	-	-	(\$78)
Total, Automation Modernization:	1,541	1,462	\$854,830	1,677	1,578	\$812,410	1,716	1,620	\$867,311	39	42	\$54,901	-	-	\$28,381	39	42	\$26,520
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	1,541	1,462	\$854,830	1,677	1,578	\$812,410	1,716	1,620	\$867,311	39	42	\$54,901	-	-	\$28,381	39	42	\$26,520
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	1,541	1,462	\$854,830	1,677	1,578	\$812,410	1,716	1,620	\$867,311	39	42	\$54,901	-	-	\$28,381	39	42	\$26,520
Rescissions	-	-	(\$49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	1,541	1,462	\$854,871	1,677	1,578	\$812,410	1,716	1,620	\$867,311	39	42	\$54,901	-	-	\$28,381	39	42	\$26,520

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
ACE/ITDS
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: ACE/ITDS

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	81	81	\$140,762
FY 2015 President's Budget	83	82	\$141,061
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$123
FY 2016 Current Services	83	82	\$141,184
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$12,552
FY 2016 Total Request	83	82	\$153,736
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$12,675

CBP requests \$153.736 million, 83 positions and 82 FTE in FY 2016 for ACE/ITDS. This request includes:

ACE/ITDS		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	83	82	\$141,061
Current Services	Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	0	0	31
	2016 Pay Raise	0	0	122
	Retirement Contributions	0	0	24
	Realignment of Data Center Support Costs	0	0	-54
Program Changes	Revenue Modernization	0	0	12,552
FY 2016 Request		83	82	153,736

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACE/ITDS is a CBP program designed to modernize the business processes and information technology systems essential to securing U.S. borders, facilitating the flow of legitimate shipments, and targeting illicit goods. ACE modernizes and enhances trade processing with features that provide account-based, consolidated, and automated border processing. It provides a centralized online access point to connect CBP, participating government agencies (PGA), and the trade community. ACE interfaces with and consolidates information from targeting, the Automated Commercial System (ACS), border enforcement systems, and PGA systems. ITDS is the mechanism for coordinating intergovernmental involvement with ACE.

ACE/ITDS benefits include:

- Single window for end-to-end trade processing lifecycle for CBP, PGA, and the trade community;
- Enhance cargo control business processes for imports and exports;
- Reduction of costly labor- and paper-intensive activities;
- Reporting of trade data to multiple agencies via a single, secure, Internet based portal;
- Improve operational processes and update policies and regulations associated with the trade modernization effort;
- Enhance revenue collection capability; and,
- View and manage trade activity from a national account perspective.

In addition, ACE allows other government agencies to better fulfill the mandate set forth under the *Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006* (P.L. 109-347), which requires agencies with licensing and admissibility requirements to participate in ITDS. ACE is the platform through which the vision and goals of the ITDS will be achieved by facilitating collection and distribution of standard electronic import and export data required by all Federal agencies that participate in ITDS. On February 19, 2014, Executive Order 13659: *Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses*, established a phased approach and deadline of December 31, 2016 for completion and government-wide use of ACE/ITDS. Once fully utilized, ACE will provide unprecedented interagency coordination and information sharing, ultimately making ACE the "single window" for the collection and dissemination of trade data.

CBP plans to finish core trade processing capabilities in ACE by the end of calendar year 2016. The plan includes fully decommissioning the legacy ACS and moving its capabilities to ACE. This includes financial capabilities such as lockbox ACH debit/credit, debt management, refunds, and bill processing. ACS is responsible for approximately \$40 billion in annual revenue.

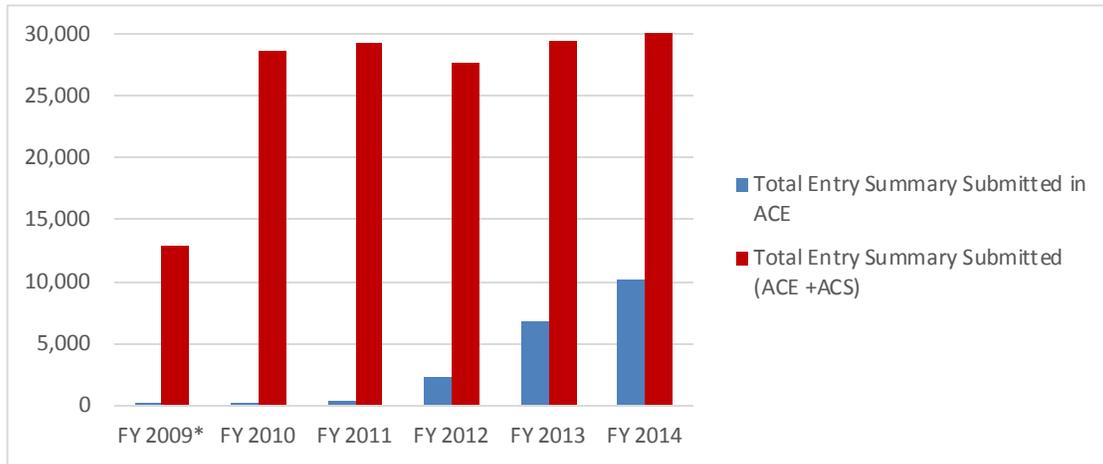
Capabilities Delivered

To date, ACE has deployed capabilities in all of the following five phases of the cargo business processing lifecycle:

- Pre-arrival (manifests are submitted prior to cargo entering United States (U.S.);
- Arrival (cargo arrives at U.S. Port of Entry);
- Post Release (entry summaries are submitted, if they have not been pre-filed, reviewed, and liquidated, so that issues associated with payments of duty, taxes, and fees can be resolved);
- Exports (capabilities establishing a single automated process platform for all export commodity, manifest, and licensing data); and
- PGA Integration (functionality in ACE enabling CBP and Partner Government Agencies processing needs to be met for all modes of transportation).

Exhibit 1 indicates Entry Summaries filed from the latter half of FY 2009 through FY 2014. Filing entry summaries is a key component of the Post-Release process. ACE Entry Summary processing capabilities have been incrementally deployed since third quarter 2009.

Exhibit 1: Total Entry Summaries Filed



* The FY 2009 data markers represent the latter half of the fiscal year when ACE deployed entry summary capabilities.

The following exhibit shows total revenue collected, broken down by Duties, Taxes, and Fees (or Miscellaneous Collections):

Exhibit 2: CBP Total Revenue Collections³

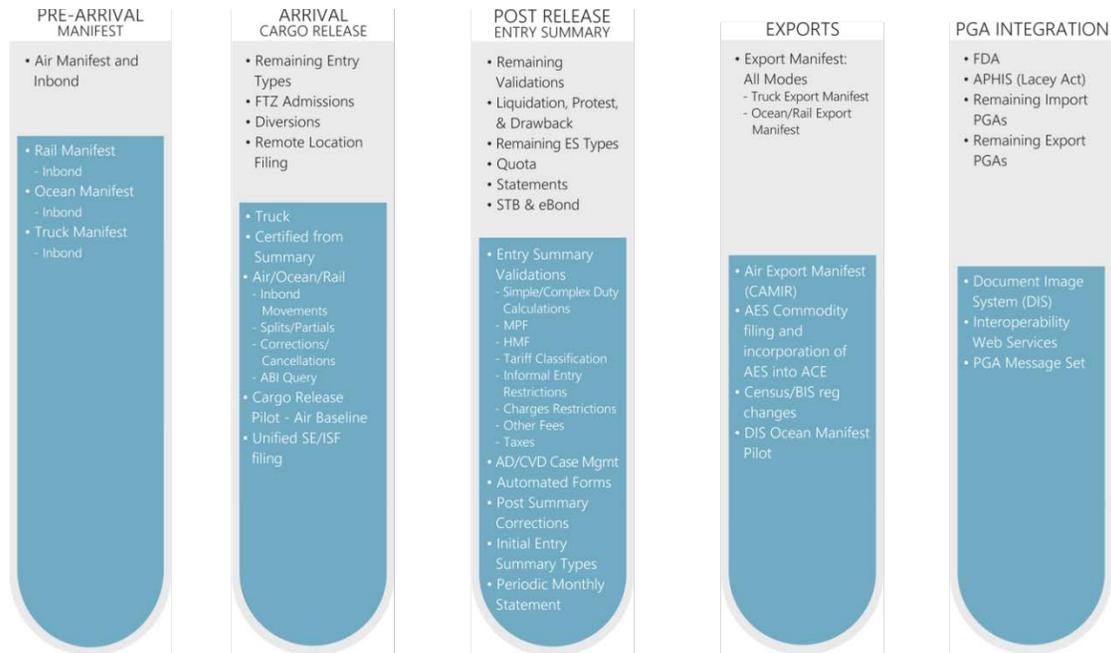
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Revenue Collected	\$29,529,729,864	\$32,023,009,855	\$37,180,898,372	\$39,404,171,101	\$42,490,220,327	\$43,638,373,477
Actual Duty Collections	\$23,445,340,326	\$25,629,936,745	\$29,830,547,586	\$31,160,245,897	\$31,757,563,798	\$33,287,210,478
Actual Taxes	\$2,460,572,052	\$2,722,274,659	\$2,855,564,187	\$3,000,169,532	\$2,937,661,916	\$3,246,969,959
Actual Misc. Collections	\$3,623,817,486	\$3,670,798,451	\$4,494,786,599	\$5,243,755,672	\$7,794,994,613	\$7,104,193,040

CBP is further undertaking a modernization of the revenue collection process by improving financial management, increasing efficiencies, and strengthening operational performance through an integrated management infrastructure.

Additional capabilities deployed or planned for ACE are illustrated in Exhibit 3. Deployed capabilities are assembled in the lower portion of the business process and planned capabilities are displayed in the higher region.

³ This is the net revenue collected by CBP including custodial and entity revenue. ACE represents a small but growing portion of the total revenue CBP collects each year. The percentage of revenue collected by ACE increases by the capabilities ACE deploys. ACE is on track to meet Executive Order –Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America’s Businesses deadline of December 31, 2016. At that time, ACE will be a primary system for capturing revenue at CBP.

Exhibit 3: Capabilities Delivered in ACE⁴



Discussion of Select Adjustments to Base:

Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP’s pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)

ACE will form a comprehensive system that enables CBP to interact, manage, and oversee the import and export data, enforcement systems and cargo related financial management in order to provide end-to-end visibility of the entire trade cycle. With more automated tools and information CBP will be able to decide, before a shipment reaches U.S. borders, what cargo to target for further investigative action

⁴ This figure represents the ACE capabilities deployed through October 18, 2014, in relation to the scope of ACE that will be completed by the end of calendar year 2016.

because it poses a potential risk, and what cargo to expedite because it complies with U.S. laws. The Cargo Release project through ACE will provide full and integrated import processing, which is not possible in the current legacy cargo system. Full and integrated import processing includes being the single window for international trade community to electronically transmit import data needed by CBP and PGAs to assess the safety, security and compliance of cargo, track and hold suspect cargo, and quickly approve the release of legitimate cargo into the US.

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
140,762	141,061	141,184

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
ACE (\$141,184)	Trade Post Release (\$21,208)	Complete development and deploy post-entry capabilities in ACE. This includes reconciliation, drawback, liquidation, and protest.
	Trade Risk Assessment & Screening (\$25,635)	Sustain and enhance electronic cargo pre-arrival information in ACE to assess risk of goods prior to entry. Manifest interface with findings is one enhancement scheduled in FY2016.
	Trade Inbound/Outbound Processing (\$94,341)	Complete development and deploy cargo control and conveyance capabilities in ACE. This includes expedited release, diversion process, and FTZ admissions.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Information Technology
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Technology

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,434	1,355	\$382,213
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,563	1,468	\$365,700
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	39	39	\$31,572
FY 2016 Current Services	1,602	1,507	\$397,272
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$1,755
FY 2016 Total Request	1,602	1,507	\$399,027
Total Change 2015 to 2016	39	39	\$33,327

CBP requests 1,602 positions, 1,507 FTE, and \$399.027 million in FY 2016 for Information Technology. This request includes:

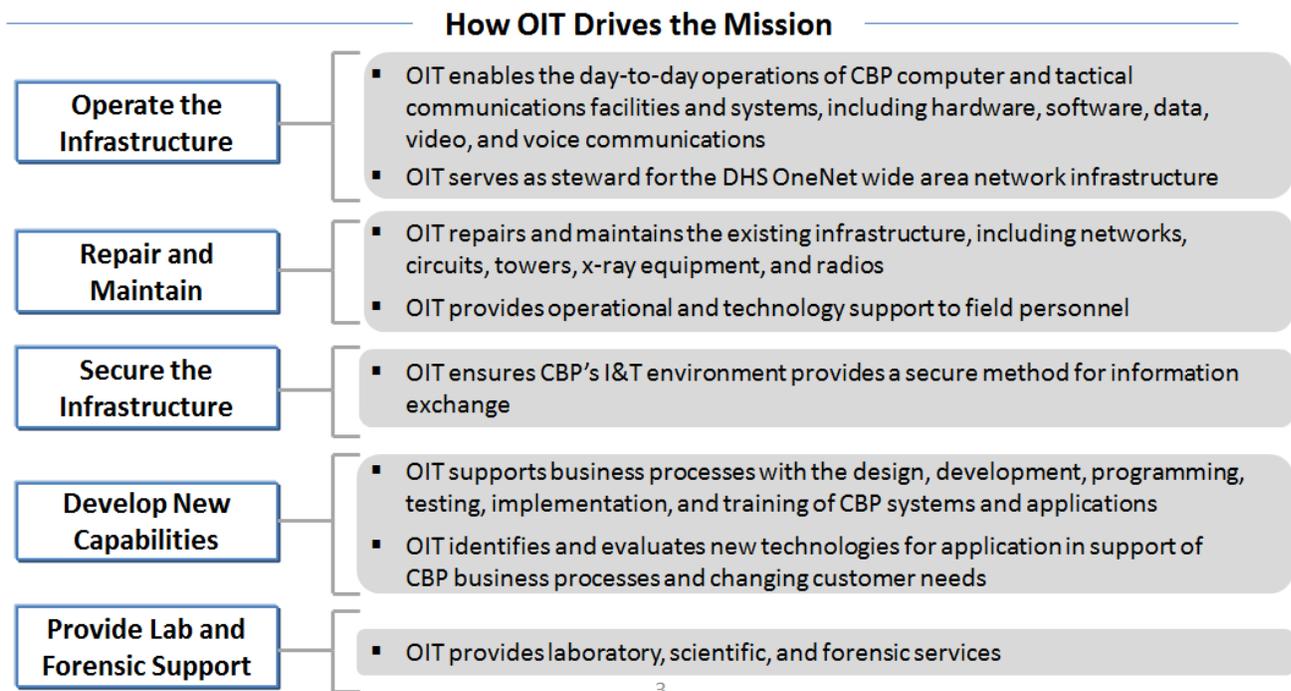
Information Technology		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	1,563	1,468	\$365,700
Current Services	Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	0	0	540
	Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	0	0	10,730
	CyberSecurity Professionals Pay Schedule Change	0	0	1,571
	2016 Pay Raise	0	0	2,120
	Retirement Contributions	0	0	560
	Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	39	39	4,000
	Realignment of Data Center Support Costs	0	0	-378
	Retire Legacy IT Applications	0	0	-1,511
	Utilities Consolidation	0	0	-290
	Working Capital Fund	0	0	14,230
Program Changes	Canine Enforcement Program	0	0	837
	Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	0	0	735
	UAS Crew	0	0	183
FY 2016 Request		1,602	1,507	399,027

*Additional OIT pay costs are offset by immigration and agriculture user fees.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is funded within this PPA. OIT supports CBP by providing integrated, comprehensive technical support that facilitates both CBP and DHS missions. OIT is responsible for developing, acquiring, testing, and maintaining new and legacy applications (both government and commercial), and for ensuring the reliability of CBP's data infrastructure, which transmits critical data to and from CBP and DHS data centers to CBP agents and officers on the front-line. CBP's Information Technology applications contribute to CBP's multi-layered defense (data, inspection technology, and uniformed personnel), which enables users to connect to CBP's mission-critical applications at the CBP and/or DHS data centers. These applications also enable users to connect to a vast array of data related to operational areas of passenger and cargo processing, targeting, and border enforcement, as well as mission support areas of finance, human resource, and training.

Exhibit 1: OIT and the CBP Mission



3

OIT's responsibilities are broad and its stakeholders are diverse. OIT works to keep CBP mission-capable through efficient and cost-effective technology solutions and through services and scientific support. OIT's current operations and the challenges are significant. These challenges include aging infrastructure, complex customer needs, and increasing data demands. The numerous functions and services provided by the various OIT Divisions are described in greater detail below.

Exhibit 2: Services provided by Information Technology

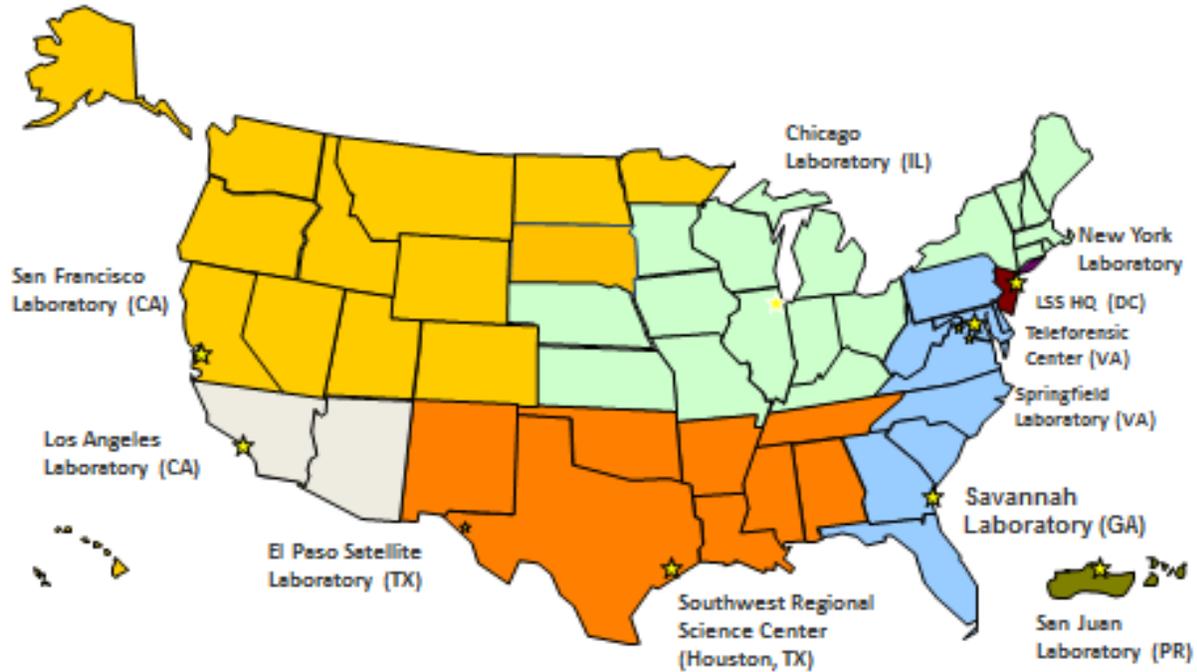
Division	Functions/Services
Border Enforcement and Management Systems Division (BEMSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports CBP’s activities by developing government software application systems that respond to the requirements of the Border Patrol; • Includes the Enforcement Application for CBP; • This system also maintains and ensures integration of CBP’s financial, human resource, and mission support applications used for pay, officer scheduling, and travel; and • Funding for BP Enforcement applications such as Enterprise Geospatial Information Services (eGIS) and Intelligent Computer-Aided Detection (ICAD) are within the BSFIT appropriation.
Cargo Systems Program Directorate (CSPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates the flow of cargo at POEs through the development, operations, and maintenance of CBP’s mission-critical trade systems; and • Automated Export System is also funded within the Automation Modernization annual infrastructure PPA.
Passenger Systems Program Directorate (PSPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates the flow of people through the development, deployment, operations, and maintenance of numerous passenger applications that enable advanced passenger screening, consolidated trusted traveler programs, and in-bound passenger screening. These applications provide critical information to the front-line to screen and vet passengers before departure and upon arrival at POEs. PSPD is also responsible for enrolling and processing applicants in the trusted traveler programs (Global Entry, NEXUS, SENTRI, and FAST); • Supports other agencies outside CBP, including U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) and Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE). In coordination with other law enforcement agencies, the program maintains, updates, and disseminates advance traveler information and lookout data in real time. These applications also provide entry and exit data to intelligence agencies and to the Office of Biometric Identity Management formally US-VISIT; and • Supports connectivity services to the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and to state data centers via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. OIT supports Transportation Security Administration (TSA) by providing one central communication hub for carriers via DHS Router, which sends data to TSA and CBP as appropriate.
Targeting and Analysis Systems Program Directorate (TASPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for enhancing, administering, and maintaining selectivity and targeting systems and related systems that help secure the supply chain and support CBP’s layered defense strategy for international cargo and passengers.

Division	Functions/Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TASPDP achieves this goal through the facilitation and admission of travel and trade.
Wireless Systems Program Division (WSPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the land mobile radio infrastructure and subscriber equipment used by more than 40,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers in the course of their duties. Existing systems have gaps that may affect the operational efficiency of CBP's officers and agents performing their daily missions; and • Primary funding for wireless radio enhancement/upgrade is funded within the BSFIT appropriation.
Field Support Directorate (FSD)	<p>Provides customer support to CBP users throughout the day with support for CBP's operational systems and infrastructure, as well as ensure operational readiness for special events that require a CBP presence. With staff dispersed throughout the United States who provides on-site support to CBP employees, Field Technology Officers are OIT's primary interface with CBP customers around the world. FSD services and maintains CBP's technology systems, networks, and equipment to minimize all systems' downtime. FSD is also responsible for the maintenance, repair, installation, and operation of a wide range of highly complex voice and data communications systems, video surveillance equipment, sensor intrusion systems, and Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) devices.</p>
Enterprise Networks & Technology Support Directorate (ENTSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for enterprise architecture, design, and management of CBP network infrastructures. ENTSD provides operational technology support to all CBP field locations, technology training, enterprise wide area network, security operations and help desk services. ENTSD provides local area network, wireless, surveillance and detection technology support to all CBP field offices, performs field outreach, manages field modernization projects, and oversees all field deployments. ENTSD is working to modernize CBP field locations by deploying a common wireless communications infrastructure and a consistent desktop configuration across all of CBP, while improving network diversity and survivability; and • ENTSD provides reliable and responsive technology systems, tools, and services in unwavering support of the CBP mission to protect the country with goals of improved availability of critical systems, improved customer satisfaction and increased integration across teams and technologies.
Enterprise Data Management & Engineering Directorate (EDMED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides innovative IT services and solutions to CBP and DHS users by engineering solutions that provide optimal IT data integrity and accessibility that ensures performance quality, reliability and system availability which supports the protection of U.S. borders and the facilitation of legitimate trade;

Division	Functions/Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses industry and government best practices to integrate business and technical solutions across OIT. EDMED provides its DHS and CBP users with enterprise architecture design and management, systems engineering, data center operations and services, strategic planning, security program management, technology evaluation and integration, audit coordination, and enterprise process management; and • Funded from both the Automation Modernization IT PPA and from the COPPS PPA.
Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate (LSSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic and scientific arm of CBP, which provides forensic and scientific testing for Trade Enforcement, Weapons of Mass Effect, Intellectual Property Rights, and Narcotics Enforcement; • Staff in LSSD Headquarters, as well as eight field laboratories located throughout the U.S., one national research laboratory, and one teleforensics laboratory with the latter two located in Virginia (see Figure 5 below). In addition there are several mobile laboratories that are used at borders for random trade surges and for on-site emergency response and programmatic on-site border security operations. A specially trained laboratory forensic “jump team,” which can be activated at a moment’s notice to provide crime scene investigation, documentation, and testing for cases involving possible terrorist activity; and • Funded primarily through the Automation Modernization annual Infrastructure PPA. LSSD support provided to CBP’s Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) program is funded through the CBP annual Salaries and Expense NII PPA.
OIT Support Organizations	<p>OIT has several support organizations that provide support to all OIT program and support organizations. The Financial Management Division provides program, financial, and asset management oversight. The Workforce Management Division provides human resource and facility support. The Transformation Management Support Division (TSMD) is working to define and plan to meet future requirements from a human resource and acquisition perspective. The Chief of Staff provides coordination and oversight of OIT operations in support of the Chief Information Officer. Lastly, the Technology Directorate and Chief Security Officer serve to ensure that technologies approved and introduced to the CBP network meet the required architecture and security requirements to secure CBP’s network and critical data.</p>

Exhibit 3: Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate – Field Locations

LSS Field Laboratories



Working Capital Fund Activity

CBP’s Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs that are paid from the IT PPA are provided below. Additional WCF costs are paid from the S&E appropriation.

Exhibit 4: Working Capital Fund Costs

CBP Office	Working Capital Fund (CBP)	FY 2016 Anticipated Charges
OIT	Research Library and Information Service	1,897,094
	CLAN Operations	2,072,881
	Enterprise Licenses Agreements	38,555,621
	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	23,995,578
	Sub-Total OIT	66,521,174

Organizational Performance

OIT is responsible for overseeing and managing CBP's information technology infrastructure that supports over 60,000 CBP employees, other government agencies, and CBP travel and trade partners to manage, control, and protect the country's borders at and between POEs. CBP is responsible for protecting over 5,000 miles of border with Canada, 1,900 miles of border with Mexico, and 95,000 miles of shoreline. In FY 2014, CBP processed a daily average of nearly 970,000 passengers and pedestrians, processed over 300,000 conveyances, made over 1,900 apprehensions for illegal entry and/or inadmissible aliens, seized nearly 7,000 pounds of narcotics, and prevented entry of nearly 4,870 harmful agricultural pests, plants, and animals.

This translates into the daily processing of more than 21 billion messages and nearly 35 billion database queries with OGAs, passenger carriers, cargo brokers, trade representatives, and airlines, a volume of daily queries among the highest in the world.

CBP accomplishes its mission through a comprehensive enforcement strategy that depends on vast IT infrastructure. OIT operates the IT infrastructure, repairs and maintains equipment deployed domestically and abroad, troubleshoots daily incidents, ensures security of the infrastructure, develops new capabilities in support of the mission, and provides lab and forensic support. The implementation and sustainment of business processes is achieved through the design, development, programming, testing, implementation, training, and maintenance of automated systems.

OIT manages the IT at all of CBP facilities and systems including the hardware, software, data, video, and voice communications. In addition, OIT is responsible for identifying and evaluating new technologies for applications in support of CBP business processes. CBP IT infrastructure directly enables operational outcomes by providing real-time access to critical applications and data back within seconds. CBP's IT systems allow frontline officers and agents to process millions of passengers and pedestrians arriving internationally, by air, sea, and land across U.S. borders; and to process truck, rail, and sea containers, and shipments of goods.

Discussion of Selected Adjustments-to-Base

Retirement of Legacy IT Systems: CBP has identified \$4.727 million in additional savings resulting from merging the Automated Targeting System-Outbound (ATS-AT) and the Automated Export System (AES), as well as retiring the Automated Commercial System (ACS). The functionality of these systems has largely been shifted to other, more current systems. Of the \$4.727 million identified, \$1.511 million is included in the Information Technology PPA.

Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

Realignment of Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative: In FY 2014, Congress enacted appropriations to fund an additional 2,000 CBPOs and other operational and mission support personnel to enhance CBP’s ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo, increase the seizures of unlawful items, and help reduce wait times. Funding for the mission support personnel was enacted centrally within the Administration PPA. However, since enactment, CBP has determined the required mix of mission support personnel to best support the additional 2,000 CBPOs. The funding for the mission support personnel has been realigned to provide funds within the specific PPAs where mission support personnel has increased to support the additional 2,000 CBPOs.

Cybersecurity Professionals Pay Schedule Change: Funds will support departmental efforts to plan for and execute new human capital statutory authority for cybersecurity positions. Specific preparatory activities will include the collection of additional information about existing cybersecurity employees and staffing gaps as well as the creation of human capital guidance, policies, and operating procedures. Funds will cover implementation personnel, including human capital and legal support, and will also be distributed to cybersecurity employees performing mission critical work through changes to compensation, including base pay and incentives.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)

The Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) is used to review air, sea, train, and limited bus passengers and crew in an effort to identify possible terrorists, uncover high-risk individuals, and facilitate the clearance process for legitimate travelers. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) became law on November 19, 2001. Section 115 of ATSA requires commercial air carriers to provide APIS data for inbound passengers and crewmembers before their arrival in the United States. Principal beneficiaries include CBP, Transportation Security Administration, and commercial air carriers. The APIS program is focusing on limited enhancement of functionality, data examination and improvement, support for carrier submissions, and coordination with TECS Modernization development of Manifest Processing module of High Performance Primary Query and Manifest Processing (HPPQ&MP). APIS will be modernized with an accompanying conversion of data under TECS Modernization.

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
2,370	2,382	2,389

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance (2,389)*		Maintain functionality of updated APIS applications through break-fix operations, data validation and minor changes in accordance with business requirements.

***includes \$416 for government salaries**

CBP Infrastructure

CBP Infrastructure is the Information Technology (IT) backbone that supports all of CBP's systems. The systems supported by CBP Infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provide more efficient and effective information sharing amongst trade and law enforcement agencies. The CBP Infrastructure Program supports the performance goals in the DHS Strategic Plan specifically by securing and managing our borders, safeguarding and securing cyberspace, and assisting in the collection of customs revenue and enforcement import/export controls. The Infrastructure Program has implemented the following functionalities: 1) Data Center Modernization within the Infrastructure Program is critical for CBP to improve performance and increases reliability and 2) Bandwidth expansion and the modernization of routers and switches enhance network availability, improve security and ensure CBP compliance with NIST SP 800-53 and Executive Order 13636.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- COPPS \$131.945 million
- Information Technology \$208.554 million
- Global Entry \$0.007 million
- Immigration User Fee \$91.868 million
- Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Fee \$52.901 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
495,175	479,644	485,275

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Operations and Maintenance (485,275)	Data Center Services (DC)	Facilities and computer equipment used for storage, management, and dissemination of electronic customs and trade data and information used to support missions of DHS and authorized law enforcement partners.
	Desktop Services (Desk)	The acquisition, deployment, and ongoing support of the technology associated with the desktop computing environment for CBP personnel at more than 1,300 locations.
	Email Services (Email)	Provision of email services to more than 65,000 CBP employees worldwide.
	Help Desk Services (Help)	Support service that troubleshoots problems with computers and other information technology products in response to CBP's workforce of more than 65,000, as well as public users of the Global Online Enrollment System.
	Network Services (Net)	Network communication line/bandwidth, routers, firewalls, intrusion detection and other security

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	6	6	\$214,923
FY 2015 President's Budget	11	8	\$196,376
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	3	(\$5,097)
FY 2016 Current Services	11	11	\$191,279
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$600
FY 2016 Total Request	11	11	\$191,879
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	3	(\$4,497)

CBP requests 11 positions, 11 FTE, and \$191.879 million in FY 2016 for COPPS. This request includes:

Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	11	8	\$196,376
Current Services	Annualization of FY 2015 ADIS Development and Expansion	0	3	0
	Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	0	0	2
	2016 Pay Raise	0	0	22
	Retirement Contributions	0	0	4
	Retire Legacy IT Applications	0	0	-3,125
	TECS Modernization	0	0	-2,000
Program Changes	Data Center O&M	0	0	-9,205
	High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation	0	0	9,000
	Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring	0	0	-1,095
	Watchlist Service Encounter Service	0	0	1,900
FY 2016 Request		11	11	191,879

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS) PPA supports:

- **COPPS IT Infrastructure (\$133.879 million):** Operation and maintenance of a complex network of hardware; software; data switches; and routers; and engineering and data center services, that must be in place to transmit screening, targeting, terrorist watch list, and apprehension data from CBP's mission-critical IT systems to the front line.

- **TECS Modernization (\$48 million):** Multi-year program that will enhance CBP's passenger screening capabilities by developing and deploying a modernized TECS to transition to the CBP common IT infrastructure, and to better meet operational needs of CBP officers at POEs.
- **Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE) (\$10 million):** Provides for backup redundancy of data at the DHS data center to ensure availability of operational systems all day, every day, to meet processing and storage/backup requirements for passenger screening requirements.

COPPS IT Infrastructure

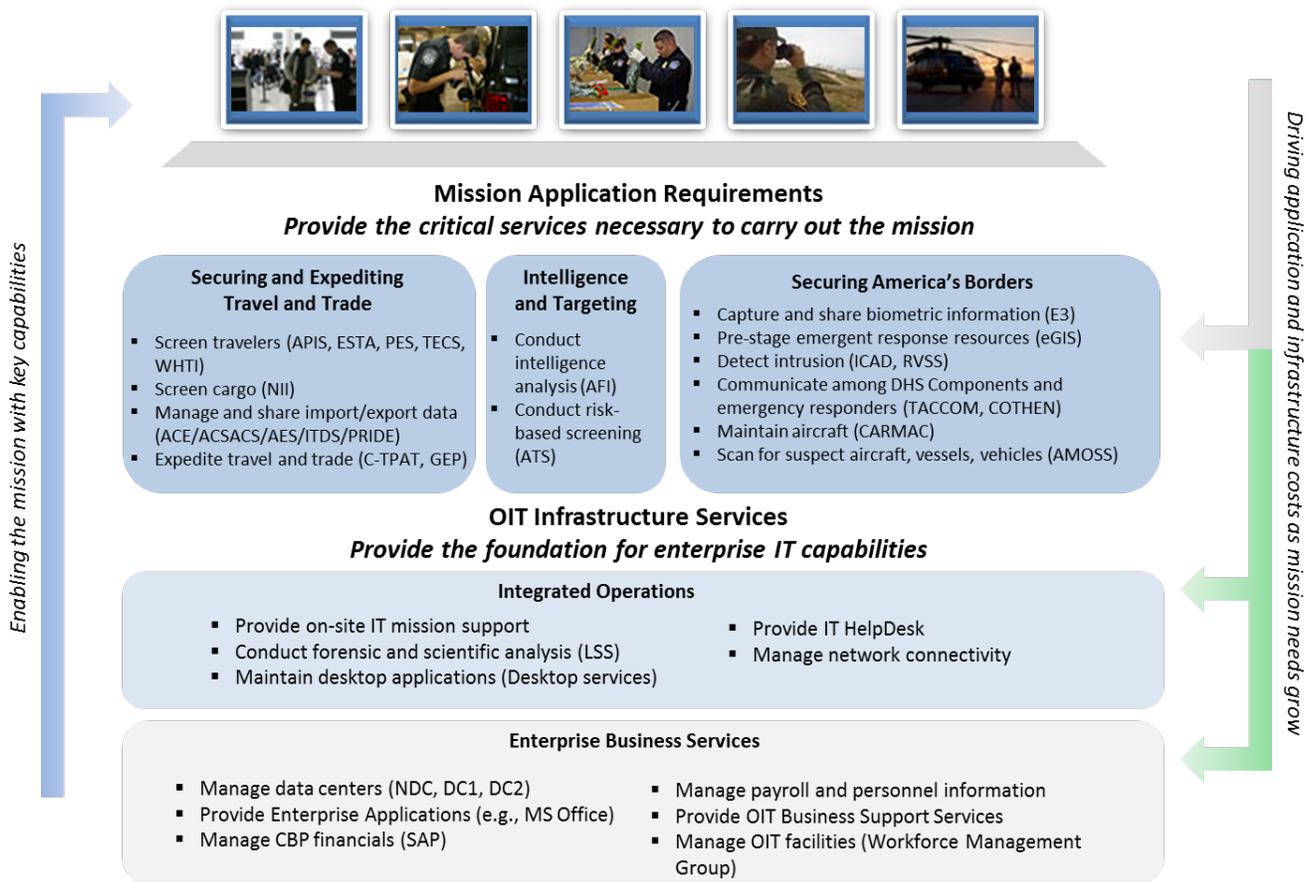
COPPS funds a significant portion of the funding needed to operate and maintain CBP IT infrastructure and the data network that supports the storage, transmission, and delivery of all data used to determine the admissibility of persons and cargo from CBP and DHS data centers to the front lines. A complex network of field equipment hardware, software, data routers, and switches is required in each of CBP's 1,200 field locations to connect users to the data centers, which provide storage, retrieval, engineering, network monitoring, and other capabilities.

CBP IT infrastructure supports the daily operations and maintenance requirements of mission support personnel and provides connectivity and data transmission for users within CBP, PGAs, and CBP trade and travel partners. It enables users to connect to mission critical applications (hosted at CBP and DHS data centers) and also connects users to a vast array of data related to the operational areas of passenger and cargo processing, targeting, and border enforcement, as well as the mission support areas of finance, human resources, and training.

Data and the flow of information are critical to the CBP mission, as CBP officers and agents send and receive billions of passenger and cargo queries each day to determine admissibility abroad and at POEs. By providing thousands of employees in the field with critical intelligence and targeting data, to managing all aspects of tactical communications, COPPS applications serve as a force multiplier for the frontline to obtain quick assessment of admissibility, while promoting efficiency and agility.

Securing CBP's data is of paramount concern. There are a variety of network tools that monitor and trace user activity across the CBP network, to interrupt inappropriate and/or unauthorized access to CBP's network and data. All CBP end users are required to take annual security training, and each user's access must be revalidated by supervisors on a regular basis.

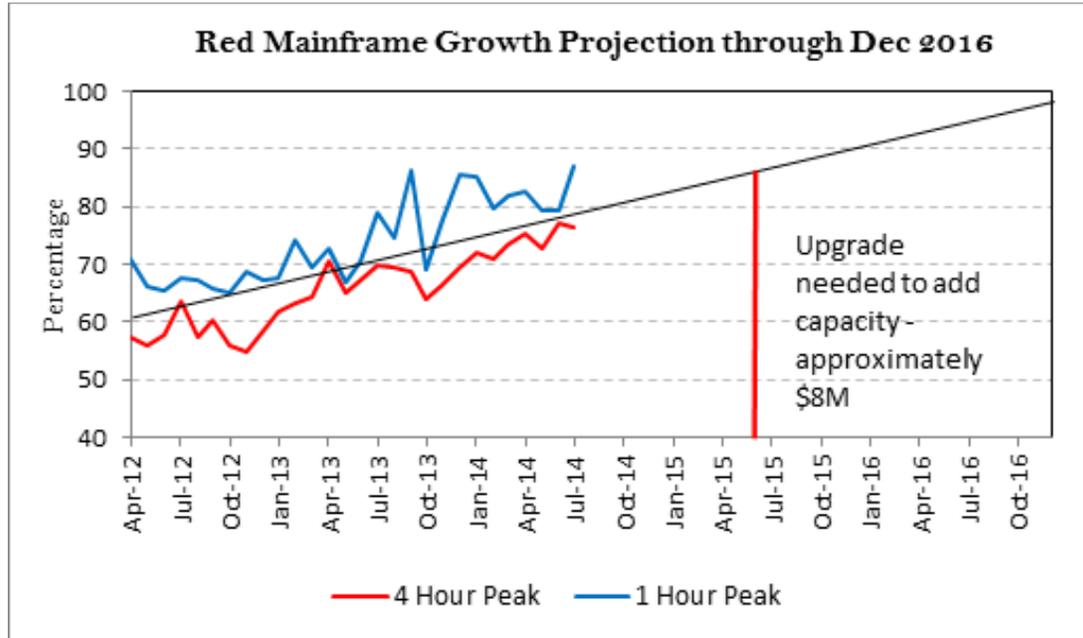
Exhibit 1: Growth in mission requirements places new demands on IT applications and has a corresponding cost impact on the IT infrastructure



To address the emergence and proliferation of new technologies, OIT is actively working to review its capabilities and change its processes for service delivery. OIT has undertaken efforts to simplify and standardize its production applications on future state standard architecture, and has started to migrate back office applications to DHS data centers.

CBP is looking to migrate all legacy mainframe applications to the new environment to avoid significant cost increases expected in future years when contracts for legacy mainframe technologies that exist primarily for CBP are due to be renegotiated. If not migrated by FY 2016, CBP will require significant upgrades in technology and software licensing that will exceed budget available (see exhibit 2). OIT is currently testing various methods of re-hosting mainframe applications, and migrating old software code.

Exhibit 2: Red Mainframe Growth Projections



In order to accommodate surge in usage, it is not recommended that regular capacity exceeds 85 percent. The red mainframe is predominately TECS workload (production and non-production), which has annual growth of approximately 14.6%. Increased processing also increases associated software licensing costs.

CBP infrastructure serves a variety of federal, state, local, and international government agencies. Furthermore, all of CBP's major mission-critical systems, applications, and programs, as well as mission support applications, depend upon IT infrastructure to access and transmit data from some 3,600 CBP facilities to the CBP National Data Center (NDC). In FY 2014, CBP processed a daily average of nearly 970,000 passengers and pedestrians, processed over 300,000 conveyances, made over 1,900 apprehensions for illegal entry and/or inadmissible aliens, seized nearly 7,000 pounds of narcotics, and prevented entry of nearly 4,870 harmful agricultural pests, plants, and animals. Such a workload demands quick data responses from CBP's IT infrastructure. The systems assist CBPOs in identifying potential threats, including terrorists, weapons of mass destruction, and bioterrorism. They also provide the means by which U.S. criminal and trade laws are enforced and provide the capability to collect tariffs and taxes related to international trade and commerce.

The majority of COPPS supports on-going necessary operations and maintenance of network engineering services, data center services, and a variety of annual hardware/software licensing and maintenance. Network Services include the hardware, software, and communication services that allow any two computers or other devices too quickly and effectively exchange data. These services are described in greater detail below.

Exhibit 3: IT Services

Services	
Data center services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilities used for equipment and the storage, management, and dissemination of electronic data and information to users; • Data center operations include the management and oversight of data center facilities and computer operations activities, such as validating and documenting any change made to production systems, providing email services, and incident reporting from the Situation Room; and • Supports CBP activities all day, every day. Other PPAs such as ACE/ITDS and Automated Targeting Systems also provide funding for data center services.
Help desk services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information, assistance, and 24x7x365 support to troubleshoot problems with computers and other information technology products; and the Technology Service Desk is the initial single point of contact for reporting system, application, email, Local Area Network (LAN), communications, and hardware problems for CBP IT worldwide.
Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes backup generators, scanners, hand held computers, a network operations center, Local and Wide Area Networks, routers, encryptors, gateways, firewalls, mainframe computers, workstations, file/email/database/application servers, modems, and Value Added Network (VAN) connections; and • Software includes application development tools, Operating Systems, Program and Configuration Management tools, Office Automation tools, testing tools, LAN/WAN administration tools, and other management tools.
Email Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes the acquisition, deployment, and ongoing support for email platform hardware and software; and • Examples of costs included in email services are system software (e.g., Microsoft Outlook), hardware (servers, workstations, storage – Storage Area Network (SAN), tape backup), diagnostic tools, troubleshooting tools, antivirus, intrusion detection, and management tools for change, configuration, and release management.

TECS Modernization

TECS Modernization is also funded within the COPPS PPA. TECS is a key passenger border enforcement system for CBP and DHS, which plays an essential role in the screening of travelers entering the U.S., as well as supporting the screening requirements of other federal agencies.

Modernizing TECS functionality is critical to CBP's border enforcement mission. The current TECS system is more than 25 years old and uses hardware and software technology that will be increasingly difficult to support. Completing TECS Modernization reduces CBP's reliance on unsupportable mainframe technology and costly third party software licenses for which CBP is one of the few remaining customers. Reliance on these old technologies increases the risk of failure and inability to

meet future anticipated increased operational demand, for critical border security functions for CBP, DHS, and other government agencies that depend on TECS for their daily operations. The multi-year TECS Modernization Program described in Exhibit 4 will update and improve the system.

Exhibit 4: TECS Modernization Program

TECS Modernization Program	
Secondary Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidates and replaces the functionality of three legacy processes for supporting passport control (immigration), baggage control, and agriculture inspections as well as the ability to view the results of previous secondary inspections; • Modernizes inspection logs, where additional information is documented regarding physical inspection of travelers, vehicles, or their belongings; • Provides single sign-on and data transfer with the adverse actions application providing officers a “holistic” secondary inspection capabilities; and • Migrates the secondary inspection data from the legacy system to the target databases.
High Performance Primary Query	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports person and vehicle searches to better integrate available data within TECS; • Provides fast response times and near real time availability of lookout records when entered into legacy TECS for primary inspections; • Modernizes the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS); and • Migrates data from the legacy system to the target databases.
Travel Document and Encounter Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides improved functionality for querying and validating travel documents and encounter data for passengers and conveyances; and • Migrates travel document and encounter data from the legacy system to the target databases.
Lookout Record Data and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrates lookout records from mainframe environment to new target infrastructure and will support the creation and maintenance of the lookout records; and • Supports internal CBP systems and external agencies with access to lookout records and TECS screening/vetting via services.
Primary Inspection Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completes modernization for existing primary applications (Air, Sea, and Land), transitioning data and processing off of the legacy system and onto the modernization infrastructure and target databases; and • Modernizes business operations to support random referral and operational messaging at primary processing.

The multi-year modernization project will employ an incremental approach that addresses seven objectives as established in the CBP Mission Needs Statement:

- Reduce the possibility of missing someone who should be intercepted by improving data integration and search capabilities. TECS Modernization will improve both the integrity of data as well as search capabilities so front-line CBP officers can effectively make border crossing decisions;

- Improve access to person-centric information by Government officials. Improved access through graphical user interface search results that can be sorted and filtered easily by the user unlike the static results TECS provides today. TECS Modernization will provide an updated system with better access, improved information sharing, and tighter security over sensitive person-centric information;
- Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of secondary inspections by combining 3 legacy functions (baggage, admissibility, and agriculture inspections) into one CBP function. It also provides integration with other systems sharing data and not requiring the officer to sign into the other system but allowing them to move seamlessly between the two systems. Secondary now provides secondary officers with the same information viewed by primary officers to make the referral. TECS Modernization will simplify and streamline one of the most important CBP functions, Secondary Inspections. TECS Modernization will eliminate the need to re-enter redundant data and make it easier for end users to do their jobs;
- Improve flexibility to incorporate new capabilities and respond to evolving threats. TECS Modernization will provide a more modular environment, more receptive to changes for meeting critical business objectives;
- Provide a highly reliable and scalable system with quick response times that meet the Key Performance Parameters for transferring lookout data from legacy to modern in under 30 seconds and having a 1 second response time for high performance primary query. TECS Modernization is built on a much more scalable foundation so that CBP can grow and meet new emerging requirements;
- Eliminate dated technologies that are no longer able to support the CBP mission over the long term. TECS Modernization will provide newer technologies that make it easier to maintain the system without taking the entire system down which disrupts critical field activities; and
- Comply with CBP and DHS mandates such as Service Oriented Architecture. TECS Modernization will significantly improve how components and functions can be combined and configured into an overall compliant architecture.

With the current funding profile, TECS Modernization is scheduled to be completed in the second quarter of FY 2016, but no later than the fourth quarter of FY 2016 (per the current acquisition program baseline), and will provide critical POE border enforcement and is the primary lookout record database for all of DHS. TECS Modernization will:

- Provide subject record “watch list” processing for DHS and other agencies (this includes maintenance of lookout records and vetting services against these records with PGAs and international partners);
- Support primary and secondary inspections for persons and conveyances at the POEs;
- Track crossing history for persons and conveyances;
- Receive and process more than one million passenger manifests from carriers every day;
- Provide screening services for more than 20 PGAs, trusted traveler programs, ESTA, and supports targeting analysis;
- Support more than 70,000 users from over 20 federal agencies responsible for screening to determine benefits, traveler processing, investigations, case management, and intelligence;
- Provide entry/exit data to other systems/agencies;

- Provide a real time interface with Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) and Integrated Automated Fingerprint Information System (IAFIS) for on-line-queries of wants/warrants and criminal history records;
- Provide a real-time interface to National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (Nlets) for on-line queries of driver's licenses, vehicle registration and state wants/warrants from all 50 states and Canada;
- Provide a real time interface with the US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system for collection and verification of fingerprints of non-U.S. citizens;
- Provide a real-time interface to travel document issuing authorities (the travel document photos and biographic data are displayed at primary and secondary inspection, and data is shared with other federal stakeholders as provisioned in the memoranda of understanding. These issuing authorities include the Department of State, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, CBP's Trusted Traveler Programs, departments of motor vehicles of states and Canadian provinces with enhanced driver's licenses, and tribal authorities); and
- Process over two million transactions daily.

Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancements

The Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE) operations and maintenance is also funded within the COPPS PPA. The program was initiated in FY 2008 to ensure uninterrupted availability of IT systems and monitoring in the passenger and targeting areas by enhancing critical IT infrastructure. The infrastructure enhancements implemented at CBP's NDC, and the two DHS Data Centers improved availability and reliability. The program enhances CBP's efforts to provide uninterrupted availability of operational systems to meet the processing as well as storage and backup requirements for passenger screening. On-going sustainment ensures that continuous passenger systems operations are in place to meet the mission demand and withstand threats which could compromise system availability.

Discussion of Selected Adjustments-to-Base

Retirement of Legacy IT Systems: CBP has identified \$4.727 million in additional savings resulting from merging the Automated Targeting System-Outbound (ATS-AT) and the Automated Export System (AES), as well as retiring the Automated Commercial System (ACS). The functionality of these systems has largely been shifted to other, more current systems. Of the \$4.727 million identified, \$3.125 million is included in the COPPS PPA.

Realignment of Data Center Costs: In prior years, DHS OCIO collected funds from Components to pay for certain Data Center overhead costs on an ad-hoc basis. In the FY 2016 Budget, these funds will be consolidated in DHS OCIO's budget. This will enable DHS OCIO to better negotiate current data center contracts with the intent of reducing overall cost and footprint. The amount provided in this program change is based on the historic proportion of data center usage.

Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency

contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP's pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Arrival and Departure Identification Services (ADIS)

Operate and maintain CBP's automated arrival and departure identification services currently provided by the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) at the levels of performance negotiated in the Service Level Agreements.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- COPPS \$2.122 million
- Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation \$26.883 million

CBP Infrastructure

CBP Infrastructure is the Information Technology (IT) backbone that supports all of CBP's systems. The systems supported by CBP Infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provide more efficient and effective information sharing amongst trade and law enforcement agencies. The CBP Infrastructure Program supports the performance goals in the DHS Strategic Plan specifically by securing and managing our borders, safeguarding and securing cyberspace, and assisting in the collection of customs revenue and enforcement import/export controls. The Infrastructure Program has implemented the following functionalities: 1) Data Center Modernization within the Infrastructure Program is critical for CBP to improve performance and increases reliability and 2) Bandwidth expansion and the modernization of routers and switches enhance network availability, improve security and ensure CBP compliance with NIST SP 800-53 and Executive Order 13636.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- COPPS \$131.945 million
- Information Technology \$208.554 million
- Global Entry \$0.007 million
- Immigration User Fee \$91.868 million
- Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Fee \$52.901 million

TECS Modernization

The focus of CBP TECS Modernization is to improve the technological and data sharing functions at and between the Ports of Entry (POEs) and to improve Primary and Secondary Inspection processes at border POEs. CBP TECS Modernization will also modernize the core TECS subject record and support services for all TECS users. This modernization effort includes new applications and host system components that are specific to the CBP mission. TECS Modernization addresses performance gaps that exist in the Legacy TECS. CBP will accomplish this investment through five main projects

that are focused on modernization and enhancement of associated system capabilities and functions.
 Note: See CASR for full description.

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
55,000	50,002	48,003

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (\$000 – Estimate)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Design (0)		
Development (\$7,409)		<p>In FY16, CBP will complete the TECS Modernization Development and integration tasks for the five main projects which were all begun in previous years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary Inspection (SI) supports processing of travelers referred from primary inspection for either enforcement or administrative reasons. - High Performance Primary Query (HPPQ) is a high performance service of the modernized TECS that supports Primary Query functions and modernizes manifest processing. - Travel Documents and Encounter Data (TDED) provides for the conversion of travel document data from the Department of State, USCIS, state, and provincial governments and crossing data. - Lookout Record Data and Screening Services (LRDS) migrates lookout records creation and maintenance to modernized infrastructure and provides access via modern services. - Primary Inspections Processes (PIP) modernizes the primary and alternate inspection processing. <p>TECS Modernization supports the CBP goals of securing and facilitating legitimate travel. TECS is critical to CBP, DHS and other Federal agencies to provide information on people, vehicles, vessels and aircraft that may pose a danger to the security of the U.S.</p>
Maintenance (\$45,159)		<p>In FY 2016, CBP will maintain the functionality already deployed by the five projects listed under development. This includes contractor services support, data center operations, hardware and software licenses, training, travel and program coordination and continuity associated for the program during the sustainment. Keeping the modernized TECS system running supports the CBP goals of securing and facilitating legitimate travel. TECS is critical to CBP, DHS and other Federal agencies to provide information on people, vehicles, vessels and aircraft that may pose a danger to the security of the U.S.</p>
Security (\$413)		<p>This program area address the provision of security services for the TECS Modernization program, including security planning, programming and support, and Certification and Accreditation</p>

Program Area (\$000 – Estimate)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
		(C&A), and privacy considerations. Security is critical to TECS to protect the law enforcement and privacy data in TECS and maintain active auditing.

END ITEMS:

End Item: Data Center Storage

Estimated Cost per Item: \$833,000

Total Estimated Cost: \$2.5 Million

Contract Information and Status: Planning to award a Firm Fixed Price Delivery Order against DHS Blanket Purchase Agreement HSHQDC-11-A-00042.

Budget and Funding			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)		\$5M	\$2.5M
Appropriations (\$M)			
Obligations (\$M)			
Unobligated Balance (\$M)			
Expenditures (\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)		3	3

Scope and Justification: The Data Center Storage devices will replace end of life storage equipment housed at the CBP National Data Center, DHS Data Center 1 and DHS Data Center 2. The new devices will support CBP systems and applications by providing 1.5 petabytes of usable storage.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automated Targeting Systems
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Automated Targeting Systems

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	20	20	\$116,932
FY 2015 President's Budget	20	20	\$109,273
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$78)
FY 2016 Current Services	20	20	\$109,195
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$13,474
FY 2016 Total Request	20	20	\$122,669
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$13,396

CBP requests 20 positions, 20 FTE, and \$122.669 million in FY 2016 for Automated Targeting System. This request includes:

Automated Targeting Systems		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	20	20	\$109,273
Current Services	Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	0	0	7
	2016 Pay Raise	0	0	29
	Retirement Contributions	0	0	7
	Realignment of Data Center Support Costs	0	0	-30
	Retire Legacy IT Applications	0	0	-91
Program Changes	Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	0	0	3,796
	Intelligence and Targeting Operations	0	0	9,678
FY 2016 Request		20	20	122,669

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Automated Targeting System (ATS) consists of six modules that focus on exports, imports, passengers, and crew (airline passengers and crew on international flights, passengers and crew on sea carriers), private vehicles crossing at land borders, and import trends over time. ATS assists U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to effectively and efficiently identify cargo, individuals, or conveyances that may present additional risk to the United States. The six modules are:

- ATS-Inbound – serves as the decision support tool for inbound targeting of cargo;
- ATS-Outbound – targets outbound cargo and assists in identifying exports posing a high risk of containing goods requiring specific export licenses, narcotics, or other contraband;

- ATS-Passenger (ATS-P) – used by CBP personnel at international ports of departure and U.S. ports of entry, and voyages to evaluate passengers and crewmembers prior to arrival or departure;
- ATS-Land (ATS-L) – provides analysis and rules-based risk assessment of passenger vehicles crossing the nation’s borders;
- ATS-Trend Analysis and Analytical Selectivity – improves CBP’s ability to examine, locate, and target for action violators of U.S. laws, treaties, quotas, and policies regarding international trade; and
- ATS-International - provides foreign custom authorities with automated cargo targeting capabilities and provides a systematic medium for exchanging best practices and developing and testing targeting concepts.

CBP’s efforts are parsed into four primary categories: Operations; System Hardware and Software Upgrades; Targeting Methodology Improvements; and Infrastructure Improvements.

Operations includes:

- Identification, development, implementation, and refinement of mechanisms for various targeting methodologies and responding to security-related operational and real time events; and
- Expand targeting coverage to more completely analyze and make improvements to targeting capabilities, coordinate intelligence, and support architectural improvements.

System Hardware & Software Upgrades includes:

- Network improvements;
- Security and monitoring;
- Geospatial tools;
- Discovery and exploration tools; and
- New proprietary data sources.

Targeting Methodology Improvements includes:

- Advanced targeting capabilities to include Entity Resolution, Predictive Modeling and Visualization, Intelligence Driven Targeting, and Machine Learning;
- Cargo targeting methodology refresh including capture of findings information and support to outbound targeting;
- Integration of trade interfaces for screening and targeting;
- Automated Targeting System –current maintenance/enhancements and future engagement with international partners;
- Land border pedestrian rule development, deployment, and validation;
- Targeting effectiveness metrics;
- Threshold targeting; and
- Continuous vetting capabilities.

Infrastructure Improvements includes:

- Failover/Disaster recovery of the ATS modules;
- ATS hardware and software upgrades including high availability appliances; infrastructure and circuits technology refresh; data center infrastructure refresh;
- Maximum redundancy and network diversity; and

- Other critical operations and maintenance (O&M) costs associated with CBP Targeting Enterprise (including, but not limited to, periodic technology refreshes and other necessary hardware/software upgrades).

CBP's targeting systems allow CBP to confirm identity in order to interdict watchlisted individuals and assist in identifying previously unidentified, or "unknown," high-risk travelers, cargo shipments, and conveyances by using intelligence-driven targeting rules. These automated targeting rules are developed by subject matter experts and are based on actionable intelligence derived from current Intelligence Community (IC) reporting or other law enforcement information available to CBP. The rules are not designed to determine a traveler's risk using a weighted score or rank, but rather, focus on risk factors, travel scenarios, or affiliations that may indicate an elevated level of concern.

Although the primary focus of the targeting programs is to identify terrorist operatives and/or mitigate terrorism threats, targeting rules are also used to support CBP's mission of enforcing the laws of the United States at the borders. This includes targeting for individuals or businesses who may be involved in other criminal activity, such as narcotics or currency smuggling, or travelers seeking illegal entry into the United States through, for example, visa fraud or human smuggling.

A large number of rules are included in the ATS modules that encapsulate sophisticated concepts of business activity, which help identify suspicious or unusual behavior. The ATS rules are constantly evolving to both meet new threats and refine existing rules. ATS applies the same methodology to all individuals to preclude any possibility of disparate treatment of individuals or groups. ATS is consistent in its evaluation of risk associated with individuals and is used to support the overall CBP intelligence and law enforcement mission. CBP's targeting programs assisted in the identification and/or apprehension of suspects in terrorist cases and interception of high risk travelers and cargo.

In order to make risk-based operational decisions before a passenger boards an aircraft, and continuing until the traveler enters the United States, CBP leverages all available advance information on in-bound passengers. As a result of advance travel information, CBP assesses passenger risk ahead of time, often days before a traveler boards a plane. Throughout the travel process – from reservation, to check-in, to boarding at a foreign point of origin – CBP devotes its resources to identifying the highest threats, including those who may not have been exposed by the IC. The visa process, run by the Department of State (DOS), provides one source of information, and for travelers under the Visa Waiver Program, CBP has the opportunity to assess their risk via the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). CBP assesses travelers' risk when they purchase their ticket and/or make a reservation, and when they check-in for their flight. Currently, in all cases before an international flight departs for the United States from a foreign point of origin, the airline transmits Advance Passenger Information (API) for passenger and crew to CBP.

CBP evaluates all cargo to identify high-risk shipment and conveyances for examination. CBP uses numerous rule and weight sets to analyze information from manifest, importer security filing, and entry data, to prioritize shipments for review, and to generate recommended targets by scoring each shipment. In some cases, CBP systems automatically place shipments on hold when they score above a specified risk threshold. CBP not only screens commodity information on manifest, importer security filing, and entry data, but also screens trade entities to shipments against lookouts and prior violation records, who are identified on those data sources.

Exhibit 2: High Risk Travelers Identified

Fiscal Year	APIS	VISA	ESTA
2008	245,857	-	-
2009	250,325	-	-
2010	250,813	8,100	-
2011	297,167	12,153	58,916
2012	313,230	28,182	138,498
2013	318,110	25,939	144,010
2014	347,068	43,778	112,780
Sub Total	2,022,570	118,152	454,204
TOTAL	2,594,926		

Note: VISA and ESTA Hotlists do not go back 5 years.

Exhibit 3: High Risk Cargo Identified

Fiscal Year	Number of Shipments Identified
2008	441,543
2009	482,619
2010	528,593
2011	594,778
2012	694,696
2013	852,495
2014	930,069
TOTAL	4,524,793

The targeting programs continue to identify high-risk travelers, cargo shipments, and conveyances for inspection and examination. CBP is also partnering with other agencies, domestic and foreign, on using the methodology of the targeting programs to identify suspects in other environments. The progress and outcome of these initiatives are highly dependent on the participation of foreign partners

and available funding, including funding streams from DOS and Department of Defense (DoD) initiatives. These include the following ongoing long-term projects:

- **The Global Advance Passenger Information (API)/Passenger Name Record (PNR) Project:** This project builds upon CBP's experience with the more established API processes in place with Mexico and the Caribbean Community.
- **The Automated Targeting System – Global (ATS-G):** This provides CBP and prospective partners with a platform on which to share best practices on the use of traveler data, and to ultimately collaborate on risk-assessment methodologies and passenger targeting rules.
- **The International Targeting Center (ITC):** The ITC is a joint/collaborative targeting initiative currently being piloted at CBP's National Targeting Center – Passenger (NTC-P). The pilot is being led by CBP, but includes participation of the United Kingdom Border Force and Canada Border Services Agency, with both Australia and New Zealand considering joining. Its purpose is to improve the collective targeting capability by co-locating targeting personnel. Co-located personnel have the ability to draw upon pooled knowledge, such as shared data on individuals intending to travel or who are en route in real-time and shared situational awareness.
- **Initiatives with International Organizations and Counterpart Customs Administrations:** CBP continue to pursue initiatives with international organizations and counterpart customs administrations to improve cargo targeting practices. The purpose of these consultations is to promote cargo targeting best practices and risk management methodologies. Many of these customs administrations are either in the planning stages of procuring or developing an automated cargo targeting system, or are seeking to improve their current systems. CBP technical experts analyze the current practices and technical capabilities and make recommendations for additional system features.
- **World Customs Organization (WCO) Cargo Targeting System (CTS):** DOS issued a grant to the WCO to develop the CTS, which was distributed to WCO member administrations to identify high-risk cargo shipments. One condition of the grant is that the WCO must “collaborate closely” on the project with CBP. CBP has provided user and functional requirements for the system through its design and development phases. The first version of the system focuses on vessel container cargo. In May 2013, the WCO installed the system in two pilot locations: the Bahamas and Jamaica. CBP continues its support of the pilot by providing training and technical assistance. The pilot concluded in October 2013 and the WCO and CBP promotes greater use of the CTS by other customs administrations and vessel carriers.
- **High-Risk Cargo Shipments:** CBP is working with a number of foreign authorities to process their cargo data through CBP's ATS to identify high-risk cargo shipments. These authorities transmit their data to ATS, which then processes the data and provides risk assessment evaluations. CBP may then collaborate with representatives from the foreign authority on the appropriate operational protocol if a high-risk shipment is identified. The ATS user interface for representatives from these authorities is termed ATS-I.
- **Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS):** ACAS is a program developed as a result of the October 2010 failed attempted plot of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula in the air cargo environment. ACAS ensures foreign air cargo is screened prior to loading on the aircraft. Participants from the air cargo environment have volunteered to transmit seven data elements for CBP risk assessment analysis. CBP and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) have ongoing discussions with stakeholders of the air cargo community to expand participation in the program.

- **ATS and Vetting:** CBP is pursuing a project with other DHS and non-DHS stakeholders to use ATS as a vetting service for visa overstays, refugee applications, and visa pre-adjudications. These three project areas are conceptually similar, may overlap, and may use common resources, but are distinct and separate in their purpose. The projects also have common stakeholders both inside and outside of DHS. Thus, by relying on the ATS current methodologies, proven workflows and procedures, these three projects can be accomplished without the need to develop new processes.

Discussion of Selected Adjustments-to-Base

Retirement of Legacy IT Systems: CBP has identified \$4.727 million in additional savings resulting from merging the Automated Targeting System-Outbound (ATS-AT) and the Automated Export System (AES), as well as retiring the Automated Commercial System (ACS). The functionality of these systems has largely been shifted to other, more current systems. Of the \$4.727 million identified, \$91,000 is included in the Automated Targeting systems PPA.

Retirement Contributions: Due to additional changes to long term demographic assumptions recommended by the Board of Actuaries at its meeting on June 18, 2013, agency contribution rates for all FERS participants are expected to increase again on October 1, 2015. The expected increase of FERS contribution rates affect all federal employees at CBP, with a greater impact on agency contributions on behalf of law enforcement personnel. The adjustment to base pension contribution requirements increases CBP’s pay estimates in order to account for the increased FERS contribution requirement costs in FY 2016.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Automated Targeting System (ATS) Maintenance

Automated Targeting System (ATS) is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. It allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. The ATS systems have allowed the CBP Officers to process large volumes of data efficiently, which was previously a gap within the targeting environment. As volumes of data increase in people, cargo and conveyances, officers require increasingly efficient access to information and more information on which to base critical admission decisions. The systems investments are also intended to address data quality improvements, including entity and name resolution to ensure that efforts are focused on those persons and cargo that truly present a threat to the homeland.

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- Automated Targeting Systems \$118.148 million
- Intelligence/Investigative Liaison \$1.58 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
116,992	110,093	119,728

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
O&M (119,728)	Hardware/Infrastructure	Network upgrades, system redundancy, storage.
	Database Administration Support	24/7/365 architecture and engineering system support.
	Rule Updates	Daily rules updates and ad-hoc data requests.
	Vetting/Targeting Capabilities	Data visualization, entity resolution, predictive modeling, intelligence driven targeting, visa overstay/pre-adjudication/document validation.
	ATS-G	O&M for existing countries.
	Full Failover & Disaster Recovery	System backup and data reclamation in the event of critical failure.
	Data Improvement/Enrichment	Rule set clean-up, data standardization, methodology improvement/refresh.

END ITEMS:

End Item: Servers

Estimated Cost per Item: \$1.1 Million – \$2 Million

Total Estimated Cost: \$7.4 Million

Contract Information and Status: Oracle BPA, Fixed Price Contract awarded to Mythics, Inc. of Virginia Beach, VA on July 29, 2014. The current contract covers one year. Additional and/or modernized servers will be acquired within the base budget if actual growth and capacity deem it necessary, also giving consideration to cost and performance of available technologies.

Budget and Funding			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)	\$9.9M	7.4M	7.4M*
Appropriations (\$M)	\$9.9M	-	-
Obligations (\$M)	\$9.6M	-	-
Unobligated Balance (\$M)	\$300K	-	-
Expenditures	\$9.6M	-	-

(\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)	7	4	4

*Requested amount for FY 2016 is based on current estimates.

Scope and Justification: Due to continued growth of ATS systems and storage limitations, consolidated database appliance storage expansion will be provisioned to support further growth of automated targeting systems. CBP anticipates an average growth rate of 25 to 30 percent per year across its targeting databases. This additional capacity allows TASP to retain cargo and passenger records while providing needed capacity for new targeting efforts.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Revenue Modernization
PPA: ACE/ITDS
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$12,552

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$20,000
Program Increase							0	0	\$12,552
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$32,552

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$12.552 million in funding for Revenue Modernization business process improvement, system automation, program management, and acquisition activities. Revenue Modernization efforts will allow CBP to transition, automate, and centralize field collections, freeing frontline CBPOs to be redirected to critical security and compliance duties.

In addition, the trade and travel communities are seeking more reliable, predictable, and effective revenue collection solutions from CBP. Revenue Modernization will enable CBP to transform outdated collection processes and allow for smoother, more efficient commerce by:

Simplifying the way CBP conducts business with its customers to improve the flow of trade and travel;

- Maximizing revenue collections and collection accuracy to effectively fund mission critical priorities and programs;
- Reducing transaction costs to enhance economic efficiency and Gross Domestic Product (GDP); and
- Expanding access to electronic payment technology to make financial exchanges easier, safer, and more convenient for trade and travel.

The centralization and automation of revenue collection processes will require system enhancements that will incrementally automate all collections activity into an optimized financial system.

Revenue Modernization also directly supports the Department of Treasury's electronic collections goals and its ongoing initiatives to promote the use of a wide variety of cutting-edge technology to collect revenue.

In addition to modernizing and automating collections processes, expanding electronic payment options, and transitioning manual collections out of the field, Revenue Modernization directly accomplishes key Presidential priorities including:

- Executive Order 13659 calling for a "single window" through which businesses will transmit data required by participating agencies for importation and exportation of cargo, including the transition from paper-based requirements and procedures to faster and more cost-effective electronic submissions to, and communications with, agencies; and
- Executive Order 13571 necessitating the use of innovative technologies to streamline agency processes to reduce costs, accelerate delivery, and improve the customer experience.

Project Schedule:

CBP recognizes that the development and implementation of a sustainable Revenue Modernization requires a phased, multi-year approach to incrementally transition complex revenue operations to a new environment. Revenue Modernization is more than transitioning existing functionality from ACS to a new system; it will include a comprehensive review of existing revenue collection processes, governing regulations, and technological alternatives. This promotes the identification of opportunities to generate processing efficiencies, optimize cost savings, and inform the development of systems requirements that address the complexities of CBP's revenue collection processes.

Funding provided by this Program Increase for FY 2016 will be directed toward prioritizing the transition of select revenue collections processes with the highest manual transaction volumes by conducting business process improvement, and enhancing collection processes and reporting through automation. In addition, funding will be used to develop and incorporate electronic payment capabilities into collection processes (e.g., payments via mobile apps and kiosks).

The primary tasks will be business process improvement, system automation, program management, and acquisition activities that support incremental transition of field collections, development of electronic payment capabilities, and enhanced reporting.

Justification

CBP collects approximately \$48 billion annually in duties, taxes, and fees. The revenue collected by CBP is used throughout the Government to support critical programs and promote U.S. trade and travel. CBP is responsible for the collection of duties, taxes, and fees for Departments and Agencies, including fees that directly support CBP operations. Revenue collected by CBP also supports the Treasury General Fund, the Travel Promotion Trust Fund, the Army Corps of Engineers, IRS, Secret Service, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, ICE, the Department of Agriculture, and USCIS.

Examples of CBP revenue collections and their impact:

- Over \$1.5 billion in Harbor Maintenance Fees are collected annually and used, in part, to fund the operation and maintenance of U.S. seaports and waterways, which are critical to the U.S. Trade and Travel mission.
- CBP collects over \$120 million annually in Travel Promotion Trust Fund Fees used by the Corporation for Travel Promotion to attract more international travelers to the United States, via a marketing and communications program, to increase travel spending in the U.S.
- \$180 million in Commercial Vessel, Vehicle and Agriculture Fees are collected and used to reimburse USDA and CBP for the costs of agriculture inspections (e.g., pest and plant), and provide support research, promotion, and consumer information for designated products.

The primary goal of Revenue Modernization is to modernize CBP's revenue processes and systems to create more efficient revenue collections processes and achieve a long-term revenue management solution that is adaptable to new revenue programs and technologies.

Revenue Modernization will reengineer complex revenue collection processes into more streamlined and fiscally sound financial management practices. Specifically, Revenue Modernization will:

- Create efficiencies at the Ports of Entry. Using a baseline time study of CBPO hours spent on cashiering duties, the estimated annual opportunity cost associated with cash and check collection activities equals \$11.39 million (approximately 57 CBPO and 86 Cashier FTEs). If cash and check collection activities are centralized and automated, these CBPO labor hours can be redirected to focus on CBP's security and compliance mission.
- Benefit the trade and travel industry and the U.S. economy by enabling flexible, electronic billing and payment options that enhance the speed and accuracy of collections and improve controls over collections through direct, electronic deposits.

Additionally, Revenue Modernization will enable access to real-time, reliable financial and operational data to inform decision-making and comply with existing and emerging reporting requirements from Treasury, Congress, DHS, and OMB.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Revenue Modernization also links to the following broader strategies:

- ***CBP Strategy for Facilitating and Securing Trade into the U.S.:*** Outlines goals and objectives of the CBP Trade Strategy with OFO, specifically modernization of CBP's trade processes and building organizational capacity to streamline processes (Rev Mod Goal #1 - Modernize and automate collections processes);
- ***Executive Order 13659:*** Calls for completing "single window" through which businesses will transmit data required by participating agencies for importation and exportation of cargo, including the transition from paper-based requirements and procedures to faster and more cost-effective electronic submissions to, and communications with, agencies. (Rev Mod Goal #2 - Expand electronic payment options);
- ***Executive Order 13571:*** Calls for using innovative technologies to streamline agency processes to reduce costs, accelerate delivery, and improve the customer experience;

- **2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review:** Outlines DHS' priority area of emphasis to minimize disruption to and facilitate safe and secure inbound and outbound legal flows of people and goods, specifically with consideration for trends that indicate higher volumes of trade and travel could overwhelm our port of entry infrastructure and strain frontline personnel. (Rev Mod Goal #3 - Transition manual collections out of the Ports of Entry); and
- **DHS Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2012-2016:** Identifies the strategy to mature and strengthen DHS, and improve cross-departmental management, policy and functional integration. (Rev Mod Goals #1-3).

DHS QHSR:

Mission Set 2: Secure and Manage our Borders

Goal 2.2: Safeguard and Expedite Lawful Trade and Travel

Objective: Maximize compliance with U.S. trade laws and promote U.S. economic security and competitiveness

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Intelligence and Targeting Operations
PPA: Automated Targeting Systems
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$9,678

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							20	20	\$109,195
Program Increase							0	0	\$9,678
Total Request	20	20	\$116,932	20	20	\$109,273	20	20	\$118,873

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$9.678 million to provide hardware, software and network updates to ATS, expand existing infrastructure, increase bandwidth, and upgrade the Data Warehouse and Enterprise Reporting System. This will improve effectiveness and efficiency in identifying cargo, individuals, and conveyances that may present additional risk to the United States.

Justification

ATS is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target specific inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for additional inspection, and is the cornerstone for all targeting efforts. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in approach and founded upon complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering. As data on people, cargo, and conveyances increases, officers require more efficient access to relevant real-time information upon which to base critical admission decisions.

ATS is used to analyze approximately 17 million passenger transactions per day. Air, ocean, truck, and rail cargo screeners analyze over 13 million shipments per month. Through ATS, CBPOs and border enforcement personnel are able to effectively and efficiently identify cargo, individuals, and conveyances that may present additional risk to the United States, conduct terrorism analysis and global assessments that convey changes in terrorism threats and identify emerging threats, develop and evaluate CBP-wide intelligence based targeting rules and intelligence driven special operations, and coordinate and enhance analysis and targeting efforts.

Enterprise Reporting System (ERS) and Data Warehouse (DW)

The ERS and DW refer to the hardware and software that enable access to data in response to many service requests. These systems require data scientists and query specialists to support CBP data needs. Most notably for CBP, data requests include access to large sets of data for intelligence analysis. Additional funds will permit improved service levels in response to a variety of requests, including impact assessment (rules evaluation), queries (SQL and custom data pulls), and dashboards (interactive reports for select subject areas). Two initiatives in particular will enhance service support to CBP. First is the hiring of additional query specialists who have the skills necessary to respond to urgent, complex requests that cannot be answered through normal reporting interfaces. Second is a shift of computing burden away from traditional transactional databases and onto emerging big data platforms. This will permit the ERS and DW to support a growing demand in the number of users, quantity of requests, and complexity of queries.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Additional funding will enable ATS to avoid a degradation of older critical infrastructure that currently supports ATS applications. Additional funding will prevent a reduction of bandwidth and storage capability which would result in sub-optimal performance for officers and analysts in the field who rely on critical, real-time processing of information. Specifically, the additional funding will prevent slower response times, a reduction of real-time targeting effectiveness, and a degradation of essential intelligence information that would likely occur to availability for real-time queries on air, ocean, truck, and rail cargo as well as passengers across all modes of travel.

If ERS and DW are provided additional funds, planned work can continue unhindered, including:

- Big data hardware and software research, configuration, testing, and optimization. These capabilities include efforts to:
 - Search massive data stores rapidly without degrading trade and travel transactions;
 - Analyze massive data stores and develop enhanced predictive models that identify threats; and
 - Query and extract information as requested by intelligence analysts
- Hiring of data scientists and query specialists who:
 - Write and run customized queries to provide detailed answers to complex queries on an urgent basis;
 - Run impact assessments on rules over massive historical data stores; and
 - Profile data and find non-obvious entity relationships useful for identifying and disrupting criminal networks.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Objective 1.1.1: Analyze, fuse, and disseminate terrorism information

Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Objective 1.1.3: Strengthen transportation security

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders and Approaches

Goal 2.2: Safeguard and Expedite Lawful Trade and Travel

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation
PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$9,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$2,560
Program Increase							0	0	\$9,000
Total Request	0	0	\$2,560	0	0	\$2,560	0	0	\$11,560

Description of Item:

CBP requests an increase of \$9 million to implement High Risk Internal Cybersecurity remediation actions of CBPs information technology systems in accordance with the DHS initiative. The additional funding will enable CBP to actively pursue the closure of highest priority FY 2015 known cybersecurity system vulnerabilities and initiate actions to ensure that information technology systems are retained above acceptable standards. These vulnerabilities cross a variety of CBP programs and activities, and are not unique to just the COPPS PPA.

Justification:

High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation

The Department of Homeland Security recognizes that in order to be a leader in cybersecurity, it must be a best-in-class implementer of cybersecurity. In order to act on this intent, the department is requesting resources to help fix known vulnerabilities in the most high-risk systems. In forming its FY 2016-2020 program and FY 2016 budget request, the Department examined the set of vulnerabilities across all components' IT systems and classified them based on their essentialness to mission, as well as the risk to the public and the department's employees should the system be breached and sensitive information revealed.

Component Responsible Internal Cyber Remediation

While the Department is requesting new resources as a "down payment" to assist with closing its most high-risk cybersecurity gaps, other known vulnerabilities exist and must be addressed to improve our

cyber health. To remediate these issues in this difficult fiscal environment, the Department is requesting resources to close all other known vulnerabilities that are distinct from those addressed in its High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

While already starting to make progress, this request reflects the Department's goal to fix all known vulnerabilities by FY 2017. CBP relies on these systems to carry out its mission, and it is imperative that we invest in the preservation and integrity of these systems to safeguard against any threat that seeks to undermine our mission-critical capabilities.

Each of these vulnerabilities is related to an individual system owned by a component. The department endeavored to adopt enterprise solutions where feasible to remediate similar or identical vulnerabilities identified in multiple component systems. For example, the implementation of a robust Department-wide identity, credential, and access management program will remediate system access control-oriented vulnerabilities identified in multiple component systems, creating efficiencies. In many cases, however, the corrective action or fix must be directly applied to the individual system, hence the request in each component's budget as a part of the overall plan.

The Department will institute a process to track performance towards closing these vulnerabilities starting in FY2015, so that we can demonstrate progress and also assure that any issues are quickly addressed.

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security;

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Establish Counter Network Operations Capability
PPA: Information Technology, Automated Targeting Systems
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,531

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$4,531
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$4,531

Description of Item

CBP requests \$4.531 million in Automation Modernization to support information technology and targeting requirements associated with the overall request to establish a Counter Network Operations Capability. The information technology requirements include technical equipment, such as computers, desk phones, and radios, to accommodate the increase in personnel. With regard to targeting requirements, CBP will develop targeting and analysis tools that will expedite the work that CBP analysts are currently doing with CBP's unique data holdings. By fusing and correlating data across domains, and simultaneously protecting the privacy and civil liberties of Americans, we can better organize and exploit information to make more informed, timely and operationally relevant decisions regarding the risks presented by potentially nefarious travelers attempting to enter the United States. The requested funding will facilitate CBP's development of an advanced analytics capability to support not only CBP's counter network initiatives at the National Targeting Center, but also CBP's border enforcement efforts in the field. This will provide three capabilities: (1) a focused analytics office that supports data science and intelligence analysis to facilitate counter network targeting efforts; (2) an advanced analytic tools suite that capitalizes on emerging big data platforms that utilize CBP's data holdings to better understand and define terrorist and transnational criminal organizations; (3) hardware and visualization systems to enable collaborative multi-agency initiatives to target priority threats.

CBP has developed a counter network strategy that is an agency-wide focus on combating transnational criminal organizations and terrorist networks leveraging our unique collection, targeting, and interdiction capabilities and extending this approach through interagency investigative and intelligence community partnerships. In total, funding will support applying advanced analysis and visualization tools to identify the nation's most challenging targets utilizing a multi-intelligence based

approach. CBP will establish a focused counter network team in a collaborative analytic environment with access to data and tools to conduct advanced counter network analysis of the nation's key transnational organized crime and terrorist targets.

Overall, CBP requests a program increase of \$14.736 million to establish a Counter Network Operations Capability. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Automation Modernization's Automated Targeting Systems PPA; Construction & Facilities Management's Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses' Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, National Targeting Center, Training at the Ports of Entry, and Training & Development PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP's position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. The total request for this program across all PPAs is \$14.736 million.

Justification

CBP's unparalleled competencies (data, analytics, and global presence) and investigative neutrality ideally posture us to lead a global counter network effort. We therefore require an organizational structure that contributes to a counter network strategy that leverages partnerships to: (1) define and prioritize terrorist and transnational criminal networks; (2) contribute to building a viable counter network force; (3) collaborate in attacking terrorist and transnational criminal networks; (4) accurately assess the effectiveness of our attacks; and (5) rapidly adjust our post-attack strategies and tactics as necessary.

Undetected criminal and terrorist travel, contraband movement, and commercial and financial activity necessitates continued improvement in our ability to uncover the patterns and faint signals that exist within disparate sources of information. To successfully identify these patterns and signals, CBP will develop targeting and analysis tools speeding the work that CBP analysts are currently doing with CBP's unique data holdings. By fusing and correlating data across domains, and simultaneously protecting the privacy and civil liberties of Americans, DHS can better organize and exploit information to make more informed decisions regarding the risk presented by travelers attempting to enter the United States.

The funding requested will assist CBP in establishing an advanced analytics capability to support CBP's counter network cells at the National Targeting Center and border security efforts in the field. This capability will be enabled by three elements: (1) a focused analytics office that support data science and intelligence analysis to facilitate counter network targeting efforts; (2) an advanced analytic tools suite that capitalizes on emerging big data platforms that utilize CBP's data holdings to better understand and define terrorist and transnational criminal organizations; (3) hardware and visualization systems to enable collaborative multi-agency initiatives to target priority threats.

CBP's National Targeting Center will promote the implementation and optimization of CBP's counter network efforts and strategy, strengthened by active collaboration across all CBP components to plan,

coordinate, and evaluate our deliberate disruptive effects taken against terrorist and transnational criminal networks. In the field and abroad, CBP's regional command campaigns, centers, and operating elements will benefit from CBP's ability to leverage advanced tools, training, access, and partnerships to strengthen resilience against terrorist and transnational criminal network activities and execute unified deliberate actions with our interagency partners to disrupt and marginalize them.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

CBP's intent is to establish a dedicated counter network capability that partners with both domestic and international law enforcement and border centric agencies. This outcome requires FTEs and IT contractor support that is dedicated to the initiative on a full time basis. The requested \$14.736 million funding will allow the Counter Network Division within the National Targeting Center to bring on board the needed 60 FTEs projected for FY 2016 and beyond, and will facilitate the required IT enhancements needed for the initiative, as well as the necessary contractor support. The cumulative benefit will be:

- Dedicated full-time counter network support. Counter network functions will be expanded in scope, and no longer performed by other NTC FTEs on a part-time basis in addition to their normal duties and responsibilities. The expeditious stand-up of a full mission capable counter network capability. Dedicated contractor support and IT support will facilitate and expedite the collection, processing, analysis and timely dissemination of critical counter network information and intelligence that is essential to identifying terrorist and transnational criminal networks; interagency collaboration in attacking terrorist and transnational criminal networks; assessing the effectiveness of our attacks; and rapidly adjusting our post-attack strategies and tactics.

Enhanced and expanded interoperability with CBP's interagency border centric partners. A critical component of our counter network capability is the uninterrupted IT connectivity with CBP's field components, the agencies that partner with them and our other Federal, private sector and international partners. The FTE and IT contractor enhancements will provide a robust capability to share select databases and conduct virtual analytic exchange sessions with supporting border centric agencies.
DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations;
Disrupt illicit pathways

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Watchlist Service Encounter Service
PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,900

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$800
Program Increase							0	0	\$1,900
Total Request	0	0	\$800	0	0	\$800	0	0	\$2,700

Description of Item

The FY 2016 request proposes an increase of \$1.9 million to develop and implement DHS Watchlist Service (WLS) Encounter Data Broker, which will streamline the return of information obtained by DHS Components from terrorist watchlist encounters by electronically transmitting the information back to the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC). This funding will increase support for WLS current functions so there is a solid system to build the encounter function upon.

Project Schedule:

Development of this capability will span FY 2016 and FY 2017 – this schedule assumes \$1.9 million in both FY 2016 and FY 2017, and will have to be sustained beyond FY 2018

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
Enhance existing WLS technology to provide sound base to build encounter service on	September 2016
Conduct Encounter Service Release Planning Review (RPR) so development sprints can begin	August 2016
Deploy WLS Encounter Service for Pilot and feedback with CBP data	April 2017
Deploy WLS Encounter Service with all DHS data	September 2017

Primary Contractor(s): This project will use existing CBP OIT contracts.

Project Location(s): Washington, D.C.

Justification

DHS Watchlist Service (WLS) provides a single gateway of Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) data from the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) to DHS. The Department recognizes the critical importance of accurate and timely information sharing with the TSC about encounters with those known or reasonably suspected of being involved in terrorist activity. However, currently DHS components must report encounters back to the TSC manually via XML, email, or phone call, resulting in the potential for timeliness and accuracy issues. To address this gap, the Department is requesting resources to develop an automated, near-real time feedback mechanism to share encounter information with the TSC.

The encounter management capability will act as a central mechanism to receive encounter information from DHS components and programs, and send that information electronically to the TSC. This capability enables sharing encounter information to TSC in an automated, near-real time feedback mechanism that will contribute to a current and accurate watchlisting and screening process. Requested funding enables DHS to work with TSC to develop requirements and pilot this encounter service to exchange terrorist encounter data using the WLS. Funding is requested for CBP, TSA, and USCIS to implement and maintain this encounter service.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The next phase of development is the WLS Encounter Data Broker, which will streamline the return of information obtained by DHS Components from terrorist watchlist encounters by electronically transmitting the information back to the TSC. DHS intends to develop a pilot for an information technology conduit from DHS to TSC to streamline the exchange of information during encounters with potential matches to the TSDB, accelerating final adjudication of the potential match and facilitating the screening process.

DHS Components currently conduct encounter management via manual processes, such as electronic mail and phone calls. Streamlining the Department's encounter management capability to an electronic, transactional exchange supports increased quality assurance and cost savings. The WLS Encounter Data Broker will be developed in concert with existing or planned information exchange efforts between DHS and TSC, in order to avoid duplication and realize cost and resource efficiencies.

Development of the information technology conduit (encounter data broker) from DHS to the TSC will provide centralized exchange of known and suspected terrorist encounter data.

- The encounter data broker pilot will help streamline the process by which DHS notifies TSC if an individual identified during the screening process is determined to be a potential match to one or more TSDB records.
- To enable TSC to make a final adjudication, the encounter data broker should include the capability for DHS to provide terrorist identifiers about encountered individuals via a transactional mechanism.
- The encounter data broker will be consistent with existing DHS information exchange efforts with the TSC.

- The encounter data broker will provide automated interface with the TSC's Encounter Management Application (EMA).

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security;

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Canine Enforcement Program
 PPA: Information Technology
 Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$837

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$837
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$837

CBP requests \$837 thousand in funding to support information technology requirements associated with the overall requested increase to the Canine Enforcement Program (CEP). These requirements include technical equipment, such as computers, desk phones, and radios, to accommodate the increase in personnel.

CBP's CEP plays a crucial role in anti-terrorism and interdiction efforts. Through the CEP, CBP has established and deployed a world-class detector dog program to augment existing technology while employing cutting edge detection capabilities. This program provides the Agency with a higher level of security and detection capability while maintaining a seamless conduit between existing technology and the proven capabilities of detector dogs. The OFO canine teams are strategically assigned to POEs around the United States and to preclearance operations abroad. CBP officers use specially trained detector dogs in interdiction and to support specialized programs aimed at combating terrorism, as well as narcotics, firearms, and undeclared currency smuggling at our Nation's borders, international airports, and seaports.

Canines also play an important role in the Border Patrol's mission of securing the border. Canines are used to detect illegal aliens, illegal drugs, and illegal currency at checkpoints and are used in field operations to track and apprehend illegal aliens. USBP has approximately 890 canines available for use. New canines are purchased and trained by OTD and transferred to the Border Patrol upon completion of training; the Border Patrol becomes responsible for the care and upkeep costs of the canines once they are transferred to its authority.

Overall, CBP requests \$10 million for an additional 47 canine teams for CBPOs and 40 canine teams for BPAs. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Automation Modernization's Information Technology PPA; Construction & Facilities Management's Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses' Inspections, Trade, and Travel

Facilitation, Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, Training at the Ports of Entry, and Training Between the Ports of Entry PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP's position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. The total requested increase to the Canine Enforcement Program across all PPAs is \$10 million.

Justification

The primary goal of the CBP CEP is detection and apprehension of persons attempting entry to organize and carry out acts of terrorism and detection and seizure of controlled substances and other contraband, often used to finance terrorist or criminal drug trafficking organizations. Another critical role for CBP CEP is protecting America's food supply from the importation of food products that may contain harmful pests or disease. CBP canine teams also assist local law enforcement agencies when requested.

An analysis of the following information has identified the POEs with the highest need for additional canine teams by enforcement discipline (Currency Firearms (C/F) and Human/Narcotic Detection (HNDD)).

- The number of CBPO positions currently allocated to POEs;
- Current number of canine teams, by discipline, at each POE;
- Borderstat and Operations Management Report (OMR) data to determine seizure incidents of narcotics, currency and firearms;
- Outbound data to ensure adequate outbound staffing and infrastructure were in place to support additional Currency/Firearms canine teams; and
- Planned facility expansion at each POEs.

Field Office	C/F	HNDD	Total
Atlanta	1	1	2
Baltimore	2	2	4
Boston	1	1	2
Chicago	0	2	2
Detroit	1	1	2
El Paso	0	2	2
Houston	0	1	1
Laredo	1	7	8
Los Angeles	0	1	1
Miami/Tampa	1	1	2
New York	1	1	2
San Diego	1	5	6

Tucson	4	9	13
TOTAL	13	31	47

USBP has a requirement for 1,115 canines and has developed a plan to reach this level over a five year period. The funding provided will allow OTD to procure and train the additional canines to achieve the USBP plan. This plan will incrementally increase the number of canines purchased each year over the original program and reach the desired end-state of 1,115 canines by Fiscal Year 2019 without overwhelming OTD’s capability to procure and train canines. No additional agents will be required under this plan, as agents assigned to canine duties will come from within the existing staffing floor.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The additional CBPO (Canine) positions will permit CBP to:

- Address the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations involved in human trafficking and narcotics smuggling into the United States.
- Counter the smuggling of illicit proceeds and firearms through the U.S. to other destinations.
- Further enhance the layered enforcement approach to disrupt transnational criminal organizations smuggling efforts by increasing vehicle, commercial shipment, and passenger/pedestrian searches.

Goal 1: Secure America’s Borders

The U.S. Border Patrol plays a critical role in securing our Nation’s borders between Ports of Entry (POEs) against all threats.

Measurable objectives, in which the USBP Canine Program is a key element, are to:

- Prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States between the POEs, as well as operational integration, planning, and execution with Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners.
- Manage risk through the expansion of sophisticated tactics, techniques, and procedures. These include methods such as “force multiplying” skills and abilities in which a USBP canine team has proven to be effective, efficient, and highly mobile.
- Disrupt and degrade Transnational Criminal Organizations by targeting enforcement efforts against the highest priority threats and expanding programs that reduce smuggling and crimes associated with smuggling.

Increase community engagement by participating in community/school programs and engaging the public to assist the U.S. Border Patrol in informing and promoting the capabilities of the USBP Canine Program.

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: UAS Crew
PPA: Information Technology
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$183

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$183
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$183

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$183 thousand for information technology requirements associated with facilities requirements associated with the overall requested increase of an additional 15 Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) crew in support of both operations along the southwest border and operations within the source and transit zone. These requirements include technical equipment, such as computers, desk phones, and radios, to accommodate the increase in personnel.

Overall, CBP requests \$8.4 million for 15 additional UAS crew. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Air & Marine Salaries; Automation Modernization's Information Technology PPA; Construction & Facilities Management's Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses' Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, and Training & Development PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP's position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. The total requested increase for UAS Crew across all PPAs is \$8.4 million.

Justification

The UAS consists of a medium-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aircraft (MQ-9 Predator B), sensor communication packages, ground control, launch and recovery systems, operations, maintenance, technical and logistics support, pilots, and sensor operators to meet mission requirements in the three major areas of responsibility: southwest border, northern border and southeast coastal area. The UAS

supports border interdiction operations with long-range surveillance that provides real-time intelligence and situational awareness to border agents 24 hours a day - 7 days a week.

The 15 additional UAS crew will include eight Air Interdiction Agents; four Sensor Operators; three support staff positions; and the necessary salaries, benefits, overtime, premium pay, training, travel, law enforcement equipment, and supplies. The positions are needed to provide increased CBP aerial surveillance, enforcement, and security posture for surges similar to that of unaccompanied children illegally entering the U.S.

OAM took a staff level reduction in FY 2010 that prevented the hiring of additional UAS crew as more systems were being delivered and the operating tempo along the southwest border increased. As an interim measure, OAM cross-trained P-3 pilots and sensor operators whose aircraft were undergoing a service life extension to operate the Predator B and Guardian maritime UAS. Now that the P-3 SLEP is nearly completed and the P-3 wing is increasing its operating tempo, the pilots and sensor operators are no longer available to support the UAS Program. The additional UAS crews will make-up for the loss of the P-3 crew, and support increasing UAS operating tempo along the southwest border, in particular Arizona, South Texas, and support UAC operations should that problem increase in severity.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The UAS is a force multiplier with the following benefits:

- Ability to monitor extended border areas at any time of the day or night;
- Capability to vector ground support directly to vehicles or persons of interest;
- Provide ground personnel extended situational awareness of surroundings and operational area for potential threat identification purposes;
- Emergency or disaster support for other US government agencies; and
- Provide intelligence data to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL) for analysis.

UAS contributed to the following operational results: (FY 2014 figures below)

- VaDER Detections Investigated – 7,616
- Illegal Apprehensions – 1,834
- Drugs Seized – 70,577 lbs marijuana and 992 lbs cocaine
- Arrests – 54
- Vehicles Seized – 37
- Weapons Seized – 149

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders
Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations
Objective 2.3.1: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders
Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations
Objective 2.3.2: Disrupt illicit pathways

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Data Center O&M
PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(9,205)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$191,279
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$9,205)
Total Request	0	0	\$214,923	0	0	\$196,376	0	0	\$182,074

Description of Item:

This request includes a proposed reduction of \$9.205 million in the COPPS PPA, within the Automation Modernization appropriation.

Justification:

This and other program reductions are being proposed in order to ensure that CBP can focus its resources to further preserve and advance its mission in targeted areas. OIT will seek to achieve savings through the implementation of cloud computing services where feasible, and will continue to seek acquisition strategies and new contracts for support services that provide competitive, lower costs. This has been challenging in the current acquisition environment; however, we have seen potential opportunities. OIT is also looking at how it acquires and delivers services today, versus how they may be delivered more efficiently in the future. New technology solutions are rapidly being introduced, and OIT will take advantage of emerging technology capabilities that meet CBPs mission requirements, in a secure environment, for reduced cost.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

OIT has continued to achieve goals of streamlining IT operations and services through the implementation of enterprise strategies that have resulted in reduced cost and increased system effectiveness. OIT also continues to standardize its data center operating environment in order to reduce the varied contract technical expertise currently required. CBP has targeted FY 2016 to divest or significantly reduce its mainframe environment.

Impacts of reducing Data Center operations and maintenance costs may result in inadequate capacity to support new capabilities and systems, postponed delivery of IT capabilities to the field, and expensive one-off replacements for already overburdened and outdated infrastructure. The reduction in funding will force the agency to repair and maintain 'just in time', versus enabling a more strategic plan to stay ahead of anticipated requirements for data processing and storage, as well as end-of-life replacements, etc. OIT may not be able to improve its wide area network infrastructure to enable emerging technologies and applications with greater bandwidth capacity by reducing dedicated circuits, using fiber optics, broadband connections, and satellite connections as well as add resiliency and redundancy and support for mobile CBP applications and collaboration activities. As equipment becomes aged, and processing capacity is diminished, there may be increased outages and/or system slowdowns. This directly impacts CBP's mission at- and between-the-ports, specifically the flow of commerce and passengers into and out of the U.S., causing loss of revenue for both government and commercial industry.

CBP feels this is an acceptable risk, as the overall decrease will enable CBP to support its highest priority of maintaining maximum officer and agent staffing along the border. This does not include funding for IT related Working Capital Fund requirements.

This program change impacts the following CBP goals and objectives:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Objective: 2.1.1 Prevent Illegal Entry

Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel:

Objective 2.2.1: Secure key nodes.

Objective 2.1.2: Secure conveyances.

Objective 2.1.3: Manage the risk posed by people and goods in transit.

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring

PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support

Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,095)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$5,015
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$1,095)
Total Request	0	0	\$5,015	0	0	\$5,015	0	0	\$3,920

Description of Item:

CBP request a decrease of \$1.095 million for the reduction of Disparate Continuous Monitoring tools and capabilities within CBPs current catalog of information technology cybersecurity applications in accordance with the DHS initiative.

Justification:

In examining its internal cybersecurity, the department attempted to seek out efficiencies where possible to assist with redirecting potential cost savings toward mitigating vulnerabilities at a more frequent rate, as well as to promote standardization of security products and tools in DHS to develop a common security tool knowledge base and common skill sets within department Cybersecurity programs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

Anticipating the adoption of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, during FY 2015, the Department is applying an offset starting in FY 2016 to reflect a more efficient information security continuous monitoring business model. In future years, as the scope of CDM expands, DHS can further harmonize standardization of security products and tools.

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security;

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection ¹ automated systems, including salaries and expenses, [\$340,105,000] \$867,311,000¹ of which [\$446,710,000] \$468,284,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018³; and of which not less than [\$141,061,000] \$153,736,000⁴ shall be for the development of the Automated Commercial Environment.

¹ [\$340,105,000, to] <u>\$867,311,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² [\$446,710,000] <u>\$468,284,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ [2017;] <u>2018</u> ³	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ [\$138,794,000] <u>\$153,736,000</u> ⁴	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization: FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,541	1,462	\$854,830
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,677	1,578	\$812,410
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	39	39	\$4,000
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	(\$290)
Realignment of Data Center Support Costs	-	-	(\$462)
Total Transfers	39	39	\$3,248
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2015 ADIS Development and Expansion	-	3	-
Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$580
Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	\$10,730
CyberSecurity Professionals Pay Schedule Change	-	-	\$1,571
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,293
Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$595
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$14,230
Total, Increases	-	3	\$29,999
Decreases			
Retire Legacy IT Applications	-	-	(\$4,727)
TECS Modernization	-	-	(\$2,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$6,727)
Total Other Adjustments	-	3	\$23,272
Total Adjustments-to-Base	39	42	\$26,520
FY 2016 Current Services	1,716	1,620	\$838,930
Program Changes			
Increases			
Revenue Modernization	-	-	\$12,552
Intelligence and Targeting Operations	-	-	\$9,678
High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation	-	-	\$9,000
Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	-	-	\$4,531
Watchlist Service Encounter Service	-	-	\$1,900
Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	\$837
UAS Crew	-	-	\$183
Total, Increases	-	-	\$38,681
Decreases			
Data Center O&M	-	-	(\$9,205)
Reduction to Manual Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$1,095)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$10,300)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$28,381
FY 2016 Request	1,716	1,620	\$867,311
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	39	42	\$54,901

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,541	1,462	\$854,830
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,677	1,578	\$812,410
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	39	39	\$3,248
Increases	-	3	\$29,999
Decreases	-	-	(\$6,727)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	39	42	\$26,520
FY 2016 Current Services	1,716	1,620	\$838,930
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$38,681
Decreases	-	-	(\$10,300)
Total Program Changes			\$28,381
FY 2016 Request	1,716	1,620	\$867,311
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	39	42	\$54,901

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
ACE/ITDS	83	82	\$141,061	-	-	\$123	-	-	\$12,552	83	82	\$153,736	-	-	\$12,675
Information Technology	1,563	1,468	\$365,700	39	39	\$31,572	-	-	\$1,755	1,602	1,507	\$399,027	39	39	\$33,327
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	11	8	\$196,376	-	3	(\$5,097)	-	-	\$600	11	11	\$191,879	-	3	(\$4,497)
Automated Targeting Systems	20	20	\$109,273	-	-	(\$78)	-	-	\$13,474	20	20	\$122,669	-	-	\$13,396
Total	1,677	1,578	\$812,410	39	42	\$26,520	-	-	\$28,381	1,716	1,620	\$867,311	39	42	\$54,901

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Various	-	-	\$10,576	-	-	\$10,576	-	-	\$10,576	-	-	-
DHS	-	-	\$6,258	-	-	\$6,258	-	-	\$6,258	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$16,834	-	-	\$16,834	-	-	\$16,834	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Information and Technology SE	-	-	\$16,812	-	-	\$16,812	-	-	\$16,812	-	-	-
Automated Targeting System	-	-	\$22	-	-	\$22	-	-	\$22	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$16,834	-	-	\$16,834	-	-	\$16,834	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$109,641	\$171,881	\$178,009	\$6,128
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,976	\$2,298	\$2,321	\$23
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,489	\$4,793	\$4,876	\$83
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$33,381	\$56,132	\$58,937	\$2,805
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$149,487	\$235,104	\$244,143	\$9,039
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,799	\$12,153	\$12,153	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6	\$676	\$676	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$2,722	\$2,722	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$36	\$19	\$19	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$29,982	\$7,202	\$8,630	\$1,428
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$6	\$6	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$305,362	\$283,953	\$313,290	\$29,337
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$21,967	\$27,927	\$42,157	\$14,230
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$157	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$98,843	\$97,086	\$88,648	(\$8,438)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,976	\$3,479	\$3,479	-
31.0 Equipment	\$243,205	\$142,078	\$151,383	\$9,305
32.0 Land and Structures	-	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$705,343	\$577,306	\$623,168	\$45,862
Total, Direct Obligations	\$854,830	\$812,410	\$867,311	\$54,901
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$854,830	\$812,410	\$867,311	\$54,901
Full Time Equivalents	1,462	1,578	1,620	42

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	6	6	6	-
GS-15	76	81	83	2
GS-14	273	290	297	7
GS-13	412	445	458	13
GS-12	577	623	638	15
GS-11	109	130	140	10
GS-9	26	35	26	(9)
GS-7	17	18	18	-
GS-6	2	2	2	-
GS-5	7	7	7	-
GS-4	24	26	27	1
GS-3	6	7	7	-
GS-2	6	7	7	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,541	1,677	1,716	39
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	1,541	1,677	1,716	39
Total, Automation Modernization::	1,541	1,677	1,716	39
Full Time Equivalents	1,462	1,578	1,620	42
Average ES Salary	163,958	165,615	167,643	2,029
Average GS Salary	93,847	94,795	95,956	1,161
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
ACE/ITDS**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,983	\$9,215	\$9,332	\$117
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$124	\$123	\$124	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$239	\$255	\$256	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,745	\$2,950	\$3,008	\$58
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$12,091	\$12,543	\$12,720	\$177
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$101,334	\$55,243	\$67,741	\$12,498
31.0 Equipment	\$27,337	\$73,275	\$73,275	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$128,671	\$128,518	\$141,016	\$12,498
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$140,762	\$141,061	\$153,736	\$12,675
Full Time Equivalents	81	82	82	-

ACE/ITDS Mission Statement

ACE will provide tools and enhance the business processes that are essential to securing the U.S. borders from terrorists by providing intelligence required to target illicit goods, while ensuring the efficient processing of legitimate goods. ACE capabilities have been designed to identify potential risks, analyze information prior to arrival of people and cargo, and provide intelligence in easy-to-use formats. As a web-based system, ACE will provide users from government and the trade community with new, more efficient ways of accessing, processing, and sharing trade-related information.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,983	\$9,215	\$9,332	\$117
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$124	\$123	\$124	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$239	\$255	\$256	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,745	\$2,950	\$3,008	\$58
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$12,091	\$12,543	\$12,720	\$177

An increase of \$24,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$122,000 is for the FY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise. An increase of \$31,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$101,334	\$55,243	\$67,741	\$12,498

An increase of \$12,552,000 is for revenue modernization. A decrease of -\$54,000 is a realignment of data center support costs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Information Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$97,269	\$159,174	\$165,141	\$5,967
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,852	\$2,150	\$2,172	\$22
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,249	\$4,463	\$4,545	\$82
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$29,401	\$51,624	\$54,344	\$2,720
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$132,771	\$217,411	\$226,202	\$8,791
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,926	\$1,009	\$1,009	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6	\$2	\$2	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$224	\$224	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$36	\$19	\$19	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$28,940	\$6,447	\$7,875	\$1,428
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$6	\$6	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$117,908	\$62,827	\$61,633	(\$1,194)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$21,754	\$27,927	\$42,157	\$14,230
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$157	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,224	\$32,249	\$33,016	\$767
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,942	\$1,409	\$1,409	-
31.0 Equipment	\$67,539	\$16,165	\$25,470	\$9,305
32.0 Land and Structures	-	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$249,442	\$148,289	\$172,825	\$24,536
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$382,213	\$365,700	\$399,027	\$33,327
Full Time Equivalents	1,355	1,468	1,507	39

Information Technology Mission Statement

The CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is funded within this PPA. OIT supports CBP by providing integrated, comprehensive technical support that facilitates both CBP and DHS missions. OIT is responsible for developing, acquiring, testing, and maintaining new and legacy applications (both government and commercial), and for ensuring the reliability of CBP's data infrastructure, which transmits critical data to and from CBP and DHS data centers to CBP agents and officers on the front-line.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$97,269	\$159,174	\$165,141	\$5,967
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,852	\$2,150	\$2,172	\$22
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,249	\$4,463	\$4,545	\$82
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$29,401	\$51,624	\$54,344	\$2,720
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$132,771	\$217,411	\$226,202	\$8,791

An increase of \$560,000 is for retirement contributions. An increase of \$2,120,000 is for the FY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise. An increase of \$540,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$1,571,000 is for a change in pay schedule for cybersecurity professionals. An increase of \$4,000,000 is to realign mission support funding from the FY 2014 CBPO initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$28,940	\$6,447	\$7,875	\$1,428

A decrease of -\$290,000 is for the consolidation of utilities. An increase of \$1,633,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$40,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$27,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$18,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$117,908	\$62,827	\$61,633	(\$1,194)

An increase of \$643,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. A decrease of -\$1,511,000 is to retire legacy IT applications. An increase of \$26,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$20,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$6,000 is for an additional UAS crew. A decrease of -\$378,000 is a realignment of data center support costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$21,754	\$27,927	\$42,157	\$14,230

An increase of \$14,230,000 is for the working capital fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,224	\$32,249	\$33,016	\$767

An increase of \$731,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$19,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$10,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$7,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$67,539	\$16,165	\$25,470	\$9,305

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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An increase of \$7,723,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$650,000 is to establish counternetwork operations capability. An increase of \$780,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$152,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$895	\$1,351	\$1,366	\$15
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$2	\$2	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$3	\$3	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$533	\$869	\$882	\$13
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,428	\$2,225	\$2,253	\$28
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$92	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$552	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$74,120	\$97,459	\$102,139	\$4,680
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$213	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,455	\$54,923	\$45,718	(\$9,205)
31.0 Equipment	\$130,063	\$41,769	\$41,769	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$213,495	\$194,151	\$189,626	(\$4,525)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$214,923	\$196,376	\$191,879	(\$4,497)
Full Time Equivalents	6	8	11	3

Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support Mission Statement

The Critical Operations Protection & Processing Support (COPPS) mission is to consolidate all U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Information Technology (IT) infrastructure requirements together.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$895	\$1,351	\$1,366	\$15
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$2	\$2	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$3	\$3	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$533	\$869	\$882	\$13
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,428	\$2,225	\$2,253	\$28

An increase of \$4,000 is for retirement contributions. An increase of \$22,000 is for the FY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise. An increase of \$2,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$74,120	\$97,459	\$102,139	\$4,680

A decrease of -\$2,000,000 is for TECS Modernization. An increase of \$1,900,000 is for Watchlist Service Encounter Service. An increase of \$9,000,000 is for High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation. A decrease of -\$1,095,000 is a reduction to manual continuous monitoring. A decrease of -\$3,125,000 is to retire legacy IT applications

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,455	\$54,923	\$45,718	(\$9,205)

A decrease of -\$9,205,000 is a reduction to data center O&M.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Automated Targeting Systems
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,494	\$2,141	\$2,170	\$29
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$23	\$23	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1	\$72	\$72	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$702	\$689	\$703	\$14
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$3,197	\$2,925	\$2,968	\$43
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$781	\$11,144	\$11,144	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$674	\$674	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$2,498	\$2,498	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$490	\$755	\$755	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,000	\$68,424	\$81,777	\$13,353
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$82,164	\$9,914	\$9,914	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$34	\$2,070	\$2,070	-
31.0 Equipment	\$18,266	\$10,869	\$10,869	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$113,735	\$106,348	\$119,701	\$13,353
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$116,932	\$109,273	\$122,669	\$13,396
Full Time Equivalents	20	20	20	-

Automated Targeting Systems Mission Statement

At the core of CBP's ability to achieve its critical border security objectives and maintain the flow of lawful commerce is CBP's ability to identify high-risk travelers and goods for inspection while allowing the vast majority of law abiding travelers and commerce to continue to their destination without unnecessary delay. Legislation and regulatory action, such as the Trade Act of 2002 and the Safe Port Act, respectively, have made it mandatory to provide advance information about passengers and goods arriving in the U.S. CBP uses computer technology and rule-based applications to analyze the data provided on passengers and shipments arriving in the U.S. CBP applies its targeting methods against the data to determine which passengers or shipments need to be segregated for a closer look and possibly inspection. The main platform CBP uses to analyze arriving passenger and shipment data is the Automated Targeting System (ATS). ATS is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that is the cornerstone for all CBPs targeting efforts. ATS incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. In this way, ATS allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. ATS standardizes names, addresses, ship names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of a passenger, import, or export in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every passenger and shipment processed through ATS is subjected to a real-time risk evaluation. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in their approach and are founded on complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,494	\$2,141	\$2,170	\$29
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$23	\$23	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1	\$72	\$72	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$702	\$689	\$703	\$14
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$3,197	\$2,925	\$2,968	\$43

An increase of \$7,000 is for retirement contributions. An increase of \$29,000 is for the FY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise. An increase of \$7,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,000	\$68,424	\$81,777	\$13,353

A decrease of -\$91,000 is to retire legacy IT applications. An increase of \$9,678,000 is for intelligence and targeting operations. An increase of \$3,796,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. A decrease of -\$30,000 is a realignment of data center support costs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	1,462	1,578
Increases			
Contractor Insourcing	131	-	-
Transfer from BSFIT to Insource Contract Positions	-	17	-
Development and Expansion of ADIS Capabilities	-	2	3
Transfer in from other accounts	24	-	-
Adjust FTE to Reflect Current Staffing	-	1	-
Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	-	-	39
Managed Hiring and Support Services	-	96	-
Subtotal, Increases	155	116	42
Decreases			
Managed Hiring and Support Services	(126)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(126)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	29	1,578	1,620
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	29	116	42

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security

Automation Modernization:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
ACE/ITDS	\$792	\$791	\$791	0
Information Technology	54,113	39,747	47,215	\$7,468
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	16,652	18,307	18,307	0
Total Working Capital Fund	\$71,557	\$58,845	\$66,313	\$7,468

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

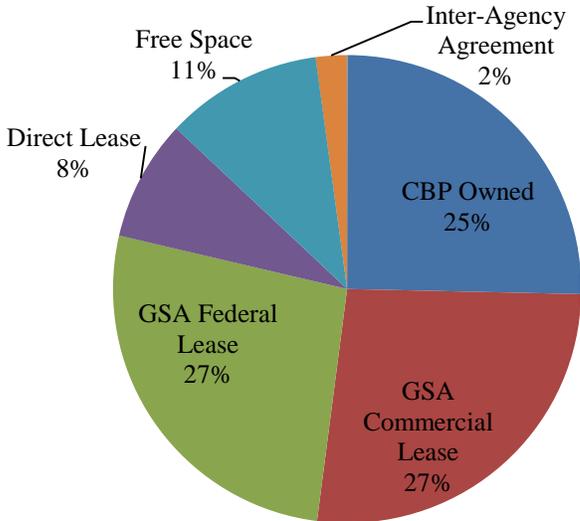
**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Construction and Facilities Management:

The Construction and Facilities Management (C&FM) account provides the resources for critical facilities and associated infrastructure and personnel that enable CBP’s mission of securing America’s borders, while facilitating legitimate trade, travel, and immigration. Constructing and maintaining CBP’s physical infrastructure is essential to keeping facilities operationally viable for frontline and mission support functions. Real property specialists plan and implement the C&FM activities by determining the most effective facilities’ solutions to meet the operational needs of agents, officers, pilots, and other CBP personnel. The account supports a vast and diverse real property portfolio, consisting of more than 4,300 owned and leased buildings and structures, over 26 million square feet of facility space, over 1,500 towers, and approximately 4,600 acres of land throughout the United States. Specifically, funding from the C&FM account supports sustainment of owned facilities and the required actions at various types of leased facilities, such as tenant improvements and installation or upgrades of security and IT systems.

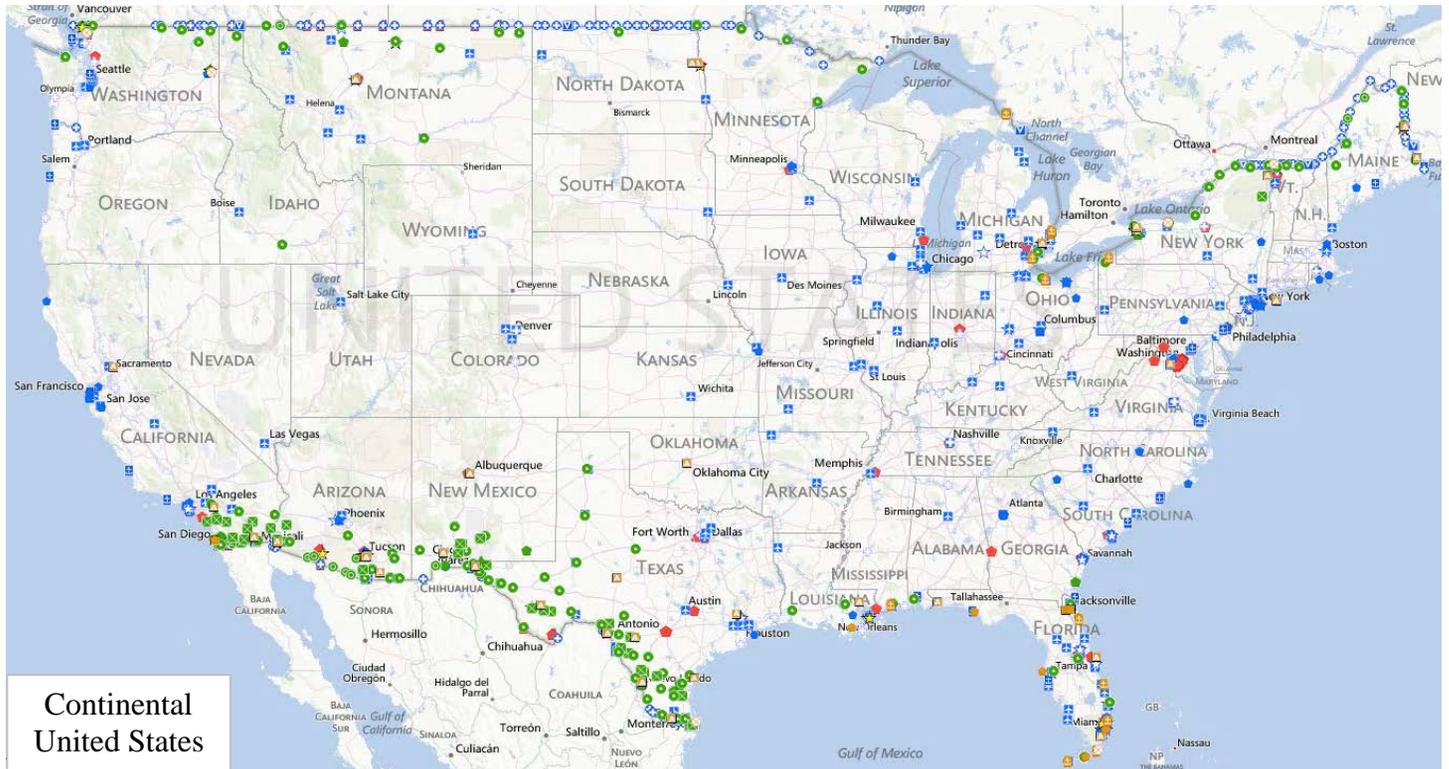
Exhibit 1: CBP Facilities by Ownership Type



Over 60,000 CBP employees work to secure the Nation’s borders at and between the official ports of entry (POE). CBP protects more than 5,000 miles of border with Canada, 1,900 miles of border with Mexico, and 95,000 miles of shoreline. The success of CBP’s mission depends heavily on the effectiveness of facilities and infrastructure that support the operational and administrative requirements of the Office of Border Patrol (OBP), Office of Air and Marine (OAM), Office of Field Operations (OFO), and Mission Support (MS) offices.

CBP requires a diverse facilities portfolio to meet its broad range of operating environments, spanning the northern and southwestern land borders and southeast coastline in both metropolitan and remote areas. These physical assets serve as economic gateways and critical enforcement tools to counter a wide range of threats to the Nation. Exhibit 1 (above) provides the facility breakout by ownership type; Exhibit 2 shows a map of the facilities and associated infrastructure supporting CBP's operational and mission support components to include all facility ownership types; and Exhibit 3 provides a summary of the facilities portfolio by office.

Exhibit 2: Map of CBP Facilities
(Current as of December 2014)



Legend

- Air and Marine Facilities
- Border Patrol Facilities
- Field Operations Facilities
- Mission Support Facilities



Exhibit 3: CBP's Facilities Portfolio¹

Facilities Portfolio	CBP Facilities	Percentage of Portfolio based on Square Feet
Air and Marine Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 Air Branch • 11 Air Unit • 26 Marine Unit • 2 Operations Center • 6 National Facility Center • 3 Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Operation Center 	8%
Border Patrol Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 136 Border Patrol Station • 15 Forward Operating Base • 158 Permanent and Tactical Checkpoint • 20 Sector Headquarters • 327 RVSS Tower Site 	24%
Field Operations Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 261 Air Port of Entry • 168 Land Port of Entry • 20 Field Offices • 203 Sea Port of Entry 	51%
Mission Support Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Laboratory • 24 Housing Sites • 2 K-9 Training Facility • 88 Administrative Facility • 817 TACCOM Tower Site • 1 Training Facility 	17%

B. Budget Activities:

Resources for CBP's Construction and Facilities Management programs, projects, and activities are reflected in the C&FM appropriation as well as the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation, Rent Program, Project, and Activity (PPA). The C&FM appropriation consists of the Facilities Construction and Sustainment (FC&S) PPA and the Program Oversight and Management (PO&M) PPA, which are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs. Together, these three PPAs capture CBP's costs for facilities, related program support, and rent requirements.

¹ CBP's portfolio spans a diverse collection of facilities that comprise roughly 26 million square feet nationwide, of which 25 percent is owned by CBP. The remaining 75 percent of CBP facilities are provided through GSA-owned federal and commercial leased space, direct leases, free space, and interagency agreements.

Facilities Construction and Sustainment

The FC&S PPA provides resources for all necessary activities supporting the construction, acquisition, sustainment, and leased space management of CBP's facilities portfolio. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Sustainment activities including building operations, maintenance, and repairs (BOMR) of CBP-owned facilities;
- Environmental and energy compliance, including the remediation of firing ranges;
- Security system installations as required by lease renewals and forced moves;
- Property improvements, modernization, expansions, and alterations;
- Real estate acquisition and disposal;
- Construction and demolition of real property assets;
- Portfolio planning activities; and
- Project management and execution support.

The FC&S PPA also includes funding to support CBP tunnel remediation, the process whereby discovered cross-border tunnels are physically secured and rendered unusable. Exhibit 4 displays the number of tunnels that CBP remediated along the Southwest border from FY 2010 to FY 2014.

Exhibit 4: Illicit Cross-border Tunnels Remediated – FY 2010 to FY 2014²

FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
12	18	13	7	10

Program Oversight and Management

The PO&M PPA provides salaries and benefits for Government personnel, planning, and program services and support, as well as environmental and energy management programs and studies. This PPA enables government and support personnel to successfully implement enterprise-level program objectives and ensures strategic alignment across CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program. Additionally, these resources fund the necessary programs to support enterprise-level tools, planning, and procedures for effective and efficient management of CBP's facilities portfolio, as well as CBP rent and tactical infrastructure.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests \$341,543,000 and 386 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees for the FY 2016 Construction & Facilities Management appropriation. This request includes a net adjustments-to-base decrease of \$219.882 million, resulting from a decrease due to the completion of the National Targeting Center (NTC) consolidation, the realignment of funding from the Program Oversight and Management PPA and the Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA to the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation Rent PPA for GSA LPOE rent payments, the continued consolidation of facility related

² Current as of December 31, 2014, the table includes all types of illicit cross-border tunnels: point-to-point tunnels; tunnels connecting to existing municipal drain systems; and complex, as well as simplistic, tunnel variations.

activities into the C&FM appropriation and the additional facility requirements associated with the FY 2014 increase to CBP Officers. The request also includes a requested program increase of \$78.814 million for CBP Facilities Infrastructure Sustainment.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Facilities Management

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Facility Construction and Sustainment	-	-	\$401,473	-	-	\$385,137	-	-	\$255,378	-	-	(\$129,759)	-	-	\$79,220	-	-	(\$208,979)
Program Oversight and Management	513	483	\$71,305	516	486	\$97,068	416	386	\$86,165	(100)	(100)	(\$10,903)	-	-	-	(100)	(100)	(\$10,903)
Total, Facilities Management	513	483	\$472,778	516	486	\$482,205	416	386	\$341,543	(100)	(100)	(\$140,662)	-	-	\$79,220	(100)	(100)	(\$219,882)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	513	483	\$472,778	516	486	\$482,205	416	386	\$341,543	(100)	(100)	(\$140,662)	-	-	\$79,220	(100)	(100)	(\$219,882)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	513	483	\$472,778	516	486	\$482,205	416	386	\$341,543	(100)	(100)	(\$140,662)	-	-	\$79,220	(100)	(100)	(\$219,882)
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	513	483	\$472,778	516	486	\$482,205	416	386	\$341,543	(100)	(100)	(\$140,662)	-	-	\$79,220	(100)	(100)	(\$219,882)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$401,473
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$385,137
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$208,979)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$176,158
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$79,220
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$255,378
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$129,759)

CBP requests \$255.378 million for Facilities Construction and Sustainment. This request includes:

Facility Construction and Sustainment		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	0	0	\$385,137
Current Services	Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	0	0	536
	Consolidation of National Targeting Center	0	0	-11,400
	Realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs	0	0	-193,739
	Realignment to Support NTC Facilities	0	0	-4,800
	Utilities Consolidation	0	0	424
Program Changes	Canine Enforcement Program	0	0	66
	Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	0	0	281
	Facilities Management Sustainment	0	0	78,814
	UAS Crew	0	0	59
FY 2016 Request		0	0	255,378

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests \$255.378 million in FY 2016 for the Facilities Construction and Sustainment (FC&S) PPA, which supports Construction and Facilities Management activities. This PPA provides real property and supporting infrastructure required to secure America's borders, while facilitating legitimate travel, trade, and immigration. FC&S delivers critical logistical and operational support to agents, officers, pilots, and other CBP personnel who operate out of CBP's facilities.

CBP Facilities Background

Due to the diverse missions of CBP's operational components (OBP, OFO, OAM, and MS offices), CBP plans, designs, executes, and maintains a multi-faceted and complex real property inventory funded by the Facilities Construction & Sustainment PPA. Facilities are built and maintained in remote and extreme environments that require a higher level of maintenance, including housing units in arid, desert-like areas along the southwest border, as well as in extreme cold-weather areas along the northern border. Mission requirements that mandate CBP personnel operate in environments specific to their duties or that facilities be open 24-7 must be factored into sustainment costs and schedules. When planning facility solutions, designs must incorporate domestic and bi-national transportation infrastructures along with technology programs such as non-intrusive inspections and the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. Furthermore, adding to the complexity of the inventory, CBP facilities must also take into account unique design standards, such as law enforcement, inspection, and detention space, along with supporting infrastructure including roads and lights.

Office of Border Patrol Facilities Portfolio

The OBP Facilities portfolio, which comprises 24 percent of CBP's total square footage, enables OBP to stage and deploy agents, and supports tactical and search-and-rescue teams; command, control, and communications activity; detention and processing; intelligence units; canine and horse operations; fleet maintenance and storage; and administrative, training, and law enforcement coordination. The OBP facilities that support these activities include:

- 20 Sector Headquarters, which include operational command and other centralized management functions within a defined Sector area;
- 136 Border Patrol Stations, which serve as the operational bases within a defined area of operations where functions include securing weapons storage and short-term processing and holding. Some BP Stations include canine and equestrian facilities, facilities maintenance and vehicle maintenance facilities with or without car wash and fuel systems;
- 158 Checkpoints, which are staging facilities for vehicle inspections and can be either mobile or permanent; and
- 15 Forward Operating Bases, which are self-sustaining facilities in remote areas along the border that provide tactical and administrative support.

Office of Field Operations Facilities Portfolio

The OFO Facilities portfolio, consists primarily of 632 land, sea, and air ports of entry (POE), which are the operational facilities that directly enable CBP's mission to protect the people and economy of the United States by preventing terrorists; instruments of terror; and illegal narcotics, weapons, and money from entering the United States while facilitating the legal flow of people, goods, and commerce. The entire OFO portfolio comprises 51 percent of CBP's total square footage.

Due to the significant growth in inbound travel and trade volumes since 2008, including over \$2.46 trillion worth of goods processed at POEs in FY 2014 alone, CBP has experienced a substantial increase in the operations, maintenance and repair of this significant real estate portfolio at the Nation's land, sea and air borders along with multiple international preclearance offices and supporting administrative offices. These facilities support 24-7 operations and include special use space for

various types of inspections and support modernized inspectional technologies. For example, 167 of the 632 POEs have inspection space dedicated to agriculture, where CBP Agriculture Specialists perform agriculture quarantine inspections to protect the Nation from potential carriers of foreign animal and plant pests along with diseases and invasive species that could cause serious damage to the U.S. crops, livestock, pets, and the environment.

Air and Marine Facilities Portfolio

The OAM Facilities portfolio, which comprises 8 percent of CBP's total square footage, supports the world's largest civilian aviation and maritime law enforcement organization. In support of OAM's mission to secure the borders against terrorists, acts of terrorism, drug smuggling, and other illegal activities along the border, the OAM Portfolio includes air hangars, administrative offices, marine facilities, and support facilities for 26 types of aircraft and 12 types of marine vessels. The facilities are located primarily at commercial airports, military bases with air fields, and commercial docks and also include towers utilized by the Air and Marine Operations Center, and space specifically for the Unmanned Aerial System Operations Centers.

Mission Support Facilities Portfolio

The MS Facilities portfolio, which comprises 17 percent of CBP's total square footage, provides office space for mission-critical support offices including but not limited to the Offices of Information and Technology, Training and Development, Internal Affairs, and Human Resources Management. Additionally, this portfolio includes special use space and structures, such as housing units, laboratory facilities, and training campuses, including the Advanced Training Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Also included is the National Targeting Center (NTC). CBP is currently consolidating two separate campuses, Passenger and Cargo, into one operationally viable facility slated to be completed by the end of FY 2016. The consolidated facility is critical to screening relevant traveler and cargo information prior to departure. The NTC supports CBP's layered security strategy to protect the Nation by extending U.S. borders outward to identify and mitigate threats, and interdict possible terrorists and suspect cargo before they can be transported to the United States.

CBP Facilities Inventory in support of the surge of Unaccompanied Children

In response to the unprecedented increase in Unaccompanied Children (UC) and family units crossing along the southwest border, specifically in the Rio Grande Valley Sector (RGV) of Arizona/Texas, in early 2014, CBP expanded its inventory through the lease and modification of a short-term holding space facility to house an additional 1,000 UC. The facility includes holding, hygiene, bathroom, and storage areas, as well as sufficient space to allow for the delivery of food services, childcare and monitoring, medical services, janitorial, and waste removal. The FY 2016 budget supports the continued maintenance and upkeep of these facilities and supporting infrastructure.

CBP's Facilities Inventory Growth and Modernization

From FY 2004 to FY 2010, Congress appropriated substantial funding resources to CBP to provide facility solutions in support of CBP's expanding mission. Supplemental appropriations supported the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* and the *Emergency Supplemental Border Security Appropriations Act of 2010*, both of which dramatically increased the number of Border Patrol Agents from 10,000 in 2004 to the current staffing level of 21,370. In 2009, CBP received \$420 million through the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009* to modernize 31 of the 42 Land Ports of Entry in CBP's owned inventory. Further funding has been appropriated for the construction of the Advanced Training Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia and the consolidation of National Targeting Center-Passenger and National Targeting Center-Cargo operations into a single location in Dulles, Virginia.

CBP's Sustainment Backlog and FY 2016 Funding Approach

Due to the constrained budget environment and the growing portfolio size that resulted in increasing building operations and utilities obligations, CBP has accumulated a significant backlog of repair and replacement requirements. At the end of FY 2014, based on Facility Condition Assessments (FCA) at CBP-owned and Direct Lease Operated facilities, CBP documented a backlog of over \$150 million in unmet maintenance and repair requirements.

This backlog is comprised of significant life safety and security issues for CBP personnel and the general public, along with systems that are at high risk of failure, which will potentially cause interruptions to the successful execution of CBP's mission and operations. Examples include lack of safety barriers, leaving Agents and the public exposed to traffic accidents at checkpoints, fire vulnerabilities, black mold, lack of sufficient ventilation in Local Area Network (LAN) rooms, insufficient power generators that would render a facility not operational in the case of a loss of main power, and non-functioning septic systems.

CBP currently conducts FCAs at CBP-owned and operated facilities to identify the current condition of the facilities and the issues that must be addressed. CBP also tracks issues and deficiencies that have been identified by operators at facilities that are categorized under various ownership types.

Through the FCAs and operator reports, deficiencies are identified, documented with a description and photos (when possible), and prioritized upon criticality. This allows for CBP to be proactive in its funding allocations and to ensure that the most urgent priorities are addressed.

In FY 2016, CBP is allocating funding to remediate the most critical of documented issues. The focus will be on remediating the deficiencies in the following two areas:

- 1) An asset in critical condition where there is a life safety issue or code violation, has completely failed, or has deteriorated beyond the point of repair. These deficiencies represent the highest probability of negatively impacting CBP's ability to perform its mission.

- 2) An asset in poor condition where it is still functioning but there are significant issues that must be addressed through repair or replacement. These issues are expected to become critical within two years.

FC&S Funding Break-out

Due to the growing backlog of sustainment needs, including life safety issues, the funding profile reflects a significant effort to address part of the over \$150 million backlog of repair and replacement needs, based on FCA, to ensure there is minimal impact to CBP’s mission. The breakout of facility activities can be found below in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5: FC&S PPA – FY 2014 to FY 2016 Spend Plan Crosswalk
(\$ in Thousands)

Activity	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Tunnel Remediation	1,500	1,500	1,500
Environmental and Energy Compliance and Remediation	10,469	9,900	9,900
Building Operations and Services	106,611	120,727	95,719
Maintenance	33,720	24,867	21,628
Major Repairs and Past Due System Renewals	6,796	12,615	48,634
Lease Renewals and Forced Moves	10,666	20,784	17,597
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment costs for LPOEs funded through the Federal Buildings Fund			23,900
Alterations	8,560	-	-
Capital Investments and Consolidations	13,200	18,000	36,500
LPOE Activities ³	183,876	176,744	-
Total	375,398	385,137	255,378

The planned allocation of FY 2016 FC&S funds across CBP’s facilities portfolio is shown in Exhibit 6. Note that the allocation between offices and activities is subject to change to ensure CBP’s highest priority facilities requirements are funded.

³ The ‘zero-out’ of LPOE Activities in FY 2016 reflects the realignment of funds to the Rent PPA for the GSA LPOEs. Further explanation is provided in the adjustments to base section.

Exhibit 6: FC&S PPA – FY 2016 Spend Plan

(\$ in Thousands)

Activity	OBP	OFO	OAM	MS	Total
Tunnel Remediation	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Environmental and Energy Compliance and Remediation	9,900	-	-	-	9,900
Building Operations and Services	42,904	26,374	7,419	19,022	95,719
Maintenance	12,106	-	4,226	5,296	21,628
Major Repairs and Past Due System Renewals	10,527	8,076	23,495	6,536	48,634
Lease Renewals and Forced Moves	-	11,463	1,868	4,266	17,597
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment costs for LPOEs funded through the Federal Buildings Fund		23,900			23,900
Capital Investments and Consolidations	36,000	-	-	500	36,500
Total	112,937	69,813	37,008	35,620	255,378

Sustainment of the CBP Facilities Portfolio

In order to properly maintain the CBP real property inventory, there are specific core sustainment activities that must be funded and addressed each year. Many are recurring annual activities, while there are also one-time costs associated with the lifecycle of the facility and the supporting assets. Specific to CBP's complex portfolio composition, these core sustainment activities include the following:

- Building operations and services include trash, septic, waste and snow removal, and the payment of utility expenses for water, electricity, and natural gas, among others.
- Maintenance activities include executing cost effective, bundled, regional maintenance contracts at CBP facilities in an established geographic area. When operationally and financially viable, CBP executes standard maintenance contracts at CBP facilities that include recurring activities to preserve or sustain the facilities and support systems at the appropriate working level. This also includes the execution of the Facility Condition Assessment program, which is critical to identifying the condition of the CBP portfolio and identifying the top priority deficiencies.
- Repairs and Building System Replacements that address the need to restore a facility or the supporting infrastructure to working order or to replace damaged or deteriorated building and infrastructure assets, such as malfunctioning security systems, non-functioning perimeter fence lighting, leaking roofs, and broken heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) units. Many of these issues are also tied to life safety issues that create an unsafe environment for CBP personnel, assets, and the public.
- Energy and Environmental Compliance and Remediation activities include actions required to conform to environmental and energy regulations and remediate life and safety issues tied to

environmental or energy components of the real property. This includes, but is not limited to, underground storage tanks and firing ranges.

Lease Renewals and Forced Moves

Within CBP's leased portfolio (roughly 20 million square feet), CBP is responsible for the one-time costs associated with the renewal of a leased facility or the forced move to another location; funding requirements are tied to the pending lease expirations and the security standards required at the facility. The costs include the installation and restoration of physical security requirements, voice and data cabling infrastructure, and limited space reconfiguration, which excludes aesthetic refreshes.

This also includes funding allocated for the tail-end infrastructure costs for the LPOEs whose design and construction requirements are funded through the Federal Buildings Fund. Due to GSA securing design and construction funding, in FY 2016 CBP is responsible for paying for the required Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FFE) for Phase III of the San Ysidro, CA LPOE; Laredo, TX Bridge I & II LPOE; and Derby Line, VT LPOE (I-91). FFE costs include the installation and fit-out of information technology infrastructure; security, voice, and data systems; and inspection-related equipment and other required items for the newly constructed or renovated space to be operational.

Capital Investments and Consolidations

In FY 2016, CBP has allocated funding to two major capital investment projects: construction of the Falfurrias Checkpoint and the consolidation of the Swanton Border Patrol Station and Sector Headquarters. CBP also plans to invest in a limited level of funding into further mobile work and consolidation efforts in the National Capital Region.

- Construction of the Falfurrias Checkpoint - Within CBP's portfolio, checkpoints present a serious concern for both CBP personnel and the general public as more and more people use the roadways and vehicle volume increases along the borders. There have been documented fatalities at checkpoints due to high speed accidents approaching and leaving the checkpoints due to inefficient lane space and outdated designs. The current Falfurrias Checkpoint presents one such checkpoint where the volume of traffic has led to accidents and extensive vehicle queue lines. Additionally, there are no adequate protective features for CBP personnel, including crash barriers, booths, bullet and blast resistant features, and the required space to conduct secondary inspections. To address these concerns, CBP has allocated funding in FY 2016 to design and construct a new checkpoint, which will include an 8-lane primary inspection for commercial trucks and passenger vehicles, non-invasive inspection lane, pre-enrolled access commercial traffic lanes (PACT) and a main building for operations and detention.
- Consolidation of the Swanton Border Patrol Station and Sector Headquarters - Within the real property portfolio, CBP is committed to identifying and pursuing operational efficiencies through consolidation of the infrastructure. In Swanton, Vermont, the current Sector Headquarters was built in 1965, is overcrowded, and does not have the required space to address additional needs and technology requirements that include surveillance and radio rooms that are operational 24/7. The closely located existing Swanton Border Patrol Station

has the space available to alter and expand to consolidate the requirements of the Sector Headquarters into the Border Patrol Station. To address the concerns of an outdated facility and to improve operations, CBP has allocated funding in FY 2016 for the design and construction to expand the current Border Patrol Station to consolidate the existing Sector Headquarters requirements and needs, including administrative space, dispatch space for the Command and Control components and relocating the existing vehicle maintenance operations to the Border Patrol Station.

CBP Facilities Cost-Saving Efficiencies

CBP is pursuing the following opportunities to meet mission goals in the current fiscal environment, while realizing cost-saving efficiencies.

- Cost efficient sustainment solutions – CBP has numerous efforts underway that reduce sustainment costs. This includes refining its FCA program, which assesses the health of approximately one-third of CBP’s owned portfolio each year. Over the span of three years, FY 2012 to FY 2014, CBP assessed all of its owned facilities, a process that included taking inventory of assets, identifying the current condition of the building and supporting systems, and projecting the schedule for needed replacements based on the expected end of useful life. By integrating the results of the FCAs into CBP’s real property system of record, known as TRIRIGA, CBP can become proactive, rather than reactive, in managing sustainment activity. As a result, CBP facilities staff continually works to identify the most pressing deficiencies in the inventory for near-term remediation, as well as develop an out-year budget strategy to ensure that the most critical building system replacements, such as HVAC, roofs, and plumbing, are addressed. Through existing regional maintenance contracts, executed at a large number of CBP’s owned facilities, rates have been negotiated as “bundled services,” which reduces the overall cost of the services by utilizing local contractors, and improves response times to address the emergency repairs due to the proximity of the maintenance personnel to the facilities. In FY 2015, CBP will reexamine the existing regional maintenance contracts and determine the best strategy to capitalize on the existing contracts, to ensure that the contract structure meets the sustainment needs of an aging and highly-utilized portfolio. The efficiencies and savings, both operational and financial, are anticipated to be realized beginning in FY 2016.
- Standard space designs – Specifically utilized in the planning, design, and construction of CBP-owned Border Patrol Stations, standard design has reduced delivery times while also decreasing design costs and improving cost estimates through increased accuracy during the construction phase and improved estimates for the full lifecycle of the facility due to standard use of assets. As part of the planning process, CBP is also targeting space utilization rates, specifically focused on providing mission support office space of 150 usable square feet per FTE. This space standard not only embraces a more consolidated and modern work environment, but also aligns with CBP’s commitment to reduce its office and warehouse space, in alignment with OMB’s Freeze the Footprint policy.
- Mobile Workforce – CBP is expanding its mobile work efforts throughout its mission support offices in the National Capital Region and other select offices portfolio-wide. In FY 2012 and

2013, the initial pilot realized total cost savings of over \$1.3 million in the CBP rent bill and operational budget, while improving communication between personnel. In FY 2014, CBP began to execute the second phase of its mobile work plan, specifically focused on Office of Administration (OA) offices in the National Capital Region. This effort is planned to expand to additional OA support offices in Euless, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Laguna Niguel, California in FY 2015.

- Consolidation and Co-locations – CBP is in the process of evaluating its space usage across the National Capital Region and evaluating opportunities to increase its space utilization rate through consolidation and mission integration. The results of these master planning efforts for regions, such as the National Capital Region, will improve CBP’s work environment through innovative workplace solutions, increased mission effectiveness, and improved space usage. Within the National Capital Region, CBP is also in the planning stages of a large consolidation effort of OIT offices. The proposed plan would consolidate eleven OIT offices into one. In addition to reviewing the National Capital Region, CBP is in the planning stage of further consolidation efforts for the upcoming years including consolidation of mission support space in Tucson, Arizona.

Facilities Construction and Sustainment – Select Adjustments to Base

This PPA includes an overall adjustment to base decrease of \$208.979 million, including an increase of \$569 thousand for facility activities associated with the increased CBP Officer staffing, funding realignments and decreases of \$11.400 million associated with the completion of the National Targeting Center (NTC) consolidation project, \$4.800 million for the realignment of funding to the Salaries and Expenses Rent PPA to support additional rent incurred by the consolidated NTC facility, and \$193.739 million for the realignment of funding for the rental payments of GSA LPOEs.

This adjustment to base includes an increase of \$569 thousand for the facility requirements associated with the CBP Officer increases as authorized in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014* (P.L. 111-83). The \$569 thousand will support the increased recurring utility and sustainment costs associated with the second phase of additional personnel assigned to existing facilities. An additional \$33 thousand is requested in the PO&M PPA to support the increase of CBP Officers in phase two.

This request also includes non-recurring costs of \$11.400 million as a result of the anticipated completion of the National Targeting Center consolidation effort. In FY 2014, CBP executed \$13.200 million for Phase I of the consolidation. In FY 2015, CBP has requested an additional \$18.000 million for the completion of Phase II, which includes the outfitting of the consolidated NTC facility. This consolidation will result in an improved space that better meets mission needs, including strategic co-location of appropriate groups. Recurring lifecycle costs for the NTC consolidation include \$1.800 million for annual sustainment of the new facility, which will remain in the FC&S PPA, as well as \$4.800 million which has been realigned from the FC&S PPA to the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, Rent PPA to fund the increase in annual rent obligations that will begin in FY 2016.

This request also includes an adjustment that realigns \$193.739 million from the Construction and Facilities Management (C&FM) Appropriation, Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA to the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation, Rent PPA, to fund GSA-owned LPOE rent costs. Funding for

the GSA LPOEs was realigned from the Rent PPA to C&FM in FY 2014 to support facilities services and rent costs associated with an anticipated delegation of authority for LPOEs. This delegation is no longer anticipated at this time, therefore, the resources in the C&FM account supporting the GSA LPOE rent should be transferred back to the Rent PPA. (The appropriations language has also been updated to reflect this decision.) In lieu of the delegation, CBP is pursuing Service Level Agreements as a way to improve service delivery at GSA LPOEs.

Exhibit 7 identifies the realignments of facilities-related funding into the FC&S PPA from other accounts. For FY 2016, CBP is requesting to realign a total of \$424 thousand into the FC&S PPA for facilities-related activities.

Exhibit 7: FC&S PPA—FY 2016 Account Realignments

FY 2016 Permanent Business Partner Transfer	Appropriation/ PPA (From)	Appropriation/ PPA (To)	OCC (To)	Amount (\$s in thousands)
Building Operations and Services (Office of Information Technology)	Automation Modernization/OIT Salaries & Expenses	C&FM/ Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Operations and Maintenance of Facilities	\$20
Overtime Utilities (Office of Information Technology)	Automation Modernization/OIT Salaries & Expenses	C&FM/ Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Utilities	\$270
Building Operations and Services (Office of Border Patrol)	Border Security Control between the Ports of Entry/Border Security and Control	C&FM/ Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Operations and Maintenance of Facilities	\$134
Total				\$424

END ITEMS:

End Item: San Ysidro Land Port of Entry Phase III Fit-Out Costs

Estimated Cost per Item: \$18.1 million

Total Estimated Cost: \$18.1 million

Contract Information and Status: Not available at this time. Design and Construction of this facility was funded by GSA through the Federal Buildings Fund. CBP funds and executes the installation of furniture, fixtures and equipment upon completion of construction.

Budget and Funding (dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)			\$18.1
Appropriations (\$M)			
Obligations (\$M)			
Unobligated Balance (\$M)			
Expenditures (\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)			1

Scope and Justification: CBP is responsible for the tail-end costs for Phase III at the San Ysidro Land Port of Entry in FY 2016. Tail-end costs, which include the installation of information technology infrastructure, furniture, security, voice/data, CBP inspection-related equipment, and other post-construction requirements, are required to outfit a new or modernized port of entry to make it operational before it can begin processing traffic.

End Item: Laredo Bridge I Land Port of Entry Fit-Out Costs

Estimated Cost per Item: \$2 million

Total Estimated Cost: \$2 million

Contract Information and Status: Not available at this time. Design and Construction of this facility was funded by GSA through the Federal Buildings Fund. CBP funds and executes the installation of furniture, fixtures and equipment upon completion of construction.

Budget and Funding \$2			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)			\$2
Appropriations (\$M)			
Obligations (\$M)			

Unobligated Balance (\$M)			
Expenditures (\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)			1

Scope and Justification: CBP is responsible for the tail-end costs for the Laredo Bridge I Land Port of Entry in FY 2016. Tail-end costs, which include the installation of information technology infrastructure, furniture, security, voice/data, CBP inspection-related equipment, and other post-construction requirements, are required to outfit a new or modernized port of entry to make it operational before it can begin processing traffic.

End Item: Laredo Bridge II Land Port of Entry Fit-Out Costs

Estimated Cost per Item: \$3 million

Total Estimated Cost: \$3 million

Contract Information and Status: Not available at this time. Design and Construction of this facility was funded by GSA through the Federal Buildings Fund. CBP funds and executes the installation of furniture, fixtures and equipment upon completion of construction.

Budget and Funding			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)			\$3
Appropriations (\$M)			
Obligations (\$M)			
Unobligated Balance (\$M)			
Expenditures (\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)			1

Scope and Justification: CBP is responsible for the tail-end costs for the Laredo Bridge II Land Port of Entry in FY 2016. Tail-end costs, which include the installation of information technology

infrastructure, furniture, security, voice/data, CBP inspection-related equipment, and other post-construction requirements, are required to outfit a new or modernized port of entry to make it operational before it can begin processing traffic.

End Item: Derby Line Land Port of Entry Fit-Out Costs

Estimated Cost per Item: \$0.8 million

Total Estimated Cost: \$0.8 million

Contract Information and Status: Not available at this time. Design and Construction of this facility was funded by GSA through the Federal Buildings Fund. CBP funds and executes the installation of furniture, fixtures and equipment upon completion of construction.

Budget and Funding			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)			\$0.8
Appropriations (\$M)			
Obligations (\$M)			
Unobligated Balance (\$M)			
Expenditures (\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)			1

Scope and Justification: CBP is responsible for the tail-end costs for the Derby Line Land Port of Entry in FY 2016. Tail-end costs, which include the installation of information technology infrastructure, furniture, security, voice/data, CBP inspection-related equipment, and other post-construction requirements, are required to outfit a new or modernized port of entry to make it operational before it can begin processing traffic.

End Item: Consolidation of the Swanton, VT Border Patrol Station and Sector Headquarters

Estimated Cost per Item: \$8 million

Total Estimated FY 2016 Cost: \$3 million

Contract Information and Status: Fixed price contract. The design for the consolidation of the Sector is underway. The consolidation will take place on CBP property and will allow discontinuing the lease on the current Sector HQ space.

Budget and Funding			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)			\$3
Appropriations (\$M)			
Obligations (\$M)			
Unobligated Balance (\$M)			
Expenditures (\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)			1

*CBP will use prior year Construction & Facilities Management appropriation funding to fund the difference between total estimated cost and request in FY 2016.

Scope and Justification: The co-location will allow the Sector Headquarters space to be attached to the Swanton Border Patrol Station, which is owned by CBP, thus eliminating the rent costs and necessary tenant improvement costs that would have been required to update the Sector Headquarters facility if CBP was to continue to occupy. Further details of the project can be found in the Current Services section of the Construction & Facilities Management appropriation, Facilities Construction & Sustainment PPA submission.

End Item: Construction of the Falfurrias Checkpoint

Estimated Cost per Item: \$38 million

Total Estimated FY 2016 Cost: \$33 million

Contract Information and Status: Fixed price Construction contract to be awarded when funding is received in FY 2016. Real Estate and Environmental are cleared and the checkpoint is designed and request for proposal (RFP) is ready for release.

Budget and Funding			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)			\$33
Appropriations (\$M)			
Obligations (\$M)			
Unobligated Balance (\$M)			
Expenditures (\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)			1

*CBP will use prior year Construction & Facilities Management appropriation funding to fund the difference between total estimated cost and request in FY 2016.

Scope and Justification: Rebuild the current Falfurrias checkpoint which does not meet current Border Patrol operational or trade requirements. The new checkpoint will increase the lanes from three to eight, which should eliminate the current traffic back-ups of over 4 miles. The new checkpoint will be designed and constructed to include Agent safety components. Further details of the project can be found in the Current Services section of the Construction & Facilities Management appropriation, Facilities Construction & Sustainment PPA submission.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Program Oversight and Management
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Program Oversight and Management

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	513	483	\$71,305
FY 2015 President's Budget	516	486	\$97,068
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(100)	(100)	(\$10,903)
FY 2016 Current Services	416	386	\$86,165
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	416	386	\$86,165
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(100)	(100)	(\$10,903)

CBP requests \$86.165 million for Program Oversight and Management. This request includes:

Program Oversight and Management		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	516	486	\$97,068
Current Services	Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	0	0	220
	Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	0	0	33
	2016 Pay Raise	0	0	662
	Retirement Contributions	0	0	94
	Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	4	4	458
	Realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs	-104	-104	-12,359
	Realignment of Data Center Support Costs	0	0	-11
FY 2016 Request		416	386	86,165

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests 386 FTE and \$86.165 million in FY 2016 for the PO&M PPA, which provides resources to support and guide Construction and Facilities Management activities. This PPA includes salaries and operational resources for Federal real property personnel, while allowing CBP the flexibility to allocate resources to the highest priority requirements in CBP's real property portfolio. The FTEs funded by the PO&M PPA also support the Border Patrol tactical infrastructure activities that are funded by the Border Security, Fencing, and Infrastructure Technology appropriation and rent activities that are funded by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, Rent PPA. This alignment allows CBP to consistently plan and manage all aspects of CBP's facilities-related activities in order to

effectively meet CBP mission requirements. This PPA includes a reduction of 104 FTE and positions associated with the planned Delegation of Authority with GSA. CBP anticipated an increase in FTE associated with the GSA Delegation of Authority; however, in the absence of a formal Delegation of Authority, these positions will continue to be funded by GSA.

Exhibit 8 provides a crosswalk of the FY 2014 – 2016 PO&M PPA by activity. The table reflects the decrease for LPOE delegation activities associated with the realignment of funding from the PO&M PPA to the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation, Rent PPA, to cover LPOE rent costs. Note that the allocation between activities is subject to change to ensure CBP’s highest priorities for critical facilities solutions are funded.

Exhibit 8: PO&M PPA – FY 2014 to FY 2016 Spend Plan Crosswalk
(\$ in Thousands)

Activity	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Government Salaries & Benefits	\$ 43,909	\$ 60,114	\$ 46,549
LPOE DOA (Staffing and Operations)	\$ 12,359	\$ 12,359	\$ -
TRIRIGA Operations & Maintenance	\$ 8,897	\$ 9,085	\$ 9,403
Environmental & Energy Initiatives	\$ -	\$ 5,225	\$ 13,400
Operational Requirements & Services	\$ 6,140	\$ 10,285	\$ 16,813
Total	\$ 71,305	\$ 97,068	\$ 86,165

Government Salaries & Benefits

The PO&M workforce is aligned to CBP’s real property portfolio and strategy. As such, CBP has professional real property personnel supporting the entire facility lifecycle. The workforce focuses on core functional areas including project management, facilities management, lease management, towers and tactical infrastructure oversight, as well as planning and management functions that enhance delivery of real property services to OAM, OFO, OBP, and MS components. Specifically:

- Project Management specialists are equipped to manage new construction, major repairs and alteration, and real estate acquisition activities. These employees have experience successfully managing complex projects from initiation to final close-out. Project management personnel coordinate all planning and project related decision-making efforts, associated with regular day-to-day actions, as well as for crisis situations, including environmental, real estate, target delivery dates, design, schedules, and change orders.
- Facilities Management personnel ensure that CBP facilities are maintained, operated, and repaired to support CBP operations on a daily basis. These personnel are responsible for maintaining and repairing both the interior and exterior of CBP facilities, as well as heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC), mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, which require specialized training and licensing.
- Lease Management personnel are responsible for all types of CBP occupancy agreements including GSA-owned and GSA-leased facilities, direct lease and direct lease operated,

Interagency Agreements, and free space. Direct leased and direct leased operated are the most complex form of occupancy agreement, requiring specialized, warranted leasing contracting officers and other staff to manage and administer the leases. These complex lease activities include, but are not limited to: determining requirements; confirming local lease delegation authority; conducting market surveys and analyses; ensuring environmental regulatory compliance; approving design intent drawings; and overseeing construction, including furnishings and network installation. Additionally, lease management personnel perform leasing actions on leases managed by other providers (e.g., GSA), such as analysis of space requirements and oversight of the lease terms and conditions, among other essential activities.

- Tower and Tactical Infrastructure personnel support the unique real property assets that CBP utilizes to secure the border. CBP tower management focuses on sustaining each tower complex with the appropriate maintenance, repair, and operation activities. This includes periodic inspection of structural integrity, power generator operation, and upkeep of surrounding areas to eliminate unwanted interference to equipment operation. Due to the remote nature of many tower sites, it is also critical that the access roads are maintained. Tactical Infrastructure (TI) personnel operate and maintain the 651 miles of pedestrian and vehicle fencing, as well as the over 900 miles of access roads for these assets. Many of the access roads traverse private land, which requires a licensing agreement with landowners, to perform necessary maintenance and repairs to ensure accessibility of the roadways. TI personnel also ensure compliance with permit conditions established by the Department of the Interior and U.S. Forestry Service, including environmental mitigation measures.
- Planning and Management functions are performed by specialized CBP staff for the real property portfolio, including strategic planners, energy and environmental specialists, along with financial and frontline managers. Strategic planning and programming personnel provide the strategic direction necessary for CBP to develop and adjust real property service delivery to meet the dynamic mission needs of the organizational components and changing threat environments. Environmental managers ensure that CBP complies with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations to protect CBP from civil and criminal prosecution. Energy and utility management personnel manage a centralized payment process for all CBP utility costs, and pursue and implement initiatives for energy and utility cost savings and improvements.

In addition to the salaries, benefits, and support for CBP's diverse real property workforce, the PO&M PPA also provides for other critical programs aligned to the management of CBP's real property portfolio. These programs include: CBP's Integrated Workplace Management System (TRIRIGA); energy and environmental initiatives; and program-level operational requirements and services. Operational requirements and services funded by PO&M equip real property personnel to manage CBP's facilities in the most economical and efficient manner possible through recertification training, access to industry-leading best practices, and professional communications and management services.

TRIRIGA Operations & Maintenance

TRIRIGA integrates real property and project management functions for CBP's portfolio lifecycle into a single web-based platform. Funds in the PO&M PPA provide for the operations and maintenance,

including critical updates and integration, for the TRIRIGA software and program. The real property workforce utilizes the system to actively track and manage CBP's diverse and vast portfolio of facilities and physical infrastructure, including:

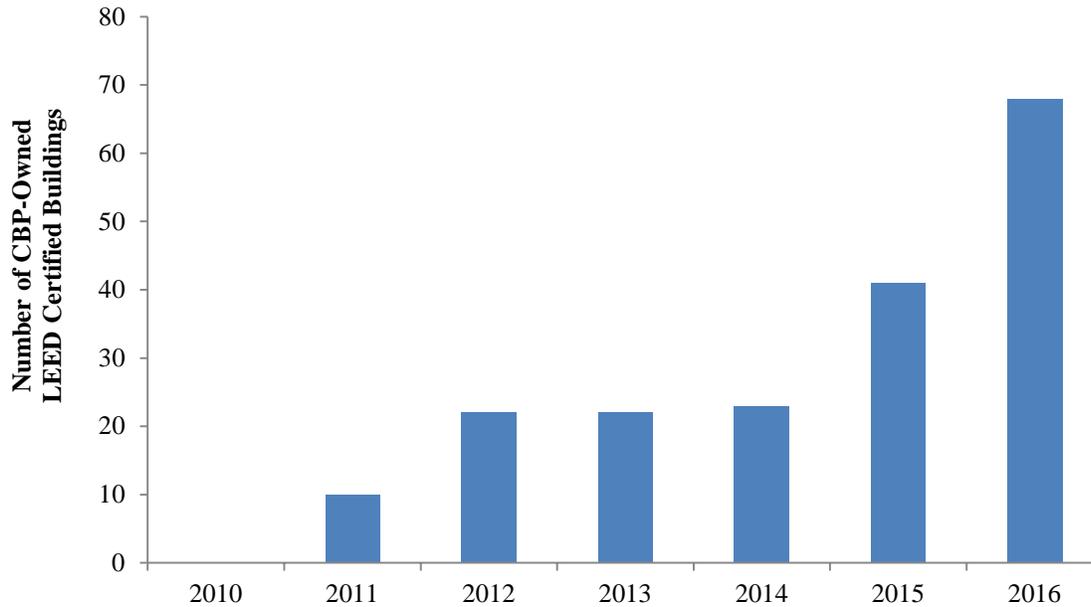
- 2,600 buildings occupied by the Offices of Air and Marine, Border Patrol, Field Operations, and Mission Support offices;
- 2,250 structures including Tactical Communications (TACCOM) and Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) towers;
- 4,650 acres of land; and
- 900 miles of tactical infrastructure fence, roads, and lighting.

TRIRIGA provides the source data to meet CBP reporting requirements for the Federal Real Property Profile and DHS's Real Property Data Warehouse, as well as critical facilities data for CBP's geospatial information systems. The system improves CBP's ability to enhance energy efficiencies, including tracking Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) requirements, which permits CBP to comply with regulations for energy efficiency. CBP has also improved processes for managing building operations and maintenance utilizing facilities condition assessment (FCA) data recorded in TRIRIGA, as well as facility condition index (FCI) reports that TRIRIGA is able to generate on demand. Utilizing FCA data, TRIRIGA provides programming and planning data associated with replacement values, deferred maintenance, and long-term budgets for managing CBP's owned and direct lease operated real property portfolio. TRIRIGA currently has FCA data for nearly all CBP-owned facilities.

Energy & Environmental Initiatives

The PO&M PPA provides resources required to support day-to-day CBP operations, as well as to conduct and implement numerous environmental, energy, and planning initiatives, which span the full lifecycle of property use from procurement to disposal. Environmental and energy assessments, audits, and studies have allowed CBP to improve the energy efficiency and sustainability of its facilities. This encompasses the major areas of sustainable facilities, energy and water use management, recycling and reuse, green procurement, electronics stewardship, and pollution prevention. Sustainable buildings can have many benefits, including durability; reduced costs for energy, water, operations and maintenance; and improved occupant health and productivity. Since 2008, CBP has applied LEED standards to all projects within the design phase. As a result of these efforts, CBP has achieved LEED certification for 23 owned buildings, and anticipates a total of 68 LEED certified buildings by FY 2016. Exhibit 9 illustrates CBP's commitment and significant progress towards achieving sustainable green buildings.

Exhibit 9: LEED Certified CBP-owned Buildings



PO&M resources also help to ensure and improve CBP’s compliance with numerous laws, statutes, and regulations. To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), for example, CBP analyzes and discloses the potential for significant environmental impacts from its proposed activities and makes informed decisions about how to incorporate environmental and sustainability considerations into final project execution and ongoing operation and maintenance activities. Since FY 2010, CBP has discovered and resolved non-compliant findings which have resulted in a potential fine avoidance of nearly \$150 million.

Operational Requirements & Services

Additionally, the PO&M PPA provides funding for the personnel and resources required to pursue CBP’s space reduction and cost saving initiatives including the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Freeze the Footprint policy and the June 2010 Presidential Directive *Disposal of Unneeded Federal Real Estate*. CBP personnel review space utilization rates and develop master plans for the consolidation space and also leverage information technology and workplace transformation solutions to realize operational efficiencies, which are anticipated to ultimately reduce CBP’s square footage. CBP personnel support efforts to decrease the footprint and increase space utilization by moving towards a Mobile Workforce. CBP successfully conducted a Mobile Workforce pilot in the CBP Office of Administration (OA) within the National Capital Region in FY 2012 – FY 2013. Phase II of the Mobile Workforce Initiative, currently underway, focuses on OA offices in the National Capital Region with a space reduction of 46 percent targeted for completion by June 2015; Phase III will focus on OA regional offices in Indianapolis, Indiana; Eules, Texas; and Laguna Niguel, California.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Facilities Management Sustainment
PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$78,814

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$176,158
Program Increase							0	0	\$78,814
Total Request	0	0	\$401,473	0	0	\$385,137	0	0	\$254,972

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$78.814 million to the Facilities Construction & Sustainment PPA to address the maintenance and repair backlog for CBP's real property owned portfolio. The funding increase will be used to remediate life safety and security requirements and repair facility deficiencies that are impacting operational capabilities and workplace quality. The funds will also be used to support required costs, including the installation or upgrade of security systems, at leased facilities. These costs are incurred as a result of mandatory relocations or are required to address security vulnerabilities and deficiencies upon renewal of existing occupancy agreements.

Justification

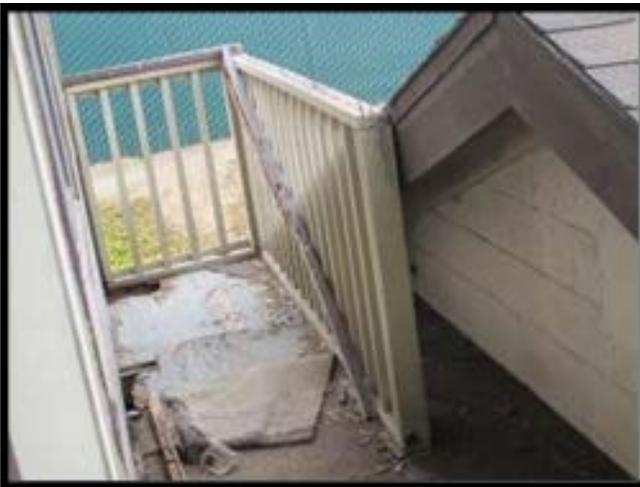
As the CBP facilities portfolio has grown, there has been little funding to address the sustainment of the new facilities coming online, as well as the necessary recapitalization of the existing, aging infrastructure. This backlog includes life safety and security issues for CBP personnel and the general public along with systems that are at high risk of failure, which will potentially cause interruptions to the successful execution of CBP's mission and operations. Examples include lack of safety barriers leaving Agents and the public exposed to traffic accidents at checkpoints, fire vulnerabilities, black mold, lack of ventilation, insufficient power generators, and non-functioning septic systems. The following images (on the next page) represent actual deficiencies at CBP facilities that are part of the current maintenance and repair backlog and would be addressed using funds from this program change:



Mold and Leaking HVAC in the Administrative Office Building at the Aguadilla, PR Airport



Broken Sump Pump and Drain System at the Ft. Covington, NY LPOE



Balcony with structural damage at the Chula Vista, CA Border Patrol Station



Rotting Structural Beams at the Kingsville, TX Maintenance Facility

As building operations and utility costs have increased, CBP has been unable to adequately maintain CBP's real property assets at the appropriate level. As a result, CBP's real property portfolio has a backlog of unmet maintenance and repair requirements, which is documented at over \$150 million in FY 2014⁴; a number that is expected to increase in FY 2015.

The FY 2016 funding request level will not address the entire backlog of maintenance and repair actions, but it will allow CBP to address the most critical of documented issues and therefore reduce its

⁴ It should also be noted that CBP is in the process of documenting all of the deficiencies captured during Facility Condition Assessments and therefore the backlog may increase. This backlog also excludes any deficiencies at direct, commercial, and federal leased facilities.

current backlog. However, future funding will be required to ensure that the backlog does not grow again, which will happen because the infrastructure will continue to age and building systems will reach the end of their intended useful life, will wear down, and will require replacement.

END ITEMS:

End Item: Installation of an Aqueous Film-Forming Foam (AFFF) Fire Suppression System at the Grand Forks, North Dakota Hangar

Estimated Cost per Item: \$2.3 million

Total Estimated Cost: \$2.3 million

Contract Information and Status: The design-build contract will be awarded to the US Army Corps Civil Engineers and US Air Force Civil Engineers.

Budget and Funding			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)			\$2.3
Appropriations (\$M)			
Obligations (\$M)			
Unobligated Balance (\$M)			
Expenditures (\$M)			
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)			

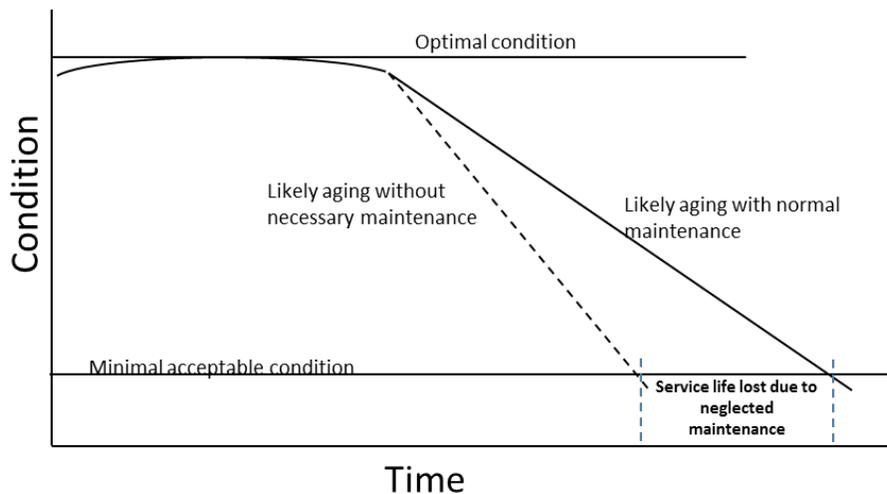
Scope and Justification: The current hangar which houses 4 air assets (2 MQ9, 1 AS350 and 1 C206) and CBP personnel work stations has no fire suppression system, which poses potential risk of damage or loss of assets and injury to personnel. The new system will include a High Expansion Foam System, Pre-Action System, Wet Pipe Sprinkler System, Heat Detection System and compatible Manual Fire Alarm System. Overhead foam discharge nozzles will cover the main hangar floor area (aircraft parking) and nose dock. The Wet Pipe Sprinkler System will protect the modular offices and other internal structures (tool room/shops).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

CBP's real property portfolio supports every aspect of CBP's mission and goals. With over 4,500 operational and administrative facilities nationwide occupying over 26 million square feet, the real

property portfolio must perform 24/7 in support of CBP’s efforts to facilitate legitimate trade and travel through the official U.S. Ports of Entry (POEs); secure the Nation’s borders between the POEs via land, air, and marine patrols; and house and support frontline and administrative personnel in the fulfillment of CBP’s mission. Due to the constrained fiscal environment of recent years, CBP has been unable to invest adequately in its facilities, which has created the above mentioned backlog and have increased the risk of facilities having to temporarily close due to critical building systems that are not working and must be repaired or replaced.

The challenges that CBP currently faces have also been documented by the National Academy of Sciences in 2011 in their assessment of all federal facilities. The report, *Predicting Outcomes from Investments in Maintenance and Repair for Federal Facilities*, specifically focuses on the impacts of underinvestment in adequate maintenance and repairs for federal facilities: “continued underinvestment in maintenance and repair will lead to even greater deterioration and greater risk to the government.” The below chart, referenced as Figure 2-2 in the above mentioned report, illustrates the financial and operational impacts of inadequate maintenance and repair of a building system.



Furthermore, the National Academy of Sciences report goes on to identify the other impacts of inadequate maintenance and repair investment: “Probable adverse events include system failures that will disrupt agencies’ operations; higher operating and life cycle costs; hazards that lead to injuries and illnesses or loss of life and property; waste of water, energy and other resources; operational inefficiencies; continued greenhouse gas emissions; greater fiscal exposure related to facilities ownership; and even greater backlogs of deferred maintenance and repairs.” CBP has experienced many of these issues within its own portfolio including diverting increased levels of funding to emergency repairs at the detriment of day to day operations. In addition, unsafe working conditions with a high risk of destruction due to fire and a growing backlog of deferred requirements impairs the ability of CBP Agents and Officers to perform their mission.

Prioritization approach to minimize impacts to operations

CBP will apply the program increase as described below, with the ultimate goal of ensuring that CBP facilities are safe working environments that allow CBP to successfully execute each one of the strategic mission areas. Based on an increase of \$78.814 million, in FY 2016, CBP will address Priority #1, #2, #3, and begin to address the most critical of needs within #4, along with ensuring that any other emergency repairs and replacements are addressed that are not captured in the currently documented backlog.

CBP Priority #1: Critical Condition-the assessed asset presents a life safety issue, a code violation has been documented, has completely failed and is non-functional, or has deteriorated beyond the point of repair.

Representing the most severe of facility issues, many of these requirements create an unsafe environment for CBP personnel, assets, and the general public due to security or health safety issues. Examples of these deficiencies include non-functioning fire suppression systems, buckled roofs, corroded gas piping, backed up sewage systems and failed water heaters. Emergency repairs and replacements that occur throughout the year are also deemed critical and are top priority to be addressed. In CBP's reported FY 2014 backlog, this was almost \$20 million identified through CBP's Facility Condition Assessment (FCA) program.

CBP Priority #2: Poor Condition-the assessed asset is in poor condition, though still functioning, with significant issues that must be addressed through repair or replacement. Many of these systems are also functioning well beyond the end of their intended useful. Complete failure or the development of life safety issues, therefore resulting in an upgrade to 'Critical Condition,' is expected within the next two years.

As these systems are in poor condition, they are at high risk of becoming a critical issue and impeding CBP's operations and should be addressed as soon as all Priority #1 issues are remediated. Examples of these deficiencies include fire detection systems that are over 10 years beyond the intended useful life, roofs that are beginning to leak leading to bubbling in walls and ceiling tiles, inadequate cooling systems in IT and LAN rooms, misaligned doors and windows due to shifting building foundations, and damaged asphalt on airstrips and roadways used by government aircraft and vehicles. In CBP's reported FY 2014 backlog, this was \$20 million identified through CBP's FCA program.

CBP Priority #3: CBP Leased Facilities- CBP currently leases almost 20 million square feet of operational and administrative space. The FC&S PPA funds the security and outfitting costs, including installation of IT infrastructure, and the costs associated with the renewal of existing leases or the forced relocation of CBP personnel.

CBP has identified over \$20 million in required lease renewals and forced relocations that must be funded in FY 2016 based on lease expiration dates. The majority of these needs are at Field Operations facilities, specifically Port Offices, and Office of Information and Technology facilities. Due to the criticality of these facilities and the pending lease expirations, CBP must identify funding to address the security standards at these leased facilities. CBP continues to

follow its rent moratorium policy and OMB's 'Freeze the Footprint' mandate, so these requirements do not fund the expansion of administrative space.

CBP Priority #4: Fair Condition but Functioning Beyond Useful Life— *the assessed asset is in fair condition and is still functioning; however, an upgrade to 'Critical Condition,' is expected within the next three to four years.*

As systems continue to operate beyond their useful lives, they degrade quickly and the risk of system interruptions and therefore operational impacts increases. In addition, maintenance and repair costs increase as the National Academy of Sciences report described. Through the replacement of these aged systems CBP can address risk to current operations and also optimize the use of maintenance and repair funding instead of continuing to use a "band-aid" approach, where the Agency has performed minimal repairs to keep the system functioning. Examples of these deficiencies include lighting, plumbing, electrical and HVAC systems that are functioning beyond their useful life. In CBP's reported FY 2014 backlog, this amount was over \$110 million.

Department of Homeland Security
Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Canine Enforcement Program
PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$66

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$66
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$66

Description of Item

CBP requests \$66 thousand in funding to support facilities support requirements associated with the overall requested increase to the Canine Enforcement Program (CEP). This includes utilities, workstations, chairs, and equipment to accommodate the increase in personnel and canines.

CBP's CEP plays a crucial role in anti-terrorism and interdiction efforts. Through the CEP, CBP has established and deployed a world-class detector dog program to augment existing technology while employing cutting edge detection capabilities. This program provides the Agency with a higher level of security and detection capability while maintaining a seamless conduit between existing technology and the proven capabilities of detector dogs. The OFO canine teams are strategically assigned to POEs around the United States and to preclearance operations abroad. CBP officers use specially trained detector dogs in interdiction and to support specialized programs aimed at combating terrorism, as well as narcotics, firearms, and undeclared currency smuggling at our Nation's borders, international airports, and seaports.

Canines also play an important role in the Border Patrol's mission of securing the border. Canines are used to detect illegal aliens, illegal drugs, and illegal currency at checkpoints and are used in field operations to track and apprehend illegal aliens. USBP has approximately 890 canines available for use. New canines are purchased and trained by OTD and transferred to the Border Patrol upon completion of training; the Border Patrol becomes responsible for the care and upkeep costs of the canines once they are transferred to its authority.

Overall, CBP requests a program increase of \$10 million to support an additional 47 canine teams for CBPOs, and 40 for BPAs. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Automation Modernization’s Information Technology PPA; Construction & Facilities Management’s Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses’ Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation, Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, Training at the Ports of Entry, and Training Between the Ports of Entry PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP’s position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. The total requested increase to the Canine Enforcement Program across all PPAs is \$10 million.

Justification

The primary goal of the CBP CEP is detection and apprehension of persons attempting entry to organize and carry out acts of terrorism and detection and seizure of controlled substances and other contraband, often used to finance terrorist or criminal drug trafficking organizations. Another critical role for CBP CEP is protecting America’s food supply from the importation of food products that may contain harmful pests or disease. CBP canine teams also assist local law enforcement agencies when requested.

An analysis of the following information has identified the POEs with the highest need for additional canine teams by enforcement discipline (Currency Firearms (C/F) and Human/Narcotic Detection (HNDD)).

- The number of CBPO positions currently allocated to POEs;
- Current number of canine teams, by discipline, at each POE;
- Borderstat and Operations Management Report (OMR) data to determine seizure incidents of narcotics, currency and firearms;
- Outbound data to ensure adequate outbound staffing and infrastructure were in place to support additional Currency/Firearms canine teams; and
- Planned facility expansion at each POEs.

Field Office	C/F	HNDD	Total
Atlanta	1	1	2
Baltimore	2	2	4
Boston	1	1	2
Chicago	0	2	2
Detroit	1	1	2
El Paso	0	2	2
Houston	0	1	1
Laredo	1	7	8
Los Angeles	0	1	1

Miami/Tampa	1	1	2
New York	1	1	2
San Diego	1	5	6
Tucson	4	9	13
TOTAL	13	31	47

USBP has a requirement for 1,115 canines and has developed a plan to reach this level over a five year period. The funding provided will allow OTD to procure and train the additional canines to achieve the USBP plan. This plan will incrementally increase the number of canines purchased each year over the original program and reach the desired end-state of 1,115 canines by Fiscal Year 2019 without overwhelming OTD’s capability to procure and train canines. No additional agents will be required under this plan, as agents assigned to canine duties will come from within the existing staffing floor.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The additional CBPO (Canine) positions will permit CBP to:

- Address the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations involved in human trafficking and narcotics smuggling into the United States.
- Counter the smuggling of illicit proceeds and firearms through the U.S. to other destinations.
- Further enhance the layered enforcement approach to disrupt transnational criminal organizations smuggling efforts by increasing vehicle, commercial shipment, and passenger/pedestrian searches.

Goal 1: Secure America’s Borders

The U.S. Border Patrol plays a critical role in securing our Nation’s borders between Ports of Entry (POEs) against all threats.

Measurable objectives, in which the USBP Canine Program is a key element, are to:

- Prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States between the POEs, as well as operational integration, planning, and execution with Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners.
- Manage risk through the expansion of sophisticated tactics, techniques, and procedures. These include methods such as “force multiplying” skills and abilities in which a USBP canine team has proven to be effective, efficient, and highly mobile.
- Disrupt and degrade Transnational Criminal Organizations by targeting enforcement efforts against the highest priority threats and expanding programs that reduce smuggling and crimes associated with smuggling.
- Increase community engagement by participating in community/school programs and engaging the public to assist the U.S. Border Patrol in informing and promoting the capabilities of the USBP Canine Program.

Department of Homeland Security
Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Establish Counter Network Operations Capability
PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$281

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$281
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$281

Description of Item

CBP requests \$281 thousand in Construction and Facilities Management to support facilities support requirements associated with the overall request to establish a Counter Network Operations Capability. This includes utilities, workstations, chairs, and other equipment to support the increase in personnel. CBP has developed a counter network strategy that is an agency-wide focus on combating transnational criminal organizations and terrorist networks leveraging our unique collection, targeting, and interdiction capabilities and extending this approach through interagency investigative and intelligence community partnerships. In total, funding will support applying advanced analysis and visualization tools to identify the nation's most challenging targets utilizing a multi-intelligence based approach. CBP will establish a focused counter network team in a collaborative analytic environment with access to data and tools to conduct advanced counter network analysis of the nation's key transnational organized crime and terrorist targets.

Overall, CBP requests a program increase of \$14.736 million to establish a Counter Network Operations Capability. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Automation Modernization's Automated Targeting Systems PPA; Construction & Facilities Management's Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses' Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, National Targeting Center, Training at the Ports of Entry, and Training & Development PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP's position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability

and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. The total request for this program across all PPAs is \$14.736 million.

Justification

CBP's unparalleled competencies (data, analytics, and global presence) and investigative neutrality ideally posture us to contribute to the global counter network effort. We therefore require an organizational structure that contributes to a counter network strategy that leverages partnerships to: (1) define and prioritize terrorist and transnational criminal networks; (2) contribute to building a viable counter network force; (3) collaborate in attacking terrorist and transnational criminal networks; (4) accurately assess the effectiveness of our attacks; and (5) rapidly adjust our post-attack strategies and tactics as necessary.

Undetected criminal and terrorist travel, contraband movement, and commercial and financial activity necessitates continued improvement in our ability to uncover the patterns and faint signals that exist within disparate sources of information. To successfully identify these patterns and signals, CBP will develop targeting and analysis tools speeding the work that CBP analysts are currently doing with CBP's unique data holdings. By fusing and correlating data across domains, and simultaneously protecting the privacy and civil liberties of Americans, DHS can better organize and exploit information to make more informed decisions regarding the risk presented by travelers attempting to enter the United States.

The funding requested will assist CBP in establishing an advanced analytics capability to support CBP's counter network cells at the National Targeting Center and border security efforts in the field. This capability will be enabled by three elements: (1) a focused analytics office that supports data science and intelligence analysis to facilitate counter network targeting efforts; (2) an advanced analytic tools suite that capitalizes on emerging big data platforms that utilize CBP's data holdings to better understand and define terrorist and transnational criminal organizations; (3) hardware and visualization systems to enable collaborative multi-agency initiatives to target priority threats.

CBP's National Targeting Center will promote the implementation and optimization of CBP's counter network efforts and strategy, strengthened by active collaboration across all CBP components to plan, coordinate, and evaluate our deliberate disruptive effects taken against terrorist and transnational criminal networks. In the field and abroad, CBP's regional command campaigns, centers, and operating elements will benefit from CBP's ability to leverage advanced tools, training, access, and partnerships to strengthen resilience against terrorist and transnational criminal network activities and execute unified deliberate actions with our interagency partners to disrupt and marginalize them.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase/Decrease to Strategic Goals)

CBP's intent is to establish a dedicated counter network capability that partners with both domestic and international law enforcement and border centric agencies. This outcome requires FTEs and IT and contractor support that is dedicated to the initiative on a full time basis. With the requested \$14.736 million funding, the anticipated Counter Network Division within the National Targeting Center will be able to bring on board the needed 60 FTEs projected for FY 2016 and beyond, and will be able to establish the required IT enhancements needed for the initiative, as well as the necessary contractor support. The cumulative results would be:

- Counter network functions will be performed by dedicated NTC FTEs.
- Contractor support and IT support will result in ability to stand up a full mission capable counter network division within the NTC.
- The five phases of the counter network initiative will move forward and will accomplish the following satisfactory outcomes:
 - Define and prioritize terrorist and transnational criminal networks;
 - Contribute to building a viable counter network force;
 - Collaborate in attacking terrorist and transnational criminal networks;
 - Accurately assess the effectiveness of our attacks; and
 - Rapidly adjust our post-attack strategies and tactics as necessary.
 -

DHS QHSR:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations;
Disrupt illicit pathways

Department of Homeland Security
Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: UAS Crew
PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$59

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$59
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$59

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$59 thousand for facilities support requirements associated with the overall requested increase of an additional 15 Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) crew in support of both operations along the southwest border and operations within the Source and Transit zone. This includes utilities, workstations, chairs, and other equipment to support the increase in personnel.

Overall, CBP requests \$8.4 million for 15 additional UAS crew. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Air & Marine Salaries; Automation Modernization’s Information Technology PPA; Construction & Facilities Management’s Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses’ Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, and Training & Development PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP’s position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions. The total requested increase for UAS Crew is \$8.4 million.

Justification

The UAS consists of a medium-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aircraft (MQ-9 Predator B), sensor communication packages, ground control, launch and recovery systems, operations, maintenance, technical and logistics support, pilots, and sensor operators to meet mission requirements in the three

major areas of responsibility: southwest border, northern border and southeast coastal area. The UAS supports border interdiction operations with long-range surveillance that provides real-time intelligence and situational awareness to border agents 24 hours a day - 7 days a week.

The 15 additional UAS crew will include eight Air Interdiction Agents; four Sensor Operators; three support staff positions; and the necessary salaries, benefits, overtime, premium pay, training, travel, law enforcement equipment, and supplies. The positions are needed to provide increased CBP aerial surveillance, enforcement, and security posture for surges similar to that of unaccompanied children illegally entering the U.S.

OAM took a staff level reduction in FY 2010 that prevented the hiring of additional UAS crew as more systems were being delivered and the operating tempo along the southwest border increased. As an interim measure, OAM cross-trained P-3 pilots and sensor operators whose aircraft were undergoing a service life extension to operate the Predator B and Guardian maritime UAS. Now that the P-3 SLEP is nearly completed and the P-3 wing is increasing its operating tempo, the pilots and sensor operators are no longer available to support the UAS Program. The additional UAS crews will make-up for the loss of the P-3 crew, and support increasing UAS operating tempo along the southwest border, in particular Arizona, South Texas, and support UAC operations should that problem increase in severity.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The UAS is a force multiplier with the following benefits:

- Ability to monitor extended border areas at any time of the day or night;
- Capability to vector ground support directly to vehicles or persons of interest;
- Provide ground personnel extended situational awareness of surroundings and operational area for potential threat identification purposes;
- Emergency or disaster support for other US government agencies; and
- Provide intelligence data to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL) for analysis.

Some of the UAS results include: (FY 2014 figures below)

- VaDER Detections Investigated – 7,616
- Illegal Apprehensions – 1,834
- Drugs Seized – 70,577 lbs marijuana and 992 lbs cocaine
- Arrests – 54
- Vehicles Seized – 37
- Weapons Seized – 149

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks
Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders
Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective 2.3.1: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective 2.3.2: Disrupt illicit pathways

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, equip, furnish, operate, manage, and maintain buildings, facilities, and related infrastructure necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs, immigration, and border security, [including land ports of entry where the administrator of General Services has delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to operate, maintain, repair, and alter such facilities, and to pay rent to the General Services Administration for use of land ports of entry] ³ [\$482,205,000] **\$341,543,000** to remain available until September 30, [2018] 2019². (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

¹ ... [\$482,205,000] \$341,543,000 ...	<i>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</i>
² ... [2018] 2019 ²	<i>Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.</i>
³ ... [including land ports of entry where the Administrator of General Services has delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to operate, maintain, repair, and alter such facilities, and to pay rent to the General Services Administration for use of land ports of entry] ³ ,	<i>Removing language related to the proposed delegation of authority for land ports of entry, which is no longer being pursued.</i>

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Facilities Management FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	513	483	\$472,778
FY 2015 President's Budget	516	486	\$482,205
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment to Support NTC Facilities	-	-	(\$4,800)
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	\$424
Realign Mission Support Funding from CBPO Initiative	4	4	\$458
Realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs	(104)	(104)	(\$206,098)
Realignment of Data Center Support Costs	-	-	(\$11)
Total Transfers	(100)	(100)	(\$210,027)
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$220
Annualization of Two-Year Funding - FY 2014 CBPO Initiative	-	-	\$569
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$662
Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$94
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,545
Decreases			
Consolidation of National Targeting Center	-	-	(\$11,400)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$11,400)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$9,855)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(100)	(100)	(\$219,882)
FY 2016 Current Services	416	386	\$262,323
Program Changes			
Increases			
Canine Enforcement Program	-	-	\$66
Establish Counter Network Operations Capability	-	-	\$281
Facilities Management Sustainment	-	-	\$78,814
UAS Crew	-	-	\$59
Total, Increases	-	-	\$79,220
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$79,220
FY 2016 Request	416	386	\$341,543
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(100)	(100)	(\$140,662)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security Facilities Management Summary of Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	513	483	\$472,778
FY 2015 President's Budget	516	486	\$482,205
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	(100)	(100)	(\$210,027)
Increases	-	-	\$1,545
Decreases	-	-	(\$11,400)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(100)	(100)	(\$219,882)
FY 2016 Current Services	416	386	\$262,323
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$79,220
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$79,220
FY 2016 Request	416	386	\$341,543
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(100)	(100)	(\$140,662)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Facility Construction and Sustainment	-	-	\$385,137	-	-	(\$208,979)	-	-	\$79,220	-	-	\$255,378	-	-	(\$129,759)
Program Oversight and Management	516	486	\$97,068	(100)	(100)	(\$10,903)	-	-	-	416	386	\$86,165	(100)	(100)	(\$10,903)
Total	516	486	\$482,205	(100)	(100)	(\$219,882)	-	-	\$79,220	416	386	\$341,543	(100)	(100)	(\$140,662)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Facilities Management Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$44,659	\$39,240	\$30,898	(\$8,342)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$25	-	\$2	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$678	\$521	\$530	\$9
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,530	\$16,582	\$14,277	(\$2,305)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$57,892	\$56,343	\$45,707	(\$10,636)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$923	\$1,326	\$1,175	(\$151)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$176,744	-	(\$176,744)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$66,233	\$33,951	\$24,210	(\$9,741)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$67,177	\$66,250	\$66,969	\$719
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$158,965	\$112,235	\$122,863	\$10,628
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,979	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$260	\$406	\$377	(\$29)
31.0 Equipment	\$21,247	\$16,950	\$42,442	\$25,492
32.0 Land and Structures	\$96,102	\$18,000	\$37,800	\$19,800
Total, Other Object Classes	\$414,886	\$425,862	\$295,836	(\$130,026)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$472,778	\$482,205	\$341,543	(\$140,662)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$472,778	\$482,205	\$341,543	(\$140,662)
Full Time Equivalents	483	486	386	(100)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Facilities Management Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	27	28	23	(5)
GS-14	60	61	49	(12)
GS-13	152	152	122	(30)
GS-12	50	50	40	(10)
GS-11	9	9	7	(2)
GS-9	7	7	6	(1)
GS-7	10	11	9	(2)
GS-6	3	3	2	(1)
GS-4	1	1	1	(0)
Other Graded Positions	193	193	156	(37)
Total Permanent Positions	513	516	416	(100)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	124	124	100	(24)
U.S. Field	389	392	316	(76)
Total, Facilities Management:	513	516	416	(100)
Full Time Equivalents	483	486	386	(100)
Average ES Salary	146,589	148,070	149,884	1,814
Average GS Salary	83,085	83,925	84,953	1,028
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation

- \$341.543 million
- CBP Construction and Facilities Management includes:
 - Facilities Construction and Sustainment
 - Program Oversight and Management

PROGRAM	FY 2016 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Program, Project Activity (PPA)	Appropriation
Facilities Construction & Sustainment	\$176,158	\$79,220	\$255,378	Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Construction and Facilities Management
Program Oversight & Management	\$86,165		\$86,165	Program Oversight & Management	Construction and Facilities Management
Total Investments	\$262,323	79,220	\$341,543		

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES INITIATIVES

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

The CBP C&FM account provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to obtain and maintain operational control of the border. It addresses the requirements for new, modernized, expanded, and sustained facilities to fulfill immediate mission-driven operational needs; accommodates increasing capacity demands associated with new agent, officer, pilot, and asset deployments; provides resources to modify and/or correct deficiencies within existing facilities and structures; and allows CBP to proactively manage the real property inventory and facilities portfolio. The FY 2016 request focuses mainly on sustainment activities of CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program.

2. Significant Changes

The FY 2016 request includes the centralization of facilities resources, except funding resources associated with rent and rent-related costs, from across CBP operational and mission support components into the C&FM account. Consolidating facilities resources in this account allows CBP to manage its facilities portfolio more efficiently by funding the highest priorities while enabling offices to focus solely on their core mission responsibilities and can also yield significant cost savings and achieve efficiencies for the Construction and Facilities Management Program. The request includes a realignment of \$206.098 million to the Salaries and Expenses Rent PPA to support continued rental payments of GSA LPOEs. Additionally, there is a program change increase of \$78.814 million for CBP Facilities Infrastructure Sustainment.

3. Project Schedule

Not Applicable

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

Facilities Construction and Sustainment				
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
Appropriation	401,473	385,137	255,378	1,041,988
Obligation (planned)	401,473	385,137	255,378	1,041,988
Expenditure (planned)	200,737	192,569	127,689	520,995

Program Oversight and Management				
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
Appropriation	71,305	97,068	86,165	254,538
Obligation (planned)	71,305	97,068	86,165	254,538
Expenditure (planned)	68,453	93,185	82,718	244,356

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Not Applicable

6. Method of Performance

CBP's Facilities Management & Engineering (FM&E) Directorate provides the facilities, infrastructure and related services to CBP's operational components, known as Business Partners, in direct support of their law enforcement and other mission focused functions. As the agent of CBP's multi-billion dollar real property portfolio, it is FM&E's responsibility to be CBP's trusted and valued steward of real property and environmental solutions and services. To best meet this goal, FM&E has aligned its four Program Management Offices (PMOs) to the operational components within CBP. The PMOs include Air and Marine Facilities, Border Patrol Facilities and Tactical Infrastructure (BPFTI), Field Operations Facilities, and Mission Support Facilities.

Through the PMO structure, FM&E is a driver and active participant in the lifecycle of CBP facilities from the time an operational requirement is identified through acquisition, construction, sustainment, and finally in the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life. In support of the portfolio lifecycle,

FM&E is responsible for assuring that facilities can support the operational components in addressing their evolving missions in a changing threat environment. FM&E's work includes the identification, planning and execution of building operations; maintenance, repairs; construction and alterations; leasing actions associated with renewals and forced moves; environmental and energy compliance and initiatives; portfolio and master planning; tunnel remediation and the historic preservation of qualifying facilities.

As part of the planning and execution process that supports the sustainment of CBP's portfolio, FM&E determines its baseline sustainment needs, for the near term and into the out-years, using industry standards. FM&E specifically uses the Federal Facilities Council (FFC) standard which is based on the Plant Replacement Value (PRV) of the portfolio. The FFC standards identify four areas of facilities sustainment activity and the required funding level. FM&E will then use these industry standards as a guide as the Directorate aligns its sustainment strategy and needs within available funding levels. The following outlines each area of facilities sustainment activity based on FFC standards:

- *Building Operations and Services (5% of PRV)*
Building Operations and Services are the required day-to-day activities needed to keep CBP-owned facilities open and functional. Activities include: utility costs, pest extermination, waste disposal, grounds upkeep, janitorial services and snow removal.
- *Maintenance and Repairs (4% of PRV)*
Maintenance and Repairs includes the required recurring sustainment activities including the routine maintenance of plumbing and heating systems along with the unplanned repairs that may deem a building system, such as fire suppressing sprinkler systems, non-operational. This also includes remediation efforts to address fire-life safety, OSHA and ADA violations.
- *Building Systems Recapitalization (2% of PRV)*
Building Systems Recapitalization assures that facility support systems, such as Information Technology, HVAC, security, plumbing and electrical, are compliant and modernized to meet mission needs. The funding will be required either at the end of the assets useful life so the system can be replaced or throughout the assets lifecycle as systems need to be modernized to assure that systems meet mission needs.
- *Lease Renewals and Forced Moves (4% of the Rent Bill)*
Lease Renewals and Forced Moves activities are the one-time costs associated with renewing CBP's leased facilities in place or relocating to a new facility. These costs include putting in place the necessary infrastructure to support daily mission operations including perimeter security infrastructure, physical security alarms, cabling, voice, data and IT infrastructure equipment and fixtures and furniture.

Using the FFC standards as a guide, FM&E identifies the minimum 'must have' sustainment requirements to assure the real property portfolio is operationally viable, especially for the day-to-day operational and maintenance contracts at CBP-owned facilities. As the portfolio has grown significantly over the past fiscal years, FM&E continues to pursue cost-efficient efforts to assure that all CBP-owned facilities are appropriately maintained and operational and extend the useful life of the

facility. These cost reducing efforts include regional maintenance contracts, which have proved to reduce overall costs and improve response times to emergency repairs. The day-to-day maintenance efforts may be part of a larger regional contract that supports facilities of multiple Business Partners or are included in a contract designed specifically for the type of facility of a particular portfolio depending upon the location and type of facility. FM&E is constantly reevaluating its approach to sustainment and will consistently review, realign and establish the appropriate levels of service and associated costs to assure facilities are operational and functional.

During the lifecycle of a facility, specific, unbudgeted, issues may arise that must be addressed including repairs or premature replacement of a non-functioning building system. As part of the FFC standards and fiscal planning, PMOs will account for these unexpected issues as part of their overall budget request based off historical figures and the current state of the facilities. These deficiencies are identified through Facility Condition Assessments (FCAs) which are performed on a three-year cycle at CBP-owned facilities. FCAs represent the source metrics for CBP's overall Facility Condition Index (FCI). The FCI allows FM&E to evaluate the health of its owned facilities portfolio. An FCA identifies the condition of the asset, deficiencies, and when renewals will need to be performed as a result of the asset reaching the end of its useful life.

While the FCAs represent one portfolio-wide source, many of the deficiencies are identified through regular site visits to the facilities and recurring, direct communication between the Business Partner and the PMO. Furthermore, through some of its operational and maintenance contracts, FM&E has set up call centers and work ticket systems for facility managers and users to identify and report repair and maintenance needs throughout the course of the fiscal year. When budgeting for repairs and replacements, FM&E records its deficiencies in its integrated workplace management system called TRIRIGA, which allows FM&E to integrate real property and project management functions necessary to manage the lifecycle of the real property portfolio in a single web-based technology platform. TRIRIGA helps to identify needs and assists in the development and execution of spend plans.

For capital facility projects that exceed a \$1 million threshold, FM&E requires a Requirements Documentation and Alternatives of Analysis (RDAA) justification for each project in order for the identified facility solution to be considered for potential funding. Capital projects involve construction, significant alterations to an existing facility, and lease acquisitions that include major tenant improvements. These requirements are most often communicated to the Business Partner through a Mission Need Statement that will require a facility solution to accommodate a change in mission requirements. This may include the relocation of personnel or assets or an increase or refocus of mission in a particular location. The PMO will then determine the facility solution that is the most cost-efficient while also meeting the needs of the operational component. Through the development of the RDAA package, the PMO will scope, schedule and analyze various ownership alternatives including lease versus owned, co-locations, consolidations, interagency agreements, and public private partnerships.

The RDAA package is used as justification at two points during FM&E's budget request process:

1. The RDAA is used to inform the Capital Facilities Investment Plan (CFIP) which identifies and prioritizes the major, out-year, unfunded real property needs as part of the five-year Resource Allocation Plan (RAP) process. Submitted annually to the Commissioner or Deputy

Commissioner, the CFIP aligns numerous strategic documents including CBP Integrated Planning Guidance, the CBP Office of Program Development's Programming Guidance, and takes into account the mission impacts and political sensitivities of the operational components. The CFIP is first prioritized using a real property orientated grading criteria and then is reviewed at numerous levels of governance including FM&E senior leadership, the Mission Directors of the Business Partners, and the CBP Assistant Commissioners and Chiefs. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner then gives final approval which represents leadership concurrence with CBP's real property priorities.

2. In development of the Budget Year spend plan, the RDAA is used to justify the funding of near-term, discrete project requirements that do not support the sustainment of the existing portfolio. As with the CFIP, these projects are over the \$1 million threshold and developed in response to a Business Partner need. At this point in the budget process, the scope, schedule and cost are finely defined and are ready for execution as soon as funding becomes available. The thoroughly defined RDAA is crucial for FM&E leadership in determining whether a capital project should be given funding over other sustainment requirements. Major CBP programmatic focuses, such as an expansion of mobile work or facility projects that result in a positive return on investment, are factored into the leadership decision.

As, both sustainment and mission facility requirements are identified through recurring maintenance and operations contracts, FCAs, direct communication with the Business Partner or Mission Need Statements, the requirement is classified within FM&E's Category Matrix. These categories include:

- building operations;
- maintenance;
- repairs;
- construction;
- alterations;
- leasing actions associated with lease renewals and forced moves;
- environmental and energy;
- planning;
- tunnel remediation; and
- historic preservation.

These categories are then broken down into sub-categories which provide more detail into the actual activity. Special Identifiers are then used as a third tier and are the most finite level of identification used to distinguish those projects with a particular focus; for example, addressing fire-life safety violations or major strategic initiatives or policies, such as space consolidation.

After identifying the requirements and the associated category of the facility activity, projects are submitted to FM&E leadership for funding consideration. Due to the extensive needs across the real property portfolio, requirements are prioritized using FM&E's Integrated Planning Guidance (IPG), which is aligned to CBP's IPG, FM&E's Strategic Plan and other strategic documents within DHS and CBP. For FY 2016, the primary drivers by which facility requirements were prioritized for funding were:

- meeting legal and regulatory obligations, and providing safe and secure facilities for CBP employees and the general public;
- carrying out stewardship responsibilities by ensuring appropriate maintenance and operations of the existing footprint;
- providing facilities support for mission critical strategic CBP initiatives;
- developing initiatives that produce lifecycle cost savings; and
- abiding by “Freeze the Footprint”.

After prioritization and approval from the Business Partners through the Facilities Management Council, FM&E leadership finalizes the upcoming Budget Year Spend Plan which includes the funded facility projects for that fiscal year. Leadership will consider any political factors and pressing needs that may have arisen during the requirement development process.

After project requirements are analyzed, prioritized, approved for funding, and appropriated funds, FM&E executes procurements through the CBP Office of Procurement, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) for the execution of its capital and some sustainment work. Due to the recent transfer of wage-grade personnel from the Border Patrol to the BPFTI PMO, some sustainment activities at Border Patrol facilities are executed directly by FM&E personnel. Additionally, through a memorandum of agreement, USACE provides services to CBP on an as needed basis. These services include consolidated program management services for real estate planning and acquisition, planning and programming, environmental planning and compliance, design and cost engineering, construction and warranty enforcement, and integrated occupancy services.

During the year of execution, approved facilities projects are tracked through Program Management Reviews, conducted by FM&E leadership, on a bi-monthly basis for each PMO portfolio. Projects in-progress, which may be completed over several fiscal years, are consistently tracked and reported by project managers in the field. This tracking monitors the project delivery for alterations construction and leasing activities through industry standards, including each project’s schedule, scope, and budget. Obligation plans and project completion schedules are tracked within the CBP accounting system and FM&E’s integrated workplace management system, TRIRIGA. These systems include modules that store specific information on all aspects of each asset. The real property profile performance data can be used to produce financial, procurement, real property, and project indices for measuring the performance of the assets and the services that support it.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Facility Construction and Sustainment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$176,744	-	(\$176,744)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$65,859	\$33,548	\$23,844	(\$9,704)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$56,004	\$28,121	\$28,874	\$753
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$158,965	\$112,235	\$122,863	\$10,628
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,979	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$20,564	\$16,489	\$41,997	\$25,508
32.0 Land and Structures	\$96,102	\$18,000	\$37,800	\$19,800
Total, Other Object Classes	\$401,473	\$385,137	\$255,378	(\$129,759)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$401,473	\$385,137	\$255,378	(\$129,759)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Facility Construction and Sustainment Mission Statement

Facilities Construction and Sustainment provides facilities management, acquisition, construction, leasing, and sustainment of CBP occupied facilities, and associated infrastructure and services, that the U.S. Customs and Border Protection needs to perform its enforcement and trade facilitation mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

No change from FY 2015 to FY 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$176,744	\$0	(\$176,744)

An increase of \$16,995,000 is an object class realignment. A decrease of -\$193,739,000 is a realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$65,859	\$33,548	\$23,844	(\$9,704)

An increase of \$270,000 is for the consolidation of utilities. A decrease of -\$9,974,000 is an object class realignment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$56,004	\$28,121	\$28,874	\$753

An increase of \$753,000 is an object class realignment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$158,965	\$112,235	\$122,863	\$10,628

An increase of \$154,000 is for the consolidation of utilities. A decrease of -\$48,655,000 is an object class realignment. An increase of \$536,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. An increase of \$59,000 is for an additional UAS crew. An increase of \$58,534,000 is for facilities management sustainment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$20,564	\$16,489	\$41,997	\$25,508

An increase of \$4,881,000 is an object class realignment. An increase of \$281,000 is to establish counter network operations capability. An increase of \$66,000 is for additional canines for the Office of Field Operations and Office of Border Patrol. An increase of \$20,280,000 is for facilities management sustainment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$96,102	\$18,000	\$37,800	\$19,800

A decrease of -\$11,400,000 is to non-recur the consolidation of the National Targeting Center. An increase of \$36,000,000 is an object class realignment. A decrease of -\$4,800,000 is a realignment to support NTC facilities.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Program Oversight and Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$44,659	\$39,240	\$30,898	(\$8,342)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$25	-	\$2	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$678	\$521	\$530	\$9
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,530	\$16,582	\$14,277	(\$2,305)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$57,892	\$56,343	\$45,707	(\$10,636)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$923	\$1,326	\$1,175	(\$151)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$374	\$403	\$366	(\$37)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$11,173	\$38,129	\$38,095	(\$34)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$260	\$406	\$377	(\$29)
31.0 Equipment	\$683	\$461	\$445	(\$16)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,413	\$40,725	\$40,458	(\$267)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$71,305	\$97,068	\$86,165	(\$10,903)
Full Time Equivalents	483	486	386	(100)

Program Oversight and Management Mission Statement

Program Oversight and Management provides for the programmatic studies, services, initiatives, as well as contract support and services required to support the administration and management of facilities and construction programs, program management oversight, and project management oversight.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$44,659	\$39,240	\$30,898	\$(8,342)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$25	-	\$2	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$678	\$521	\$530	\$9
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,530	\$16,582	\$14,277	\$(2,305)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$57,892	\$56,343	\$45,707	\$(10,636)

An increase of \$94,000 is for retirement contributions. An increase of \$662,000 is for the 2016 1.3 percent pay raise. An increase of \$220,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. A decrease of -\$12,070,000 is a realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs. An increase of \$458,000 is to realign mission support funding from the FY 2014 CBPO initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$923	\$1,326	\$1,175	\$(151)

An increase of \$33,000 is to annualize two-year funding for FY 2014 increase to CBPO staffing. A decrease of -\$184,000 is a realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$374	\$403	\$366	(\$37)

A decrease of -\$37,000 is a realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$11,173	\$38,129	\$38,095	(\$34)

A decrease of -\$23,000 is a realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs. A decrease of -\$11,000 is a realignment of data center support costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$260	\$406	\$377	(\$29)

A decrease of -\$29,000 is a realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$683	\$461	\$445	(\$16)

A decrease of -\$16,000 is a realignment for rent payments of GSA LPOEs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	217	483	486
Increases			
Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority	104	-	-
Realignment of wage grade facilities positions	167	-	-
Realigning OTIA Funding: TI	24	-	-
Realignment to Support Advanced Training Center Facilities	-	3	-
Realignmen Mission Support funding for CBPO Initiative	-	-	4
Subtotal, Increases	295	3	4
Decreases			
Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority	-	-	(104)
Managed Hiring & Support Services	(29)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(29)	-	(104)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	483	486	386
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	266	3	(100)

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Air and Marine Interdiction:

CBP protects the Nation through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. The CBP Office of Air and Marine’s (OAM) core competencies include air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air and national border domain security.

OAM has a staff of over 1,700 personnel, including pilots and aircrew, air and marine law enforcement officers, operations specialists, logistics and maintenance support personnel, and administrative support personnel. Mission critical assets for FY 2015 are: 267 aircraft (including fixed wing, rotary helicopters, and unmanned aircraft systems), 305 marine vessels, the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC), fixed and mobile surveillance equipment, ground vehicles, training facilities, maintenance facilities, aircraft hangars, and marine facilities located along the land and maritime borders and at key interior support locations.

B. Budget Activities:

The Air and Marine Interdiction appropriation is comprised of three major Program, Project, and Activities (PPAs): Salaries and Expenses, Operations and Maintenance, and Procurement.

Funding for the Office of Air and Marine is divided amongst the following key functions and capabilities:

Key Mission Areas and/PPA	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Salaries & Expenses	Salaries and Expenses funds salaries and benefits for OAM’s personnel force, permanent change of station (PCS), overtime/premium pay, ammunition, tactical law enforcement gear and equipment , administrative training and travel, and school tuition for dependents of employees in foreign countries.	\$306,253
Operations and Maintenance	Operations and Maintenance funds aircraft and marine vessel maintenance and logistic support, training, fuel, material repairs, operating base support, and engineering.	\$ 395,169

Key Mission Areas and/PPA	Key Functions and Capabilities	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)
Procurement	Procurement funds are used to purchase new aircraft and marine vessels and to recapitalize existing assets to extend service lives, enhance mission effectiveness and/or lower life-cycle maintenance costs.	\$ 46,000

OAM Estimated FY 2015 Carryover Funding and PPA Breakout

Treasury Account Symbol	Amount (in millions)	Purpose of Funds by PPA	Projected Obligation Date
70 X 0544	\$36.6	Proc \$31.6M O&M \$5.0M	Proc FY15 Q2-4 O&M FY15 Q2-4
70 3/5 0544	\$5.5	Proc \$3.1M O&M \$2.4M	Proc FY15 Q2-4 O&M FY15 Q2-4
70 4/6 0544	\$72.7	Proc \$57.8M O&M \$14.9M	Proc FY15 Q2-4 O&M FY15 Q2-4

The above exhibit shows the estimated carryover as of September 30, 2014, for the various Air & Marine Interdiction Operations and Maintenance and Procurement Appropriations (No-Year and Multi-Year).

C. Budget Request Summary:

DHS requests 1,737 positions, 1,734 FTE, and \$747,422,000 in FY 2016 for Air and Marine Interdiction. This funding level is \$38,737,000 more than the FY 2015 President's Budget request level. This request includes a net adjustments to base decrease of \$47.501 million, and program increases of \$86.238 million. These increases would provide funding for increased flight hours, an additional 15 UAS Crews, two KA-350CER MEAs.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:**

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Operations and maintenance	-	-	\$383,500	-	-	\$362,669	-	-	\$395,169	-	-	\$32,500	-	-	\$32,500	-	-	-
Procurement	-	-	\$134,750	-	-	\$53,000	-	-	\$46,000	-	-	(\$7,000)	-	-	\$46,000	-	-	(\$53,000)
Salaries and Expenses	1,714	1,711	\$286,818	1,722	1,719	\$293,016	1,737	1,734	\$306,253	15	15	\$13,237	15	15	\$7,738	-	-	\$5,499
Total, Air and Marine Interdiction:	1,714	1,711	\$805,068	1,722	1,719	\$708,685	1,737	1,734	\$747,422	15	15	\$38,737	15	15	\$86,238	-	-	(\$47,501)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	1,714	1,711	\$805,068	1,722	1,719	\$708,685	1,737	1,734	\$747,422	15	15	\$38,737	15	15	\$86,238	-	-	(\$47,501)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	1,714	1,711	\$805,068	1,722	1,719	\$708,685	1,737	1,734	\$747,422	15	15	\$38,737	15	15	\$86,238	-	-	(\$47,501)
Rescissions	-	-	(\$36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	1,714	1,711	\$805,032	1,722	1,719	\$708,685	1,737	1,734	\$747,422	15	15	\$38,737	15	15	\$86,238	-	-	(\$47,501)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,714	1,711	\$286,818
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,722	1,719	\$293,016
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$5,499
FY 2016 Current Services	1,722	1,719	\$298,515
FY 2016 Program Change	15	15	\$7,738
FY 2016 Total Request	1,737	1,734	\$306,253
Total Change 2015 to 2016	15	15	\$13,237

CBP requests 1,737 positions, 1,734 FTE, and \$306.253 million in FY 2016 for the Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation PPA. The request includes:

Salaries and Expenses		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	1,722	1,719	\$293,016
Current Services	Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	0	0	715
	2016 Pay Raise	0	0	2,808
	Retirement Contributions	0	0	1,976
Program Changes	UAS Crew	15	15	7,738
FY 2016 Request		1,737	1,734	306,253

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Air and Marine supports the DHS Strategic Plan (FY 2012 – FY 2016), Mission 2, *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, Goal 2.1 to *Secure United States Air, Land, and Sea Borders*, and the Five Year Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) *Securing America's Borders*, by preventing contraband, illegal migrants, terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. The Strategic Plan also includes the personnel that perform the mission.

**Exhibit 1: Air & Marine Salaries & Expenses FY 2016 Funding Request by Position
(including Non-personnel)**

Air and Marine Operations - Salaries and expenses	FY 2016 Positions	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	% of Total
Air and Marine Interdiction Agents	1,111	\$190,476	62.20%
Other Salary	626	\$108,106	35.30%
Non-Salary	0	\$7,671	2.50%
Total	1,737	306,253	100.00%

OAM organizes, trains, and equips CBP’s nationwide air and marine assets, which are deployed to 114 branches and smaller units located at strategic points along the land and maritime borders. The branches and units house an integrated and coordinated air and marine personnel force, including Air and Marine Interdiction agents who patrol the skies, oceans, lakes, and rivers and conduct covert and overt operations to prevent the entry of weapons of terror, interdict illegal narcotics, prevent the illegal entry of undocumented aliens, and to support interior investigations. The agents deploy to natural disaster areas to assist in recovery operations and to fly low-level damage surveillance missions over varied terrain. They also provide airspace security over national events, including the Presidential Inauguration, political conventions, and major public events such as the Super Bowl.

OAM continues its assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of its force laydown to determine where assets, people, and maintenance support should be concentrated in order to continue meeting CBP and DHS mission needs within the resources projected for the out-years. The assessment showed a mismatch of aircraft types, numbers, and crew along the northern region, and a growing gap in support along the southwest region, in particular the Rio Grande Valley. The evolving mission along the northern region now calls for a smaller number of light helicopters and light aircraft, best suited for surveillance missions and support for investigations conducted mainly by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and state and local law enforcement, and also ideal for Border Patrol support. The exception was the Great Lakes region and the operating areas around Bellingham, WA, where longer range maritime missions still required more capable, twin-engine aircraft. At the same time, OAM recognized a rapidly growing Border Patrol support mission around McAllen and Laredo, TX, reflected in a dramatic rise in the operating tempo through FY 2014. The border security mission needs were initially met by temporary assignments of aircraft and crew, as well as maintenance and logistics personnel, from branches and units in the general area of responsibility. The best available information pointed to the need for a more permanent solution, so in late FY 2013 OAM began a gradual re-alignment of assets and people from the northern region to the southwest border.

The implementation of the re-alignment will take between three and five years, and will be budget neutral. Each year, trade-offs will be conducted among staffing, permanent change of station (PCS) actions, and premium / weekend overtime pay needed to support prime time operations in order to re-balance OAM to the mission and its operating tempo. It should be

emphasized that no northern region branches or units will be closed, but the aircraft, marine vessel, and staffing mix will change.

Through the end of FY 2014 seven aircraft, two marine vessels and 74 Agents (40 AIA and 34 MIA) have been realigned from the northern Border. Before the end of FY 2015, two additional marine assets and 13 additional personnel will also be realigned. OAM anticipates the realignment of 14 personnel, 2 vessels, and 1-2 aircraft per year over the next three years to complete the northern border realignment.

Exhibit 1: Northern Border Realignment Status

Initial Agents	Proposed Agents
274	157
(117 Agents)	
Completed	74
In Progress	9

Initial Marine Assets	Proposed Marine Assets
30	22
(8) Marine Assets	
Completed	2
In Progress	2

Initial Air Assets	Proposed Air Assets
44	33
(11) Air Assets	
Completed	7
In Progress	0

Note: Agent and Asset decreases reflect net changes and subject to adjustment

Unrelated to the re-alignment, the unmanned aircraft system (UAS) launch site at Canaveral AFS, FL, closed in June of 2014, in favor of operating the two unmanned aircraft assigned there from Corpus Christi, TX, and Sierra Vista, AZ. Over time, the inefficiency of the Canaveral operation became apparent and the need to have additional UASs closer to the southwest border became compelling. Moving these UASs to the southwest border allows OAM to more effectively employ the new Vehicle Dismount and Exploitation Radar (VADER) broad area sensor over the land border, and coordinate maritime UAS operations in the Gulf, along the coast of California, and to the drug Source and Transit Zones in the eastern Pacific and Gulf, from South America to the coasts of Mexico and the United States.

Exhibit 2 summarizes OAM projected mandatory retirements for FY 2016.

Exhibit 2: Mandatory Personnel Retirements

OAM Mandatory Retirements Projected for FY 2016								
Northern	Southwest	Southwest	HQ	NASO	NATC OK	NMTC	AMOC	Total
1	6	3	3	5	1	1	2	22

Note: NATC OK is the National Aviation Training Center in Oklahoma City, OK.

Note: NMTC is the National Marine Training Center

Exhibit 3 summarizes OAM on-board staffing by major occupation and location:

Exhibit 3: OAM On-Board Staffing by Major Occupation and Location
As of FY 2014 Pay Period 24

Major Occupation	Mission Support	Ops. & HQ Liaison	AMOC	TSS*	NASO	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Totals
Air Interdiction Agent	2	24	1	28	130	107	99	299	690
Marine Interdiction Agent	1	4	2	12	0	82	148	77	326
Aviation Enforcement Agent	0	2	5	4	41	6	43	33	134
Detection Enforcement Officer	0	0	75	0	51	0	0	1	127
Intel Research Specialist	1	0	9	0	1	0	1	1	13
Aviation Maintenance Officer/Inspector	5	0	0	2	4	7	1	22	41
Other 1801 LEO's	6	10	26	6	54	3	6	8	119
Mission Support/Administrative	63	18	14	11	19	22	25	43	215
Total	78	58	132	63	300	227	323	484	1665

*Includes National Air Training Center, National Marine Training Center

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Operations and maintenance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Operations and Maintenance

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$383,500
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$362,669
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$362,669
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$32,500
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$395,169
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$32,500

CBP requests \$395.169 million for Operations and Maintenance.

Operations and maintenance		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	0	0	\$362,669
Program Changes	Flight Hours	0	0	32,500
FY 2016 Request		0	0	395,169

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Aviation and Marine Missions, Operating Levels, and Readiness

OAM supports a variety of missions and receives assignments from a variety of mission owners, consistent with DHS and CBP priorities, effectively utilizing the available intelligence on threats and how they are evolving, as well as the experience of the air and marine field leaders. OAM conducts periodic reviews and assessments of its missions, their operational requirements, and resource distributions that inform its long term strategy and dictate annual changes to asset deployments, staffing assignments, and flight hour allocations. Each year, based on available funds, OAM allocates flight hours and associated fuel funding to the branch levels, and for each aircraft type. In general, OBP is allocated 72 percent of all flight hours for border security missions, while ICE is given a fairly consistent 11 percent. All other federal agencies (FBI, DEA, USSS, DOD, DOE, and DOI) are generally allocated about 12 percent, while state, local, and tribal law enforcement activities are given up to 5 percent.

Within these percentages, the P-3 long range patrol aircraft allocation to the Joint Interagency Task Force – South (JIATF-S) for drug source and transit zone missions varies from 8 percent to 10 percent

each year, depending on available resources, while Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) operations are growing and the program comprises 7 – 8 percent of the total hours for the last two years. Support for the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) varies greatly from year-to-year and is generally provided above appropriated levels because response and recovery efforts related to man-made and natural events are reimbursable under the *Stafford Act* (PL 100-107).

OAM operations and maintenance budgets are driven by the number of operating sites supported, the types and numbers of aircraft (along with their ages), and the operating tempo. They are also influenced by industry inflation, which can exceed inflation in other sectors of the economy by a few percentage points. Within the total O&M budget for a given year, fixed costs consume most of the available funding and include maintenance and logistics contracts with their associated work forces, directed programs, such as Long Range Radar, inter-agency or foreign partner agreements, base operating expenses, and training. Variable costs, such as fuel, spare parts, travel, the repair of repairable components, and other consumable supplies average near 20 percent of the total. In the short term, variable cost funding levels determine the available flight hours and levels of aircraft and marine vessel readiness. Over the long term, funding levels can drive changes to fixed cost components, requiring a more or less permanent change to operating locations, support contracts, asset levels, and staffing as well as to OAMs operating tempo and mission sets. OAM conducted an operational assessment in the second half of FY 2013 that concluded a re-alignment of assets and personnel was needed in order to more efficiently support CBP and DHS priority missions. The FY 2016 request for O&M funding shows little change at the macro level, but at the branch and unit level will reflect the ongoing migration of resources to the southwest border.

Air and Marine Mission Sets

OAM's implementation strategies are based on positioning CBP's aviation and maritime assets to provide expertise and responsiveness in several strategic mission sets, each critical to the overall success of priority CBP and national missions. The Budget supports up to 91,373 projected flight hours in FY 2016. OAM will continue to provide support to CBP's primary missions along the southwest border, the drug Source and Transit Zones, and the Secretary's priority mission in and around Puerto Rico. The following mission sets reflect OAM's core competencies:

- Air to Land Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, identify, track, and respond to suspect ground tracks of interest moving by vehicle or on foot. Interdiction can occur on approach to the land border, at crossing points, or after the border has been breached. Air to land interdiction is conducted in all geographic conditions and at all borders.
- Air to Air Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, track, and sort airborne suspect tracks of primarily general aviation aircraft. In a national security role, this serves the function of determining hostile intent of the suspect aircraft. Air interdiction is conducted over both land and sea in all weather conditions and operating environments. This mission includes, but is not limited to, an apprehension capability far before a suspect air track approaches the border, as the border is crossed, and well into interior airspace.
- Water to Water Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, identify, and track waterborne suspect tracks of interest. Marine interdiction can involve an integration of aviation

and maritime asset capabilities. Waterborne apprehensions include, but are not limited to, preventing persons or items from illegally entering the United States from foreign ports of call.

- Air and Marine Domain Awareness - Involves the employment of OAM's reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) capabilities to provide situational awareness in all operating environments. This includes determining suspect tracks requiring enforcement actions. OAM has ground based, airborne, and coastal/riverine RSTA capabilities with hemispheric reach to manage this capability.

The Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) is the Nation's only federal law enforcement center tasked to coordinate interdiction operations in the Western Hemisphere. Located at March Air Reserve Base in Riverside, Calif., the AMOC was established in 1988 as a law enforcement Domain Awareness center to counter the airborne drug smuggling threat. OAM has expanded the AMOC's role in air and marine interdiction, and today the AMOC provides detection, monitoring, sorting, tracking, and coordination of law enforcement response to suspect airborne and maritime activity at, beyond, and internal to our Nation's borders.

The center has been used to conduct unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and airspace security operations, response to natural disasters, covert and overt electronic tracking and general aviation aircraft threat determination. The AMOC has acted as the clearinghouse for information and mission tasking during special events, national disasters and crisis situations,

The AMOC's staff employs sophisticated systems and technology to identify existing and emerging homeland security threats. Staff use live radar presentations overlaid on detailed topographical maps and aviation charts, extensive law enforcement databases and tracking and communications networks to detect, identify, track and coordinate interdiction of suspect tracks. The Domain Awareness system combines Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and U.S. Department of Defense radars, OAM airborne systems and other sensors into a single facility, capable of the real-time tracking of more than 24,000 individual tracks.

AMOC integrates radar data from more than 350 FAA, DoD, foreign, Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS), and mobile radars to form the most comprehensive air picture in the Western Hemisphere. CBP reached an agreement with the Canadian government to integrate 23 border radars in 2011. In 2013, CBP integrated 11 Mexican radars and is in the process of finalizing a plan with the Mexican government to integrate 13 additional radars to reach a total of 24. Out of approximately 20,000 air tracks active at any given moment, AMOC investigates more than 35,000 domestic and foreign flights per month to separate legal air traffic from potential violators and terrorists. Staff is then able to precisely direct law enforcement personnel to suspect tracks and support prosecutorial efforts.

In October 2013, DHS assumed control of the TARS Program from the DoD. The Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) manages the overall program with operational control delegated to OAM/AMOC. TARS possess a unique lockdown capability which is unmatched in traditional terrestrial sensors due to its ability to be elevated. This elevated capability is critical in detecting/tracking and deterring threats attempting to penetrate the border using terrain masking techniques to evade detection. TARS provides wide areas of persistent air/surface coverage at much lower cost when compared to similar airborne capabilities. Additionally, TARS significantly increases

flight safety for OAM air assets by extending Ultra High Frequency (UHF) communications capability during interdiction operations. The ability to communicate with AMOC while being vectored to within close proximity of suspect aircraft is imperative.

Exhibit 1: TARS Current State



Additionally, in partnership with DHS Science and Technology (S&T) (Borders and Maritime Security Division) and the U.S. Coast Guard, the Coastal Surveillance System (CSS) remains in its pilot phase at the AMOC in order to combat the southern California *panga* threat. (The *panga* is a type of modest-sized, open, outboard-powered, fishing boat common throughout much of the developing world, including Central America, the Caribbean, parts of Africa, the Middle East, and much of Asia). The information is displayed regionally through a User Defined Operating Picture (UDOP), which displays data via a tactical user interface, providing access to interagency partners specific to individual mission requirements. The program is on track to produce a functional Operational Picture of the southern California Operating Area by FY 2015. USCG Sector San Diego is equipped with various maritime sensors and was identified as the next data center to be linked into the CSS-Enterprise Network.

- Major National Natural and Man-Made Events – Involves OAM’s response to natural disaster areas to assist in recovery operations and to fly low-level damage surveillance missions over varied terrain, airspace security over national events including the Presidential Inauguration, political conventions, and major public events such as the Super Bowl.

Flight Hours

Annual flight and float hours are projected for each Budget request, then allocated to the branch and aircraft type levels as funds are appropriated each year. OAM must also adjust the flight hours allocated based on when funds become available. Exhibit 2 provides the flight hour history for OAM from FY 2006 with preliminary projection for FY 2016.

Exhibit 2: OAM Flight Hours FY 2006 – FY 2016

**Program Flight Hours: FY 2015 Projected and the FY 2016 Budget Request
Actuals, Allocations, and Projections by Region and Major Mission**

Actuals									Projected	Estimate
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
84,737	78,381	90,667	100,226	106,070	94,857	81,045	73,576	90,740	97,299	91,373

	Actuals						Actual		Projected		Projected			
	FY 2010	%	FY 2011	%	FY 2012	%	FY 2013	%	FY 2014	%	FY 2015	%	FY 2016	%
Southwest Region	57,490	54.2%	51,887	54.7%	43,892	54.2%	40,857	55.5%	52,899	58.3%	53,948	55.4%	57,321	56.2%
Southeast Region	12,198	11.5%	11,003	11.6%	9,805	12.1%	8,908	12.1%	10,083	11.1%	11,651	12.0%	9,250	12.2%
Northern Region	18,244	17.2%	13,659	14.4%	10,205	12.6%	7,967	10.8%	10,842	11.9%	11,680	12.0%	6,000	8.2%
NASO P-3	10,119	9.5%	8,253	8.7%	6,507	8.0%	6,661	9.1%	7,181	7.9%	6,700	6.9%	6,950	9.1%
NASO UAS	2,440	2.3%	4,553	4.8%	5,735	7.1%	5,118	7.0%	4,611	5.1%	6,000	6.2%	5,400	7.3%
NASO Mongoose	997	0.9%	1,328	1.4%	1,262	1.6%	537	0.7%	698.1	0.8%	1100	1.1%	832	1.1%
National Capital	1,612	1.5%	1,139	1.2%	1,644	2.0%	1,696	2.3%	2,749	3.0%	2,600	2.7%	2,000	2.7%
Nat'l Air Train Ctr	2,970	2.8%	3,035	3.2%	1,995	2.5%	1,832	2.5%	1,677	1.8%	3,620	3.7%	3,620	3.0%
	106,070	100.0%	94,857	100.0%	81,045	100.0%	73,576	100.0%	90,740	100.0%	97,299	100.0%	91,373	100.0%

As with flight hours, float hours vary based on budget and vessel availability. Exhibit 3 shows actual float hours for FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014. It is expected that FY 2016 float hours will be comparable to those in FY 2015.

Exhibit 3: Marine Vessel Float Hours

	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015 Projected	FY 2016 Projected
Coastal	46,586	43,442	42,884	45,000	45,000
Riverine	77,514	67,949	61,927	70,000	70,000
Total	124,100	111,391	104,811	115,000	115,000

Readiness

Since the award of the national maintenance contract in FY 2010, readiness has generally improved over time. Initial backlogs of repairs and material orders, workforce shortages, and better subcontract management have enabled OAM to ensure quality maintenance, better logistic support, and more responsive turn-around times for maintenance actions. Early issues with the material condition of the aircraft assigned to the southwest border that were not maintained under the legacy central maintenance contract have been overcome, though OAM still uncovers unauthorized repairs during major phase inspections that pre-date OAM and, in the worse cases, the aircraft are retired earlier than planned; however, the industry-wide just-in-time management approach that limits shelf stock, shift and overtime work, and the size of contractor workforces, have resulted in long lead times for new spare parts, longer repair times at industrial depots, and higher costs. OAM has some advantages in logistic support since its aircraft are either military or commercial variants and can be supported for their expected lifetimes; however, competition for spares and repair services can be an obstacle to improving readiness. The overall readiness objective for OAM is 80 percent, as expressed in its commercial support contracts; however, achieving that objective depends directly on available resources and the ability to shift assets and people where they are needed.

Exhibit 4 (next page) displays detailed O&M budget allocations for FY 2011 through the projections for FY 2015 and FY 2016 that support both readiness and the flight hour levels presented.

Exhibit 4: O&M Budget Allocations
Dollars in millions

	Enacted	Financial	Request
	FY 2014	Plan	FY 2016
	FY 2015		
Long Range Radar (FAA Program)	41.8	39.8	39.8
Canadian Radar Feed	2.2	2.0	2.0
National Marine Center	15.9	13.2	13.2
P-3 Lockheed Contract	50.0	44.2	44.2
Other P-3 Contracts/Support	20.3	19.4	19.4
National Maintenance Contract	108.0	105.0	105.0
UAS Program	40.8	33.7	33.7
Corpus Christi ATC	0.0	0.0	0.0
NAWC-AD Contract	2.3	1.3	1.3
National Air Training Center	16.0	17.1	17.1
AMOC Contract/Circuit Costs	7.0	5.2	5.2
Lease/Facilities/FPS/Utilities	3.9	0.0	0.0
TOMIS/AMOR Data Systems	2.2	1.0	1.0
Base Operating Costs	16.6	22.2	22.2
COTHEN Radio Support	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mt Weather Agreement	0.2	0.2	0.2
Travel	13.0	13.3	13.3
Radar Repairs	1.0	1.0	1.0
Emergency Aircraft/Vessel Repairs	3.0	0.0	0.0
Survival Training	1.0	0.0	0.0
Other Tech/Ops Contracts	5.5	4.5	4.5
Aircraft Fuel	41.0	34.0	34.0
Marine Fuel	3.4	3.1	3.1
Totals:	397.5	362.6	362.6
Budgeted:	383.5		
Carryover Applied:	14.0		
Carried Forward	12.0		
Note: The FY13 Enacted includes the Spend Plan re-programming request (\$9.4M from O&M for S&E and Procurements)			

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Procurement
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Procurement

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$134,750
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$53,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$53,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$46,000
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$46,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$7,000)

CBP requests \$46.0 million for Procurement. The request includes:

Procurement		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	0	0	\$53,000
	Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement	0	0	-53,000
Program Changes	FAA NextGen Compliance	0	0	1,600
	KA-350CER MEA	0	0	44,400
FY 2016 Request		0	0	46,000

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Procurement investment funds are used to purchase new aircraft and marine vessels and to recapitalize existing assets to extend their service lives, enhance mission effectiveness, and lower maintenance costs.

In August 2006, when the original Strategic Air and Marine Plan (StAMP) was submitted to Congress, four specific objectives were delineated:

- unify and integrate CBP Air (and later, Marine) and all of its forces;
- enhance border security and surveillance;
- recapitalize aging aviation and marine assets, creating a more flexible and responsive air and marine force; and
- continue support for traditional missions, specifically, support for ICE investigations and drug source, transit, and arrival zone missions under the integrated command of the Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-S).

Over the past eight years, CBP has initiated 14 distinct programs and projects directly tied to, or in association with, the StAMP. As a result, significant progress has been made toward replacing or recapitalizing aged aircraft and marine vessels, and providing CBP with a highly effective and flexible range of assets, supporting sensors, and equipment. The following is a summary of the assets and supporting capabilities delivered to date:

A. Helicopters

- a. 20 EC-120 Light Observation Helicopters
- b. 46 AS-350 Light Enforcement Helicopters
- c. 6 UH-60L/M Black Hawk Medium Lift Helicopters (recapitalized and new)
- d. 3 S-76B Medium Lift Helicopters (received from the Drug Enforcement Administration)
- e. 3 UH-II Huey Air Mobility Helicopters

B. Fixed-Wing Aircraft

- a. 5 DHC-8 medium range patrol aircraft
- b. 9 P-3 long range patrol aircraft (service life extensions completed)
- c. 6 KA-350CER Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (MEAs)
- d. 10 Predator B / Guardian Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)
- e. 3 Upgraded C-550 twin-jet interceptors

C. Marine Vessels

- a. 26 SAFEBoats (33-foot and 38-foot)
- b. 6 Interim Coastal Interceptor Vessels (CIVs)
- c. 1 Prototype New Generation Coastal Interceptor Vessel (CIV)
- d. 4 Prototype Riverine Shallow Draft Vessels (RSDV)
- e. 12 Midnight Express Interceptors (service life extensions completed)
- f. 12 Coastal Enforcement Vessels
- g. 12 airboats

D. Capabilities and Support

- a. Various sensors, downlink capabilities, and enhanced operating picture software
- b. A new national aviation maintenance contract
- c. Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Cells at the Air and Marine Operations Center and National Air Security Operations Center – Grand Forks
- d. BigPipe downlink video distribution network
- e. 2 new broad area electronic sensors on contract for delivery in early FY 2015

Over the final years of the StAMP, CBP will replace the recapitalization of its aged UH-60A helicopters through the U.S. Army with a reconfiguration of HH-60L helicopters, and continue to purchase additional KA-350CER MEAs, and complete the last two remaining marine vessel procurements. Though the StAMP will officially end in FY 2016, it is expected that the UH-60 and KA-350 programs will continue with low level production rates that will take those programs well into the late 2020s. The RSDV reached full production in July of FY 2014. The CIV RFP closed in October of 2014, with the contract award presently planned for the 3rd quarter of FY 2015.

Exhibit 1: Planned Acquisitions

	FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Request		FY 2016 Request	
	Amount (\$M)	Quantity	Amount (\$M)	Quantity	Amount (\$M)	Quantity
P-3 SLEP	32.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
New AS-350 Helicopters	0.0	0	0.0	0		
UH-60 A-L Black Hawk Recap.	35.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
MQ-9 Predator/Guardian UAS	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
KA-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft	43.0	2	43.7	2	44.4	2
Broad Area Electronic Sensor	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sensor Upgrades	3.5	3	9.3	Various	0.0	0
Marine Vessels	3.5	5	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	134.8		53.0		44.4	

Exhibit 2: Aircraft and Marine Vessel Procurement Budgets

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Office of Air and Marine**

CBP Aircraft & Marine Vessel Procurement Budgets

(\$ Millions)

As of FY 2016 President's Budget Submission

Requested FY06 - FY14	967.7
Enacted Above the Request FY06 - FY14	725.6

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		Totals
	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	Req	Enact	
Total Requested / Enacted	230.9		383.2		217.3		148.0		177.6		144.6		138.9		118.0		134.8		53.0		44.4		1,790.7
Requested / Enacted Above the Request	70.9	160.0	128.7	254.5	123.3	94.0	122.6	25.4	131.6	46.0	131.6	13.0	109.5	29.4	67.0	51.0	82.5	52.3	53.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	
P-3 A/C Service Life Extension (Note 1)		16.0	70.0		47.0		56.0		65.0		47.7		42.0		28.1	10.9	32.5						415.2
Unmanned Aircraft Systems	10.2	45.0	10.4	24.0	10.6		23.6	6.0	22.1	32.0	14.0		4.0										201.9
Light Helicopters (EC-120/AS-350)		70.0	35.0	30.0		33.1			28.0		38.0		36.8										270.9
Medium Helicopters (UH-60 Black Hawk)	30.6			64.0	52.4		4.0				15.4	13.0	22.0	6.9	17.5		35.0						260.8
Air Mobility Helicopters (UH-1) (Notes 2&5)																							
Medium Range Patrol Aircraft (DHC-8)	30.1			107.5																			137.6
Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (KA-350)					43.6	28.6	7.0						22.5	20.5	21.5	43.0		43.7			44.4		274.8
Jet Interceptor Sensor Upgrades (C-550)			11.4		9.4		7.7		10.0														38.5
Aircraft Sensors (Radars/Cameras)		15.0	1.9		1.9					10.0						3.5		9.3					41.6
Broad Area Electronic Sensor															18.6		17.3						35.9
Northern Border Stand-Up & Marine Sites				12.0		12.0																	24.0
Marine Vessels				7.0	2.0		2.7	7.4	6.5	8.0	6.5		4.7		0.9		3.5						49.2
Congressional Initiatives (Note 3)		14.0		10.0		5.3		5.0		6.0													40.3

Note 1: The \$16M for the P-3 was originally appropriated in base O&M, then applied for the repair of cracked wing boxes.

Note 2: UH-1 to UH-119 recap funded with expired contract recoveries; no funds appropriated to date.

Note 3: Includes the Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (USCG lead), the Wireless Airport Surveillance System (WASP), and AMOC Phase B

Note 4: \$18.7M was re-programmed from the DHC-8 MPA to the KA-350 MEA in FY 2008, enabling the purchase of 5 aircraft.

Note 5: The contract for the UH-1 has expired; OAM reallocated the \$4.9M for FY11 into the UH-60 Black Hawk line.

Note 6: The \$22.1M for UAS in FY 2010 was used to acquire ground control stations, antennas, sensors and support equipment, not aircraft.

Note 7: The \$32M for 2 unmanned aircraft systems was included in the President's FY 2010 Supplemental Request.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: KA-350CER MEA
PPA: Procurement
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$44,400

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$44,000
Total Request	0	0	\$20,500	0	0	\$43,000	0	0	\$44,000

Description of Item

The budget requests \$44.4 million for two King Air (KA)-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. MEA Production Aircraft | \$ 8.5M |
| 2. Sensors | \$ 4.85M |
| 3. Communications Equipment | \$ 1.0M |
| 4. Systems Integration
missionization) | \$ 7.85M (Includes aircraft modifications and |
| Total Per MEA | \$ 22.2M |

Project Schedule:

Milestone	Projected Completion Date
Acquire 2 MEA	FY 2017

Primary Contractor(s): Sierra Nevada Corporation (SNC)

Project Location(s): Hagerstown, MD

Justification



The MEA was introduced to fill the gaps created by the end of the DHC-8 medium range patrol aircraft production line, the termination of the PC-12 single-engine aircraft contract, and the planned retirement of at least 26 aging twin-engine patrol aircraft that CBP inherited from a variety of sources. The MEA is a multi-role aircraft with a multi-mode radar for use over water and land and for air-to-air situational awareness. It also has an Electro-Optic/Infrared sensor, basic and advanced Law Enforcement

Technical Collection packages, and Ku-Band and Iridium downlink system capabilities which allow for communication by voice and sensor data anywhere in its operating area in near real time. It is the most capable new, twin-engine aircraft to be purchased by CBP. A total of ten aircraft have been ordered, with seven in operation, 4 in San Diego, California, and 3 in Jacksonville, Florida. Aircraft #8 was delivered in the 1st quarter FY 2015, #9 is scheduled to be delivered in the 2nd quarter of FY 2015, and #10 is scheduled for the 3rd quarter of FY 2015. The 11th & 12th aircraft are scheduled for the 1st quarter of FY 2016. Funds for the minimum production quantity of two per year are included in the President's FY 2014, FY 2015, and FY 2016 requests, with deliveries expected a little over a year after the orders are placed. By the end of FY 2016 a total of 14 aircraft would be either delivered or in production.

In September 2009, CBP awarded a contract for up to 30 MEAs to Sierra Nevada Corporation (SNC) to specifically address the systems integration along with modifying the stock aircraft to meet CBP's mission requirements. SNC has required that CBP modify at a minimum of 2 MEAs per year. This is required to keep the assembly line active, and to ensure the adequate flow of aircraft through SNC's plant. Any reduction to this program will have the adverse action of closing the assembly line at SNC. It is unknown if the SNC MEA modification line could be reopened once closed, or the cost associated with that ramification. If the line were closed, it is expected that any reopening would be no earlier than three years. The FY 2016-2020 budget proposes the continuation of MEA procurement in an effort to upgrade and standardize CBP's aviation fleet. CBP has deemed this a high priority, and particularly important given the increasing aircraft retirements CBP expects during FY 2014 and FY 2015.

END ITEMS:

End Item: CBP, Office of Air and Marine, Multirole Enforcement Aircraft (MEA)

Estimated Cost per Item: \$22,200 (Fully Missionized)

Total Estimated Cost: \$1,167.9 Million

Contract Information and Status: Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ), Fixed Price Contract awarded for up to 30 MEA's to Sierra Nevada Corporation (SNC), of Hagerstown, MD in September 2009. The contract has 1 base-year and 4 option-years with an expiration of 2015.

Budget and Funding (in thousands)			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)	43,000	43,700	44,400
Appropriations (\$M)	43,000		
Obligations (\$M)	42,981		
Unobligated Balance (\$M)	19		
Expenditures (\$M)	17,475		
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)	2	2	2

Scope and Justification: The MEA was introduced to fill the gaps created by the end of the DHC-8 medium range patrol aircraft production line, the termination of the PC-12 single-engine aircraft contract, and the planned retirement of at least 26 aging twin-engine patrol aircraft that CBP inherited from a variety of sources. The MEA is a multi-role aircraft with a multi-mode radar for use over water and land and for air-to-air situational awareness. It also has an Electro-Optic/Infrared sensor, basic and advanced Law Enforcement Technical Collection packages, and Ku-Band and Iridium downlink system capabilities which allow for communication by voice and sensor data anywhere in its operating area in near real time. It is the most capable new, twin-engine aircraft to be purchased by CBP.

This aircraft and associated sensor capabilities provide direct support to CBP efforts to secure the Nation's borders. Unlike the older, less capable aircraft they are replacing, the MEA addresses threats along the border from the land and sea. Apprehensions and seizures will increase through the use of this aircraft because the aircraft is more capable than the aircraft it has replaced. It has more flight endurance, marine search radar, electro-optical infrared camera system, and a satellite communications system. The aircraft has begun operations off the southern California coast to respond to growing threats from the go-fast vessels that are attempting to reach the coast of California and deposit bulk cocaine where it can be quickly distributed inland.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This aircraft and associated sensor capabilities provide direct support to CBP efforts to secure the Nation's borders. Unlike the older, less capable aircraft they are replacing, the MEA addresses threats along the border from the land and sea. Apprehensions and seizures will increase through the use of this aircraft because the aircraft is more capable than the aircraft it has replaced. It has more flight endurance, marine search radar, electro-optical infrared camera system, and a satellite communications system. The aircraft has begun operations off the southern California coast to respond to growing threats from the go-fast vessels that are attempting to reach the coast of California and deposit bulk cocaine where it can be quickly distributed inland. During FY 2013, the two aircraft deployed to the southwest border have flown 654.6 hours of Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition

(RSTA) missions (Source: Customs Aircraft Reporting and Material Control system (CARMAC database)).

Funding for the minimum production quantity of two aircraft per year will ensure the MEA production line will not close. This funding will ensure that OAM will not have to reconfigure the mission operating system through a new contractor at considerable cost, and contend with supporting a mixed fleet of “old” and “new” aircraft configurations.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective 2.3.1: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective 2.3.2: Disrupt illicit pathways

Department of Homeland Security
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: FAA NextGen Compliance
PPA: Procurement
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,600

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$1,600
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$1,600

Description of Item

NextGen Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) is a multi-year project, fully recurring increase to the OAM budget for the development and deployment of congressionally mandated Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) aviation capability upgrades. The 2016 Budget requests \$1.6 million to commence the phased-in purchase and installation of ADS-B transponders and cockpit displays in all OAM aircraft in order to be FAA compliant.

Justification

Commencing in FY 2020, it is FAA's intention to mandate increased ADS-B pilot and controller situational awareness in the satellite based NextGen airspace system.

This rule would amend FAA regulations by adding ADS-B avionics on aircraft operating in specified classes of airspace within the U.S. National Airspace System. This action facilitates the use of ADS-B for aircraft surveillance by FAA and Department of Defense (DOD) air traffic controllers to safely and efficiently accommodate aircraft operations and the expected increase in demand for air transportation. The compliance date for this final rule is January 1, 2020.

The estimate to purchase and install ADS-B transponders and cockpit displays in all Office of Air and Marine (OAM) non-compliant aircraft is \$14.6 million. The approach is to spread the amount over several years, so that by FY 2018 all needed hardware would be purchased and installed in all OAM aircraft before the FY 2020 FAA deadline. Based on an expected increase in equipment demand throughout the aviation community, as the FY 2020 FAA deadline comes ever closer, OAM plans to be ahead of the equipment purchasing curve and prepared to ensure complete compliance by FY 2018.

Impact on Performance

The \$1.6 million for NextGen Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) will allow for the commencement of the FY 2020 FAA mandate of ADS-B avionics on all aircraft operating in specified classes of airspace within the U.S. National Airspace System. If this does not occur, then the impact will be reduced safety and efficiency of aircraft operations that would not be in compliance with the FAA U.S. National Airspace System.

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective 2.3.1: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective 2.3.2: Disrupt illicit pathways

Department of Homeland Security
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: UAS Crew
PPA: Salaries and Expenses
Program Increase: Positions 15, FTE 15, Dollars \$7,738

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,722	1,719	\$298,515
Program Increase							15	15	\$7,738
Total Request	1,714	1,711	\$286,818	1,722	1,719	\$293,016	1,737	1,734	\$306,253

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$7.7 million for an additional 15 Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) crew in support of both operations along the southwest border and operations within the Source and Transit zone.

Overall, CBP requests an increase of \$8.4 million to support an additional 15 UAS crew. CBP proposes that this increase be funded out of the following PPAs: Air & Marine Salaries; Automation Modernization's Information Technology PPA; Construction & Facilities Management's Facilities Construction and Sustainment PPA; and Salaries & Expenses' Rent, Administration, Internal Affairs, and Training & Development PPAs. Increased budget authority, particularly efforts involving additional positions, often requires association with the multiple PPAs that support these new positions. CBP's position cost model provides the capability to present and distribute the estimated necessary authority and FTE with any such increase in positions to the appropriate support offices. In most cases, position increases reflect authority and FTE in both the primary PPA associated with the increased capability and/or function, as well as the mission support PPAs responsible for hiring, vetting, training and outfitting the new positions.

Justification

The UAS consists of a medium-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aircraft (MQ-9 Predator B), sensor communication packages, ground control, launch and recovery systems, operations, maintenance, technical and logistics support, pilots, and sensor operators to meet mission requirements in the three major areas of responsibility: southwest border, northern border and southeast coastal area. The UAS

supports border interdiction operations with long-range surveillance that provides real-time intelligence and situational awareness to border agents 24 hours a day - 7 days a week.

The 15 additional UAS crew will include eight Air Interdiction Agents; four Sensor Operators; three support staff positions; and the necessary salaries, benefits, overtime, premium pay, training, travel, law enforcement equipment, and supplies. The positions are needed to provide increased CBP aerial surveillance, enforcement, and security posture for surges similar to that of unaccompanied children illegally entering the U.S.

OAM took a staff level reduction in FY 2010 that prevented the hiring of additional UAS crew as more systems were being delivered and the operating tempo along the southwest border increased. As an interim measure, OAM cross-trained P-3 pilots and sensor operators whose aircraft were undergoing a service life extension to operate the Predator B and Guardian maritime UAS. Now that the P-3 SLEP is nearly completed and the P-3 wing is increasing its operating tempo, the pilots and sensor operators are no longer available to support the UAS Program. The additional UAS crews will make-up for the loss of the P-3 crew, and support increasing UAS operating tempo along the SWB, in particular Arizona, south Texas, and support Unaccompanied Children (UC) operations should that problem increase in severity.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The UAS is a force multiplier with the following benefits:

- Ability to monitor extended border areas at any time of the day or night;
- Capability to vector ground support directly to vehicles or persons of interest;
- Provide ground personnel extended situational awareness of surroundings and operational area for potential threat identification purposes;
- Emergency or disaster support for other US government agencies; and
- Provide intelligence data to the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL) for analysis.

UAS contributed to the following operational successes: (FY 2014 figures below)

- VaDER Detections Investigated – 7,616
- Illegal Apprehensions – 1,834
- Drugs Seized – 70,577 lbs marijuana and 992 lbs cocaine
- Arrests – 54
- Vehicles Seized – 37
- Weapons Seized – 149

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders
Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders
Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations
Objective 2.3.1: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders
Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations
Objective 2.3.2: Disrupt illicit pathways

Department of Homeland Security
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Flight Hours
PPA: Operations and maintenance
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$32,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$362,669
Program Increase							0	0	\$32,500
Total Request	0	0	\$383,500	0	0	\$362,699	0	0	\$395,169

Description of Item

The budget requests \$32.5 million to increase CBP flight hours to support both operations along the southwest border and operations within the source, transit, and arrival zones.

Justification

The \$32.5 million requested will allow for an increase of over 16,500 CBP flight hours to achieve a total of more than 91,373 total flight hours in support of the highest priority operations along the southwest border and within the drug source and transit zones. The funds would be used primarily for fuel for a variety of aircraft to support southwest border operations and operations within the source, transit, and arrival zones, including the P-3 and DSH-8 aircraft.

The Office of Air and Marine (OAM) supports multiple missions along the nation's borders; along the maritime approaches to the borders including the Great Lakes; at points in the interior; and along the full length of the drug source, transit, and arrival zones in the eastern Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean. The types of aircraft, marine vessels, and sensors employed vary by mission and location, and also with the costs to operate and maintain. The largest share of OAM resources, assets, and flight hours go to border security and the Office of Border Patrol, followed by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) during times of major regional or national events. OAM also supports a variety of other federal, state, local, and tribal authorities active in homeland security support and law enforcement within OAM's normal operating areas.

Over the southwest border, OAM provides direct support to Border Patrol agents on the ground, and is responsible for interdicting general aviation and maritime threats over the border and approaching the coast.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The additional \$32.5 million will allow for an increase of over 16,500 CBP flight hours, which would help with increasing enforcement efforts, seizures and arrests.

Over the last 7 years, CBP has disrupted over 1.2 million pounds of bulk cocaine passing through the drug source, transit, and arrival zones of the eastern Pacific, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico. JIATF-S has maintained a minimum 7,200 annual flight hour objective for CBP. The maritime mission in the source and transit zones is now being augmented with the Guardian UAS, and early results show a similar drug shipment disruption rate to the P-3 of 22 pounds per flight hour.

Operational statistical results in FY 2014 and overall 5 year averages of same

	5 year average	FY 2014 actuals
• Aircraft seizures	14	34
• Apprehensions	64,906	79,672
• Arrests	2,480	4,725
• Currency	\$49,143,688	\$147,805,098
• Cocaine	154,274.70	155,143.86
• Heroin	255.59	724.20
• Marijuana (lbs)	800,087.10	997,439.56
• Methamphetamine	1,195.20	2,224.99
• Vehicles	543	1,043
• Vessels	106	119
• Weapons	950	763

AMOC operational analysis

- AMOC evaluated 496,332 total detections:
 - 374,376 Radar Detections
 - 118,850 Electronic Detectons
 - 3,106 External Detections
- Of the total 496,332 total detections
 - 125,885 were immediately classified as no action required by the Detection Enforcement Officer (DEO)
 - 370,447 required the DEO to make an assessment
 - 369,180 detections are classified as non-suspect
 - 1,267 detections required further investigation classified as suspect

DHS QHSR:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Goal 1.1: Prevent Terrorist Attacks

Objective 1.1.2: Deter and disrupt operations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Objective 2.3.1: Identify, disrupt, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including operational training and mission-related travel, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, [\$708,685,000] **\$747,422,000**¹; of which [\$293,016,000] **\$306,253,000**² shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which [\$415,669,000] **\$441,169,000**³ shall remain available until September 30, [2017] **2018**⁴: Provided, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft that are one of a kind and have been identified as excess to U.S. Customs and Border Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year [2015] **2016**⁵ without the prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives

¹ ...[\$708,685,000] \$747,422,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$293,016,000] \$306,253,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ..[\$415,669,000] \$441,169,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed
⁴ ... [2017] 2018...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ... [2015] 2016...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Air and Marine Interdiction: FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,714	1,711	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,722	1,719	\$708,685
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$715
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,808
Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$1,976
Total, Increases	-	-	\$5,499
Decreases			
Non-Recur Air & Marine Procurement	-	-	(\$53,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$53,000)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$47,501)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$47,501)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,722	1,719	\$661,184
Program Changes			
Increases			
FAA NextGen Compliance	-	-	\$1,600
Flight Hours	-	-	\$32,500
KA-350CER MEA	-	-	\$44,400
UAS Crew	15	15	\$7,738
Total, Increases	15	15	\$86,238
Total Program Changes	15	15	\$86,238
FY 2016 Request	1,737	1,734	\$747,422
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	15	15	\$38,737

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,714	1,711	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,722	1,719	\$708,685
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$5,499
Decreases	-	-	(\$53,000)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base			(\$47,501)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,722	1,719	\$661,184
Program Changes			
Increases	15	15	\$86,238
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	15	15	\$86,238
FY 2016 Request	1,737	1,734	\$747,422
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	15	15	\$38,737

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Operations and maintenance	-	-	\$362,669	-	-	-	-	-	\$32,500	-	-	\$395,169	-	-	\$32,500
Procurement	-	-	\$53,000	-	-	(\$53,000)	-	-	\$46,000	-	-	\$46,000	-	-	(\$7,000)
Salaries and Expenses	1,722	1,719	\$293,016	-	-	\$5,499	15	15	\$7,738	1,737	1,734	\$306,253	15	15	\$13,237
Total	1,722	1,719	\$708,685	-	-	(\$47,501)	15	15	\$86,238	1,737	1,734	\$747,422	15	15	\$38,737

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Air and Marine Interdiction:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Various	-	-	\$865	-	-	\$865	-	-	\$865	-	-	-
US Coast Guard	-	-	\$4,519	-	-	\$4,519	-	-	\$4,519	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$5,384	-	-	\$5,384	-	-	\$5,384	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Operations and Maintenance	-	-	\$190	-	-	\$190	-	-	\$190	-	-	-
Air and Marine SE	-	-	\$5,194	-	-	\$5,194	-	-	\$5,194	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$5,384	-	-	\$5,384	-	-	\$5,384	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Air and Marine Interdiction: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$154,270	\$164,569	\$167,961	\$3,392
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$19	\$33	\$33	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$35,875	\$38,576	\$41,286	\$2,710
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$83,720	\$84,756	\$89,302	\$4,546
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$273,884	\$287,934	\$298,582	\$10,648
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$14,270	\$16,773	\$18,333	\$1,560
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,173	\$2,378	\$3,087	\$709
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$195	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6,028	\$6,377	\$6,396	\$19
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$23	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,939	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$36,192	\$48,037	\$68,956	\$20,919
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$47,847	\$81,909	\$81,909	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$11,526	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$40	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$219,478	\$120,010	\$110,966	(\$9,044)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$98,455	\$100,996	\$111,974	\$10,978
31.0 Equipment	\$81,018	\$44,271	\$47,219	\$2,948
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$531,184	\$420,751	\$448,840	\$28,089
Total, Direct Obligations	\$805,068	\$708,685	\$747,422	\$38,737
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014	2015	2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$805,068	\$708,685	\$747,422	\$38,737
Full Time Equivalents	1,711	1,719	1,734	15

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Air and Marine Interdiction:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	10	10	10	-
GS-15	52	52	52	-
GS-14	282	283	285	2
GS-13	731	736	742	6
GS-12	519	521	526	5
GS-11	74	74	76	2
GS-9	33	33	33	-
GS-7	9	9	9	-
GS-5	1	1	1	-
GS-4	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,714	1,722	1,737	15
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	230	236	238	2
U.S. Field	1,484	1,486	1,499	13
Total, Air and Marine Interdiction::	1,714	1,722	1,737	15
Full Time Equivalents	1,711	1,719	1,734	15
Average ES Salary	164,543	166,205	168,241	2,036
Average GS Salary	93,474	94,418	95,575	1,157
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2016 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Total	In MCL	New Initiative	Budget Activity	Program/s Name
Strategic Air Plan	44,400	44,400	\$0	CBP0002.03	CBP – Strategic Air Plan
	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non- IT investments \$5 million or more	44,400	44,400	\$		
Total Non-IT initiatives under \$5 million	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT Investments	44,400	44,400	\$0		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT	44,400	44,400	\$0		

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

Project Description

In the summer of 2006, CBP OAM developed and submitted to Congress a Strategic Air Plan that defined the end state for the nation-wide air service based on ongoing threat assessments and mission requirements determined by the agency and higher authority. In 2007, this plan was updated to incorporate the CBP marine service and the Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Program, and was re-named the Strategic Air and Marine Program (StAMP). The separate UAS PPA was formally merged into the CBP OAM Procurement PPA in FY 2007.

In April 2010, CBP accelerated the transition of StAMP from an acquisition program to a sustainment program. While no new types of acquisition are planned, aged assets will be maintained in operating condition as long as they are safe to fly. CBP will continue to standardize the types of aircraft and marine vessels, emphasizing the use of multi-mission assets that can be deployed to multiple locations as the threat changes over time. The OAM Procurement PPA is used to acquire new aircraft and marine vessels, upgrade older aircraft and vessels to extend their service lives, purchase new aircraft and marine sensors, acquire UASs, enhance surveillance and data/video distribution and sharing capabilities, and support the expansion of aviation and marine mission capabilities along the borders, in response to ongoing threat assessments and mission assignments directed by higher authority. FY 2016 marks the end of the StAMP program, with only two remaining aircraft and two remaining vessel

procurements.

CBP has established new Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Accountability (PPBA) processes, along with a new line of business budget structure, that will supersede the StAMP and provide the framework and analyses needed to determine future funding needs for aviation and marine elements supporting homeland security missions.

Program Justification

CBP protects the American people and the Nation’s critical infrastructure through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. Terrain, weather, and distance are significant obstacles along much of the southern, northern, and coastal borders. CBP OAM support acts as a force multiplier, allowing personnel and equipment to be transported efficiently and effectively, ground and maritime interdiction missions to be supported, air interdiction missions to be executed, and interior investigations to be supported. OAM also provides rapid-response relocation of personnel and equipment to safeguard people and critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism, natural disasters and other emergencies. The Air Safety and Life Extension Contract supports the aircraft that makes it possible for CBP OAM to perform this mission.

2. Significant Changes

The funds requested will enable continued support for program operations through FY 2016.

3. Project Schedule

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
MEA	1	2	2	2	2
Sensors Acquired	0	0	3	9	0

**4. Schedule of Project Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request
Appropriation	134,750	53,000	44,400
Obligation (planned)	134,750	53,000	44,400
Expenditure (planned)	134,750	53,000	44,400

**5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Not Applicable

6. Method of Performance

1	Is there a project (investment) manager assigned to the investment?	If so, what is his/her name?
	Yes	John A. Wells
2	Is there a contracting officer assigned to the investment?	If so, what is his/her name?
	Yes	Susan Baptist
3	Is there and Integrated Project Team (IPT)?	If so, list the skill set represented.
	Yes	The IPT is comprised of individuals from the CBP Office of Air and Marine, Office of Administration, Office of Information and Technology, Technology Systems Program Office, Office of Chief Counsel, Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition, and Office of Border Patrol representing systems acquisition, project management, systems engineering, legal review and test and acceptance.
4	Is there a sponsor/owner for this investment?	If so, identify the sponsor/process owner by name and title and provide contact information.
	Yes	Randolph D. Alles, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air and Marine.

Fiscal Year	Strategic Goal(s) Supported	Performance Measure / Type	Explanation or Description	Target or Goal	Actual Performance Results	Performance Metric Improvement
2014	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of detected conventional aircraft incursions resolved along all borders of the United States Long Term/ Output	The measure represents the percent of conventional aircraft, once detected visually or by radar, that are suspected of illegal cross border activity and are brought to a successful law enforcement resolution. In some cases, Office of Air and Marine assets are launched to interdict the aircraft. In most cases, resolution of the aircraft identity is made by the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) working with interagency partners such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If the incursion is deemed legal, OAM considers the incursion resolved. If not resolved, AMOC working with our partners including	100 percent	98 percent	<p>OAM will not likely ever achieve a 100% resolution on aircraft incursions without a substantial investment in 1) additional sensors providing detection and continuous tracking throughout the border environment 2) personnel to monitor and evaluate the tracks and 3) a sufficient force of quick response assets to “resolve” the incursions.</p> <p>With these limiting factors in consideration, AMOC continuously improves processes and partnerships and ingests new technologies that can mitigate our vulnerabilities and gaps thus reducing the number of “unresolved” aircraft incursions.</p>

			OAM assets - could not identify the track and is thus considered illegal.			
2014	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of air support launches accomplished to support Homeland Security missions Long Term/ Output	A primary and important measure for Air and Marine is its capability to launch an aircraft when a request is made for aerial support. This measure captures the percent of all requests made for air support to which the program was able to respond.	>95 percent	93 percent	
2014	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of Joint Interagency Task Force – South (JIATF-S) annual mission hour objective achieved	CBP Air and Marine’s core competencies are air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air domain security. In this capacity, the Office of Air and Marine (OAM) targets the conveyances that illegally transport narcotics, arms, and aliens across our borders and in the source, transit and arrival zones. In support of Source and Transit Zone interdiction operations, the Air	100 percent	100 percent	

			and Marine Strategic Air Asset Program (P-3, Dash 8, Chet, and C12M fixed wing aircraft, Blackhawk rotor wing and Guardian UAS) have a dedicated minimum of 4,600 hours a year in support of Joint Interagency Task Force – South.			
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**7. Related Annual Funding Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2016	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
Procurement	44,000	-

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$ thousands)		
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Procurement	\$126,250	53,000	44,000

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

- 40 CFR (all parts) – Code of Federal Regulations, Protection of the Environment (latest version);
- Executive Order 12144 – Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions; and
- Executive Order 13148 – Greening of the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Operations and maintenance**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$13,413	\$16,332	\$17,402	\$1,070
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,372	\$1,240	\$1,430	\$190
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$119	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6,012	\$6,327	\$6,327	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,711	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,071	\$45,695	\$65,127	\$19,432
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$47,847	\$81,909	\$81,909	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$132	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$40	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$177,592	\$110,962	\$110,962	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$89,761	\$98,454	\$110,166	\$11,712
31.0 Equipment	\$2,430	\$1,750	\$1,846	\$96
Total, Other Object Classes	\$383,500	\$362,669	\$395,169	\$32,500
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$383,500	\$362,669	\$395,169	\$32,500
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Operations and maintenance Mission Statement

The Office of Air & Marine (OAM) is responsible for the protection of the borders of the United States. OAM identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the United States with an integrated and coordinated air and marine force. OAM has historically conducted missions along the southern borders of the United States, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Since September 11, 2001, OAM has established a presence along the northern border. OAM has a staff of over 1,895 pilots, law enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. Mission critical assets consist of aircraft (including fixed wing and rotary helicopters), marine vessels, P-3 surveillance aircraft, surveillance equipment, maintenance facilities and hangers. With the transfer of the Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and Border Patrol assets, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been able to achieve increased effectiveness and economies of scale in the operation, procurement and maintenance of CBP's assets.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$13,413	\$16,332	\$17,402	\$1,070

An increase of \$1,070,000 is for an increase to flight hours.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,372	\$1,240	\$1,430	\$190

An increase of \$190,000 is for an increase to flight hours.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,071	\$45,695	\$65,127	\$19,432

An increase of \$19,432,000 is for an increase to flight hours.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$89,761	\$98,454	\$110,166	\$11,712

An increase of \$11,712,000 is for an increase to flight hours.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,430	\$1,750	\$1,846	\$96

An increase of \$96,000 is for an increase to flight hours.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Procurement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$208	\$437	\$444	\$7
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$11,393	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$41,878	\$9,048	-	(\$9,048)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,134	\$1,247	\$444	(\$803)
31.0 Equipment	\$75,137	\$42,268	\$45,112	\$2,844
Total, Other Object Classes	\$134,750	\$53,000	\$46,000	(\$7,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$134,750	\$53,000	\$46,000	(\$7,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Procurement Mission Statement

The Office of Air & Marine (OAM) is responsible for the protection of the borders of the United States. OAM identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the United States with an integrated and coordinated air and marine force. OAM has historically conducted missions along the southern borders of the United States, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Since September 11, 2001, OAM has established a presence along the northern border. OAM has a staff of over 1,895 pilots, law enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. Mission critical assets consist of aircraft (including fixed wing and rotary helicopters), marine vessels, P-3 surveillance aircraft, surveillance equipment, maintenance facilities and hangers. With the transfer of the Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and Border Patrol assets, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been able to achieve increased effectiveness and economies of scale in the operation, procurement and maintenance of CBP's assets.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$208	\$437	\$444	\$7

An increase of \$444,000 is for the KA-350CER MEA. A decrease of -\$437,000 is to non-recur Air & Marine Procurement.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$41,878	\$9,048	\$0	(\$9,048)

A decrease of \$9,048,000 is to non-recur Air & Marine Procurement.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,134	\$1,247	\$444	(\$803)

An increase of \$444,000 is for the KA-350CER MEA. A decrease of -\$1,247,000 is to non-recur Air & Marine Procurement.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$75,137	\$42,268	\$45,112	\$2,844

An increase of \$43,512,000 is for the KA-350CER MEA. A decrease of -\$42,268,000 is to non-recur Air & Marine Procurement.
An increase of \$1,600,000 is for FAA Next generation compliance.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$154,270	\$164,569	\$167,961	\$3,392
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$19	\$33	\$33	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$35,875	\$38,576	\$41,286	\$2,710
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$83,720	\$84,756	\$89,302	\$4,546
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$273,884	\$287,934	\$298,582	\$10,648
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$857	\$441	\$931	\$490
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,801	\$1,138	\$1,657	\$519
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$76	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$16	\$50	\$69	\$19
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$23	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,228	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,913	\$1,905	\$3,385	\$1,480
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$8	-	\$4	\$4
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,560	\$1,295	\$1,364	\$69
31.0 Equipment	\$3,451	\$253	\$261	\$8
Total, Other Object Classes	\$12,934	\$5,082	\$7,671	\$2,589
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$286,818	\$293,016	\$306,253	\$13,237
Full Time Equivalents	1,711	1,719	1,734	15

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The purpose of Air and Marine Salaries is to apply the skills and expertise of CBP air and marine personnel to deter, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism arising from unlawful movement of people and goods across the borders of the United States. Having aircraft and vessels along the borders reduces the quantity of drugs entering the U.S. and minimizes threat levels. The goal of this program is to deny the use of air, land and coastal waters for conducting acts of terrorism and other illegal activities against the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$154,270	\$164,569	\$167,961	\$3,392
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$19	\$33	\$33	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$35,875	\$38,576	\$41,286	\$2,710
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$83,720	\$84,756	\$89,302	\$4,546
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$273,884	\$287,934	\$298,582	\$10,648

An increase of \$1,976,000 is for increased retirement contributions. An increase of \$2,808,000 is for the FY 2016 1.3 percent pay raise. An increase of \$715,000 is to annualize the FY 2015 pay raise. An increase of \$5,149,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$857	\$441	\$931	\$490

An increase of \$490,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,801	\$1,138	\$1,657	\$519

An increase of \$519,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$16	\$50	\$69	\$19

An increase of \$19,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,913	\$1,905	\$3,385	\$1,480

An increase of \$1,480,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$8	\$0	\$4	\$4

An increase of \$4,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,560	\$1,295	\$1,364	\$69

An increase of \$69,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$3,451	\$253	\$261	\$8

An increase of \$8,000 is for an additional UAS crew.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	1,711	1,719
Increases			
Managed Hiring, Awards and Support Services	-	2	-
Realignment for TARS Operational Mangement	-	6	-
UAS Crew	-	-	15
Subtotal, Increases	-	8	15
Decreases			
Managed Hiring, Awards and Support Services	(33)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(33)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	(33)	1,719	1,734
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(33)	8	15

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

Department of Homeland Security

User Fee Overview



Fiscal Year
2016

Congressional Justification

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Background and Fee Execution

CBP User Fee collections in FY 2016 are projected to be approximately \$2.2 billion for all accounts (reimbursable and direct fee accounts). User financing in the form of user fees, user charges, or excise taxes constitute one approach to financing federal programs or activities. User fees assign part or all of the costs of these programs and activities—the cost of providing a benefit that is beyond what is normally available to or consumed by the general public—to the identifiable users/beneficiaries of those programs and activities. Since user fees represent a charge for a service provided by the government or for a benefit from a government program, payers expect and deserve a tight correlation between their payments and the cost of providing the services or benefits, and they have expectations about the quality of the related services or benefits.

Statute dictates whether the user fee collections may be dedicated to a related program or, alternatively, must be deposited into the general fund of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) where the collections remain unavailable for the agency's use. For example, fees collected under the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act (COBRA) can only be used to fund certain expense categories while Merchandise Processing Fee (MPF) is remitted back to Treasury.

User fees may support multiple federal agencies. An agreement between the involved agencies dictates how fees may be allocated to each agency depending on the costs each incurs in providing the service or benefit. User fee collections represent a significant portion of the CBP budget and are critical in meeting the agency's mission. More than one-third of the Office of Field Operations' (OFO) annual financial plan comes from user fee collections, and this percentage has risen over the past few years. OFO is the law enforcement component of CBP responsible for enforcing immigration, customs, and agricultural laws at the ports of entry and received roughly 87 percent of the user fees allocated in FY 2014.

CBP User Fees are both collected directly by CBP or by an outside party, and then remitted to CBP. CBP's air passenger user fees (the primary source of fee revenue) are collected by ticket-issuing agents (e.g., carrier, travel agent, tour wholesalers, or other parties issuing tickets or travel documents) who collect the fees and remit them to CBP. The carrier or tour wholesaler remits payments within 31 days after the close of each quarter. Other Fees are remitted directly to CBP without the assistance of an additional party.

CBP uses activity-based costing (ABC) to map user fees to specific CBP programs. The major processes for an ABC accounting are: (1) identifying the activities performed to produce outputs, (2) assigning or mapping resources to activities, (3) identifying the outputs for the activities performed, and (4) assigning activity costs to the outputs.

ABC assigns both direct and indirect costs to the mission activities. Each CBP user fee program funds multiple mission activities. CBP employs ABC to capture the cost of the relevant activities and map them to user fee programs. The ABC delineates the funding profile of each user fee program. The funding profile details the funding sources used to carry out the user fee

activities and identifies the user fee programs that are not full cost recovery. CBP collects user fees for services provided by CBP and other agencies from the trade and travel community. Statutory authority determines how an agency can use collections from user fees.

CBP's annual financial plan includes estimated collections and allocates these amounts to various components of CBP based on eligible expenses for the following mission-related activities. These activities are summarized below:

- **Front-line CBP activities:** Guarding the nation's physical and economic security. Fee funding assists in funding the costs of inspections for legal access to the United States, while facilitating international trade and travel while preventing the entry of persons and weapons of terror into the United States.
- **User Fee business processes:** The design, development, programming, testing, implementation, training, and maintenance of CBP automated systems and facilities related to user-fee funded programs.
- **Financial management and accountability:** Accounting, budgeting, revenue collection, and performance management.
- **Investigative and security functions and programs:** Applicant and employee background investigations and clearances pertaining to certain user fees programs.
- **CBP training programs:** Centralized leadership and direction of all CBP training programs. Ensure that all training efforts support the CBP mission and strategic goals (including fee revenue collection), meet the needs of a diverse and dispersed workforce, and contribute to measurable outcomes and results.

Additionally, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) receives a portion of Immigration Inspection User Fee (IUF) collections as its primary mission implicates specific eligible expenses under the governing statute, 8 U.S.C. § 1356(h) (2) (A), concerning certain detention and removal services, and removal and asylum proceedings. ICE and CBP provide law enforcement support to detect and remove those individuals who are inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a), including those who are inadmissible by attempting to unlawfully enter the United States by avoiding inspection at air and sea ports of entry. The portion of IUF fees transferred to ICE finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports. These ICE operations encompass "providing detention and removal services for inadmissible aliens arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels and for any alien who is inadmissible under section 1182 (a) of this title who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry," per 8 U.S.C. 1356(h)(2)(A)(v).

In FY 2014, 204,408 aliens were deemed inadmissible by CBP, transferred to ICE, and processed through the Immigration Enforcement Lifecycle. ICE is also permitted to request reimbursement for aliens who are inadmissible under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a) due to avoiding

inspection at air or sea ports of entry. Currently the IUF collections are split between ICE and CBP with ICE receiving 17.37 percent and CBP receiving 82.63 percent.

Current Services – Agency mission(s) supported by fees

Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) and CBP Agriculture Specialists ensure that all carriers, passengers, and their personal effects entering the United States are compliant with:

- **Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act (COBRA) and Express Consignment Carrier Fees** - U.S. customs laws;
- **Animal, Plant, Health Inspection Services (APHIS)** - Agricultural health of the U.S.;
- **Immigration User Fees (IUF) and Immigration Enforcement Fines (IEF)** - U.S. immigration laws; and
- **Land Border Account** - Inspection services provided at land border ports of entry.

CBP User Fees also support funding requirements for specific programs, certain Trusted Traveler Programs, and areas with a CBP presence:

- **Global Entry** - Expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the U.S.;
- **Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)** - Determines the eligibility of visitors to travel to the U.S. under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP);
- **Puerto Rico Trust Fund** - Screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering Puerto Rico, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into Puerto Rico;
- **Virgin Islands Deposit Fund** - Screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering the U.S. Virgin Islands, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into the U.S. Virgin Islands; and
- **CBP Services at User Fee Facilities** - Inspection services provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis.

Proposed Fee Rate Changes

The Budget reflects two legislative proposals to increase CBP user fees. These proposals will be transmitted to Congressional Authorizing Committees separately:

1. **COBRA** - A \$2.00 increase to the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger components of the COBRA user fees (and proportional increases to all other COBRA rates and caps).
2. **IUF** - A \$2.00 increase to the IUF fee, bringing the new fee amount to \$9.00, and to eliminate a partial fee exemption for sea passengers traveling from certain, exempt regions.

Exhibit 1: Overview of User Fee Budget Request - FY 2016 Congressional Justification

(\$ in thousands)

User Fee	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	\$8,553	\$8,789	\$9,097
COBRA – Free Trade Agreement	\$175,000	\$180,000	\$180,000
Global Entry	\$34,835	\$72,345	\$74,349
Global Entry – FBI Fingerprinting	-	\$18,847	\$17,440
Subtotal, Discretionary Fees	\$218,388	\$279,981	\$280,886
COBRA	\$473,127	\$452,968	\$476,922
Express Consignment Carrier (ECCF)	\$ 27,007	\$ 29,533	\$29,955
Land Border Inspection Fee	\$42,941	\$43,931	\$34,724
Immigration Enforcement Fines	\$773	\$752	\$633
Puerto Rico Trust Fund ¹	\$98,602	\$98,076	\$99,058
Immigration User Fee	\$598,552	\$630,218	\$652,699
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS)	\$355,216	\$371,814	\$387,130
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) – Fee increase	-	\$92,700	\$128,680
ESTA	\$55,168	\$54,929	\$57,332
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	\$11,302	\$11,789	\$11,867
Total Mandatory Fees	\$1,662,688	\$1,786,710	\$1,879,000
Total, Fees	\$1,881,076	\$2,066,691	\$2,159,886

¹ FY 2014 Puerto Rico Trust Fund collections include Janssen related activity (\$120 million). The Janssen activity is the result of a contingent liability resulting from litigation of duties deposited into the Puerto Rico Trust Fund at the Court of International Trade. CBP is monitoring these collections in FY 2015 and will adjust projections as necessary

Prior Rate changes

The table below displays CBP's user fee portfolio by account, statutory authority, and subtype. Additionally, the current rates charged to passengers and conveyances are listed along with prior rates. Lastly, the date of the last rate change is listed.

Exhibit 3: CBP User Fee Portfolio

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
COBRA					19 USC 58c	Legislative change occurred on October 2004. However, all COBRA individual fees were increased by 10 percent beginning April 1st, 2007. Maximum increase could not exceed 10%. 72 Fed. Reg. 3730 (Jan. 26, 2007). The listed fees reflect the higher rate per 19 CFR 24.22. The fee
	Commercial Vessels	\$397/\$5,955	\$437/\$5,955	\$594/\$8,316		
	Commercial Trucks	\$5.00/\$100	\$5.50/\$100	\$7.50/\$135		
	Railroad Cars	\$7.50/\$100	\$8.25/\$100	\$11.25/\$135		
	Private Aircraft (Decal)	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$37.50		
	Private Vessel (Decal)	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$37.50		
	Commercial Aircraft Passenger (User Fee)	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$7.50		
	Commercial Vessel Passenger (User Fee – Non Exempt)	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$7.50		
	Commercial Vessel Passenger - Exempt	\$1.75	\$1.93	\$2.60		
	Dutiable Mail	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$7.50		
	Broker Permit	\$125	\$138	\$188		
	Barges and Other Bulk Carriers	\$100/\$1,500	\$110/\$1,500	\$150/\$2,100		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
						caps were not changed for the last fee increase.
ECCF	Carriers operating Express Consignment Facilities are required to pay the fee.	\$0.66	\$1.00 (.50 CBP + .50 Treasury)	\$1.36 (.68 CBP + .68 Treasury)	19 USC 58c	Increased in July 2007. The Express Consignment Fee reimbursement rate of \$0.66 per airway bill was authorized in Section 337 of P.L. 107-210 in FY 2002. The law stipulated that the fee could be increased to a maximum of \$1, again with half going to the Treasury's General Fund. The fee was increased to \$1 effective July 9, 2007. See 72 Fed. Reg. 31,719 (June 8, 2007); 19

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
						C.F.R. § 24.23.
MPF	Formal Entries (merchandise with a value over \$2,500)	\$25 minimum fee (entries valued below \$11,905)	\$25 minimum fee (entries valued below \$11,905)	N/A	19 USC 58c	Rates were last adjusted in 2012. Informal Entry Limit increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 in December of 2012 in Federal Register Vol. 77, No. 235. In October of 2011, the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 (P.L. 112- 40) and the United States - Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 112-41) adjusted the Ad
		.21% ad valorem rate (entries valued between \$11,905- \$230,952)	.3464% <i>ad valorem</i> rate (entries valued between \$11,905- \$230,952)	N/A		
		\$485 maximum fee (entries valued over \$230,952)	\$485 maximum fee (entries valued over \$230,952)	N/A		
	Informal Entries (merchandise with a value of \$2,500 or less)	\$3 manual surcharge	\$3 manual surcharge	N/A		
		\$2 automated (non-Customs prepared)	\$2 automated (non-Customs prepared)	N/A		
		\$6 manual (non-Customs)	\$6 manual (non- Customs)	N/A		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
		prepared) \$9 manual (Customs prepared)	prepared) \$9 manual (Customs prepared)	N/A		Valorem rates from .21% to .3464%.
APHIS	Commercial Vessel	\$494 (\$7,410 Max)	\$496 (\$7,440 Max)	USDA - Pending comment period	21 U.S.C. 136a. Section 2509 of the <i>Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990</i> (P.L. 101-624). Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) transferred certain inspection functions from the USDA to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Under a Memorandu	Rates were last adjusted in FY 2010 for Commercial Vessels, 2006 for Commercial Trucks, 2007 Railroad Cars, 2009 for Aircraft Clearance, and 2006 for Passenger Commercial Air. The AQI user fees contained in that interim rule covered fiscal years (FYs) 2005 through 2010. A final rule affirming the interim rule without change was published in the Federal
	Commercial Truck	\$5.00 (\$100 annual decal)	\$5.25 (\$105 annual decal)	USDA - Pending comment period		
	Railroad Car	\$7.50 (\$150 prepaid)	\$7.75 (\$155 prepaid)	USDA - Pending comment period		
	Aircraft Clearance	\$70.50	\$70.75	USDA - Pending comment period		
	Passenger Commercial Air	\$4.95	\$5	USDA - Pending comment period		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
					m of Agreement between CBP and USDA, CBP receives approximatel y 60.64 percent of the collections from the APHIS user fee.	Register on August 24, 2006.
IUF	Commercial Aircraft Passenger (User Fee)	\$6	\$7	\$9	8 U.S.C. 1356(h). Department of Justice Appropriatio n Act of 1987. Carrier fines collected for violations of sections 243(c), 271, and 273 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 are deposited	Rates increased November 2001. Section 109 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, (P. L. 107-77 dated November 28, 2001) increased the user fee from \$6 to \$7. \$3 exempt
	Commercial Vessel Passenger (User Fee – Non Exempt)	\$6	\$7	\$9		
	Commercial Vessel Passenger (Cruise/Ferry)	\$3	\$3	\$9		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
					into the IUF account.	component established in 2002.
	Administrative Carrier Fines/Transit Without Visa	<i>See Immigration Enforcement Fines section below</i>	<i>See Immigration Enforcement Fines section below</i>	N/A	Carrier fines collected for violations of sections 243(c), 271, and 273 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 are deposited into the IUF account. See 8 U.S.C. § 1356(h)(1)(B).	<i>See Immigration Enforcement Fines section below</i>
LBIF					8 U.S.C. 1356(q)	Various dates for rate increases. The fees for Dedicated Commuter Lanes have been in effect since 1996 when 8 CFR 103.7 was
	Arrival/Departure Land Border (I-94)	\$6	\$6	N/A		
	Non-Immigrant Visa Waiver (I-94W)	\$6	\$6	N/A		
	Canadian Boat Landing Permit Individual (I-68)	\$16 (individual); \$32 (family)	\$16 (individual); \$32 (family)	N/A		
	NEXUS	NEXUS \$50	NEXUS \$50	N/A		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
		(every 5 years)	(every 5 years)			amended to add them. The fees for I-68, I-94/94W, and I-190 have been in effect since 1995 when 8 CFR 103.7 was amended to add them. NEXUS, SENTRI, and FAST rates were established in FY 2002. SENTRI converted from requiring renewal every 2 years to requiring renewal every 5 years as of October 30, 2006.
	NEXUS replacement card	\$25	\$25	N/A		
	Free and Secure Trade Program (FAST) Driver Application Fee	\$50 (every 5 years)	\$50 (every 5 years)	N/A		
	Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)	\$122.25 (includes \$14.50 fingerprinting fee under Global Entry) (individuals); \$160 maximum (families): Fee is for 2-year membership	\$122.25 (includes \$14.50 fingerprinting fee under Global Entry) (individuals); \$160 maximum (families): Fee is for 2-year membership	N/A		
	In addition to SENTRI application fee, SENTRI includes the following:					
	SENTRI - Dedicated Commuter Lane Fees	\$80	\$80	N/A		
	SENTRI - Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL):	\$42	\$42	N/A		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Replacement of Papers for Non-resident Mexican Crossing (I-190)	\$26	\$26	\$78		
IEF (Enforcement Fines)	No I-94 or wrong type of I-94 upon arrival. 231 (a)	\$1,000	\$1,100	N/A	Section 382 of the <i>Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996</i> (P.L. 104-208; IIRIRA).	Enforcement Fines were last raised through Federal Register Vol. 76, No. 231 in December of 2011. Previously, the U.S. Department of the Justice published a regulation adjusting for inflation the civil monetary penalties assessed or enforced by the Department. This rule became effective September 29, 1999. Section
	Non-submission or improper completion of I-94 at departure. 231 (b)	\$1,000	\$1,100	N/A		
	No advance notice of aircraft arrival or aircraft landing at unauthorized place. 234	\$2,200	\$3,200	N/A		
	Breach of Transit Without Visa (TWOV) Agreement (Liquidated Damages). 233	\$500	\$500	N/A		
	Failure to remove passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(3)]. 243 (c)	\$2,000	\$2,200	N/A		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Failure to pay passenger removal expenses as ordered [ref. 241(e)]. 243 (c)	\$2,000	\$2,200	N/A		31001 of the Improvement Act also provides that the first adjustment of a civil monetary penalty made pursuant to the amendment may not exceed 10 percent of such penalty. Adjustment for inflation must occur every 4 years. Legacy INS published its increase in fines in 8 C.F.R. § 280.53(c).
	Failure to receive back passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(1)]. 243 (c)	\$2,000	\$2,200	N/A		
	Failure to detain stowaway until inspected [ref. 241(d)(2)]. 243 (c)	\$2,000	\$2,200	N/A		
	Failure to pay for stowaway removal as ordered [ref. 241(e)]. 243 (c)	\$2,000	\$2,200	N/A		
	Failure to remove stowaway as ordered [ref. 241(d)(2)(C)]. 243 (c)	\$5,000	\$5,500	N/A		
	Failure to provide complete list of alien crew upon arrival. 251	\$220	\$320	N/A		
	Failure to report illegally-landed alien crew. 251	\$220	\$320	N/A		
	Failure to provide complete list of alien	\$220	\$320	N/A		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	crew upon departure. 251					
	Performance of unauthorized longshore work by alien crew 251 [ref. 258].	\$5,500	\$7,500	N/A		
	Failure to detain alien crewman prior to inspection. 254 (a)(1)	\$3,300	\$4,300	N/A		
	Failure to detain alien crewman as ordered. 254 (a)(2)	\$3,300	\$4,300	N/A		
	Failure to remove alien crewman as ordered. 254 (a)(3)	\$3,300	\$4,300	N/A		
	Employment on passenger vessels of crewmen with certain afflictions. 255	\$1,100	\$1,100	N/A		
	Improper discharge of alien crewman. 256	\$3,300	\$4,300	N/A		
	Bringing alien to the U.S. as crewman with intent to evade INS laws. 257	\$11,000	\$16,000	N/A		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Failure to prevent unauthorized landing of aliens. 271	\$3,300	\$4,300	N/A		
	Bringing an alien subject to refusal on a health-related ground. 272	\$3,300	\$3,300	N/A		
	Bringing an alien without a valid unexpired entry document. 273 (a)(1)	\$3,300	\$4,300	N/A		
	Taking a fee, deposit or consideration in attempt to avoid 273(a)(2) liability.	\$3,300	\$4,300	N/A		
Small Airports					Authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under 19 U.S.C. 58c(b)(9)(A)(i).	The existing rates were established for FY 2004.
	Inspector Fee	\$118,000 for the first year and \$88,500 for succeeding years	\$140,874 for the first year and \$123,438 for succeeding years	N/A		
	Automatic Data Processing costs per inspector	N/A	\$17,042 to \$21,062 (1st year) and \$13,620 to \$17,640 for succeeding years, depending on the location	N/A		

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Other associated costs, such as overtime	Various charges	Various charges	N/A		
Puerto Rico	Duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico	Various taxes and duties (numerous based on type of import).		N/A	48 U.S.C. § 740	Various taxes and duties (numerous on type of import). Est. Apr. 12, 1900
Virgin Islands	Not CBP governed fees. Duties and taxes levied by the USVI Legislature that are deposited into the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF) for use as revenue for the USVI	The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) is an unincorporated territory of the United States. The unincorporated status establishes the USVI as outside of the more specific customs territory of U.S. Section 36 of the <i>1936 Organic Act</i>, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i. This Act gives U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the authority to collect duties and taxes levied by the USVI Legislature that are deposited into the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF) for use as revenue for the USVI		N/A	Agreement between CBP and USVI. Section 36 of the 1936 Organic Act, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i. Under 19 U.S.C. § 1469c, CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI at the USVI's behest. This reimbursable arrangement	Aug. 8, 1994. Fees under authority of the USVI Government

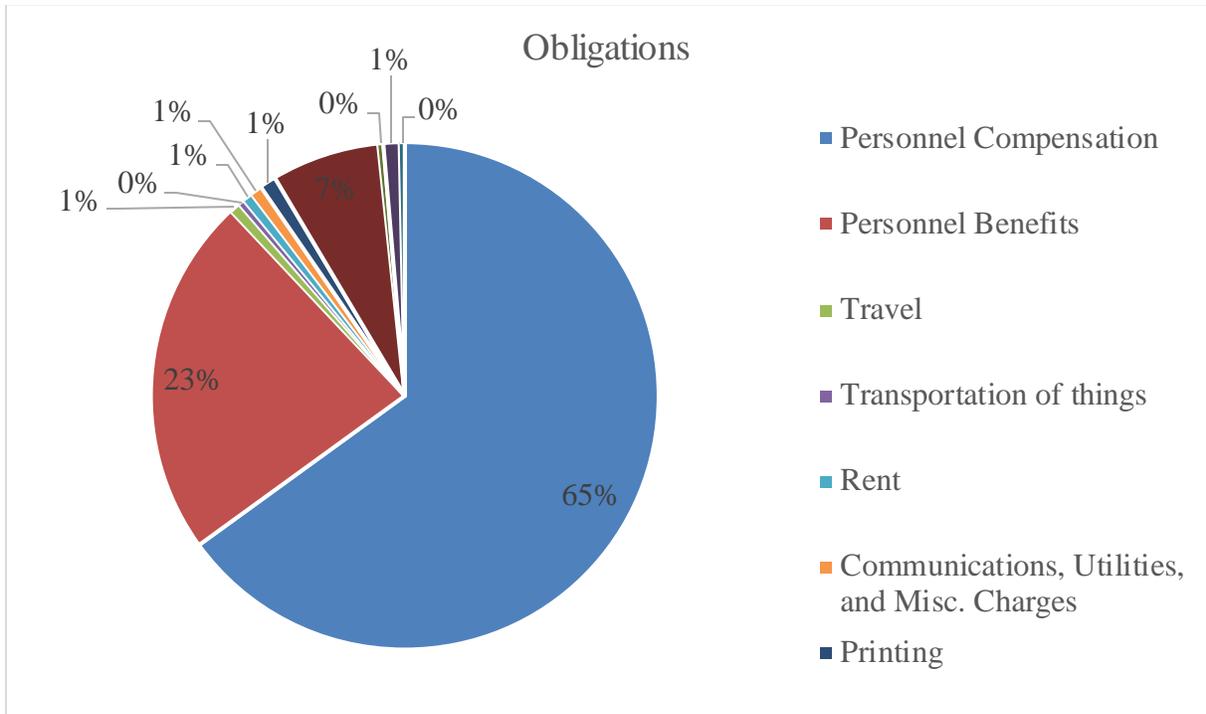
Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
					is denoted in a 1994 Memorandum of Agreement	
Global Entry	Enrollment Fee	\$100 per applicant	\$100 per applicant	N/A	<i>Consolidated Appropriation s Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3) (A). The implementing regulation to establish an application fee was issued in November 2009 (74 FR 59936 (2009- 11-19)).</i>	The implementing regulation to establish an application fee was issued in November 2009 (inception) (74 FR 59936 (2009- 11-19)).
	F.B.I. Fingerprint Fee (applicable to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry)	\$14.50 per applicant; (\$17.25 for SENTRI applicants)	\$14.50 per applicant; (\$17.25 for SENTRI applicants)	N/A		
ESTA					P. L.110-53,	September 2010

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Processing Fee	\$4.00	All applicants requesting an electronic travel authorization are charged \$4.00 for the processing of the application. Revenue from the processing fee is retained by CBP to fund the costs of operation. The CBP budget request for ESTA only includes the processing fee collection.	N/A	or the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007	(inception)

Account	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates	Statutory Authority	Date of Last Rate Change
	Authorization Fee	\$10.00	If the application is approved and the individual receives authorization to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program, an additional \$10.00 will be charged. Revenue from the authorization fee is not available for CBP use. This revenue is reserved for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, also known as Brand USA	N/A		

FY 2014 Obligations by Budget Object Class

- In FY 2014, the majority of the gross obligations were incurred to support salaries and benefits. In FY 2016, CBP expects to use the user fees in a similar fashion. The majority of the user fees will be used to support the personnel costs of law enforcement officers performing agricultural, customs, and immigration inspectional activities.



Object Class	Amount	%
Personnel Compensation	1,168,658	65%
Personnel Benefits	412,734	23%
Travel	12,168	1%
Transportation of things	6,841	0%
Rent	11,205	1%
Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	13,480	1%
Printing	18,667	1%
Contractual Services	123,568	7%
Supplies	5,629	0%
Equipment	18,757	1%
Land and Structures	5,667	0%
Total	1,797,374	100%

User Fee Projection Methodology

CBP relies primarily upon two economic indicators to make fee revenue estimates: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and international travel forecasts. These two indicators strongly correlate to fee revenue. International travel forecasts² are particularly important when estimating fee revenues because the largest portion of fees derives from travelers arriving in the United States from abroad. Two such fees include CBP's COBRA fees and IUF fees. These two fees are remitted to CBP by the ticket-issuing agents on a quarterly basis. On average, more than 80 percent of the total COBRA fee collections and more than 90 percent of IUF collections are attributable to air passengers arriving in U.S. ports of entry. An increase or decrease in international travel to the United States will yield a comparable increase or decrease in fee revenue.

In forecasting the future year international travel outlook, CBP leverages multiple sources. A major source of data is projections published by the Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, which is a Federal tourism office in the U.S. Department of Commerce. The international travel forecasts published by the Office of Travel and Tourism Industries take into account multiple economic indicators, which are indexed into the projection forecast. These figures include inputs from traditional indicators, such as GDP, planned airline capacity, and employment rates. The forecasts take into account other measurable items as well, including currency exchange rates, stock market trends, and the effects of the *Travel Promotion Act of 2009* (P.L. 111-145, §9). This Act enables the Federal government to work with the private sector to promote international travel to the United States. For all fees driven by international travel, CBP assumes collections will mimic the patterns projected in the travel forecast. For fees not correlated to international travel, CBP believes GDP and historical trends provide the best support for projecting future year revenue.

CBP also focuses on the economies of specific regions of the United States to project revenue in certain accounts. Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands each have unique fiscal structures. More specifically, the revenues in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund and Virgin Island Deposit Fund are duties collected for the entry of goods into Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, respectively. Thus, CBP relies on indicators provided by the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico and the Government of the Virgin Islands to construct future-year revenue outlays. Government and Economic Reports for Puerto Rico utilize Gross National Product as opposed to GDP estimates for that account.

Carryover Maintenance

One of the long-standing challenges in managing CBP's user fee portfolio is maintaining sufficient user fee carryover (unused balances from prior years) throughout the course of the year. CBP accumulates carryover balances during a current fiscal year to fund operations particularly during the first quarter of a succeeding fiscal year.

² *Travel projections are derived from the U.S. Department of Commerce's (DOC) National Travel and Tourism Office (NTTO)*

To mitigate the risk associated with the cash flows in the first quarter of the fiscal year, CBP typically aims to set aside 10 percent of collections³ from the prior year in reserve as carryover. It should be noted that the 10 percent figure is only a best practice guideline. The 10 percent amount provides enough revenue to sustain CBP operations during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which is typically a low collections period.

Exhibit 5: FY 2014 Fee Collections

FY 2014 Fee Collections (in thousands)		
Month	COBRA	IUF
October	\$23,978	\$5,834
November	132,399	0
December	8,027	365
Quarter 1	\$164,404	\$6,199
January	22,262	\$20,791
February	117,773	151,079
March	16,075	8,881
Quarter 2	156,110	\$180,751
April	28,903	\$24,870
May	153,687	152,664
June	6,861	121
Quarter 3	189,451	\$177,655
July	30,607	24,629
August	141,383	136,582
September	3,570	84,365
Quarter 4	175,560	\$245,576
Total	\$685,525	\$610,181

³ This practice is applied to other CBP fee accounts, including Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees, Enforcement Fines, and Land Border fees.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection CBP Services at User Fee Facilities

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for CBP Services at User Fee Facilities

The CBP Services at User Fee Facilities is authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under U.S.C. 58c(b)(9)(A)(i). The CBP Services at User Fee Facilities program supports CBP inspectional services at participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the user fee airports and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). It may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

B. Budget Activities

A User Fee Airport (UFA) is a small airport that has been approved by the Commissioner of CBP to receive, for a fee, the services of a CBP officer (CBPO) for the processing of aircraft entering the United States including their passengers, and cargo. The applicant must meet the following criteria for UFA consideration:

- The volume or value of business at the airport is insufficient to justify the availability of inspectional services at such airport on a non-reimbursable basis;
- The current Governor of the State in which the airport is located declares support for the designation, in writing to the Commissioner of CBP;
- The requestor (e.g. airport authority) agrees to reimburse CBP for all costs associated with customs services, including all expenses of staffing a minimum of one full-time officer; and
- The requestor completes an Agriculture Compliance Agreement (ACA) with fixed base operators and garbage haulers for handling the international garbage.

The basic steps required in considering an application for designation as an UFA include:

- Receipt of a letter from the current Governor of the state supporting the user fee airport designation, addressed to the Commissioner;
- An initial site visit in which CBP officials discuss workload and services;
- A final site visit in which CBP officials verify that facilities are 85 percent complete and adequate for inspectional services to be provided;
- Completion of an MOA with CBP, which states the responsibilities, fees, and hours of service; and
- Completion of an ACA with CBP for handling international garbage.

An approved UFA receiving CBP services is responsible for payment of the following fees:

- Per CBPO: \$140,874 for the first year and \$123,438 for succeeding years;
- Automatic Data Processing costs per CBPO: \$17,042 to \$21,062 (1st year) and \$13,620 to \$17,640 for succeeding years, depending on the location, and
- Other associated costs, such as overtime.

The CBP Services at User Fee Facilities provides funding for the full costs of inspectional services by CBPOs. As of December 30, 2014, CBP supported 49 small airports. There are ten pending applications for UFA status:

Pending (10):

- Cobb County Airport-McCollum Field (Kennesaw, GA)
- Ellington Field (Houston, TX)
- Griffiss International (Rome, NY)
- Charlotte-Monroe Executive Airport (Monroe, NC) South
- Texas International Airport (Edinburg, TX) Marathon
- Airport (Marathon, FL)
- Ocean Reef Airport (Key Largo, FL)
- Witham Airport (Stuart, FL)
- Lone Star Executive Airport (Conroe, TX)
- South Bend Airport (South Bend, IN)

C. Budget Request Summary

In FY 2016, CBP requests 69 full-time equivalent employees and \$9,097,000 in anticipated collections for the CBP Services at User Fee Facilities program. The projections are based on the number of CBPOs required to fulfill agreements with the small airports. Some agreements require more than one CBPO. If collections do not materialize as projected, then spending must be decreased by a related amount. CBP estimates collections as follows:

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

User Fee Facilities Collections	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimate
	\$8,553	\$8,789	\$9,097	\$9,055

Exhibit 2: Historical Collections

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
User Fee Facilities	\$8,389	\$7,807	\$5,900	\$7,381	\$8,700	\$8,270

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

CBP Services at User Fee Facilities

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	69	69	\$8,533	69	69	\$8,789	69	69	\$9,097	-	-	\$308	-	-	-	-	-	\$308
Total, CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	69	69	\$8,533	69	69	\$8,789	69	69	\$9,097	-	-	\$308	-	-	-	-	-	\$308
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	69	69	\$8,533	69	69	\$8,789	69	69	\$9,097	-	-	\$308	-	-	-	-	-	\$308
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	69	69	\$8,533	69	69	\$8,789	69	69	\$9,097	-	-	\$308	-	-	-	-	-	\$308
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	69	69	\$8,533	69	69	\$8,789	69	69	\$9,097	-	-	\$308	-	-	-	-	-	\$308

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: CBP Services at User Fee Facilities

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	69	69	\$8,533
FY 2015 President's Budget	69	69	\$8,789
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$308
FY 2016 Current Services	69	69	\$9,097
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	69	69	\$9,097
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$308

CBP requests 69 full-time equivalent employees and \$9.097million in anticipated collections. This request includes:

CBP Services at User Fee Facilities		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	69	69	\$8,789
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections	0	0	308
FY 2016 Request		69	69	9,097

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The CBP Services at User Fee Facilities program supports inspection services provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. Approximately half of the User Fee Facilities are located more than 50 miles from the nearest Port of Entry. The amount charged is determined by how many CBP Officers are stationed at the facility and whether it is a new or existing facility. Revenue from the CBP Services at User Fee Facilities program funds the processing of aircraft, passengers, and cargo entering the United States. In FY 2014, User Fee Facilities processed 18,143 aircraft and 304,353 passengers.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security CBP Services at User Fee Facilities FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	69	69	\$8,533
FY 2015 President's Budget	69	69	\$8,789
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$308
Total, Increases	-	-	\$308
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$308
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$308
FY 2016 Current Services	69	69	\$9,097
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	69	69	\$9,097
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$308

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	69	69	\$8,533
FY 2015 President's Budget	69	69	\$8,789
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$308
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$308
FY 2016 Current Services	69	69	\$9,097
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	69	69	\$9,097
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$308

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities	69	69	\$8,789	-	-	\$308	-	-	-	69	69	\$9,097	-	-	\$308
Total	69	69	\$8,789	-	-	\$308	-	-	-	69	69	\$9,097	-	-	\$308

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,582	\$5,389	\$5,601	\$212
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$326	\$609	\$615	\$6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,097	\$2,560	\$2,606	\$46
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$7,005	\$8,574	\$8,838	\$264
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$83	\$70	\$70	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$30	\$30	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$16	\$30	\$30	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,392	\$30	\$74	\$44
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$6	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$24	\$50	\$50	-
31.0 Equipment	\$7	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,528	\$215	\$259	\$44
Total, Direct Obligations	\$8,533	\$8,789	\$9,097	\$308
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$16,277	\$16,277	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$16,277)	(\$16,277)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$8,533	\$8,789	\$9,097	\$308
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security CBP Services at User Fee Facilities

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	69	69	69	-
Total Permanent Positions	69	69	69	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	69	69	69	-
Total, CBP Services at User Fee Facilities:	69	69	69	-
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,582	\$5,389	\$5,601	\$212
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$326	\$609	\$615	\$6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,097	\$2,560	\$2,606	\$46
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$7,005	\$8,574	\$8,838	\$264
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$83	\$70	\$70	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$30	\$30	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$16	\$30	\$30	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,392	\$30	\$74	\$44
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$6	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$24	\$50	\$50	-
31.0 Equipment	\$7	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,528	\$215	\$259	\$44
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$16,277	\$16,277	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$16,277)	(\$16,277)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$8,533	\$8,789	\$9,097	\$308
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-

CBP Services at User Fee Facilities Mission Statement

Small Airport Facilities is authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under 19 U.S.C. 58C (b)(9)(A)(i). The User Fee Airports Program authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement between the small airport facility and the agency, and may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,582	\$5,389	\$5,601	\$212
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$326	\$609	\$615	\$6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,097	\$2,560	\$2,606	\$46
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$7,005	\$8,574	\$8,838	\$264

In FY 2016, an increase of \$264,000 is due to a change in collection estimates that will be used for salary requirements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,392	\$30	\$74	\$44

In FY 2016, an increase of \$44,000 is due to a change in collection estimates that will be used for other contractual services.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	69	69	69
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	69	69	69
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) User Fee

The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) created a series of customs user fees to recover costs incurred when processing air and sea passengers, commercial trucks, railroad cars, private aircraft and vessels, commercial vessels, dutiable mail packages, broker permits, barges and bulk carriers from Canada and Mexico, cruise vessel passengers, and ferry vessel passengers at U.S. ports of entry

Effective November 5, 2011, certain exemptions under the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) were eliminated. Section 601 of the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42) lifted the exemption that excluded air and sea passengers from Canada, Mexico, and Caribbean and adjacent islands¹ from having to pay the COBRA air, sea, and cruise vessel (ferry passengers are still exempted) passenger fees. Due to the elimination of the exemptions, CBP expects to collect \$220.9 million in FY 2016.

Collections from COBRA user fees are made available through permanent/indefinite appropriation created by the aforementioned user fee statute with the exception of COBRA fees collected from the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011*. COBRA Free Trade Agreement (FTA) fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account (No Year) and are available only to the extent provided in Appropriations acts. The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act made the 2014 FTA fees available through a General Provision. The FY 2015 President's Budget proposed similar appropriations language to make the 2015 COBRA FTA fees available for obligation. The FY 2016 Budget requests a 2016 appropriation in the same manner.

Express Consignment Carrier Facility User Fee

The *Trade Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-210) section 337, codified as 19 USC 58c (b) (9) (A) (ii) and (b) (9) (B), authorized the establishment of the Express Consignment Carrier Facilities (ECCF) fee to reimburse CBP for the processing costs incurred at those facilities. Since the ECCF fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account for budgetary purposes, they are reported with the COBRA user fees. Congress mandated that 50 percent of the ECCF fee collection be transferred to the Treasury's General Fund. The balance is used to reimburse CBP for the cost of providing inspection services to express consignment operators or carriers. ECCF fees are intended to be full cost recovery.

¹ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda-United Kingdom, British VI-United Kingdom, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada and South Grenadines, Guadeloupe-France, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique-France, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and North Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands-United Kingdom

An express consignment operator or carrier is an entity operating in any mode or intermodally that moves cargo by special express commercial service under closely integrated administrative control. Services are offered to the public under advertised, reliable, and timely door-to-door delivery. An express consignment operator assumes liability for the articles in the same manner as if it is the sole carrier.

CBP inspections are carried out at Express Carrier Operation (ECO) facilities, which are akin to bonded warehouses and have the ability to handle high volume parcel flows into and through the United States. International couriers and high volume parcel shippers to the U.S. (including high volume e-commerce parcel flows to the U.S.) can access these facilities for cost efficient clearance and domestic injection. CBP collects ECCF fees to recover the costs of providing customs cargo inspection services to express consignment carriers or centralized hub facilities.

The COBRA and ECCF user fees financially support the inspection functions performed by CBP at ports of entry and the Customs Broker Program. These user fees support CBP's mission of facilitating legitimate trade and travel while keeping the United States secure.

B. Budget Activities

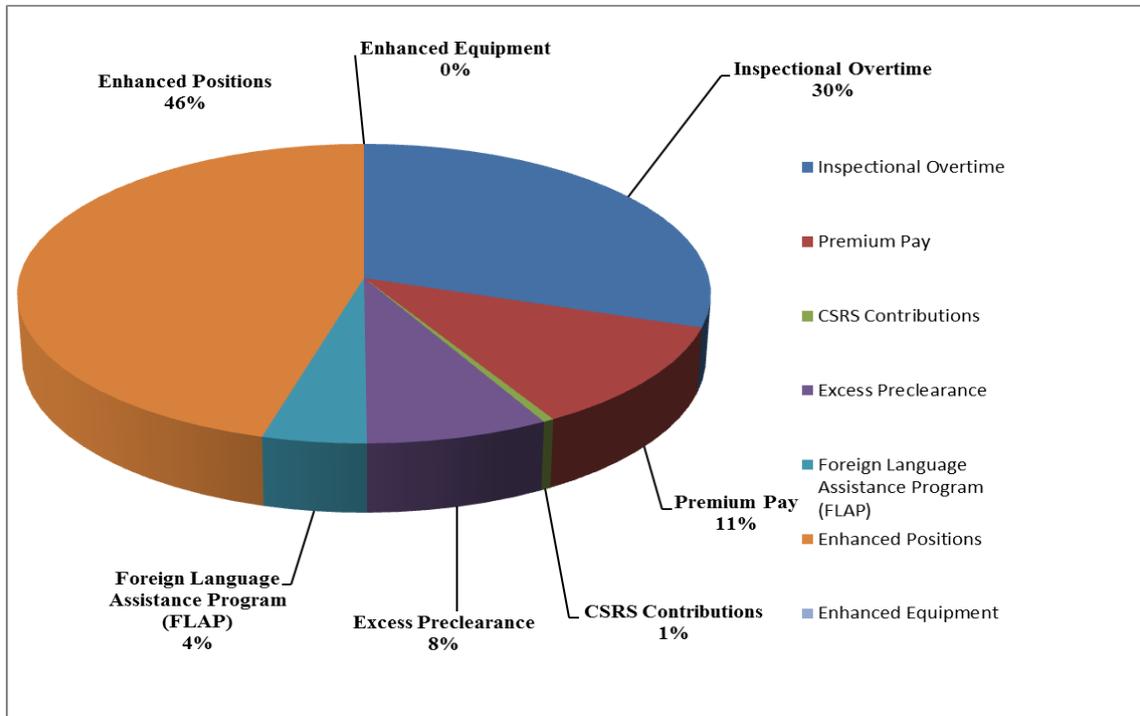
COBRA

COBRA collections fund activities that are mandated by law. Supported by fee revenues, Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) help ensure that all carriers, passengers, and their personal effects entering the United States are compliant with U.S. customs laws. To the extent that revenues are available, the estimated FY 2016 collections will fund the activities in the COBRA statute; however, the fees are not legislatively set to fully recover these costs. Therefore, the estimated collections will only partially fund the authorized activities listed:

- **All inspectional overtime:** 200 percent overtime pay for work performed in excess of 40 hours in the administrative work-week or in excess of 8 hours in a day;
- **Premium pay:** Additional pay on irregular work schedules, including nightshifts, Sundays, holidays, etc;
- **Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (CSRS agency contribution):** Agency contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund to match deductions from the overtime compensation;
- **Excess Preclearance:** CBP Preclearance provides for the U.S. border inspection and clearance of commercial air passengers and their goods. A preclearance inspection is essentially the same inspection an individual would undergo at a U.S. port of entry and preclearance travelers do not have to undergo a second CBP inspection upon arrival in the United States;
- **Foreign language proficiency awards (FLAP):** Awards funded from COBRA for officer proficiency in a foreign language;
- **Enhanced Positions:** Enhanced positions are salaries for full-time and part-time inspectional personnel and equipment that enhance customs services for those persons or entities that are required to pay COBRA fees; and

- **Enhanced equipment and support:** Equipment that enhance customs services for those persons or entities that are required to pay COBRA fees.

FY 2014 COBRA Hierarchy Spending



The CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO) uses overtime for inspectional activities and for seizure/arrest processing that goes beyond an employee’s regular duty hours. The majority of OFO’s inspectional overtime needs are related to seasonal, daily, and after-hours operations. OFO implements a comprehensive inspectional overtime strategy to augment standard port of entry needs by adding flexibility to support changing operations as a result of surge and peak-time operations. Overtime flexibility ensures that sufficient staffing is available to administer the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities that relate to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at our nation’s ports of entry.

Additionally, the travel industry requests the approval of CBP services at new port locations, new flights at existing port locations, and to move flight times to peak arrival hours or outside normal operating hours (outliers). Peak arrivals can exceed current facility and CBP capacity, while outlier flights reduce available staff during peaks and/or further impact decreasing overtime budgets.

Based on the current Workload Staffing Model (WSM), OFO estimates that a CBPO performs 1,182 hours of frontline work a year. Every hour of overtime buys an additional frontline hour without additional administrative overhead.

Premium Pay and Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund expenses include pay and compensation benefits that enable CBP to fully staff according to mission requirements on

holidays and weekends and to compensate eligible employees for benefits governed by 19 U.S.C. 267 (overtime and premium pay for Customs Officers).

The fee rates under the current law are as follows:

Barge/Bulk Carrier Fee (\$110; \$1,500 cap): This fee applies to barge or bulk carrier arrivals in the United States from Mexico or Canada. A barge or bulk carrier is considered to be arriving from Mexico or Canada when all of its cargo was loaded in either country, even if the vessel went to another country to discharge cargo prior to arriving in the United States. If all or part of the cargo was laden in another country, the vessel is considered to have arrived from that country (for user fee purposes only), even if the barge or bulk carrier called in Canada or Mexico to unlade and/or lade some cargo just prior to arriving in the United States.

Broker Permit (\$138 annually): Customs brokers are private individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations licensed, regulated, and empowered by CBP to assist importers and exporters in meeting federal import and export requirements.

Commercial Truck (\$5.50; \$100 cap): A driver, owner, agent, or other person in charge of the vehicle can pay a single arrival fee or prepay the fee by purchasing an annual transponder.

Commercial Vessel (\$437; \$5,955 cap): Masters, licensed deck officers, or pursers of commercial vessels of 100 net tons or more arriving within the limits of a U.S. port from a foreign location are required to pay regardless of the number of arrivals at U.S. Ports in the course of a single voyage.

Dutiable Mail (\$5.50): The addressee of each item of international mail that contains dutiable merchandise is required to pay the fee.

Passenger Commercial Air (\$5.50): Passengers arriving in the U.S. by commercial airline whose journeys originate in a place outside the U.S. are required to pay the fee.

Passenger Commercial Vessel (\$5.50; Cruise and Ferry \$1.93): Passengers arriving in the U.S. by commercial vessel are required to pay the fee. This fee is commonly known as a cruise or ferry vessel fee.

Private Vessel and Aircraft (\$27.50 annually): Master or other individual in charge of a private aircraft and private vessel is required to pay the fee.

Railroad Car (\$8.25; \$100 cap): Railroad companies moving or receiving loaded or partially loaded passenger or commercial freight rail cars into the U.S. are required to pay the fee for each loaded car. In lieu of this fee, an annual prepayment per calendar year may be made for each rail car.

ECCF

ECCF Collections are authorized by the *Trade Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-210) section 337, codified as 19 USC 58c (b) (9) (A) (ii) and (b) (9) (B), authorized the establishment of the Express Consignment

Carrier Facilities (ECCF) fee to reimburse CBP for the processing costs incurred at those facilities. The original fee was set at 66 cents per individual airway bill or bill of lading and was later increased to \$1 effective July 2008. Congress also mandated that 50 percent of the ECCF fee collection be transferred to the Treasury's General Fund. ECCF User Fees are intended to be full cost recovery. Because the ECCF fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account, for budgetary purposes, they are reported with the COBRA user fees.

Express Consignment Carrier Fee (\$1.00; \$0.50 CBP; \$0.50 remitted to Treasury):

Carriers operating ECO facilities are required to pay the fee.

All COBRA fee rates were last adjusted in April 2007. ECCF fees were last adjusted in July 2008.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 2,859 full-time equivalent employees and \$686,877,000 in FY 2016 for COBRA user fees and the ECCF fees to recoup the costs incurred for performing COBRA-related inspections. Of the \$686,877,000 in total collections, mandatory COBRA fees represent \$476,922,000 and ECCF collections total \$29,955,000. Spending associated with the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* represents \$180,000,000 in FY 2016.

For the FY 2016 anticipated collections in COBRA fees from Canada, Mexico, Caribbean, and the adjacent islands, also known as COBRA FTA, CBP has offset its directly appropriated accounts by \$180 million. Availability of these fees requires an appropriation by Congress, which is requested as a general provision. This increase in collections will permit CBP to become more cost recoverable with its COBRA eligible costs, thereby reducing the need for directly appropriated funding.

The Budget also reflects a legislative proposal to increase COBRA fees by \$2 for air and sea passengers and increase other COBRA rates, including ECCF fees, by proportional amounts. If enacted, the additional revenue raised from these fee increases will allow CBP to recover more costs associated with customs related inspections and support the hiring of 900 new CBP officers. This mandatory proposal would not affect the discretionary appropriation for CBP.

Future year collections are based primarily upon international travel projections for passengers and all conveyances under COBRA. Additional factors such as anticipated economic growth and inflation were also considered.

Exhibit 3: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget²	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Projection
COBRA	\$473,127	\$452,968	\$476,922	\$495,999
ECCF	27,007	29,533	29,955	31,153
FTA Spending	175,000	180,000	180,000	227,554
Total	\$675,134	\$662,501	\$686,877	\$754,706

Exhibit 4: Historical Collections (Actual)

Account	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013³	FY 2014
COBRA	\$347,990	\$359,898	\$381,317	\$401,290	\$421,221	\$445,214
ECCF	22,457	22,764	24,202	25,383	27,463	27,963
FTA Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	212,347
Total	\$370,447	\$382,662	\$405,519	\$426,673	\$448,684	\$685,524

Estimating and allocating COBRA collections

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is primarily used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. To develop forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. GDP and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in detail.

The bulk of COBRA collections, mainly those attributable to international air travel, are remitted quarterly. CBP relies on carryover balances to address requirements during the first two fiscal months. CBP mitigates the risks associated with COBRA cash flows by minimizing the reimbursement of costs incurred in the annual appropriations during the first two months of the fiscal year until the initial collections become available in December.

² FY 2015 Projected FTA collections are \$216.6 million.

³ FY 2013 FTA Revenue unavailable to CBP (*scored as deficit reduction funding*).

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

COBRA passenger inspection fee

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	1,575	1,575	\$506,877	-	-	\$24,376	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,376
Total, COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	1,575	1,575	\$506,877	-	-	\$24,376	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,376
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	1,575	1,575	\$506,877	-	-	\$24,376	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,376
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	1,575	1,575	\$506,877	-	-	\$24,376	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,376
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	1,575	1,575	\$500,134	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	1,575	1,575	\$506,877	-	-	\$24,376	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,376

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA-CFTA**

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

**FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
COBRA-CFTA	1,284	1,284	175,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, COBRA-CFTA	1,284	1,284	175,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	1,284	1,284	175,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,284	1,284	175,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescissions																		
Transfers																		
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced																		
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations																		
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	1,284	1,284	175,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	1,284	1,284	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA passenger inspection fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: COBRA passenger inspection fee

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$500,134
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,575	1,575	\$482,501
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$24,376
FY 2016 Current Services	1,575	1,575	\$506,877
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	1,575	1,575	\$506,877
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$24,376

PPA: COBRA-CFTA

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2014 Revised Enacted	1,284	1,284	175,000
2015 President's Budget	1,284	1,284	180,000
2016 Current Services	1,284	1,284	180,000
2016 Total Request	1,284	1,284	180,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The budget request includes the following:

COBRA passenger inspection fee		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	1,575	1,575	\$482,501
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections	0	0	24,376
FY 2016 Request		1,575	1,575	506,877

COBRA FTA		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
FY 2016 Request	COBRA - FTA - Discretionary	1,284	1,284	\$180,000

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

COBRA

COBRA collections fund activities that are mandated by law. Supported by fee revenues, Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) help ensure that all carriers, passengers, and their personal effects entering the United States are compliant with U.S. customs laws. To the extent that revenues are available, the estimated FY 2016 collections will fund the activities in the COBRA statute; however, the fees are not legislatively set to fully recover these costs.

COBRA FTA

Effective November 5, 2011, certain exemptions under the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) were eliminated. Section 601 of the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42) lifted the exemption that excluded air and sea passengers from Canada, Mexico, and Caribbean and adjacent islands⁴ from having to pay the COBRA air, sea, and cruise vessel (ferry passengers are still exempted) passenger fees. Due to the elimination of the exemptions, CBP collected additional COBRA revenue (the exemption went into place partially through the fiscal year (FY) in FY 2012 and in FY 2013. CBP expects to spend \$180,000,000 in FY 2016.

Express Consignment Carrier Facilities

CBPOs, CBP Agriculture Specialists, CBP Canine Officers, and CBP Technicians who are assigned to ECO facilities execute a significant number of seizures and other enforcement actions each year. Major programs have been developed in response to anti-terrorism and trade enforcement efforts at ECO facilities.

In October 2010, the global counterterrorism community disrupted a potential terrorist attack when concealed explosive devices were discovered in cargo on board aircraft destined for a U.S. ECO facility. CBP determined it could better prevent such attacks and strengthen air cargo supply chain security if the required time frame for the presentation of advance electronic cargo information was, in all cases, before the air cargo was loaded and early enough so that CBP had sufficient time to identify, target, and mitigate high-risk cargo. Therefore, CBP and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) collaborated with the private sector to identify strategies to strengthen air cargo supply chain security, including developing a mechanism to collect cargo information at the earliest point practicable in the supply chain.

As a result of this collaboration, in December 2010, four express consignment air courier companies (express couriers) volunteered to provide CBP with a subset of the data elements required by 19 CFR 122.48a as early as possible before cargo is loaded onto an aircraft so that the requisite targeting could occur in the pre-loading air cargo environment, thus establishing the ACAS pilot.

⁴ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda-United Kingdom, British VI-United Kingdom, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada and South Grenadines, Guadeloupe-France, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique-France, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and North Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands-United Kingdom

CBP has extended the initial pilot through July 2015. From the pilot's earliest stages through October 2014, CBP has received more than 183 million airway bills with zero Do-Not-Load messages. The prevalence of Intellectual Property Right violations through ECO facilities cannot be understated.

“The scale of international theft of American intellectual property (IP) is unprecedented—hundreds of billions of dollars per year, on the order of the size of U.S. exports to Asia. The effects of this theft are twofold. The first is the tremendous loss of revenue and reward for those who made the inventions or who have purchased licenses to provide goods and services based on them, as well as of the jobs associated with those losses. American companies of all sizes are victimized. The second and even more pernicious effect is that illegal theft of intellectual property is undermining both the means and the incentive for entrepreneurs to innovate, which will slow the development of new inventions and industries that can further expand the world economy and continue to raise the prosperity and quality of life for everyone. Unless current trends are reversed, there is a risk of stifling innovation, with adverse consequences for both developed and still developing countries.”⁵

Three of the ECO facility hubs in the United States and its territories made the top 10 list of locations for IPR seizures in FY 2014. In fact, the number one location, executing 2,000 IPR seizures in FY 2014 through August 2014, was an ECO facility. This figure was up from 977 for the same period in Fiscal Year 2013.

The CBPOs at ECO facilities are also responsible for targeting, inspecting, and seizing large amounts of illegal narcotics entering and transiting through the U.S. In FY 2014, of the top 20 POEs with the largest drug seizures by weight, three were ECO facilities.

Proposals for Promoting Travel and Trade

Strengthening the U.S. economy through the promotion of travel and trade is a Presidential priority. CBP supports this priority by enforcing immigration, agriculture and trade laws and regulations, while facilitating the movement of legitimate people and goods through our borders. The Budget reflects a proposal to increase COBRA User Fees by \$2 for air and sea passengers increase all other components and ECCF by proportional amounts. CBP will transmit this legislative proposal to the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committees separately. The fee increases will allow us to provide greater security, lower wait times, and increased services for those traveling to the United States

This proposal, along with another legislative proposal to increase the immigration inspection user fee, will address the gap in staffing identified in the FY 2014 Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry by OFO's Workload Staffing Model (WSM). These new resources will reduce wait-times

⁵ The Report of the Commission on the Theft of American Intellectual Property May 2013.

and increase seizures of illegal items and counterfeit goods. CBP estimates the additional revenue generated by this fee proposal will support over 900 new CBPOs.

Projected Performance Impact and Cost Recovery of COBRA Increases

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet mission requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBP’s Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2014 Report to Congress⁶, and include fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes, up 12 percent since FY 2009, and projected to increase 3-4 percent each year for the next three years.

Fiscal Outlook with No Fee increase

All COBRA fee rates were last increased by 10 percent beginning April 1st, 2007. The maximum increase could not exceed 10 percent, per 72 Fed. Reg. 3730 (Jan. 26, 2007). The listed fees reflect the higher rate per 19 CFR 24.22. Further, the fee caps were not changed for the last fee increase. Even with the fee increase, cost recovery declined as a result of an increase in global travel and an escalation in CBP’s costs of customs inspections.

Though the availability of COBRA free trade agreement revenue has helped to achieve greater cost recovery, collections will remain stagnant in comparison to customs costs. Without a full-cost recovery status in the customs environment, CBP must support the difference between costs and collections with appropriated funds and not dedicated fees.

COBRA			
	Collections	Costs	% Recovery
FY 2006	\$320,077	\$599,137	53%
FY 2007	\$337,343	\$690,651	49%
FY 2008	\$383,148	\$744,729	51%
FY 2009	\$347,990	\$814,481	43%
FY 2010	\$359,883	\$828,112	43%
FY 2011	\$381,307	\$815,145	47%
FY 2012	\$426,673	\$864,366	49%
FY 2013	\$448,684	\$901,674	50%
FY 2014	\$675,134	\$928,724	73%
FY 2015	\$662,501	\$956,585	69%
FY 2016	\$866,042	\$991,978	87%

⁶ Ibid.

Background on Legislative Proposal for Fee Increases

CBP proposes a \$2.00 increase to the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger components of the COBRA user fees and proportional increases to all other COBRA rates and caps. CBP will send a legislative proposal to the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committees separately.

	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates
COBRA	Commercial Vessels	\$397/\$5,955	\$437/\$5,955	\$594/\$8,316
	Commercial Trucks	\$5.00/\$100	\$5.50/\$100	\$7.50/\$135
	Railroad Cars	\$7.50/\$100	\$8.25/\$100	\$11.25/\$135
	Private Aircraft (Decal)	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$37.50
	Private Vessel (Decal)	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$37.50
	Commercial Aircraft Passenger (User Fee)	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$7.50
	Commercial Vessel Passenger (User Fee – Non Exempt)	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$7.50
	Commercial Vessel Passenger - Exempt	\$1.75	\$1.93	\$2.60
	Dutiable Mail	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$7.50
	Broker Permit	\$125	\$138	\$188
	Barges and Other Bulk Carriers	\$100/\$1,500	\$110/\$1,500	\$150/\$2,100

	Fee	Prior Rates (Before the last rate increase)	Current Rates (Unit Fee/Annual Cap)	Proposed Rates
ECCF	Carriers operating Express Consignment Facilities are required to pay the fee.	\$0.66	\$1.00 (.50 CBP + .50 Treasury)	\$1.36 (.68 CBP + .68 Treasury)

In FY 2014, CBP expects to recover 73 percent of all COBRA eligible costs. With the fee increase, CBP would potentially be able to recover 100 percent of current COBRA eligible costs for customs

inspectional activity in the air environment, 24 percent in the land environment, and 99 percent in the sea environment in FY 2016.

Even with increasing volume and requirements in future fiscal years, the proposed increase in collections, a potential 27 percent increase in the air passenger environment alone assuming current service levels, will mean greater security, lower wait times, and increased services for those traveling to the United States.

Express Consignment Carrier Facilities

The proposed increase in ECCF fees would provide sufficient funding for full cost recovery as well as additional CBPOs and CBP technicians to augment staffing at ECOs and expand their ability to facilitate cargo and conduct additional enforcement actions.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security COBRA passenger inspection fee

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$500,134
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,575	1,575	\$482,501
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$24,376
Total, Increases	-	-	\$24,376
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$24,376
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$24,376
FY 2016 Current Services	1,575	1,575	\$506,877
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	1,575	1,575	\$506,877
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$24,376

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA-CFTA

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,284	1,284	\$175,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	1,284	1,284	\$180,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA passenger inspection fee
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	\$500,134
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,575	1,575	\$482,501
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$24,376
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base			\$24,376
FY 2016 Current Services	1,575	1,575	\$506,877
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	1,575	1,575	\$506,877
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change			\$24,376

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	-	-	\$24,376	-	-	-	1,575	1,575	\$506,877	-	-	\$24,376
Total	1,575	1,575	\$482,501	-	-	\$24,376	-	-	-	1,575	1,575	\$506,877	-	-	\$24,376

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA-CFTA
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,284	1,284	\$175,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	1,284	1,284	\$180,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change			

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
COBRA-CFTA	1,284	1,284	\$180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,284	1,284	\$180,000	-	-	-
Total	1,284	1,284	\$180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,284	1,284	\$180,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
COBRA passenger inspection fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$145,077	\$132,656	\$134,702	\$2,046
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$414	\$414	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$186,453	\$216,988	\$213,575	(\$3,413)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$103,838	\$66,139	\$67,506	\$1,367
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$435,368	\$416,197	\$416,197	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,999	\$1,568	\$1,568	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6,617	\$1,956	\$1,956	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$5	\$5	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,530	\$3,441	\$3,441	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,103	\$463	\$463	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$46,252	\$57,924	\$82,300	\$24,376
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$503	\$503	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$60	\$60	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,972	\$199	\$199	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$64,473	\$66,119	\$90,495	\$24,376
Total, Direct Obligations	\$499,841	\$482,316	\$506,692	\$24,376
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$34,655	-	(\$34,655)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$34,655)	-	\$34,655
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$499,841	\$482,316	\$506,692	\$24,376
Full Time Equivalents	1,575	1,575	1,575	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security COBRA passenger inspection fee

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Total, COBRA passenger inspection fee:	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Full Time Equivalent	1,575	1,575	1,575	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA passenger inspection fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$145,077	\$132,656	\$134,702	\$2,046
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$414	\$414	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$186,453	\$216,988	\$213,575	(\$3,413)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$103,838	\$66,139	\$67,506	\$1,367
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$435,368	\$416,197	\$416,197	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,999	\$1,568	\$1,568	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6,617	\$1,956	\$1,956	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$5	\$5	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,530	\$3,441	\$3,441	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,103	\$463	\$463	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$46,252	\$57,924	\$82,300	\$24,376
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$503	\$503	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$60	\$60	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,972	\$199	\$199	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$64,473	\$66,119	\$90,495	\$24,376
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$34,655	-	(\$34,655)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$34,655)	-	\$34,655
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$499,841	\$482,316	\$506,692	\$24,376
Full Time Equivalents	1,575	1,575	1,575	-

COBRA passenger inspection fee Mission Statement

Customs and Border Protection user fees are authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58c, fees for certain customs services. The fees were created by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA fees are made available through permanent /indefinite appropriation created by the user fee statute. CBP collects customs fees to cover the cost of providing customs inspections of commercial operations, including, but not limited to, all costs associated with commercial passenger, vessel, vehicle, aircraft, and cargo processing.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$145,077	\$132,656	\$134,702	\$2,046
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$414	\$414	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$186,453	\$216,988	\$213,575	\$(3,413)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$103,838	\$66,139	\$67,506	\$1,367
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$435,368	\$416,197	\$416,197	-

No change from FY 2015 to FY 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$46,252	\$57,924	\$82,300	\$24,376

In FY 2016, an increase of \$24,376,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,575	1,575	1,575
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,575	1,575	1,575
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Inspection User Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Inspection User Fee (IUF)

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987* (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees from international passengers traveling into the United States. This fee is primarily used to fund inspection and detention services at air and sea ports of entry. This law, codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h), established the air and sea passenger fees to generate revenues that would reimburse the “expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.”

After the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), most of the immigration inspection functions were transferred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); however, the functions funded by the IUF for detention and removal of inadmissible aliens and other investigative activities were transferred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As a result, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established between CBP and ICE in 2004 to determine the allocation of fee collections between the two DHS Components. Although CBP retains 100 percent of Administrative Carrier Fines, CBP receives 82.63 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. The remaining 17.37 percent of the existing Airline and Vessel User Fees go to ICE.

B. Budget Activities

In FY 2016, the IUF will be used to fund a portion of the salaries, benefits, and overtime for the CBPOs performing immigration inspection, detention, and removal of inadmissible aliens. By statute, CBP discretionary appropriations can be reimbursed for the following activities:

- Providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services;
- Providing overtime inspection services;
- Administration of debt recovery;
- Detection of fraudulent documents;
- Detention and Removal of inadmissible aliens; and,
- Asylum proceedings at airports and seaports.

The fee rates are as follows:

Passengers Aboard Commercial Aircrafts Originating in Foreign Countries: \$7

Passengers Aboard Commercial Vessels Originating in Foreign Countries: \$7; \$3 for passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, a U.S. territory, or adjacent islands.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 4,190 positions and 4,190 full-time equivalent employees and \$652,699,000 in FY 2016 for the IUF.

The Budget also reflects a legislative proposal to increase immigration inspection user fees by \$2 and lift the exemption for commercial vessel passengers traveling from Canada, Mexico, a U.S. territory, or adjacent islands. This would result in a \$9 fee for all air and sea passengers. If enacted, the additional revenue raised from these fee increases will allow CBP to recover more costs associated with determining the admissibility of passengers entering the U.S. and support the hiring of up to 1,400 new CBP officers. This mandatory proposal would not affect the discretionary appropriation for CBP.

The Administrative Carrier Fines portion of IUF differs from the fines collected under the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208). CBP receives 100 percent of the Administrative Carrier Fines and 82.63 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees.

CBP projected the FY 2016 collections (as well as other fiscal years) by taking into account future projections for international travel, both for air and sea passengers.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year

IUF	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Projection
Regular Collections	\$598,552	\$630,218	\$652,699	\$678,490

Exhibit 2: Historical Collections

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
IUF	\$497,869	\$526,425	\$545,007	\$566,919	\$586,049	\$610,182

Estimating and allocating IUF collections

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is primarily used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. To develop forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. GDP and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in detail.

IUF collections are remitted quarterly. The first major remittance occurs annually in February. The February collections will not be deposited until March 1. CBP relies on carryover balances to support inspectional activities during the first five fiscal months. CBP mitigates the risks associated with IUF funds availability flows by using IUF carryover from prior years during the beginning of the fiscal year then using current year funding for reimbursements as collections become available.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

Immigration Inspection User Fee

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	4,126	\$598,552	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	4,190	4,190	\$652,699	64	64	\$22,481	-	-	-	64	64	\$22,481
Total, Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	4,126	\$598,552	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	4,190	4,190	\$652,699	64	64	\$22,481	-	-	-	64	64	\$22,481
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	4,126	4,126	\$598,552	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	4,190	4,190	\$652,699	64	64	\$22,481	-	-	-	64	64	\$22,481
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	4,126	4,126	\$598,552	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	4,190	4,190	\$652,699	64	64	\$22,481	-	-	-	64	64	\$22,481
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	4,126	4,126	\$598,552	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	4,190	4,190	\$652,699	64	64	\$22,481	-	-	-	64	64	\$22,481

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration Inspection User Fee

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	\$598,552
FY 2015 President's Budget	4,126	4,126	\$630,218
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	64	64	\$22,481
FY 2016 Current Services	4,190	4,190	\$652,699
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	4,190	4,190	\$652,699
Total Change 2015 to 2016	64	64	\$22,481

Immigration Inspection User Fee		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	4,126	4,126	\$630,218
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections	64	64	22,481
FY 2016 Request		4,190	4,190	652,699

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Individuals seeking entry into the United States are inspected at ports of entry by Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) who determine their admissibility. Often, these CBPOs are the first persons to welcome both visitors and citizens to the United States, while performing the full range of their inspectional duties. The inspection process includes all work performed in connection with the entry of aliens and U.S. citizens into the United States, including pre-inspection performed by CBPOs outside of the United States. A CBPO is responsible for determining the nationality and identity of each applicant for admission and for preventing the entry of ineligible aliens, including criminals, terrorists, and drug traffickers, among others. U.S. citizens are automatically admitted upon verification of citizenship. Non-U.S. citizens are questioned and their documents are examined to determine admissibility based on the requirements of U.S. immigration law.

Under the authority granted by the *Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)* (P.L. 89-236), as amended, a CBPO may question, under oath, any person coming into the United States to determine his or her admissibility. In addition, a CBPO has the authority to search, without warrant, the person and effects of any person seeking admission, when there is reason to believe that grounds of exclusion exist that would be disclosed by such a search.

The INA is based on the law of presumption: an applicant for admission is presumed to be an alien until he or she shows evidence of citizenship; an alien is presumed to be an immigrant until he or she proves that he or she fits into one of the non-immigrant classifications.

CBP collects immigration inspection user fees from air and sea passengers traveling to the United States. At air and sea ports of entry specifically, the fees cover some of the costs of immigration personnel, the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, and the repair and maintenance of equipment. However, because these fees are statutorily set, their “buying power” diminishes each year if the fees are not adjusted for inflation.

As established in an MOA between CBP and ICE, a portion of the funds from the IUF account are used by ICE to recover some of the costs of immigration investigative services, detention, and removal of inadmissible aliens related to the inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.

Description of Fee increases

The Budget reflects a proposal to increase the immigration inspection user fee by \$2 and lift the exemption for commercial vessel passengers traveling from Canada, Mexico, the U.S. territories, or adjacent Islands. CBP will transmit this legislative proposal to the appropriate Congressional Authorizing Committees separately. The current fees are \$7 for air and commercial vessel passengers and \$3 for partially exempted commercial vessel passengers whose trips originate in Canada, Mexico, the U.S. Territories and adjacent Islands. This fee is paid by passengers and is used to recover some of the costs related to determining the admissibility of passengers entering the US. Specifically, the fees support immigration inspections, personnel, the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, asylum hearings, and the repair and maintenance of equipment. The \$3 rate for the partial IUF exemption for the sea passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. Territories and adjacent islands would be increased to \$9 per passenger, effectively eliminating the exemption.

This proposal, along with another legislative proposal to increase COBRA fees, will address the gap in staffing identified in the FY 2014 Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry by OFO’s Workload Staffing Model (WSM). These new resources will reduce wait-times at air and sea ports of entry. CBP estimates the additional revenue generated by this fee proposal will support over 1,400 new CBPOs.

Projected Performance Impact and Cost Recovery of IUF Increases

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet mission requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBP’s Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2014 Report to Congress, and include fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes, up 12 percent since FY 2009 and projected to increase 3-4 percent each year for the next three years.

Fiscal Outlook with no fee increase

Immigration User Fee (IUF) rates were last increased in November 2001, per Section 109 of the *Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002*, (P. L. 107-77 dated November 28, 2001) the user fee was increased from \$6 to \$7. The \$3 exempt component was established in 2002.

Cost recovery has since declined as a result of an increase in global travel and an escalation in CBP's costs of immigration inspections. IUF collections will remain stagnant in comparison to immigration costs. Without a full-cost recovery status in the immigration environment, CBP must support the difference between costs and collections with appropriated funds and not dedicated user fees.

IUF (In thousands)			
	Collections	Costs	% Recovery
FY 2006	\$494,148	\$506,640	98%
FY 2007	\$484,731	\$518,802	93%
FY 2008	\$580,403	\$588,504	99%
FY 2009	\$498,747	\$589,930	85%
FY 2010	\$526,425	\$687,697	77%
FY 2011	\$545,007	\$724,902	75%
FY 2012	\$566,919	\$758,883	75%
FY 2013	\$586,049	\$774,043	76%
FY 2014	\$610,182	\$802,683	76%
FY 2015	\$630,218	\$832,383	76%
FY 2016	\$866,535	\$875,054	99%

In order to help address these challenges in FY 2016, CBP proposes raising the IUF fee in order to generate funds to decrease the gap between CBP's reimbursable immigration inspectional activity and the actual reimbursements from IUF. This will allow CBP to dedicate resources to increased CBPO hiring, which will result in improved immigration inspection services provided to those who pay this fee when traveling to the United States.

Should this fee increase be realized, CBP has identified several automation and technology development initiatives to improve its business processes related to cruise ship processing, including mobile devices for passenger processing, automated passport control and Global Entry Kiosks, and Entry/Exit Biometric technology development.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fee

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	\$598,552
FY 2015 President's Budget	4,126	4,126	\$630,218
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	64	64	\$22,481
Total, Increases	64	64	\$22,481
Total Other Adjustments	64	64	\$22,481
Total Adjustments-to-Base	64	64	\$22,481
FY 2016 Current Services	4,190	4,190	\$652,699
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	4,190	4,190	\$652,699
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	64	64	\$22,481

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Inspection User Fee
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	\$598,552
FY 2015 President's Budget	4,126	4,126	\$630,218
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	64	64	\$22,481
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	64	64	\$22,481
FY 2016 Current Services	4,190	4,190	\$652,699
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	4,190	4,190	\$652,699
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	64	64	\$22,481

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	64	64	\$22,481	-	-	-	4,190	4,190	\$652,699	64	64	\$22,481
Total	4,126	4,126	\$630,218	64	64	\$22,481	-	-	-	4,190	4,190	\$652,699	64	64	\$22,481

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$349,833	\$361,734	\$371,804	\$10,070
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$7	\$1,690	\$1,714	\$24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$73,658	\$37,601	\$29,564	(\$8,037)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$156,288	\$169,816	\$173,608	\$3,792
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$579,786	\$570,841	\$576,690	\$5,849
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$521	\$1,876	\$1,876	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$146	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$10,046	\$10,046	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$284	\$20,980	\$20,980	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$995	\$982	\$982	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,375	\$22,827	\$39,411	\$16,584
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$820	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$142	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,030	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,775	\$2,666	\$2,714	\$48
31.0 Equipment	\$1,661	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$4,017	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$18,766	\$59,377	\$76,009	\$16,632
Total, Direct Obligations	\$598,552	\$630,218	\$652,699	\$22,481
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$35,157	-	(\$35,157)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$35,157)	-	\$35,157
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$598,552	\$630,218	\$652,699	\$22,481
Full Time Equivalents	4,126	4,126	4,190	64

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fee

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	4,126	4,126	4,190	64
Total Permanent Positions	4,126	4,126	4,190	64
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	4,126	4,126	4,190	64
Total, Immigration Inspection User Fee:	4,126	4,126	4,190	64
Full Time Equivalent	4,126	4,126	4,190	64
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$349,833	\$361,734	\$371,804	\$10,070
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$7	\$1,690	\$1,714	\$24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$73,658	\$37,601	\$29,564	(\$8,037)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$156,288	\$169,816	\$173,608	\$3,792
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$579,786	\$570,841	\$576,690	\$5,849
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$521	\$1,876	\$1,876	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$146	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$10,046	\$10,046	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$284	\$20,980	\$20,980	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$995	\$982	\$982	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,375	\$22,827	\$39,411	\$16,584
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$820	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$142	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,030	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,775	\$2,666	\$2,714	\$48
31.0 Equipment	\$1,661	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$4,017	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$18,766	\$59,377	\$76,009	\$16,632
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$35,157	-	(\$35,157)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$35,157)	-	\$35,157
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$598,552	\$630,218	\$652,699	\$22,481
Full Time Equivalents	4,126	4,126	4,190	64

Immigration Inspection User Fee Mission Statement

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987 (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees for processing commercial air and sea passengers. This law codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h) established the two fees to generate revenues that would reimburse the appropriation for expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$349,833	\$361,734	\$371,804	\$10,070
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$7	\$1,690	\$1,714	\$24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$73,658	\$37,601	\$29,564	\$(8,037)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$156,288	\$169,816	\$173,608	\$3,792
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$579,786	\$570,841	\$576,690	\$5,849

In FY 2016, an increase of \$5,849,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,375	\$22,827	\$39,411	\$16,584

In FY 2016, an increase of \$16,584,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,775	\$2,666	\$2,714	\$48

In FY 2016, an increase of \$48,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	4,126	4,126	4,126
Increases			
Change in estimated FTE funded by IUF	-	-	64
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	64
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	4,126	4,126	4,190
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	64

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Land Border Inspection Fee



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Land Border Inspection Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Land Border Inspection Fee

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-515), as codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes the Land Border Inspection Fees (LBIF) to recover the full costs incurred for the inspection services provided at land border ports of entry.

B. Budget Activities

The funds in the LBIF account are used to support the following CBP activities:

- Overtime inspection services;
- Expansion, operation, and maintenance of information technology systems for nonimmigrant control;
- The hiring of temporary and permanent CBP officers;
- Minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes;
- Detection of fraudulent travel documents; and
- Administrative expenses of account.

Collections from LBIF fund the salaries and benefits of CBP officers, as well as operational and maintenance costs. The following fees are deposited into the LBIF account:

- Arrival/Departure Land Border (I-94): \$6
- Non-Immigrant Visa Waiver (I-94W): \$6
- Canadian Boat Landing Permit Individual (I-68): \$16 (individual); \$32 (family)
- NEXUS: \$50 (every 5 years)
 - NEXUS replacement card: \$25
- Free and Secure Trade Program (FAST) Driver Application Fee: \$50 (every 5 years)
- Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI): \$122.25 (individuals); \$160 maximum (families). Fee is for 5-year membership. In addition to application fee, SENTRI includes the following:
 - Dedicated Commuter Lane Fees: \$80
 - Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL): \$42
- Replacement of Papers for Nonresident Mexican Crossing (I-190): \$26

The purpose of each fee is as follows:

I-94: This fee is assessed upon the completion of Form I-94 by foreign citizens that are being admitted to the United States under the nonimmigrant visa status. The fee is issued to visitors who hold a valid U.S. Visa or Border Crossing Card.

I-94W: This fee is charged to individuals who enter the U.S. under the Visa Waiver Program. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors from designated countries to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa.

I-68 Canadian Boat Landing Permit (individual or family): This fee permits a boater to report their arrival into the United States telephonically without having to appear at a port-of-entry for an in-person inspection. The initial inspection involves an interview, checking the individual in the Interagency Border Inspection System, completion of the form I-68, and payment of the fee.

NEXUS: A joint U.S./Canada Trusted Traveler Program. Enrollment is available at certain northern border land Ports of Entry (POEs) and at all Canadian preclearance ports. NEXUS members are provided expedited entry into the United States and Canada. Applicants must voluntarily undergo a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices of both Canada and the United States; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBP and Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) officer. Once applicants are approved, they are issued an RFID-enabled card that will identify their record and their status in the CBP and CBSA database upon arrival. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for NEXUS enrollee use. NEXUS members are automatically eligible to use Global Entry (GE) kiosks. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use either a GE or NEXUS kiosks instead of dedicated lanes. NEXUS travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel (air, sea, and land). The introduction of WHTI lane technology has provided local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand.

FAST Driver Application Fee: CBP Trusted Traveler Program. FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet agreed upon security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT program, are granted expedited clearance at a POE. The FAST program supports a more secure supply chain and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections on high-risk commerce, where the attention is most needed.

Replacement of Papers for Nonresident Mexican Crossing (I-190): Citizens of Mexico must apply for a nonresident border crossing card on Form I-190

SENTRI: CBP Trusted Traveler Program. On the southwest border, SENTRI provides expedited CBP processing for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. Applicants must voluntarily undergo: a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBP officer. Once applicants are approved, they are issued an RFID enabled card that will identify their record and their status in the CBP database upon arrival at the U.S. POEs. SENTRI users have access to specific,

dedicated primary lanes into the United States. Since 1995, the SENTRI program has grown to include a total of 19 lanes at the ten largest southern border POEs along the U.S./Mexico border. SENTRI members currently account for 19 percent of all cross southwest border traffic.

Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL): If an approved participant wishes to register more than one vehicle for use in the SENTRI DCL lane (maximum of 4 vehicles), or an approved participant wishes to be registered in more than one vehicle (maximum of 8 persons per vehicle), an additional fee of \$42 per vehicle will be charged.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 200 full time equivalent employees and \$34,724,000 in FY 2016 for LBIF. This request will fund the salaries and benefits of CBPOs and related operational and maintenance costs. Based upon arrivals from Mexico and Canada into the U.S. under all Land Border Programs, CBP anticipates collecting the following amounts.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)¹

LBIF	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request ²	FY 2017 Projection
Collections	\$42,941	\$43,931	\$34,724	\$35,766

Exhibit 2: Historical Collections

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
LBIF	\$26,723	\$30,799	\$34,678	\$37,136	\$35,407	\$33,376

Effective in FY 2013, the FBI fingerprinting fees are now managed under the Global Entry account. Of the \$42.9 million in enacted dollars for FY 2014, \$32.6 million are attributable to regular Land Border collections. In the FY 2014 enacted amount, the \$42.9 million figure assumed \$10.3 million in FBI fingerprinting fee revenue. Figures for FY 2014 Revised Enacted, FY 2015 Request, and FY 2016 do not include revenue for FBI fingerprinting for the Land Border account. See Table 1 for a visual display of the transfer of FBI fingerprinting fees to the Global Entry account.

² The collections for FY 2014 Revised Enacted and estimated collections for the FY 2015 President's Budget were overstated. The FY 2016 projection was revised accordingly.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

Land border inspection fee

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Land border inspection fee	264	264	\$42,941	264	264	\$43,931	200	200	\$34,724	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)	-	-	-	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Total, Land border inspection fee	264	264	\$42,941	264	264	\$43,931	200	200	\$34,724	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)	-	-	-	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	264	264	\$42,941	264	264	\$43,931	200	200	\$34,724	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)	-	-	-	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	264	264	\$42,941	264	264	\$43,931	200	200	\$34,724	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)	-	-	-	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	264	264	\$42,941	264	264	\$43,931	200	200	\$34,724	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)	-	-	-	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land border inspection fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Land border inspection fee

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	264	264	\$42,941
FY 2015 President's Budget	264	264	\$43,931
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
FY 2016 Current Services	200	200	\$34,724
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	200	200	\$34,724
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)

CBP requests 200 full-time equivalent employees and \$34.724 million. The budget request includes the following:

Land border inspection fee		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	264	264	\$43,931
Current Services	Decrease in User Fee Collections	-64	-64	-9,207
FY 2016 Request		200	200	34,724

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As authorized by law, LBIF are primarily used to recover part of CBP's costs for its Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) at land border ports of entry.

The TTP are comprised of the following programs: NEXUS Highway and Air, SENTRI, FAST, and Global Entry. Applicants apply online and enroll using the Global Online Enrollment System. The TTP programs are funded with a combination of discretionary appropriations in the CBP Salary and Expenses account and user fees (for additional information please refer to the Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA as well as the TTP PPA). These programs help to improve the targeting, screening, and apprehension of high-risk international travelers, thereby preventing terrorist attacks and criminal activity while expediting the processing of legitimate travelers.

CBP's TTP provide expedited travel for pre-approved, low risk travelers through dedicated lanes and kiosks. Members are travelers who have voluntarily applied, paid a nonrefundable application fee, and provided personal data (including biometric information, photos, and fingerprints) to

CBP. Participants go through a rigorous background check and screening before becoming approved members.

These programs help to identify low-risk, vetted travelers by the voluntary submission of an application and subsequent vetting using automated name and fingerprint-based checks of law enforcement databases, fingerprint/name checks, and an interview with a uniformed officer. Trusted Traveler Programs are projected to expand in FY 2015. Currently, TTP is comprised of four programs NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, and GE, which are discussed below.

Exhibit 3: Trusted Traveler Program Enrollments FY 2013 - FY 2016

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 Projected Membership	FY 2016 Projected Membership
NEXUS	900,499	1,079,361	1,200,000	1,300,000
SENTRI	357,731	397,756	420,000	435,000
FAST	77,484	80,183	81,000	82,000
GE	981,213	1,692,901	2,200,000	2,500,000
Totals	2,316,927	3,250,201	3,901,000	4,317,000

Over the past few years, CBP has significantly increased its membership in the NEXUS and SENTRI Trusted Traveler programs. The NEXUS membership increase is due to the Beyond the Border initiatives involving increase outreach and its blitz operations (Enrollment Center blitzes and mobile enrollment blitzes resulting in a projected 20.5 percent membership expansion through FY 2014). The SENTRI program saw an 11.2 percent membership expansion in FY 2014.

NEXUS Highway and Air

NEXUS, a joint U.S./Canada enrollment program at the northern border land POE and at all Canadian preclearance ports, identifies low-risk travelers through: a complete biographic check, an interview with a CBPO and a Canada Border Security Agency (CBSA) officer, and a fingerprint check. Once applicants are identified as low-risk they are enrolled in the NEXUS program and given a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled card that is unique to the traveler. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border POEs that are reserved for NEXUS enrollee use. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use kiosks instead of dedicated lanes and iris scans are utilized to identify low-risk travelers rather than RFID-enabled cards. At the time of enrollment, travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel (air, sea, and land). The introduction of WHTI lane technology has provided local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand.

Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)

On the southwest border, SENTRI provides expedited CBP processing for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. Applicants must voluntarily undergo: a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBPO. Once applicants are approved, they are issued an RFID enabled card that will identify their record and their status in the CBP database upon arrival at the U.S. POEs. A sticker decal is also issued for the applicant's vehicle or motorcycle. SENTRI users have access to specific, dedicated primary lanes into the United States.

Since 1995, the SENTRI program has grown to include a total of 19 lanes at the ten largest southern border POEs along the U.S./Mexico border. SENTRI members currently account for 19 percent of all cross southwest border traffic.

Free and Secure Trade (FAST)

FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet agreed upon security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT program, are granted expedited clearance at a POE. Using electronic data transmission and transponder technology, CBP expedites clearance of approved trade participants. The FAST program supports a more secure supply chain and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections on high-risk commerce, where the attention is most needed.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Land border inspection fee FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	264	264	\$42,941
FY 2015 President's Budget	264	264	\$43,931
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Decrease in User Fee Collections	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Total, Decreases	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Total Other Adjustments	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
FY 2016 Current Services	200	200	\$34,724
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	200	200	\$34,724
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Land border inspection fee
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	264	264	\$42,941
FY 2015 President's Budget	264	264	\$43,931
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
FY 2016 Current Services	200	200	\$34,724
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	200	200	\$34,724
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Land border inspection fee	264	264	\$43,931	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)	-	-	-	200	200	\$34,724	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)
Total	264	264	\$43,931	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)	-	-	-	200	200	\$34,724	(64)	(64)	(\$9,207)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Land border inspection fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,944	\$23,364	\$17,813	(\$5,551)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$73	\$58	(\$15)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,910	\$2,776	\$2,196	(\$580)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,378	\$11,459	\$8,398	(\$3,061)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$38,232	\$37,672	\$28,465	(\$9,207)
Other Object Classes				
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$4,709	\$5,000	\$5,000	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$1,259	\$1,259	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,709	\$6,259	\$6,259	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$42,941	\$43,931	\$34,724	(\$9,207)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$2,270	\$2,270	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$2,270)	(\$2,270)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$42,941	\$43,931	\$34,724	(\$9,207)
Full Time Equivalents	264	264	200	(64)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Land border inspection fee

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	264	264	200	(64)
Total Permanent Positions	264	264	200	(64)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	264	264	200	(64)
Total, Land border inspection fee:	264	264	200	(64)
Full Time Equivalent	264	264	200	(64)
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land border inspection fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,944	\$23,364	\$17,813	(\$5,551)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$73	\$58	(\$15)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,910	\$2,776	\$2,196	(\$580)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,378	\$11,459	\$8,398	(\$3,061)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$38,232	\$37,672	\$28,465	(\$9,207)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$4,709	\$5,000	\$5,000	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$1,259	\$1,259	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,709	\$6,259	\$6,259	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$2,270	\$2,270	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$2,270)	(\$2,270)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$42,941	\$43,931	\$34,724	(\$9,207)
Full Time Equivalents	264	264	200	(64)

Land border inspection fee Mission Statement

The Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-515), as codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes the fees to recover costs incurred in the following categories involving the operation of various pilot programs: Overtime inspection services; Expansion, operation, and maintenance of information technology systems for non-immigrant control; Hiring of temporary and permanent inspectors; Minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes; Detection of fraudulent travel documents; and Administrative expenses of account.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,944	\$23,364	\$17,813	\$(5,551)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$73	\$58	\$(15)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,910	\$2,776	\$2,196	\$(580)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,378	\$11,459	\$8,398	\$(3,061)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$38,232	\$37,672	\$28,465	\$(9,207)

In FY 2016, a decrease of \$9,207,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	284	264	264
Increases			
Decreases			
Change in collection estimates	-	-	(64)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(64)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	284	264	200
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	(64)

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Enforcement Fines

The Immigration Enforcement Account was established under Section 382 of the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208: IIRIRA). In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines in order to include fines levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States if so ordered. Fines are also levied on carriers transporting passengers to the United States that violate elements of immigration law.

B. Budget Activities

Subject to the availability of funds, the fines collected are used to support the following CBP activities: identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border, in areas with high apprehensions, to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests \$633,000 in FY 2016 to support five full-time equivalents and the operating costs of collecting enforcement fines. Because immigration violations are not easily quantifiable, enforcement-related collections are relatively fluid and difficult to forecast. Thus, CBP primarily utilizes real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates to project future year revenue collections.

Exhibit 1: Estimated Collections
(In thousands)

Immigration Enforcement Fines Collections (IEF)	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Projection
	\$773	\$752	\$633	\$650

Exhibit 2: Historical Collections

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
IEF	\$983	\$208	\$632	\$721	\$699	\$593

Estimating and Allocating Collections for Enforcement Fines:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. CBP bases the forecast using prior actual year collections and then applies trend analysis. It is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. In developing forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources, and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. For IEF, international travel forecasts are the factors that are considered in greatest detail.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

Immigration enforcement fines

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	5	5	\$633	-	-	(\$119)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$119)
Total, Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	5	5	\$633	-	-	(\$119)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$119)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	5	5	\$633	-	-	(\$119)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$119)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	5	5	\$633	-	-	(\$119)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$119)
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	5	5	\$773	5	5	\$752	5	5	\$633	-	-	(\$119)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$119)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration enforcement fines
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration enforcement fines

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	5	5	\$773
FY 2015 President's Budget	5	5	\$752
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$119)
FY 2016 Current Services	5	5	\$633
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	5	5	\$633
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$119)

The budget request includes the following:

Immigration enforcement fines		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	5	5	\$752
Current Services	Decrease in User Fee Collections	0	0	-119
FY 2016 Request		5	5	633

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP uses prior year actual collections to project collections. Since there was a decline in collections during FY 2014, the CBP forecast for FY 2015 and 2016 collections decreased from when the FY 2015 President's Budget was prepared. These funds are used to support a variety of activities, including the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens at air and sea ports of entry, in areas with high apprehensions, to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Immigration enforcement fines

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	5	5	\$773
FY 2015 President's Budget	5	5	\$752
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Decrease in User Fee Collections	-	-	(\$119)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$119)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$119)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$119)
FY 2016 Current Services	5	5	\$633
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	5	5	\$633
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$119)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration enforcement fines
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	5	5	\$773
FY 2015 President's Budget	5	5	\$752
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$119)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base			(\$119)
FY 2016 Current Services	5	5	\$633
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	5	5	\$633
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change			(\$119)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	\$752	-	-	(\$119)	-	-	-	5	5	\$633	-	-	(\$119)
Total	5	5	\$752	-	-	(\$119)	-	-	-	5	5	\$633	-	-	(\$119)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration enforcement fines
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$524	\$456	\$384	(\$72)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$1	\$1	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$46	\$57	\$57	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$203	\$238	\$191	(\$47)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$773	\$752	\$633	(\$119)
Other Object Classes				
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$773	\$752	\$633	(\$119)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections		-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year		\$677	\$677	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year		(\$677)	(\$677)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations		-	-	-
Offsetting Collections		-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$773	\$752	\$633	(\$119)
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	5	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Immigration enforcement fines

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	5	5	5	-
Total Permanent Positions	5	5	5	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	2	-	-	-
U.S. Field	5	5	5	-
Total, Immigration enforcement fines:	5	5	5	-
Full Time Equivalent	5	5	5	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration enforcement fines
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$524	\$456	\$384	(\$72)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$1	\$1	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$46	\$57	\$57	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$203	\$238	\$191	(\$47)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$773	\$752	\$633	(\$119)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$677	\$677	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$677)	(\$677)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$773	\$752	\$633	(\$119)
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	5	-

Immigration enforcement fines Mission Statement

The Immigration Enforcement account was established under Section 382 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996. Previously, similar fines were collected and deposited into the Immigration User Fee account. In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines, such as those levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States after being so ordered. The authorized uses of this funds consist of: the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border in areas with high apprehensions to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$524	\$456	\$384	\$(72)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$1	\$1	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$46	\$57	\$57	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$203	\$238	\$191	\$(47)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$773	\$752	\$633	\$(119)

In FY 2016, a decrease of \$119,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	5	5	5
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	5	5	5
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Global Entry User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Global Entry User Fees

The Global Entry Program is authorized by the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* (8 U.S.C. 1365b(k)3), as amended by the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008* (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3)(A). The program establishes an international registered traveler program that incorporates technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international travelers, including U.S. citizens and residents. All applicants must be pre-approved and they must undergo a rigorous background check and interview before enrollment. Global Entry allows expedited clearance for pre-approved and low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Though intended for frequent international travelers, there is no minimum number of trips necessary to qualify. Participants may enter the United States by using automated kiosks located at selected airports.

Subsection (k)(3) of the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004*, as amended, authorizes the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the program. The implementing regulation to establish an application fee was issued in November 2009 (74 FR 59936 (2009-11-19)). On the basis of cost estimates and enrollment projections, a charge of \$100 per application was deemed appropriate to generate necessary revenue to cover the full cost of processing Global Entry applications. Global Entry collections also include Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Fingerprint Fee (applicable to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry): \$14.50 per applicant (\$17.25 for SENTRI applicants). This fee is charged to cover costs of FBI Fingerprint check for applications to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry programs.

Currently, Global Entry kiosks can be found in 42 international U.S. airports¹, eight Canadian preclearance locations as well as preclearance locations in Ireland, Aruba, and Abu Dhabi. As of December 31, 2014, Global Entry has 1,862,906 million active enrolled members.

The *Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-54) is an extension to the Global Entry Program, and was enacted in response to the need for business people to gain streamlined entrance to the economies of the Asia-Pacific region. This program began in 2012, and it enables business people to explore new business opportunities, attend meetings, and conduct trade and investment activities.

¹ Saipan International Airport and Guam are part of the U.S. island territories

B. Budget Activities

Global Entry fees reimburse the costs of:

- Salaries and benefits, including overtime, for CBPO’s performing global entry enrollment functions;
- Fingerprint costs for FBI; and
- Equipment costs for purchase of kiosks.

CBP requests \$91,789,000 and 96 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in FY 2016 for Global Entry. All projections take into account expansion of the Global Entry program and the opening of additional enrollment centers.

The Global Entry program expanded from a successful pilot to a permanent trusted traveler program in February 2012 and CBP continues to increase individual enrollment as well as the number of nations eligible to participate in the program. This has allowed greater numbers of low-risk travelers to efficiently move through security screening and give CBP personnel the ability to put greater focus on higher risk travelers. Due to the successful expansion of Global Entry, in FY 2013 Congress provided an additional \$4,000,000 above the request to facilitate continued growth of the program and to purchase, deploy, and manage approximately 100 additional kiosks and to commence a targeted marketing campaign to further enrollment.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

Global Entry (GE)	FY 2014 Revised Enacted²	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimate
GE Collections		\$72,345	\$74,349	\$77,323
FBI Fingerprinting Fee Collections ³	\$34,835	18,847	17,440	18,138
Total Collections	\$34,835	\$91,192	\$91,789	\$95,461

² The FY 2014 Enacted amount was a projection made in FY 2012 for the FY 2014 President’s Budget. The Global has expanded significantly since that time and now includes collections for F.B.I. Fingerprinting fees.

³ FBI collections managed under Global Entry beginning in FY 2013.

Projected Collections:

Due to the timing of the President's Budget and a significant expansion in the Global Entry program since figures for the FY 2015 President's Budget were formulated, the most recent projections have been listed below. For the sake of consistency, all other exhibits in this document will reflect the FY 2014 Revised Enacted and the FY 2015 President's Budget.

Exhibit 2: Projected Collections

Global Entry (GE)	FY 2015 Projection	FY 2016 Projection	FY 2017 Estimate
GE Collections	\$80,289	\$74,349	\$77,323
FBI Fingerprinting Fee Collections	17,624	17,440	18,138
Total Collections	\$97,913	\$91,789	\$95,461

Exhibit 3: Historical Collections

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
GE Collections	\$1,994	\$4,990	\$12,493	\$23,811	\$50,956	\$69,596
FBI Fingerprinting Fee Collections ⁴	-	-	-	-	12,970	16,090
Total Collections	\$1,994	\$4,990	\$12,493	\$23,811	\$63,926	\$85,687

⁴ Ibid.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

Global Entry User Fees

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Global Entry User Fees	96	96	\$34,835	96	96	\$91,192	96	96	\$91,789	-	-	\$597	-	-	-	-	-	\$597
Total, Global Entry User Fees	96	96	\$34,835	96	96	\$91,192	96	96	\$91,789	-	-	\$597	-	-	-	-	-	\$597
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	96	96	\$34,835	96	96	\$91,192	96	96	\$91,789	-	-	\$597	-	-	-	-	-	\$597
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	96	96	\$34,835	96	96	\$91,192	96	96	\$91,789	-	-	\$597	-	-	-	-	-	\$597
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	96	96	\$34,835	96	96	\$91,192	96	96	\$91,789	-	-	\$597	-	-	-	-	-	\$597

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Global Entry User Fees

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	96	96	\$34,835
FY 2015 President's Budget	96	96	\$91,192
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$597
FY 2016 Current Services	96	96	\$91,789
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	96	96	\$91,789
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$597

This budget request includes the following:

Global Entry User Fees		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	96	96	\$91,192
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections	0	0	597
FY 2016 Request		96	96	91,789

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP designed Global Entry to allow for expedited clearance of pre-approved, low-risk air travelers into the U.S. Through the use of automated kiosks placed in the Federal Inspection Services area of each identified airport, enrolled travelers are able to bypass queues and process through Passport Control without having to see a CBP officer (CBPO). This program facilitates entry into the United States and is especially beneficial to frequent international flyers. Global Entry membership is valid for five years.

The Global Entry user fee is used to support the full cost of the program, including the direct and indirect costs of CBPOs at enrollment centers, the technology required to administer the program, the cost of help desk, the cost of producing the Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) cards, and the fingerprinting fees charged by the FBI.

The program authorizes the use of technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. The application fee is set at \$100 per applicant to cover the costs of the program. These items include the costs of CBPOs at the

enrollment centers, equipment such as kiosks, software, and help desk support, the cost of producing the RFID cards, and background investigations via an interagency agreement with the FBI.

As of December 2014, Global Entry kiosks can be found in 42 international U.S. airports⁵, eight Canadian preclearance locations as well as preclearance locations in Ireland, Aruba, and Abu Dhabi.

Exhibit 4: Global Entry Locations as of December 2014

United States and Territories			Preclearance
Atlanta	Guam*	Pittsburgh	Calgary, Canada
Anchorage	Honolulu	Portland	Edmonton, Canada
Austin	Houston*	Raleigh-Durham*	Halifax, Canada
Baltimore	Las Vegas	Saipan*	Montreal, Canada
Boston	Los Angeles	Salt Lake City	Ottawa, Canada
Charlotte	Miami	San Antonio	Toronto, Canada
Chicago	Milwaukee	San Diego*	Vancouver, Canada
Chicago Midway	Minneapolis	San Francisco	Winnipeg, Canada
Cincinnati	Newark	San Jose	Dublin*, Ireland
Cleveland	New York (JFK)	San Juan	Shannon*, Ireland
Dallas/Ft. Worth	Orange County (John Wayne Airport)*	Seattle	Aruba, Netherlands Antilles
Denver	Orlando	Tampa	Abu Dhabi, UAE
Detroit	Philadelphia	Washington Dulles	
Ft. Lauderdale	Phoenix	Seattle	

**No Enrollment Centers at these locations*

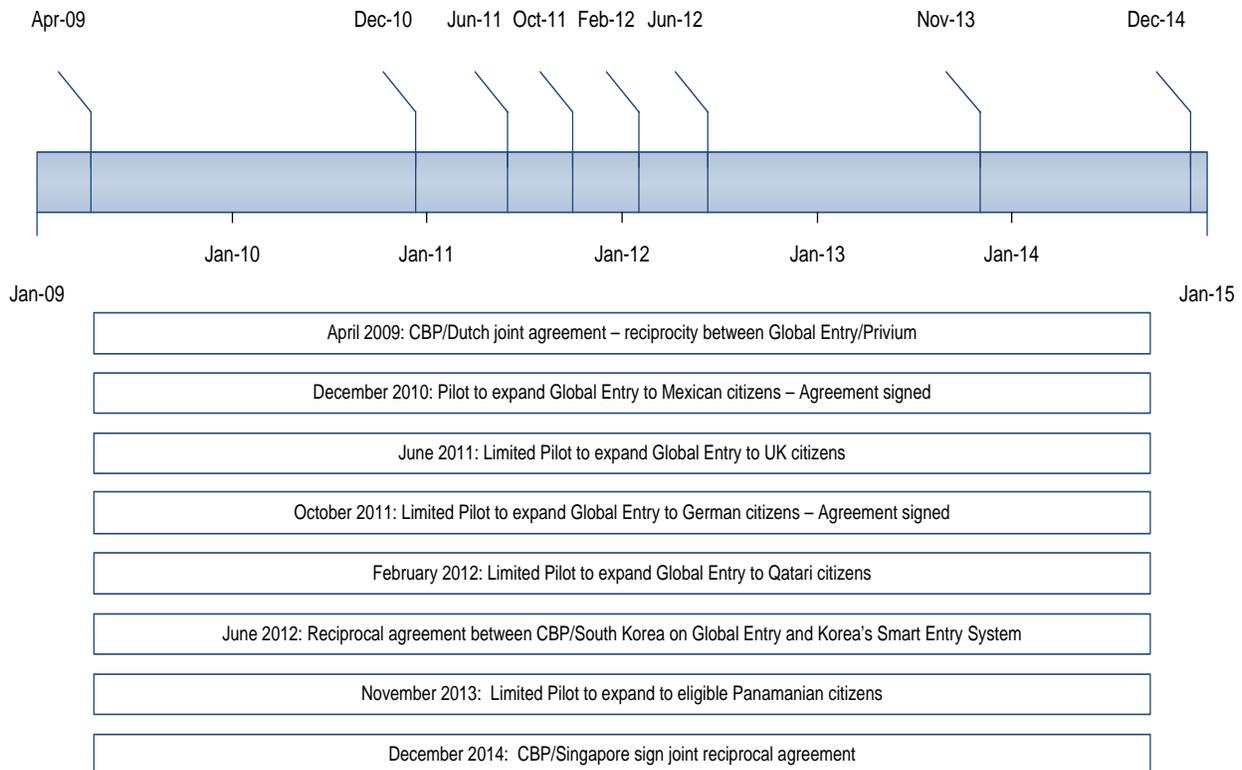
Global Entry applications and enrollments are growing quickly. Since the program’s inception in FY 2008, CBP has accomplished the following:

- Starting in April 2009, CBP has operated a joint program with the government of the Netherlands that allows qualified U.S. citizens to join Privium, the Dutch trusted traveler program, and allows Dutch citizens to join Global Entry. Participants in this program must pass vetting by both CBP and the Netherlands government.
- On December 29, 2010, a Federal Register Notice was published announcing the expansion of Global Entry eligibility to Mexican Nationals. Mexican nationals must pass vetting by

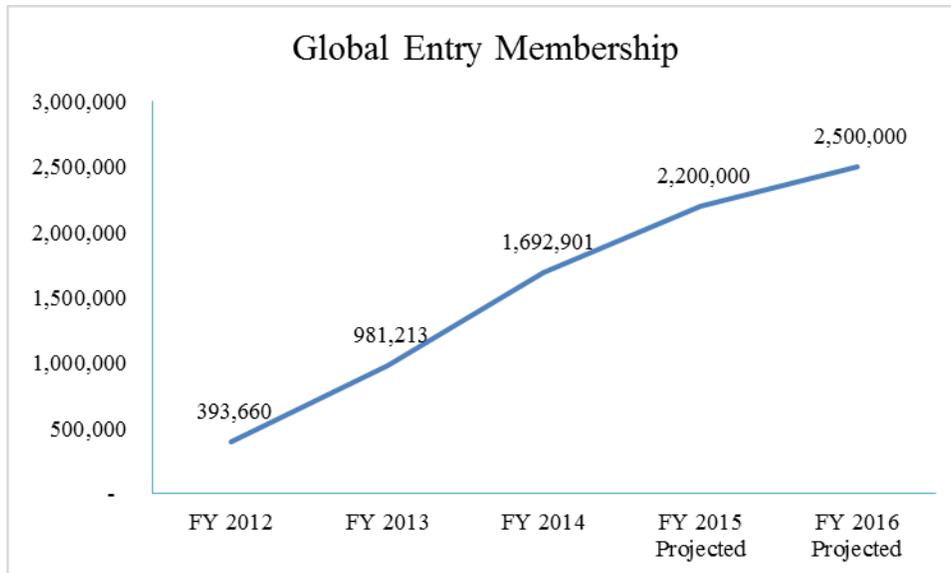
⁵ Saipan International Airport and Guam are part of the U.S. island territories

both CBP and Mexican government officials.

- In June 2011, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with the United Kingdom (UK), allowing UK citizens to participate in Global Entry. UK applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and UK government officials.
- In October 2011, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with Germany, allowing German citizens to participate in Global Entry. German applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and German government officials.
- In February 2012, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with Qatar, allowing Qatari citizens to participate in Global Entry. Qatari applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and the Qatari government.
- On June 12, 2012, CBP implemented a trusted traveler arrangement with the Republic of Korea. The arrangement allows qualified U.S. citizens to join the Smart Entry Service (SES), the Republic of Korea’s trusted traveler program, and allows Korean citizens to join Global Entry. Participants in this arrangement must pass vetting by both CBP and the Republic of Korea.
- In November 2013, CBP began accepting Global Entry application from citizens of Panama. The arrangement expanded Global Entry to certain, eligible Panamanian citizens entering the United States. In June, 2014, Panama launched its Panama Global Pass (PGP) program, which is open to U.S. citizens. Participants in this arrangement must pass vetting by both CBP and the Panamanian Government.
- On December 1, 2014, CBP signed a Joint Statement with Singapore to develop a trusted traveler arrangement. The arrangement will allow citizens of Singapore to apply for and participate in Global Entry. The technical infrastructure for the arrangement is being developed.



As of December 31, 2014, Global Entry has 1,862,906 million active enrolled members. CBP is projecting membership will increase to 2.2 million by the end of FY 2015 and 2.5 million by the end of FY 2016 as shown in the graphic below.



Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect

In FY 2014, there were over 4.7 million uses of Global Entry and NEXUS Air kiosks, representing a 42 percent increase in usage over FY 2013 (*3.3 million uses*). The increased use of these kiosks by travelers arriving the United States resulted in savings equivalent to 71 CBPOs, which is a marginal increase of 11 CBPOs from FY 2013.

CBP has developed Global Enrollment System (GES) for all CBP Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) to be operational on the CBP national network. GES has integrated the independent CBP enrollment and validation processes into a single solution, and it provides a more efficient platform to share data and perform real-time watch list and lookout checks.

GES also reduces the redundancy of maintaining several application processes, and it allows for a quicker and more accurate application process. CBP has developed a single on-line, paperless application process to support GES and allows a traveler to apply to multiple programs on-line. The on-line application, Global On-Line Enrollment System, supports all TTP applications.

The program has been used as a basis for cooperation with other nations and other agencies in order to further expedite passenger processing. For example, Global Entry participants can join the Fast Low Risk Universal Crossing program, offered by the Netherlands to provide preferred treatment at the Amsterdam Airport.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Global Entry User Fees FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	96	96	\$34,835
FY 2015 President's Budget	96	96	\$91,192
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$597
Total, Increases	-	-	\$597
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$597
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$597
FY 2016 Current Services	96	96	\$91,789
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	96	96	\$91,789
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$597

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Global Entry User Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	96	96	\$34,835
FY 2015 President's Budget	96	96	\$91,192
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$597
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$597
FY 2016 Current Services	96	96	\$91,789
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	96	96	\$91,789
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$597

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Global Entry User Fees	96	96	\$91,192	-	-	\$597	-	-	-	96	96	\$91,789	-	-	\$597
Total	96	96	\$91,192	-	-	\$597	-	-	-	96	96	\$91,789	-	-	\$597

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Global Entry User Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,584	\$4,531	\$4,531	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,651	\$6,575	\$6,575	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,798	\$2,767	\$2,767	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$14,033	\$13,873	\$13,873	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$898	\$898	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$18	\$18	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$3,200	\$3,200	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$7,492	\$12,665	\$12,665	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,643	\$56,615	\$57,212	\$597
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$512	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$25	\$14	\$14	-
31.0 Equipment	\$130	\$3,909	\$3,909	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$20,802	\$77,319	\$77,916	\$597
Total, Direct Obligations	\$34,835	\$91,192	\$91,789	\$597
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$33,211	-	(\$33,211)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$33,211)	-	\$33,211
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$34,835	\$91,192	\$91,789	\$597
Full Time Equivalents	96	96	96	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Global Entry User Fees Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	96	96	96	-
Total Permanent Positions	96	96	96	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	96	96	96	-
Total, Global Entry User Fees:	96	96	96	-
Full Time Equivalents	96	96	96	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,584	\$4,531	\$4,531	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,651	\$6,575	\$6,575	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,798	\$2,767	\$2,767	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$14,033	\$13,873	\$13,873	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$898	\$898	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$18	\$18	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$3,200	\$3,200	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$7,492	\$12,665	\$12,665	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,643	\$56,615	\$57,212	\$597
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$512	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$25	\$14	\$14	-
31.0 Equipment	\$130	\$3,909	\$3,909	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$20,802	\$77,319	\$77,916	\$597
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$33,211	-	(\$33,211)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$33,211)	-	\$33,211
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$34,835	\$91,192	\$91,789	\$597
Full Time Equivalents	96	96	96	-

Global Entry User Fees Mission Statement

The Global Entry Program is authorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3)(A). The Program established an international registered traveler program that incorporated available technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. In addition, Section 565 (3)(B) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 authorized the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the Program. The current fee rate has been set at \$100 per applicant.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,584	\$4,531	\$4,531	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,651	\$6,575	\$6,575	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,798	\$2,767	\$2,767	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$14,033	\$13,873	\$13,873	-

No change from FY 2015 to FY 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,643	\$56,615	\$57,212	\$597

In FY 2016, an increase of \$597,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	51	96	96
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	51	96	96
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

The *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (P. L. 110-53) established an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). ESTA operates under enforced compliance, requiring all Visa Waiver Program travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors from designated countries to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa.

Section 711 (h)(3)(B) of P. L. 110-53 authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a fee via regulation to recover the cost of operating and administering ESTA. U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP) conducted a fee study and, in August 2010, published the results in an interim final rule. The fee of \$14 is broken into two parts:

The authorization to travel to the United States is valid for a 2-year period, and travelers pay only once during the 2-year period.

1. **Processing Fee:** All applicants requesting an electronic travel authorization are charged \$4.00 for the processing of the application. Revenue from the processing fee is retained by CBP to fund the costs of operating ESTA, largely system and personnel costs.
2. **Surcharge:** If the application is approved and the individual receives authorization to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program, an additional \$10.00 will be charged. If the electronic travel authorization is denied, the individual is only charged for the processing portion of the application, \$4.00. In FY 2016, revenue from the \$10 surcharge is not available for CBP use. This revenue is reserved for the Corporation for Travel Promotion also known as Brand USA, to enhance the international competitiveness of the U.S. travel and tourism industry and increase U.S. Export balance.

In FY 2016, the CBP budget request for ESTA includes only the processing fee.

B. Budget Activities

ESTA collections fund operational costs to administer the ESTA program and maintain information technology (IT) equipment including the costs of the revenue program, and funds the salaries and benefits of personnel, overtime, and the costs to maintain kiosks and other IT equipment.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 60 full-time equivalent employees and \$57,332,000 in FY 2016 for ESTA to fund the direct and indirect costs of performing ESTA activities. These costs include, but are not limited to, salaries, benefits, overtime, travel, supplies, and equipment. This estimate is supported by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s projection of an increase of 3 percent inbound travel volume in FY 2016. When taking international travel projections into account (in addition to the factors mentioned above), CBP projects the following amounts in user fee collections.

Exhibit 1: Estimated Collections (In thousands)

ESTA Collections	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Projection
ESTA Processing	\$55,168	\$54,929	\$57,332	\$59,625

Exhibit 2: Historical Collections

Historical ESTA Collections (Processing Fee only)	FY 2010¹	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
	\$1,830	\$44,627	\$48,069	\$51,079	\$53,520

¹ FY 2010 was the year of inception for ESTA

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016									
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base			
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	60	60	\$55,168	60	60	\$54,929	60	60	\$57,332	-	-	-	\$2,403	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,403
Total, Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	60	60	\$55,168	60	60	\$54,929	60	60	\$57,332	-	-	-	\$2,403	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,403
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	60	60	\$55,168	60	60	\$54,929	60	60	\$57,332	-	-	-	\$2,403	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,403
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	60	60	\$55,168	60	60	\$54,929	60	60	\$57,332	-	-	-	\$2,403	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,403
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	60	60	\$55,168	60	60	\$54,929	60	60	\$57,332	-	-	-	\$2,403	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,403

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	60	60	\$55,168
FY 2015 President's Budget	60	60	\$54,929
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$2,403
FY 2016 Current Services	60	60	\$57,332
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	60	60	\$57,332
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$2,403

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests 60 full-time equivalent employees and \$57.332 million in FY 2016 for ESTA. The request includes the following:

Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	60	60	\$54,929
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections	0	0	2,403
FY 2016 Request		60	60	57,332

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53) required DHS to implement an electronic travel authorization system and other measures to enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program. ESTA adds a layer of security that allows DHS to determine, in advance of travel, whether an individual is eligible to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program and whether such travel poses a law enforcement or security risk. All passengers from countries that are part of the Visa Waiver Program are required to submit an application via ESTA to determine eligibility to travel to the United States. A passenger whose ESTA application has been rejected must apply for a visa before traveling to the United States. ESTA counterbalances vulnerabilities inherent in visa-free travel by adding a layer of advance scrutiny that enables CBP frontline personnel to focus even more on the small population of potentially dangerous travelers. The following countries participate in the ESTA program:

Exhibit 1: ESTA Locations as of September 2014

Andorra	France	Lithuania	San Marino
Australia	Germany	Luxembourg	Singapore
Austria	Greece	Malta	Slovakia
Belgium	Hungary	Monaco	Slovenia
Brunei	Iceland	The Netherlands	Spain
Chile	Ireland	New Zealand	Sweden
Czech Republic	Italy	Norway	Switzerland
Denmark	Japan	Portugal	Taiwan
Estonia	Latvia	Republic of Korea	United Kingdom
Finland	Liechtenstein		

Exhibit 2: ESTA Program Activities as of December 30, 2014

ESTA Statistics	
Number of Member Nations	38
Total Number of Visa Waiver Program Applicants since program inception	78.553 million
FY 2014 Compliance Rate	99.92%
FY 2014 Denial Rate	0.26%

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact

CBP will continue to enhance ESTA, a program that requires all nationals or citizens of Visa Waiver Program countries who plan to travel to the United States for temporary business or pleasure to have an approved ESTA application prior to boarding. The program realized continued savings in CBPO resources in FY 2014. A total of 50,926 ESTA applications were denied in FY 2014, which is an increase of 22 percent (9,233) from FY 2013 (41,693). As a result, CBP did not have to conduct lengthy secondary inspections or process refusals of admission for these individuals at a port of entry. The increased denials resulted in the marginal increase of 18,500 inspectional hours, which is equivalent to 15 CBPOs.

In FY 2015, as part of DHS' ongoing efforts and commitment to protecting the U.S. from threats to the safety and security of the U.S., ESTA made enhancements to the program. New data elements and updated eligibility questions will bolster CBP's ability to identify potential security threats and clarify elements of the application process.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	60	60	\$55,168
FY 2015 President's Budget	60	60	\$54,929
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$2,403
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,403
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$2,403
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$2,403
FY 2016 Current Services	60	60	\$57,332
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	60	60	\$57,332
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$2,403

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	60	60	\$55,168
FY 2015 President's Budget	60	60	\$54,929
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$2,403
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$2,403
FY 2016 Current Services	60	60	\$57,332
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	60	60	\$57,332
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$2,403

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	60	60	\$54,929	-	-	\$2,403	-	-	-	60	60	\$57,332	-	-	\$2,403
Total	60	60	\$54,929	-	-	\$2,403	-	-	-	60	60	\$57,332	-	-	\$2,403

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,923	\$5,232	\$6,482	\$1,250
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$42	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,095	\$622	\$715	\$93
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,400	\$2,609	\$2,773	\$164
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$8,460	\$8,479	\$9,986	\$1,507
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,421	\$3,425	\$3,425	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$32,020	\$43,025	\$43,921	\$896
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,243	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$9,024	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$46,708	\$46,450	\$47,346	\$896
Total, Direct Obligations	\$55,168	\$54,929	\$57,332	\$2,403
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$40,870	-	(\$40,870)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$40,870)	-	\$40,870
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$55,168	\$54,929	\$57,332	\$2,403
Full Time Equivalents	60	60	60	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	60	60	60	-
Total Permanent Positions	60	60	60	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	60	60	60	-
Total, Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee:	60	60	60	-
Full Time Equivalents	60	60	60	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,923	\$5,232	\$6,482	\$1,250
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$42	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,095	\$622	\$715	\$93
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,400	\$2,609	\$2,773	\$164
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$8,460	\$8,479	\$9,986	\$1,507
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,421	\$3,425	\$3,425	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$32,020	\$43,025	\$43,921	\$896
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,243	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$9,024	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$46,708	\$46,450	\$47,346	\$896
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$40,870	-	(\$40,870)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$40,870)	-	\$40,870
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$55,168	\$54,929	\$57,332	\$2,403
Full Time Equivalents	60	60	60	-

Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee Mission Statement

P.L. 110-53, or the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (or the Act) established an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). ESTA operates under informed compliance, requiring all Visa Waiver Program Travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,923	\$5,232	\$6,482	\$1,250
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$42	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,095	\$622	\$715	\$93
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,400	\$2,609	\$2,773	\$164
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$8,460	\$8,479	\$9,986	\$1,507

In FY 2016, an increase of \$1,507,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$32,020	\$43,025	\$43,921	\$896

In FY 2016, an increase of \$896,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	60	60
Increases			
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	-	60	60
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

APHIS User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for APHIS User Fees

Section 2509 of the *Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-624) authorized the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to collect user fees for various services. The law codified, as 21 U.S.C. 136a, established seven types of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) user fees, six of which are the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) fees, known as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) user fees. These fees are collected to recover the costs of providing inspectional activities for international arrival of passengers, conveyances, animals, plants, and agricultural goods at ports of entry. This authority established fees on five modes of international passenger and conveyance transportation:

1. International air passengers;
2. Commercial aircraft;
3. Commercial vessels;
4. Commercial trucks; and
5. Commercially loaded rail cars.

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296) transferred certain inspection functions from the USDA to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The intent of the revenues from these fees is to achieve full cost recovery for the agriculture quarantine inspection (AQI) function. Section 421(f) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* mandates that CBP and USDA agree on a periodic transfer of funds from the latter to the former. Under a Memorandum of Agreement between CBP and USDA, CBP receives approximately 60.64 percent of the collections from the APHIS user fee.

In FY 2013, the revenues from the current fee level covered 77 percent of CBP's costs incurred in providing the inspectional activities associated with the passengers and conveyances that are subject to fees. USDA conducted a comprehensive fee review to determine the appropriate fee rates associated with this program and submitted a notice for proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for review. In May 2014 APHIS announced proposed changes to the fees it charges to recoup the costs of conducting agricultural quarantine inspections (AQI) at U.S. ports of entry. The adjustments APHIS proposes, the first changes to AQI user fees in nearly a decade, will ensure that the AQI program will have the financial stability it needs to continue the critical work of keeping U.S. agriculture safe and productive. The proposed rule is currently in the review and approval period. The proposed AQI fee structure ensures that no party pays more than the costs of the services they incur. The fee is anticipated to be implemented in FY 2015. The proposal

aligns fees with actual program costs, resulting in lowering some fees while others are increased. APHIS is proposing to lower fees for international air passengers from \$5 to \$4 per passenger and fees for railroad cars from \$7.75 to \$2 per railroad car.

APHIS also proposes to raise user fees for inspections of commercial aircraft from \$70.75 to \$225, commercial maritime cargo vessels from \$496 to \$825, commercial trucks with a transponder (a sticker that contains an electronic chip that transmits information about the vehicle's user fee payment status) from \$105 to \$320 a year, and commercial trucks without a transponder from \$5.25 to \$8 per crossing. In each of these cases, current fees do not generate sufficient revenue to cover the costs of the services. APHIS is also proposing to add a \$2 fee per sea passenger to recover costs associated with inspecting cruise vessels and passenger baggage, and to add a \$375 fee to recover the costs of APHIS services for monitoring the application of, or providing treatments to, imported cargo to minimize pest risks.

Exhibit 1: Current and proposed AQI user fee rates (dollars)

User Fee Class	Current	Proposed
Air passenger	\$5	\$4
Commercial aircraft	\$70.75	\$225
Commercial cargo vessel	\$496	\$825
Commercial truck	\$5.25	\$8
Commercial truck with transponder (one annual payment)	\$105	\$320
Commercial cargo railcar	\$7.75	\$2
Sea passenger	no fee	\$2
Treatment	no fee	\$375

Protecting our Homeland, specifically the agricultural health of our nation, is the dual responsibility of APHIS and CBP. This joint responsibility is performed seamlessly, with APHIS responsible for promulgation of rules and regulations and CBP responsible for policy implementation and conducting examinations for AQI operations. CBP Agriculture Specialists, strategically deployed at POEs, are the experts and technical consultants in the areas of inspection, intelligence, analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities related to the importation of agricultural/commercial commodities and conveyances at the various POEs.

Our critical mission requires application of a wide range of federal, state, and local laws and agency regulations when determining the admissibility of agriculture commodities, while preventing the introduction of harmful plant pests, foreign animal diseases, and potential agro-terrorism into the United States. In addition to CBP's partnership with APHIS, CBP Agriculture Specialists work in tandem with a number of other governmental agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to help prevent the introduction of zoonotic diseases associated with the importation of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. CBP Agriculture Specialists also enforce endangered species regulations on plant imports.

The APHIS fees are used for international air passenger, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessel, commercial truck, and loaded rail car agricultural inspection and AQI regulatory enforcement activities. After implementation of the new fee rule, the revenues from these fees will enable full cost recovery for all CBP agriculture quarantine inspection activities.

CBP Agriculture Specialists require the use of APHIS and CBP databases to record inspectional examination findings and provide agricultural data for risk analysis and operational oversight. Although CBP Agriculture Specialists must input data into both agencies' systems at this time, the Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) office is working on a business transformation initiative to develop an Agriculture Integrated Database Management System to prevent dual input of data and eliminate duplicative efforts, to improve data quality for operational decision making, and to optimize resources.

B. Budget Activities

APHIS fees reimburse the costs of:

- Salaries and benefits, including overtime, for CBP Agriculture Specialists;
- Salaries and benefits, including overtime, for CBPO's performing agriculture inspection services; and,
- Support costs for these staffs including, rent, supplies, equipment, and other contractual services.

Salaries and benefits comprise approximately 96 percent of the obligations in this account. Fee Rates for APHIS are currently set to:

Aircraft Clearance (current: \$70.75; proposed: \$225): An APHIS user fee will be charged for each commercial aircraft which is arriving, or which has arrived and is proceeding from one United States airport to another under a Bureau of Customs and Border Protection "Permit to Proceed." Each carrier is responsible for paying the APHIS user fee.

Commercial Truck (current: \$5.25; \$105 annual decal; proposed: \$8; \$320 annual decal): The driver or other person in charge of a commercial truck that is entering the customs territory of the United States and that is subject to inspection must, upon arrival, proceed to Customs and pay an APHIS user fee for each arrival.

Commercial Vessel (current: \$496; \$7,440 maximum; proposed: \$825, removes user fee caps for maximum): The master, licensed deck officer, or purser of any commercial vessel, which is subject to inspection, shall, upon arrival, proceed to Customs and pay an APHIS user fee.

Passenger Commercial Air (current: \$5.00; proposed: \$4.00): Each passenger aboard a commercial aircraft, who is subject to inspection upon arrival from a place outside of the customs territory of the United States, must pay an APHIS user fee.

Railroad Car (current: \$7.75; \$155 prepaid; proposed: \$2; removes user fee caps for maximum): An APHIS user fee will be charged for each loaded commercial railroad car which is subject to inspection upon each arrival. The railroad company receiving a commercial railroad car in interchange at a port of entry or, barring interchange, the railroad company moving a commercial railroad car in line haul service into the customs territory of the United States, is responsible for paying the APHIS user fee. If the APHIS user fee is prepaid for all arrivals of a commercial railroad car during a calendar year, the APHIS user fee is an amount 20 times the APHIS user fee for each arrival.

Passenger Commercial Sea (Cruise) (current: \$0; proposed \$2 per passenger): Inspecting a cruise vessel and its passengers includes prearrival analysis of incoming passengers; screening arriving sea passengers for agricultural products by CBP Agriculture Specialists and CBP Officers; inspection of passenger baggage using CBP agriculture canines and specialized non-intrusive inspection equipment; inspection of the vessel itself to ensure that contaminants, prohibited articles, or invasive pests are not present; inspecting the ship's stores to ensure that prohibited items are not present or are properly safeguarded; and monitoring the storage and removal of regulated international garbage from the vessel to ensure consistency with all existing regulatory requirements.

Treatment (current \$0; proposed: \$375): Treatments are performed on some agricultural goods as a condition of entry, and others are performed when an actionable pest (i.e., a plant pest that should not be allowed to be introduced into or disseminated within the United States) is detected during a port-of-entry inspection. The objective of these AQI treatments is to ensure that agricultural goods and commodities entering the United States are free from viable plant pests and noxious weeds that would pose a risk to the health of the U.S. domestic agriculture and natural resources. Treatment methods include fumigation, cold treatment, irradiation, and heat treatment.

C. Budget Request Summary

In FY 2016, CBP requests 3,006 full-time equivalent employees and \$515,810,000 for APHIS to partially fund the direct and support costs of performing the APHIS activities. The 2016 request assumes a full year of fees at the proposed levels. These costs include, but are not limited to salaries, benefits, overtime, travel, supplies, and equipment costs for CBP Agriculture Specialists, CBPOs, and CBP technicians who perform APHIS-related functions. CBP's intent is for the full costs of APHIS activities to be recovered through fees and we will continue to work with USDA to ensure that routine reviews are conducted to assess costs against the fee levels.

Future year collections are projected as follows, based upon revised fees and the anticipated transfers from the USDA. All collection estimates for APHIS also take into account future forecasts for international travel and conveyances.

Exhibit 2: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

APHIS Collections	FY 2014 Revised Enacted¹	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimates
Regular Collections	\$355,216	\$371,814	\$387,130	\$402,615
Fee increase	-	\$92,700	\$128,680	\$133,827
Total Collections	\$355,216	\$464,514	\$515,810	\$536,442

Exhibit 3: Historical Collections

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
APHIS	\$346,983	\$312,227	\$319,116	\$348,805	\$366,370	\$362,526

APHIS fee rates are set by USDA and CBP's share of these fees is determined by a codicil agreement with USDA each year. USDA is required by law to fully recover its costs associated with the APHIS program. CBP typically receives 60 to 63 percent of the total collections. The amount received by CBP does not cover CBP's costs of providing agriculture inspection services. The rate change should allow CBP to achieve full cost recovery in FY 2016, a 26% increase from a cost recovery level of 74% in FY 2014.

¹ \$362.5 million is the FY 2014 Codicil amount, the \$355.2 million is the enacted figure.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

APHIS User Fees

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
APHIS User Fees	2,708	2,708	\$355,216	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	3,006	3,006	\$515,810	50	50	\$51,296	-	-	-	50	50	\$51,296
Total, APHIS User Fees	2,708	2,708	\$355,216	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	3,006	3,006	\$515,810	50	50	\$51,296	-	-	-	50	50	\$51,296
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	2,708	2,708	\$355,216	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	3,006	3,006	\$515,810	50	50	\$51,296	-	-	-	50	50	\$51,296
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	2,708	2,708	\$355,216	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	3,006	3,006	\$515,810	50	50	\$51,296	-	-	-	50	50	\$51,296
Rescissions	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	2,708	2,708	\$355,216	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	3,006	3,006	\$515,810	50	50	\$51,296	-	-	-	50	50	\$51,296

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: APHIS User Fees

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	\$355,216
FY 2015 President's Budget	2,956	2,956	\$464,514
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	50	50	\$51,296
FY 2016 Current Services	3,006	3,006	\$515,810
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	3,006	3,006	\$515,810
Total Change 2015 to 2016	50	50	\$51,296

The budget request includes the following:

APHIS User Fees		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	2,956	2,956	\$464,514
Current Services	Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	50	50	29,190
	Increase in User Fee Collections	0	0	22,106
FY 2016 Request		3,006	3,006	515,810

An adjustment is included to depict the additional collections that will occur as a result of the impact of the rate change for a full year.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP's Agriculture Program is managed by the Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) Directorate, which provides leadership, expertise, and innovation to defend the U.S. from the threats of agricultural and biological terrorism (or Ag/bio-terrorism). APTL is also responsible for the CBP agriculture mission of safeguarding and protecting American agriculture from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of plant pests and pathogens, noxious weeds, and foreign animal diseases.

The agriculture program receives funding from user fees and from the Salary and Expenses appropriation (Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation). Currently there are six types of Agriculture Quarantine Inspection User Fees that are related to Customs and Border Protection Agriculture

Quarantine Inspection activities. These fees are also sometimes referred to as “Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service fees.” A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is currently in the review and approval period for proposed increases to these rates.

Exhibit 4: Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection User Fees

	Current Rate	Proposed Rate
International Air Passenger	\$5.00	\$4.00
Commercial Aircraft	\$70.75	\$225
Commercial Maritime Vessels	\$496.00 (\$7,440 cap)	\$825 (removes cap)
Trucks (single entry)	\$5.25	\$8.00
Trucks (annual and multiple entry decal)	\$105.00	\$320.00
Loaded Rail Car	\$7.75 (\$155 prepaid)	\$2.00 (removes cap)

To carry out CBP’s agricultural border inspection duties, CBP Agriculture Specialists are trained to serve as experts in agriculture, border intelligence, analysis, and examination and enforcement activities. Each year, millions of pounds of fresh fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, herbs, and other agricultural items enter the United States via commercial shipments from around the world. CBP Agriculture Specialists are trained to detect potential threats in passenger baggage, air, land, and maritime conveyances of agricultural imports that could potentially threaten U.S. agriculture, our natural resources, and our economy. CBP Agriculture Specialists at U.S. POEs, express consignment operations, and international mail facilities target, detect, intercept, and prevent the entry of these potential threats before they have a chance to do any harm. Annually, CBP Agriculture Specialists intercept tens of thousands of actionable pests that have been identified through scientific risk assessment and study as being harmful to the health and safety of U.S. agricultural resources.

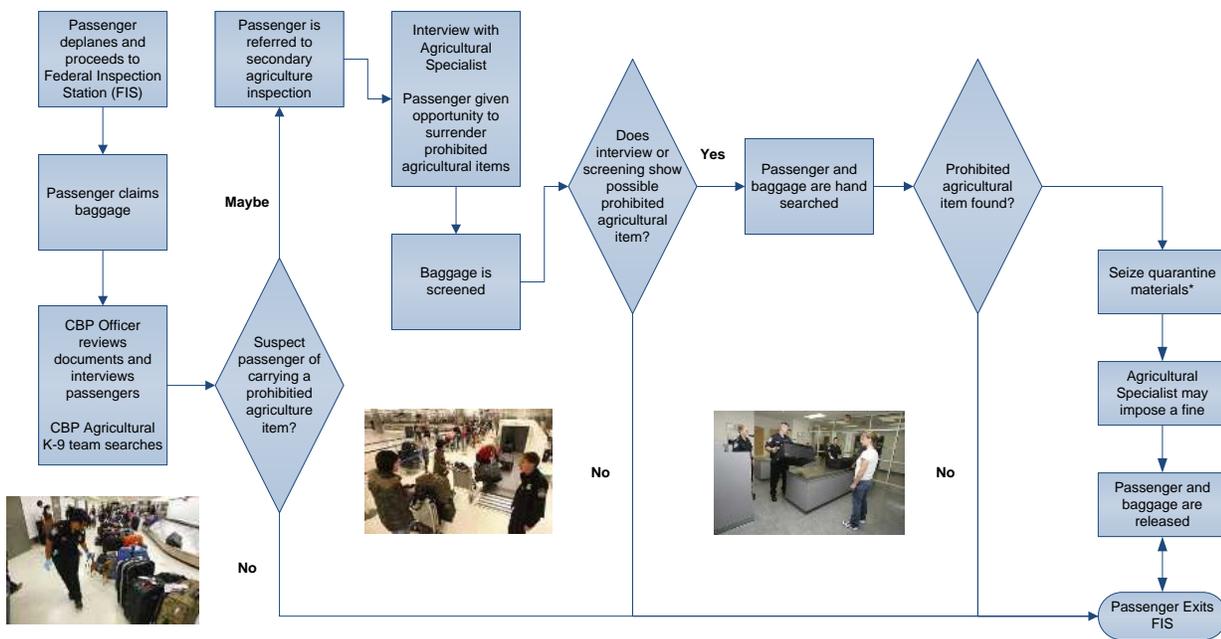


Exhibit 3. New agriculture laboratory being installed with fume hood (to mix chemicals) to the left of the sink.

Exhibit 5: Agriculture Statistics²

	FY 2013	FY 2014
Passenger Inspections	23,253,867	22,780,557
Total Cargo Inspections	743,869	705,510
Total Quarantine Material Interceptions	1,606,299	1,621,748
Animal By-Products	12,996	12,625
Meat Products	375,702	389,323
Plant Material/Soil	1,217,601	1,219,800
Pest interception Submitted	161,236	154,834
Reportable Pests	73,199	66,857
Total Civil Violations	60,310	75,481

Exhibit 7: Primary and Secondary Stages of the Agriculture Inspection Process



Agriculture is the largest industry and employment sector in the United States, with annual economic activity related to production and export of food, raw materials, etc. With growth in international travel and trade, comes an increased risk in new pest pathways. CBP is dedicated to preventing the introduction and spread of invasive pests and harmful animal diseases. For agriculture detection, ports utilize personnel and resources that include CBP Agriculture Specialists, non-intrusive inspections (NII), and agriculture canine (AK9) teams. Deployment of AK9 teams help to increase efficiency in detection and introduce more flexibility when allocating inspectional resources.

² Data Source: Agriculture Quarantine Activity system.

AK9 teams can:

- Raise compliance levels by detecting and discouraging possible smugglers.
- Maximize efficiency and reduce inspection time by addressing gaps in coverage aside from CBP Agriculture Specialists and NII.
- A trained AK9 can quickly and effectively scan luggage and hand carry bags in seconds.
- Enhance confidence level for detection of undeclared agriculture products.

The operational impact of AK9s include:

- A trained AK9 typically has an above 90 percent accuracy rate for detection.
- AK9 have the ability to discriminate and target specific odors, such as an orange or even a live snail.
- Optimize efforts to monitor compliance and minimize agriculture risk with participants of the trusted travelers programs ensuring program integrity;
- Engage in community outreach for audiences of all ages;
 - AK9 team can be utilized to increase public awareness of the importance of protecting the United States agriculture industry.
- Supplement agriculture operations with a clear return on investments. Some examples are:

Impacts to Agriculture Industry

According to APHIS, if the Mediterranean fruit fly and Asian long horned beetle, two major agricultural pests, were left unchecked, they would result in several billions of dollars in agriculture production loss annually. Similarly, if foot-and-mouth disease or Exotic Newcastle disease were to become established in the United States, foreign trading partners could invoke trade restrictions and producers would suffer devastating losses. In addition to the APHIS contributions to protect the health of U.S. agriculture in the international trade arena, CBP has developed and implemented advanced science-based training programs and interfaced with our importing and trade community to ensure agricultural imports meet stipulated entry requirements.

In FY 2014, CBP Agriculture Specialists seized over 1.6 million prohibited plant and animal products, and intercepted over 154,800 pests that were submitted to USDA for identification.

To highlight the importance of the CBP agriculture mission, one harmful pest intercepted by CBP Agriculture Specialists is the Asian gypsy moth (AGM) (*Lymantria dispar*), named for its home continent. The AGM is a voracious pest of trees that poses a major threat to forest habitats in North America. If established in the United States, each AGM female could lay egg masses that in turn could yield hundreds of voracious caterpillars with appetites for more than 500 species of trees and shrubs. AGM defoliation would severely weaken trees and shrubs, killing them or making them susceptible to diseases and other pests. Caterpillar silk strands, droppings, destroyed leaves, and dead moths would be a nuisance in homes, yards, and parks. In the East, European gypsy moths defoliate an average of about 4 million acres each year, causing millions of dollars' worth of damage. If AGM were to become established in the United States, the damage could be even more extensive and costly due to the ability of AGM females to fly long distances (up to 25 miles), making it probable that the AGM could quickly infest and spread throughout the United States.

From 2008 to 2014, CBP Agriculture Specialists intercepted live AGM egg masses on 185 vessels, 76 containers, and seven steel break bulk shipments, preventing the spread of this invasive, and economical and environmentally catastrophic pest.

Development of the Agricultural Specialist Resources Allocation Model

APTL is continuing efforts to finalize the CBP Agriculture Specialist Resource Allocation Model in order to identify optimal staffing levels of CBP Agriculture Specialists to ensure the protection of American agriculture. In February 2014, CBP completed the CBP Agriculture Specialist Resource Allocation Model. The CBP Agriculture Specialist Resource Allocation Model has been turned over to the Office of Field Operation's (OFO) Planning, Program Analysis and Evaluation for inclusion of Agriculture Supervisors and Program Managers. This model incorporates risk assessments and workload activities, including the agriculture canine program. The results from this model are currently being integrated with the OFO Workload Staffing Model (WSM), and CBP will be providing comprehensive staffing requirements for both the CBP Officers and CBP Agriculture Specialists in the FY 2015 Resource Optimization Strategy Report to Congress.

APTL Integrated Database Management System (AIDMS)

The CBP agriculture mission lags behind in the CBP modernization program towards electronic data filing and paperless entry processing. APTL and CBP Agriculture Specialists have USDA reporting requirements that are different from other CBP requirements and agriculture cargo entry reviews, which rely on hard copies of permits, certificates, notices of entry and manifests filed by trade. APTL is collaborating with USDA to ensure the electronic transmission of critical data elements by trade, improving reliability and accuracy of data in CBP systems and increasing the efficiency of fulfilling certain reporting requirements. Currently, 30 percent of CBP Agriculture Specialist's workload is spent on manual, flawed, and duplicative entry of trade data into the APHIS Agriculture Quarantine Activity System databases. APTL continues to work with the CBP Office of Information and Technology on the development and implementation of an APTL Integrated Database Management System (AIDMS) that:

- Seamlessly and cost-effectively integrates CBP and APHIS systems and processes;
- Eliminates manual data entries by CBP Agriculture Specialist at U.S. POEs;
- Provides the infrastructure for cataloging, screening, and analyzing critical data for agriculture risk targeting and generating key performance metrics; and
- Satisfies the Government Accountability Office recommendations to improve data collection for agriculture quarantine inspection operations.

Phase I of the AIDMS initiative implemented enhancements to CBP systems to better capture CBP agriculture activities and improve data quality for examination results. Subsequent development and deployment in October 2013 for Phase II resulted in the elimination of duplicate data entry for reporting requirements capturing the volume and disposition of imported fruits and vegetables. OIT, in conjunction with APTL and USDA, APHIS, constructed an interface within CBP systems for CBP Agriculture users to streamline the data entry process by supplying data elements available electronically within CBP systems, supplemented with user-supplied information, and electronically

transmitted to USDA. Additional reporting requirements and data interchanges with USDA, APHIS are anticipated to be deployed in July 2015.

APEC - Agriculture Pest Exclusion Coordinator –

The APEC is a CBP Agriculture Specialist who facilitates trade by ensuring that cargo is not delayed pending identification of Cargo Release Authorities (CRA) eligible pests. CRA is an established process currently in use in collaboration with USDA. The APECs is a collateral duty that does not reduce staffing at POEs. The APECS takes on the responsibility of identifying and processing pest interceptions, which frees up inspection time for other CBP Agriculture Specialists. Assigning a collateral duty that encourages the utilization of Cargo Release Authorities by CBPAS, which in turn creates higher efficiencies in cargo inspections decreases cargo hold times and fosters more thorough, productive inspections. In the first pilot delivery at the Port of Pharr, Texas, average cargo hold times were reduced from 4 hours to 30 minutes.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

APHIS User Fees

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	\$355,216
FY 2015 President's Budget	2,956	2,956	\$464,514
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Full Cost Recovery AQI Fee Increase	50	50	\$29,190
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$22,106
Total, Increases	50	50	\$51,296
Total Other Adjustments	50	50	\$51,296
Total Adjustments-to-Base	50	50	\$51,296
FY 2016 Current Services	3,006	3,006	\$515,810
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	3,006	3,006	\$515,810
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	50	50	\$51,296

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
APHIS User Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	\$355,216
FY 2015 President's Budget	2,956	2,956	\$464,514
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	50	50	\$51,296
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	50	50	\$51,296
FY 2016 Current Services	3,006	3,006	\$515,810
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	3,006	3,006	\$515,810
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	50	50	\$51,296

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
APHIS User Fees	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	50	50	\$51,296	-	-	-	3,006	3,006	\$515,810	50	50	\$51,296
Total	2,956	2,956	\$464,514	50	50	\$51,296	-	-	-	3,006	3,006	\$515,810	50	50	\$51,296

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
APHIS User Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$198,683	\$236,561	\$267,355	\$30,794
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$967	\$988	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$41,934	\$25,936	\$27,245	\$1,309
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$99,761	\$113,998	\$121,473	\$7,475
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$340,378	\$377,462	\$417,061	\$39,599
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,725	\$60	\$114	\$54
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,371	\$12,920	\$12,920	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$8	\$8	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	\$5,055	\$4,976	(\$79)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,358	\$54,681	\$74,138	\$19,457
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$692	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	\$13,132	\$5,146	(\$7,986)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,692	\$1,196	\$1,447	\$251
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$14,838	\$87,052	\$98,749	\$11,697
Total, Direct Obligations	\$355,216	\$464,514	\$515,810	\$51,296
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$4,414	\$4,414	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$4,414)	(\$4,414)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$355,216	\$464,514	\$515,810	\$51,296
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,956	3,006	50

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security

APHIS User Fees

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	2,708	2,956	3,006	50
Total Permanent Positions	2,708	2,956	3,006	50
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	2,690	2,938	2,988	50
Foreign Field	18	18	18	-
Total, APHIS User Fees:	2,708	2,956	3,006	50
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,956	3,006	50
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$198,683	\$236,561	\$267,355	\$30,794
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$967	\$988	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$41,934	\$25,936	\$27,245	\$1,309
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$99,761	\$113,998	\$121,473	\$7,475
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$340,378	\$377,462	\$417,061	\$39,599
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,725	\$60	\$114	\$54
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,371	\$12,920	\$12,920	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$8	\$8	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	\$5,055	\$4,976	(\$79)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,358	\$54,681	\$74,138	\$19,457
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$692	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	\$13,132	\$5,146	(\$7,986)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,692	\$1,196	\$1,447	\$251
Total, Other Object Classes	\$14,838	\$87,052	\$98,749	\$11,697
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	\$4,414	\$4,414	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(\$4,414)	(\$4,414)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$355,216	\$464,514	\$515,810	\$51,296
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,956	3,006	50

APHIS User Fees Mission Statement

Section 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) authorized USAD to collect user fees for various services. The law codified as 21 U.S.C. 136 established seven types of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) user fees, six of which are the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) fees, known to CBP as the APHIS user fees. The six established processing fees are for international air passengers, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessels, commercial trucks, commercial truck decals, and loaded rail cars. The revenues from these fees are used to reimburse 77% of the costs incurred in providing the inspectional activities associated with the passengers and conveyances that are subject to fees.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$198,683	\$236,561	\$267,355	\$30,794
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$967	\$988	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$41,934	\$25,936	\$27,245	\$1,309
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$99,761	\$113,998	\$121,473	\$7,475
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$340,378	\$377,462	\$417,061	\$39,599

An increase of \$3,311,000 is for an estimated increase in user fee collections. An increase of \$36,288,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,725	\$60	\$114	\$54

An increase of \$54,000 is for an estimated increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$5,055	\$4,976	(\$79)

An increase of \$29,000 is for an estimated increase in user fee collections. A decrease of -\$108,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,358	\$54,681	\$74,138	\$19,457

An increase of \$18,461,000 is for an estimated increase in user fee collections. An increase of \$996,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$0	\$13,132	\$5,146	(\$7,986)

A decrease of \$7,986,000 is for greater reliance on increased AQI fees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,692	\$1,196	\$1,447	\$251

An increase of \$251,000 is for an estimated increase in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	2,708	2,708	2,956
Increases			
Greater Cost Recovery due to AQI Fee Increase	-	248	50
Subtotal, Increases	-	248	50
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	2,708	2,956	3,006
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	248	50

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Puerto Rico Trust Fund

The Puerto Rico Trust Fund (PRTF) is established by 48 U.S.C. § 740, which states, in pertinent part: “The duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico...less the cost of collecting the same shall be paid into the Treasury of Puerto Rico to be expended as required by law for the government and benefit thereof.” As per this primary statute, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) acts as Puerto Rico’s sole customs service. CBP and the Homeland Security Investigation (HSI) Directorate of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) also perform investigative law enforcement activities under statute, 48 U.S.C. § 1469c. This secondary statute provides any U.S. government agency or instrumentality the authority to provide additional services to Puerto Rico, at the Government of Puerto Rico’s behest, on a reimbursable basis.

Collections in Puerto Rico, less the costs of collecting duties and taxes, are transferred to Puerto Rico’s Treasury (Hacienda) to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico. CBP continues to focus on its customs, agricultural, immigration, and counterterrorism missions in Puerto Rico. These additional expenses, as well as overtime, are reimbursed with their respective PRTF collections, Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act user fees, Immigration Inspection User Fees, and Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection user fees.

B. Budget Activities

CBP administers the PRTF and retains a portion of the funds to pay for expenses associated with the CBP mission in Puerto Rico. CBP annually transfers funding from PRTF to ICE for investigative and enforcement duties it performs in Puerto Rico. The reimbursement from the PRTF to ICE is based on a biennial agreement negotiated with the Government of Puerto Rico. This transfer, however, is subject to the availability of funds in the PRTF. The remaining balances in excess of eligible expenses are remitted to the Government of Puerto Rico.

For CBP, most of the PRTF collections support the costs of performing collection and inspection duties in Puerto Rico. This includes the salaries and benefits of personnel, contractual services, information technology, equipment, and technical support.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 292 full-time equivalent employees and \$99,058,000 in actual collections in Fiscal Year 2016 for the PRTF. These projections are based upon multiple factors underlying the economy of Puerto Rico.

In FY 2013, an importer in Puerto Rico disputed duties collected by CBP at the Court of International Trade. The disputed duties are being recognized as contingencies in the event they must be paid out to the importer following the dispute. This is in compliance with the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards, which requires federal agencies to recognize any future cash outflow that is likely to occur and is measurable as a contingent liability. In May of 2014 this activity ceased and is not expected to continue in FY 2015 and beyond.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

PRTF	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimate
Collections	98,602	98,076	99,058	100,048
Contingencies	120,000	-	-	-

Exhibit 2: Historical Collections

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Collections	\$84,081	\$85,098	\$100,210	\$106,746	\$135,320	\$114,815
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	\$118,466	\$65,467

Estimating and allocating collections from the PRTF:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. In developing forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources, and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. Gross Domestic Product and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in great detail.

PRTF collections are monitored monthly and adjusted as economic indicators are reviewed. Travel initiatives such as the *Travel Promotion Act of 2009*, the American Express endorsement of the Global Entry Program, and free trade agreements such as those with Colombia, Panama, and Korea will be studied independently throughout the year to address the impact to global trade and travel. In addition, the unemployment rate and inflation are taken into consideration to determine to what extent these factors might have on the forecast process. Spending from the PRTF is directly related to the collection amounts in Puerto Rico. If collections do not materialize as projected, then spending must be decreased by a related amount.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

Puerto Rico Trust Fund

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	292	292	\$99,058	-	-	\$982	-	-	-	-	-	\$982
Total, Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	292	292	\$99,058	-	-	\$982	-	-	-	-	-	\$982
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	292	292	\$99,058	-	-	\$982	-	-	-	-	-	\$982
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	292	292	\$99,058	-	-	\$982	-	-	-	-	-	\$982
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	292	292	\$98,602	292	292	\$98,076	292	292	\$99,058	-	-	\$982	-	-	-	-	-	\$982

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Puerto Rico Trust Fund

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	292	292	\$98,602
FY 2015 President's Budget	292	292	\$98,076
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$982
FY 2016 Current Services	292	292	\$99,058
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	292	292	\$99,058
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$982

CBP requests 292 full-time equivalent employees and \$98.058 million in actual collections for Puerto Rico Trust Fund. This request includes:

Puerto Rico Trust Fund		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	292	292	\$98,076
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections	0	0	982
FY 2016 Request		292	292	99,058

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Puerto Rico was acquired by the United States in 1898 via the Spanish-American war and is within the customs territory of the United States (U.S.). Congress required the former U.S. Customs Service (USCS) to collect any such duties on behalf of Puerto Rico; therefore, CBP serves as the sole customs service of Puerto Rico. The Government of Puerto Rico may establish other taxes and fees applicable to goods imported into the territory that CBP may collect on behalf of the Government of Puerto Rico.

CBP's Statutory Authority lies within statute 48 U.S.C. § 740, which provides CBP the authority and broad discretion to administer the customs laws of Puerto Rico. CBP is the sole customs service of Puerto Rico. 19 U.S.C § 1469c provides CBP (or any U.S. governmental agency or instrumentality) the authority to provide additional services to Puerto Rico, at the Government of Puerto Rico's request, on a reimbursable basis.

In 1997, the Government of Puerto Rico signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Commissioner of USCS allowing the PRTF to be used to support additional USCS Special Agents (now ICE/HSI) to conduct drug smuggling investigations.

The San Juan Field Office oversees CBP programs and operations at seven ports of Entry in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The San Juan Field Office operates under the Puerto Rico Trust Fund (for POEs in Puerto Rico) and the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (for POEs in the U.S. Virgin Islands). To obtain additional information on the VIDF, please review the section entitled “U.S. Virgin Islands Deposit Fund.”

Exhibit 1: A Sampling of San Juan Field Office Workload¹

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Containers (Full & Empty)	102,377	106,878	105,977	96,509
Total Containers Inspected (Full & Empty)	15,711	17,506	20,354	21,297
Total Entry Summaries	87,594	86,598	85,147	81,211
Cargo Entries Examined	5,343	4,833	5,251	5,177
Total Entry Releases	87,323	87,266	84,329	81,726
Total Passengers/Ped/Crew	2,213,283	2,167,762	2,033,911	2,185,158
Total Pax/Peds/Crew Processed thru Secondary	107,120	105,877	94,088	78,075
Total Inadmissible Aliens Encountered	2441	1967	2007	1079
Agricultural Pest Interceptions Submitted	3984	4463	3029	2989
Currency Seizures (Incidents)	181	306	202	220
Firearms Seized (Incidents)	15	10	20	14
Ammunition Seized (Incidents)	8	16	30	15

¹ Does not include workload for U.S. Virgin Islands.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Puerto Rico Trust Fund FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	292	292	\$98,602
FY 2015 President's Budget	292	292	\$98,076
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$982
Total, Increases	-	-	\$982
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$982
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$982
FY 2016 Current Services	292	292	\$99,058
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	292	292	\$99,058
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$982

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	292	292	\$98,602
FY 2015 President's Budget	292	292	\$98,076
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$982
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base			\$982
FY 2016 Current Services	292	292	\$99,058
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	292	292	\$99,058
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change			\$982

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$98,076	-	-	\$982	-	-	-	292	292	\$99,058	-	-	\$982
Total	292	292	\$98,076	-	-	\$982	-	-	-	292	292	\$99,058	-	-	\$982

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$27,285	\$19,896	\$19,896	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$44	\$65	\$65	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$893	\$2,510	\$2,510	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,050	\$9,688	\$9,688	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$41,272	\$32,159	\$32,159	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$385	\$309	\$320	\$11
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$22	\$10	\$10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$206	\$3,155	\$3,155	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$55	\$420	\$420	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,389	\$681	\$706	\$25
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,658	\$15,452	\$15,687	\$235
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$34,342	\$38,150	\$38,780	\$630
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,642	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$9	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,909	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$987	\$1,568	\$1,568	-
31.0 Equipment	\$855	\$899	\$899	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,871	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	\$5,273	\$5,354	\$81
Total, Other Object Classes	\$57,330	\$65,917	\$66,899	\$982
Total, Direct Obligations	\$98,602	\$98,076	\$99,058	\$982
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$98,602	\$98,076	\$99,058	\$982
Full Time Equivalents	292	292	292	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Puerto Rico Trust Fund

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	292	292	292	-
Total Permanent Positions	292	292	292	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	292	292	292	-
Total, Puerto Rico Trust Fund:	292	292	292	-
Full Time Equivalent	292	292	292	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$27,285	\$19,896	\$19,896	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$44	\$65	\$65	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$893	\$2,510	\$2,510	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,050	\$9,688	\$9,688	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$41,272	\$32,159	\$32,159	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$385	\$309	\$320	\$11
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$22	\$10	\$10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$206	\$3,155	\$3,155	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$55	\$420	\$420	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,389	\$681	\$706	\$25
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,658	\$15,452	\$15,687	\$235
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$34,342	\$38,150	\$38,780	\$630
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,642	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$9	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,909	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$987	\$1,568	\$1,568	-
31.0 Equipment	\$855	\$899	\$899	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,871	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	\$5,273	\$5,354	\$81
Total, Other Object Classes	\$57,330	\$65,917	\$66,899	\$982
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$98,602	\$98,076	\$99,058	\$982
Full Time Equivalents	292	292	292	-

Puerto Rico Trust Fund Mission Statement

The duties and taxes related to the Puerto Rico Trust Fund are authorized under Title 48 U.S.C. 740. The duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico, less the costs of providing inspection and law enforcement services, are paid into the treasury of Puerto Rico, to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico and the benefit thereof. These funds are intended to combat criminal elements who have focused on Puerto Rico as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the mainland of the U.S.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$27,285	\$19,896	\$19,896	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$44	\$65	\$65	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$893	\$2,510	\$2,510	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,050	\$9,688	\$9,688	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$41,272	\$32,159	\$32,159	-

No change from FY 2015 to FY 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$385	\$309	\$320	\$11

In FY 2016, an increase of \$11,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,389	\$681	\$706	\$25

In FY 2016, an increase of \$25,000 is due to a change in collection estimates that will be used for utilities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,658	\$15,452	\$15,687	\$235

In FY 2016, an increase of \$235,000 is due to a change in collection estimates that will be used for other contractual services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$34,342	\$38,150	\$38,780	\$630

In FY 2016, an increase of \$630,000 is due to a change in collection estimates that will be used for other services from Federal sources.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$0	\$5,273	\$5,354	\$81

In FY 2016, an increase of \$81,000 is due to a change in collection estimates.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	292	292	292
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	292	292	292
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Virgin Islands Fees



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Virgin Islands Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) is an unincorporated territory of the United States. This unincorporated status establishes the USVI as outside of the more specific customs territory of U.S. based on Section 36 of the *1936 Organic Act*, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i. This Act gives U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the authority to collect duties and taxes levied by the USVI Legislature that are deposited into the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF) for use as revenue for the USVI. Under 19 U.S.C. § 1469c, CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI at the USVI's behest. This reimbursable arrangement is denoted in a 1994 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which outlines the services provided by CBP and the funding sources to be used in their execution. Per these two statutes, CBP deducts the costs of collection and other agreed upon services in the 1994 MOA from the VIDF, and then remits the remaining funds to the USVI.

The primary mission of Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs) is to screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. Their mission also includes carrying out traditional border-related responsibilities, including narcotics interdiction, enforcing immigration laws, protecting the nation's food supply and agriculture industry from pests and diseases, and enforcing trade laws.

The VIDF, in addition to the cost of collection of USVI customs duties and taxes, funds the costs of CBPO pre-departure inspection services for air passengers departing the USVI for the continental United States (CONUS) and Puerto Rico. Absent of this pre-departure process and the collection of the USVI's duties and taxes, CBP's presence in the USVI is not unlike that of any other U.S. port of entry. CBP continues to focus on its agricultural, immigration, and counterterrorism missions in the USVI. These additional expenses are reimbursed with their respective Immigration Inspection User Fee and Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection user fee sources.

B. Budget Activities

CBP collects duties and taxes in the USVI on behalf of the Government of the USVI; the revenue is used to reimburse the Office of Field Operations for the cost of collection and the pre-departure inspection of air passengers departing the USVI for the continental United States and Puerto Rico. VIDF funding is considered part of CBP's reimbursable program, thus it is not included as part of the Budget's appendix.

For CBP, the costs of performing duty collection and passenger inspection in the USVI include the salaries and benefits of personnel, contractual services, information technology, equipment, and technical support. After the cost of CBP operations are taken into consideration, any remaining or unused funds in the VIDF must be remitted to the Government of the USVI.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 61 full-time equivalent employees and \$11,867,000 in FY 2016 for the VIDF. This estimate is for USVI customs duties charged on goods imported to the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Exhibit 1: Collections by Fiscal Year (In thousands)

VIDF Collections	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2017 Estimate
	11,302	11,789	11,867	11,986

Exhibit 2: FY 2015 President's Budget versus FY 2015 Projected Collections

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2015 Projected Amount
VIDF Collections	11,789	11,750

The amounts for the FY 2015 President's Budget were projected in January of 2014. The FY 2015 projected figure has since been updated and does not result in a decrease of FTE.

Exhibit 3: Historical Collections

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
VIDF	\$14,816	\$15,928	\$14,336	\$12,017	\$11,672	\$11,633

Estimating and allocating collections in the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal fluctuations. In developing forecasts, CBP uses numerous sources and focuses mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. Gross Domestic Product and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in great detail.

The unexpected closure of the Hovensa refinery in 2012 proved to have a permanent impact on the economy of the USVI. This has had a negative impact to the USVI both in tourism and trade by decreasing levels for both as well as decreasing collections in the Virgin Island Deposit Fund. See USVI workload in Exhibit 1 below. Over 2,000 direct and indirect jobs were affected and decreased anticipated growth in the region.

Exhibit 4: A Sampling of U.S. Virgin Islands Workload

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Containers (Full & Empty)	6,708	6,946	0	1
Total Containers Inspected (Full & Empty)	0	33	0	0
Total Entry Summaries	34,735	33,535	32,339	31,388
Cargo Entries Examined	0	0	0	0
Total Entry Releases	0	0	0	0
Total Passengers/Ped/Crew	2,555,705	2,699,155	2,664,880	2,960,625
Total Pax/Peds/Crew Processed thru Secondary	82,157	59,308	54,743	53,363
Total Inadmissible Aliens Encountered	488	28	76	285
Agricultural Pest Interceptions Submitted	132	49	112	1195
Currency Seizures (Incidents)	1	13	2	2
Firearms Seized (Incidents)	0	12	5	11
Ammunition Seized (Incidents)	0	44	176	11

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee accounts:

Virgin Islands Fees

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	61	61	\$11,867	-	-	\$78	-	-	-	-	-	\$78
Total, Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	61	61	\$11,867	-	-	\$78	-	-	-	-	-	\$78
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	61	61	\$11,867	-	-	\$78	-	-	-	-	-	\$78
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	61	61	\$11,867	-	-	\$78	-	-	-	-	-	\$78
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	61	61	\$11,302	61	61	\$11,789	61	61	\$11,867	-	-	\$78	-	-	-	-	-	\$78

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Virgin Islands Fees

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	61	61	\$11,302
FY 2015 President's Budget	61	61	\$11,789
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$78
FY 2016 Current Services	61	61	\$11,867
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	61	61	\$11,867
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$78

This budget request includes the following:

Virgin Islands Fees		Positions	FTE	Budget (\$ in Thousands)
Base	FY 2015 President's Budget	61	61	\$11,789
Current Services	Increase in User Fee Collections	0	0	78
FY 2016 Request		61	61	11,867

* The Virgin Islands Fees FTE was incorrectly reported in the FY 2015 President's Budget as zero; however, the correct estimate is 61 FTE, which is included in the Mandatory Fees row.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The USVI is an unincorporated territory of the United States which was acquired from Denmark in 1917. Although a U.S. territory, the USVI is expressly excluded from the definition of customs territory of the United States. The USVI Legislature has the power to establish its own customs duties applicable to merchandise imported into the USVI. Congress required the former U.S. Customs Service to collect any such duties on behalf of the USVI. The primary statutes governing this arrangement are *the Organic Acts of 1917, 1936, and (revised) 1954*.

CBP's Statutory Authority lies within Section 36 of the *1936 Organic Act*, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i, which provides CBP the authority and broad discretion to administer the customs laws of the USVI. 19 U.S.C § 1469c provides CBP (or any U.S. governmental agency or instrumentality) the authority to provide additional services to the USVI, at the Government of the USVI's (GVI's) behest, on a reimbursable basis. CBP also provides immigration and agriculture services which are authorized by their various statutory authorities and funded by each activity's respective user fee funding source. As the USVI is outside of the customs territory of the United States, the authority

granted via 48 U.S.C. § 1406i and 19 U.S.C § 1469c, expands CBP's authority to enforce USVI customs laws and to perform other activities to be funded by the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF).

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Virgin Islands Fees

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	61	61	\$11,302
FY 2015 President's Budget	61	61	\$11,789
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	\$78
Total, Increases	-	-	\$78
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$78
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$78
FY 2016 Current Services	61	61	\$11,867
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	61	61	\$11,867
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$78

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	61	61	\$11,302
FY 2015 President's Budget	61	61	\$11,789
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases			\$78
Decreases			
Total, Adjustments-to-Base			\$78
FY 2016 Current Services	61	61	\$11,867
Program Changes			
Increases			
Decreases			
Total Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	61	61	\$11,867
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change			\$78

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	\$11,789	-	-	\$78	-	-	-	61	61	\$11,867	-	-	\$78
Total	61	61	\$11,789	-	-	\$78	-	-	-	61	61	\$11,867	-	-	\$78

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,231	\$5,504	\$5,551	\$47
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$822	\$652	\$652	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,896	\$2,743	\$2,774	\$31
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$8,949	\$8,915	\$8,993	\$78
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$427	\$55	\$55	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$34	\$3	\$3	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$416	\$1,068	\$1,068	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$128	\$329	\$329	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$631	\$215	\$215	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$523	\$1,060	\$1,060	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$62	\$72	\$72	-
31.0 Equipment	\$132	\$72	\$72	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,353	\$2,874	\$2,874	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$11,302	\$11,789	\$11,867	\$78
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$11,302	\$11,789	\$11,867	\$78
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	61	61	61	-
Total Permanent Positions	61	61	61	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	61	61	61	-
Total, Virgin Islands Fees:	61	61	61	-
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,231	\$5,504	\$5,551	\$47
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$822	\$652	\$652	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,896	\$2,743	\$2,774	\$31
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$8,949	\$8,915	\$8,993	\$78
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$427	\$55	\$55	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$34	\$3	\$3	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$416	\$1,068	\$1,068	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$128	\$329	\$329	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$631	\$215	\$215	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$523	\$1,060	\$1,060	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$62	\$72	\$72	-
31.0 Equipment	\$132	\$72	\$72	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,353	\$2,874	\$2,874	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$11,302	\$11,789	\$11,867	\$78
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-

Virgin Islands Fees Mission Statement

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) are a territory of the United States, but are considered an independent customs territory. Section 36 of the 1936 Organic Act, codified as 48 U.S.C. ? 1406i, gives Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the ability to administer USVI fees at its own discretion. CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI under 19 U.S.C. ? 1469c. The reimbursable arrangement is denoted in the 1994 Memorandum of Agreement, which outlines the duties provided by CBP and the funding sources to be used in the execution of those duties. The USVI fee collections fund the costs of customs services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States. CBP's presence in the USVI is to intercept illegal immigrants and to combat criminal elements that have focused on the USVI as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the U.S. mainland. CBP continues to focus on agricultural inspections and counter-terrorism in the USVI as well.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,231	\$5,504	\$5,551	\$47
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$16	\$16	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$822	\$652	\$652	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,896	\$2,743	\$2,774	\$31
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$8,949	\$8,915	\$8,993	\$78

In FY 2016, an increase of \$78,000 is due to a change in collection estimates that will be used for salaries and benefits.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	61	61	61
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	61	61	61
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Securing America's Borders: Securing America's Borders is charged with securing America's Southwest, Northern, and certain Coastal borders. Through the coordinated use of operational capabilities and assets of the U. S. Border Patrol and the Office of Air and Marine, CBP prevents terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the border of the United States.

Securing and Expediting Trade: The Securing and Expediting Trade program encompasses a multi-layered system of people, technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, international cooperation and expanded shipper vetting that provides CBP greater flexibility and capacity in shifting functions away from the physical border, allowing CBP to better intercept potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal trade/commerce.

Securing and Expediting Travel: The Securing and Expediting Travel program encompasses a multi-layered system of people, technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, international cooperation and expanded traveler vetting that provides CBP greater flexibility in shifting functions away from the physical border, allowing CBP to intercept potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal travel.

Intelligence and Targeting: The Intelligence and Targeting program supports a flexible enforcement capability that anticipates and detects border violations threatening our security, economy, and public safety. Serving as a powerful partnership that connects the law enforcement & intelligence communities, the enterprise develops, provides and coordinates capabilities to support the Agency's primary mission to secure our borders, and works toward its vision to become a responsive enterprise enabling CBP to serve as a premier intelligence-driven law enforcement agency. The enterprise promotes four essential outcomes: (1) detect threats away from our borders; (2) identify travelers & shipments according to the threat they pose; (3) integrate and coordinate our intelligence & targeting capabilities; (4) establish stronger partnerships with domestic and foreign partners.

Integrated Operations: Integrated Operations has established the foundation for an integrated, all-hazards planning framework that considers routine emergencies or interruptions of border security operations including trade and travel and catastrophic events. Integrated into responses are CBP perspectives, which include Internal as well as external Communications, and interagency coordination with communications. CBP will adopt both the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF) as the common doctrine for communications planning, execution and response.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing

physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows CBP’s FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Securing America's Borders	23,236	4,646,383
Securing and Expediting Trade	11,584	1,919,376
Securing and Expediting Travel	20,046	3,564,187
Intelligence and Targeting	2,241	610,756
Integrated Operations	2,951	1,898,684
Management and Administration	2,394	919,916
Total Budget Request	62,452	13,559,302

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the CBP’s programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Securing America's Borders	4%	91%	5%			
Securing and Expediting Trade	3%	97%				
Securing and Expediting Travel	1%	99%				
Intelligence and Targeting*	53%	47%	1%			
Integrated Operations	9%	82%	7%		2%	
Management and Administration	1%	10%	1%			88%

**Totals account for rounding.*

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing America's Borders	166,567	508	203,356	523	179,522	496
Securing and Expediting Trade	52,964	463	52,766	453	52,155	454
Securing and Expediting Travel	26,879	67	25,875	68	27,363	90
Intelligence and Targeting	293,525	1,456	301,871	1,438	322,919	1,517
Integrated Operations	169,901	322	181,553	316	178,661	309
Management and Administration	11,000	4	9,594	4	8,574	4
Total	720,836	2,820	775,014	2,802	769,194	2,869

Performance Measures

For Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of time TECS is available to end users						
Description: This measure quantifies the availability of the TECS service to all end-users based on a service level of 24X7 service. TECS is a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) mission-critical law enforcement application system designed to identify individuals and businesses suspected of or involved in violation of federal law. TECS is also a communications system permitting message transmittal between the Department of Homeland Security law enforcement offices and other National, state, and local law enforcement agencies, access to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication Systems (NLETS). NLETS provides direct access to state motor vehicle departments.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Result:	99.64%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing America's Borders	3,799,498	20,984	4,042,240	21,482	4,221,019	21,723
Securing and Expediting Trade	1,739,694	11,121	1,750,974	11,125	1,867,221	11,130
Securing and Expediting Travel	3,278,496	18,978	3,266,516	19,447	3,536,824	19,956
Intelligence and Targeting	279,358	720	277,736	711	284,535	705
Integrated Operations	1,442,519	2,605	1,437,242	2,378	1,551,730	2,331
Management and Administration	117,997	35	108,847	37	95,293	37
Total	10,657,562	54,444	10,883,554	55,180	11,556,622	55,883

Performance Measures

For *Secure and Manage Our Borders*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent CBP's measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Amount of smuggled outbound currency seized at the ports of entry (in millions)						
Description: This measure provides the total dollar amount of all currency in millions seized during outbound inspection of exiting passengers and vehicles, both privately-owned and commercial. The scope of this measure covers both the southwest and northern borders and includes all modes of transportation, (land, air, and sea).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	\$40	\$35	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30
Result:	\$47	\$31.9	\$36.9	\$37.7	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of smuggled outbound weapons seized at the ports of entry						
Description: This measure provides the total number of illegal weapons seized during outbound inspection of exiting passengers and vehicles, both privately-owned and commercial. Weapons are defined as pistols, rifle-shotgun combinations, rifles, revolvers, shotguns, disguised weapons, machine guns, submachine guns or machine pistols. Seizing weapons being smuggled for criminal purposes strengthens our border security by preventing the movement of assault weapons and ammunition.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	400	400	400	400
Result:	N/A	N/A	731	411	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of cargo by value imported to the U.S. by participants in CBP trade partnership programs						
Description: This measure describes the percent of all cargo that is imported from CBP trade partnership programs based on the value compared to total value of all imports. Partnership programs include both Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and Importer Self Assessment (ISA). CBP works with the trade community through these voluntary public-private partnership programs, wherein some members of the trade community adopt tighter security measures throughout their international supply chain and in return are afforded benefits. A variety of trade actors are included in these partnership programs, such as importers, carriers, brokers, consolidators/third party logistic providers, Marine Port Authority and Terminal Operators, and foreign manufacturers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	45%	45%	57%	59%	54%	53%
Result:	55.07%	54.7%	55.2%	53.9%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of detected conventional aircraft incursions resolved along all borders of the United States						
Description: The measure represents the percent of conventional aircraft, once detected visually or by radar, that are suspected of illegal cross border activity and are brought to a successful law enforcement resolution. In some cases, Office of Air and Marine (OAM) assets are launched to interdict the aircraft. In most cases, resolution of the aircraft identity is made by the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) working with interagency partners such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If the incursion is deemed legal, OAM considers the incursion resolved. If not resolved, AMOC working with our partners including OAM assets - could not identify the target and is thus considered illegal.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	95.3%	96%	99.3%	98.8%	N/A	N/A

U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

Measure: Percent of import revenue successfully collected						
Description: This measure estimates the collected duties, taxes, and fees (called net undercollection of revenue) expressed as a percent of all collectable revenue due from commercial imports to the United States directed by trade laws, regulations, and agreements. The total collectable revenue is total collected revenue plus the estimated net undercollected revenue based on trade violations. The revenue gap is a calculation of uncollected duties (the difference between estimated undercollection and overpayment) based on statistical sampling.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	99.12%	98.88%	98.73%	99.56%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of imports compliant with U.S. trade laws						
Description: This measure reports the percent of imports that are compliant with U.S. trade laws including customs revenue laws. Ensuring that all imports are compliant and free of major discrepancies allows for lawful trade into the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	98%	98%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%
Result:	97.67%	96.46%	97.66%	97.99%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of inbound cargo identified by CBP as potentially high-risk that is assessed or scanned prior to departure or at arrival at a U.S. port of entry						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of international cargo coming to the United States via air, land, and sea identified as potentially high-risk using the Automated Targeting System (ATS) that is assessed or scanned prior to lading or at arrival at a U.S. port of entry. Assessing, resolving, and when necessary scanning potentially high-risk cargo prior to lading or at arrival at the ports of entry ensures the safety of the U.S. public and minimizes the impact to the trade through the effective use of risk-focused targeting.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	98%	98%	99.22%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of people apprehended multiple times along the Southwest border						
Description: This measure examines the percent of deportable individuals who have been apprehended multiple times by the U.S. Border Patrol. This measure calculates the number of people apprehended multiple times divided by the total number of apprehensions of people during a fiscal year. Effective and efficient application of consequences for illegal border crossers will, over time, reduce overall recidivism.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=18%	<=17%	<=17%	<=17%
Result:	N/A	N/A	16%	14%	N/A	N/A

U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

Measure: Rate of interdiction effectiveness along the Southwest Border between ports of entry						
Description: This measure reports the percent of detected illegal entrants who were apprehended or turned back after illegally entering the United States between the ports of entry on the Southwest border. The Border Patrol achieves this desired strategic outcome by maximizing the apprehension of detected illegal entrants or, confirming that illegal entrants return to the country from which they entered; and by minimizing the number of persons who evade apprehension and can no longer be pursued.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	77%	80%	81%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	79.28%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average number of apprehensions for persons with multiple apprehensions along the Southwest border						
Description: This measure examines the average number of apprehensions for deportable individuals who have been apprehended multiple times by the U.S. Border Patrol. Effective and efficient application of consequences for illegal border crossers will, over time, reduce the average number of apprehensions per recidivist and reduce overall recidivism.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=2.48	<=2.45	<=2.42	<=2.42
Result:	N/A	N/A	2.41	2.40	N/A	N/A

Measure: Compliance rate for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) members with the established C-TPAT security guidelines						
Description: This measure provides the overall compliance rate achieved for all validations performed during the Fiscal Year. After acceptance into the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) program, all C-TPAT members must undergo a periodic validation in which U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) examiners visit company locations and verify compliance with an industry-specific set of CBP security standards and required security practices. These validations are prepared using a weighted scoring system that is used to develop an overall compliance rate for each company. Compliance with security guidelines enhances the security of cargo shipped to the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Result:	95.1%	94.5%	96.8%	96.2%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of joint operations conducted along the Northern Border by Border Patrol Agents and Canadian law enforcement partners						
Description: This measure tracks the number of initiated joint operations that are formalized by operations orders to engage in joint operations along the Northern Border. These bi-lateral law enforcement efforts between Customs and Border Protection and Canadian law enforcement partners at federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal (local) levels enhance the ability to ensure legal trade and travel, while mitigating border security threats, including illicit activity by criminal organizations and others who would do harm to our Nation.						

U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	12	18	24	24	24
Result:	N/A	50	27	34	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of joint operations conducted along the Southwest Border by Border Patrol Agents and Mexican law enforcement partners

Description: This measure tracks the number of initiated joint operations that are formalized by operations orders which define levels of participation and dedication of resources. Bi-lateral law enforcement efforts between CBP/Border Patrol and Mexican law enforcement partners at local, state, and federal levels enhance the ability to ensure legal trade and travel, while mitigating border security threats, including illicit activity by criminal organizations and others who would do harm to our Nation. (For FY12 on, this measure will be part of the management set.)

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	9	10	11	12	20	20
Result:	12	22	31	23	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of shipments seized as a result of intellectual property rights violations

Description: This trade discrepancy measure provides the number of seizures made by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) violations. IPR infringement undermines the economic vitality of the United States by reducing the competitiveness of U.S. industry, threatens national security due to infiltration of counterfeit parts in the supply chain for defense systems and other critical infrastructure, and poses risks to the health and safety of consumers. CBP and ICE are actively engaged in protecting America by seizing these infringing goods.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	23,000	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,400
Result:	N/A	22,880	24,394	23,161	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of air passengers compliant with laws, rules, and regulations

Description: This measure is the compliance rate of international air passengers with all of the laws, rules, and regulations that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) enforces at the Ports of Entry, with the exception of agriculture laws and regulations. It is also referred to as the Air Compex rate, and includes all customs and immigration violations, both category I (major) and category II (relatively minor). Category II violations far out-number category I violations and include all noncompliance with established customs and immigration laws, rules, regulations, as well as violation of all rules and regulations of other agencies. This includes inadmissible alien travelers, prohibited items for other agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration, confiscation of alcoholic beverages on behalf of state authorities, Consumer Product Safety Commission safety alerts, and trade violations such as amended declarations resulting in additional revenue or CBP action.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Result:	98.62%	98.6%	98.6%	98.5%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of air support launches accomplished to support Homeland Security missions						
Description: A primary and important measure for Air and Marine is its capability to launch an aircraft when a request is made for aerial support. This measure captures the percent of all requests made for air support to which the program was able to respond.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	84%	85%	96%	94%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of apprehensions at Border Patrol checkpoints						
Description: Checkpoints are facilities used by the Border Patrol to monitor traffic on routes of egress from areas on the Southwestern and Northern borders. Checkpoints are an integral part of the Border Patrol's defense-in-depth, layered strategy. As such, measurements of activities occurring at checkpoints serve not only to gauge checkpoint operational effectiveness, but also serve as barometers of the effectiveness of the Border Patrol's overall national border enforcement strategy to deny illegal entries into the United States. This measure examines one component of checkpoint activity, the number of persons apprehended by Border Patrol agents, and compares these apprehensions to Border Patrol apprehensions made nationwide.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%
Result:	2.51%	2.00%	2.26%	1.96%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of border vehicle passengers in compliance with agricultural quarantine regulations						
Description: The measure shows the U.S Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) success at maintaining a high level of security in the land border environment by measuring the degree of compliance with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agricultural quarantine regulations and other mandatory agricultural product restrictions. CBP randomly samples border vehicle passengers for compliance with all USDA laws, rules, and regulations using USDA guidance on sampling procedures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	96.5%	96.5%
Result:	97.56%	97.6%	97.4%	97.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international air passengers in compliance with agricultural quarantine regulations						
Description: The measure shows the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) success at maintaining a high level of security in the international air environment by measuring the degree of compliance with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agricultural quarantine regulations and other mandatory agricultural product restrictions by international air passengers. CBP randomly samples international air passengers for compliance with all USDA laws, rules, and regulations using USDA guidance on sampling procedures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016

U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

Target:	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	96%	96%
Result:	96.89%	96.9%	96.8%	96.8%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of land border passengers compliant with laws, rules, and regulations						
Description: This measure is the Compliance Rate of land border vehicle passengers with all of the laws, rules, regulations that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) enforces at the Ports of Entry, with the exception of agricultural laws and regulations. It is also referred to as the Land Complex rate, includes all customs and immigration violations, both category I (major) and category II (relatively minor). Category II violations far out-number category I violations and include all noncompliance with established customs and immigration laws, rules, and regulations, as well as violation of all rules and regulations of other agencies. This includes inadmissible alien travelers, prohibited items for other agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration, confiscation of alcoholic beverages on behalf of state authorities, Consumer Product Safety Commission safety alerts, and trade violations such as amended declarations resulting in additional revenue or CBP action.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	99.6%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%
Result:	99.48%	99.5%	99.5%	99.7%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of petroleum industry imports compliant with U.S. trade laws						
Description: This measure examines the percent of petroleum imports that are compliant with U.S. trade laws and regulations. Ensuring that petroleum imports are compliant and free of major discrepancies allows for lawful trade and travel into the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	95%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	95.4%	95.7%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of pharmaceutical, health and chemical industry imports compliant with U.S. trade laws						
Description: This measure examines the percent of pharmaceutical, health and chemical industry imports that are compliant with U.S. trade laws and regulations. Ensuring that pharmaceutical, health and chemical industry imports are compliant and free of major discrepancies allows for lawful trade and travel into the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	98%	98%	98%	98%
Result:	N/A	N/A	97.7%	97.1%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Value of shipments seized as a result of intellectual property rights violations (in millions)						
Description: This trade discrepancy measure provides the value of seizures made by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) violations. IPR infringement undermines the economic vitality of the United States by reducing the competitiveness of U.S. industry, threatens national security due to infiltration of counterfeit parts in the supply chain for defense systems and other critical infrastructure, and poses risks to the health and safety of consumers. CBP and ICE are actively engaged in protecting America by seizing these infringing goods.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	\$304	\$136	\$200	\$145	\$135
Result:	N/A	\$156.10	\$214.89	\$130.20	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing America's Borders	217,012	949	204,150	969	233,844	971
Intelligence and Targeting	3,339	20	3,358	20	3,302	19
Integrated Operations	115,066	187	124,618	191	128,670	160
Management and Administration	9,917	3	9,267	3	7,879	4
Total	345,334	1,158	341,394	1,182	373,694	1,155

Performance Measures

CBP contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience* are provided in the table below.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing America's Borders	10,458	46	7,765	45	11,999	45
Integrated Operations	50,226	117	37,607	145	37,583	143
Total	60,684	163	45,372	190	49,582	188

Performance Measures

CBP contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Integrated Operations	2,219	9	2,025	8	2,040	8
Management and Administration	671,123	2,302	711,484	2,345	808,170	2,349
Total	673,342	2,311	713,509	2,353	810,210	2,357

Performance Measures

CBP contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

*Department of
Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014 ¹			FY 2015			FY 2016 ²			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	20,573	18,977	5,563,261	20,585	19,019	4,988,065	20,899	19,436	5,881,137	314	417	893,072	311	360	653,290	3	57	239,782
Automation Modernization	-	-	34,900	-	-	26,000	-	-	73,500	-	-	47,500	-	-	73,500	-	-	(26,000)
Construction	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	42,000	-	-	(23,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(23,000)
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	355	145,000	387	355	145,000	387	355	145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	135,000	-	-	135,000	-	-	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	20,960	19,332	5,948,161	20,972	19,374	5,359,065	21,286	19,791	6,281,637	314	417	922,572	311	360	731,790	3	57	190,782
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	20,960	19,332	5,948,161	20,972	19,374	5,359,065	21,286	19,791	6,281,637	314	417	922,572	311	360	731,790	3	57	190,782

¹ The FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation includes a transfer of \$333,800,000 for Custody Operations (\$261.1M) and Transportation and Removal Program(\$72.7M) for costs associated with unaccompanied alien children and adults with children. The transfers are from the following DHS accounts: Transportation Security Administration \$34,700,000, United States Coast Guard \$31,500,000, Federal Emergency Management Agency \$267,600,000, as approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on August 6, 2014 and August 4, 2014, respectively.

²The FTE level displayed in the FY 2016 President's Budget column differs from the amount reported in the FY 2016 President's Budget Appendix due to adjustments.

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2014	10/30/2014	House Report 113-91 accompanying the FY 2014 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76).	Intellectual Property Rights Investigations and Enforcement Report- The Committee directs ICE to report to the Committee on the number of agents in the United States and abroad dedicated to commercial fraud and IPR investigations, the number of hours spent by agents in fiscal year 2014 on these investigations, and the number of investigations that have resulted in charges in fiscal year 2014, not later than October 30, 2014.	With ICE for clearance.
2014	11/15/2014	House Report 113-91, and Senate Report 113-77, accompanying the FY 2014 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76).	FY 2014 Quarter 4 Enforcement and Removal Operations Report- ICE is directed to continue reporting quarterly on detention and removal, including the number of deportation, exclusion, and removal orders sought and obtained by ICE.	Cleared by ICE Office of Director. Currently with ICE addressing DHS comments.
2014	11/15/2014	House Report 113-91, which accompanies the FY 2014 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76).	FY 2014 Worksite Enforcement Report - The Committee directs ICE to provide an annual report on the number of opened and closed enforcement investigations, employee and employer arrests, both criminal and administrative, and the fines assessed and collected each fiscal year. This report shall be submitted to the Committee within 45 days after the end of each fiscal year.	Sent to DHS on 1/8/2015.
2015	2/2/2015	FY 2014 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76), which refers to the FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-6) and the FY 2012 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74).	FY 2015 Multi-Year Investment Management Plan Report- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement each shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives with the congressional budget justification, a multi-year investment and management plan, to include each year starting with the current fiscal year and the 3 subsequent fiscal years, for their respective Offices of Information Technology	With ICE for OD clearance.
2015	2/2/2015	House Report 113-91 referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement that accompanies the FY 2014 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76).	FY 2015 Textile Transshipment Report- The Committee directs ICE to ensure that their activities are maintained at least at the level in prior years. The Committee directs ICE to provide an update annually on these activities.	Sent to DHS on 1/13/2015.

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	2003¹ / 2004³	N/A¹ / \$1,399,592.4³	\$3,032,094²; N/A⁴	\$5,881,136
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A ¹ / \$1,399,592.4 ³	\$3,032,094 ² ; N/A ⁴	195,950
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	146,046
Legal Proceedings	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	248,096
Domestic Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	1,766,654
International Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	107,931
Visa Security Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	30,749
Intelligence	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	80,041
DRO - Custody Operations	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	2,406,744
DRO - Fugitive Operations	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	129,438
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	320,267
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	122,481
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	326,740
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	0
Automation Modernization	2003¹	N/A	\$435,332	73,500
Construction	2003¹	N/A	\$258,637¹	5,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	\$0	\$3,726,063	\$5,959,636
Fee Accounts				\$322,000
- Student Exchange Visitor Program				145,000
- Breached Bond				42,000
- User Fee				135,000

Note:

¹ Immigration and Naturalization Service—some investigations, and detention and deportation only (8 U.S.C. 1101, note; Immigration and Nationality Act, section 404(a)).

² Includes \$2,862,094,000 from the FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriations, and \$170,000,000 included in the FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, PL 108-11.

³ Customs Service, including the investigations function (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)).

⁴ No 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

Programs funded through the Salaries and Expenses account contribute to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) mission of bringing a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement of federal immigration and customs laws. ICE uses the resources in Salaries and Expenses to combat terrorism, deter illegal immigration, and protect our Nation's physical and cyber borders. ICE accomplishes these missions through investigations, dismantling transnational criminal organizations, and prosecuting criminals and aliens who pose a risk to national security and public safety.

B. Budget Activities:

Management and Administration

Management and Administration (M&A) provides a range of mission and operational support for ICE. M&A manages ICE's financial and human resources, information technology, sensitive property, and other assets and is responsible for all human resources services, workforce recruitment, equal employment opportunity, and training for all employees and special agents. M&A also processes over 33,000 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests each year, provides firearms and tactical training to over 12,000 special agents and officers, trains new and existing ICE employees, and procures goods and services for the agency. The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) is responsible for providing oversight of the detention system, reviewing compliance with 287(g) memoranda of agreement, and inspecting ICE programs and offices for policy compliance. OPR is also charged with overseeing the physical and operational security for ICE employees, facilities, and information. In FY 2014, OPR completed 32 detention facility inspections, 18 reviews of 287(g) programs, 17 management inspections, and 25 audits of certified undercover operations.

Legal Proceedings

The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission. As the legal representative for the United States Government at immigration court hearings, OPLA's 900 attorneys handle a variety of immigration-related issues that range from contested removals and custody determinations and applications for administrative relief, to supporting the Department of Justice (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) in defending removal orders before the U.S. Courts of Appeals. OPLA also provides critical legal advice to ICE's law enforcement components that focus on criminal and civil customs and immigration offenses. OPLA provides general legal advice regarding fiscal and procurement law, ethics, information disclosure, employment and

labor law, federal litigation, and other administrative matters. In addition, OPLA attorneys, as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSA), prosecute criminal immigration and customs cases in federal court. In FY 2014, OPLA assigned 29 attorneys to SAUSA positions, which were responsible for over 1,600 criminal convictions in federal court. SAUSAs increase the number of criminals prosecuted for violating immigration and customs laws; aid ICE agents and officers with investigating such crimes by securing wiretaps and securing warrants; and expedite the removal of criminal aliens.

Homeland Security Investigations

HSI's 6,200 criminal investigators conduct transnational criminal investigations in order to disrupt and dismantle organizations engaged in smuggling and other cross-border criminal activities seeking to exploit America's legitimate travel, trade, financial and immigration systems for illicit purposes. HSI is comprised of three Program, Project, & Activities (PPA):

Domestic Investigations – Domestic Investigations executes a broad investigative portfolio that involves carrying the movement of people and goods across our borders. The program investigates illegal trafficking in weapons (including weapons of mass destruction), the smuggling of narcotics and other contraband, human smuggling and trafficking, money laundering and other financial crimes, fraudulent trade practices, identity and benefit fraud, child exploitation, and health and public safety dangers.

International Affairs (OIA) – OIA represents the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) largest investigative law enforcement presence abroad and helps protect the Nation beyond its borders with 75 offices in 48 countries. Through International Investigations, OIA works with foreign counterparts to identify and combat criminal organizations before they can adversely impact the United States by conducting joint investigation within foreign countries of transnational criminal organizations and dismantling and disrupting networks and pathways used by transnational criminal organizations. Additionally, through its Visa Security Program, OIA prevents potential terrorist and criminal threats reaching the United States by deploying ICE special agents overseas to United State embassies where they investigate, identify and close visa security vulnerabilities.

Intelligence – The Office of Intelligence develops, analyzes, and disseminates relevant information and intelligence to support ICE leadership, operations, and investigations, and allows ICE to prioritize its resources in combating public and national security risks. Information is gathered to identify threats, patterns, trends, methods, and organizations related to transnational crimes. This information supports law enforcement efforts and investigations across ICE, DHS and many levels of government.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

ERO's 5,800 deportation officers and immigration enforcement agents enforce our Nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending aliens that pose a threat to our national government and public safety. To enforce border security, protect public safety, and protect

national security, ICE prioritizes the removal of individuals apprehended at the border or ports of entry while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States, as well as those who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders. ERO is comprised of five PPAs:

- **Custody Operations Program** – With 209 detention facilities nationwide, Custody Operations provides safe, secure, and humane detention of removable aliens who are held in government custody because they present a risk of flight, a risk to public safety, or are subject to mandatory detention. ICE carefully monitors which aliens are detained to ensure its detention space is used to best support border security and public safety.
- **Fugitive Operations Program** – With 129 Fugitive Operations Teams nationwide, Fugitive Operations locates and apprehends fugitive aliens in the United States. ICE strives to identify and apprehend all fugitives, with an emphasis on those aliens posing the greatest risk to public safety and national security. This promotes the integrity of the immigration process.
- **Criminal Alien Program (CAP)** – CAP identifies criminal aliens incarcerated within federal, state, and local correctional facilities. To ensure that these criminal aliens are removed rather than released into the community, ICE strives to secure a final order of removal prior to the termination of their sentences. Upon completion of their criminal sentences, aliens are transferred into ICE custody to be removed from the United States. CAP is also responsible for the day-to-day management of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability.
- **Alternatives to Detention Program (ATD)** – ATD places lower-risk aliens under various forms of intensive supervision or electronic monitoring rather than in detention. These systems can be a cost-effective way to ensure individuals' appearances for immigration hearings and for removal. This program also significantly lowers the risk that aliens ordered removed will become fugitives. In FY 2014, the average daily participant level was 23,193, and the total population served was 48,170.
- **Transportation and Removal Program (TRP)** – TRP provides for the safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody (including the transfers of unaccompanied children from DHS to Department of Health and Human Services custody), and the removal of aliens from the United States. TRP's activities directly affect other ICE operations, including enforcement, field operations, custody management, and repatriation. In FY 2014, ICE removed 315,943 aliens, of which 177,960 were convicted criminal aliens.

Unaccompanied Children (UC) Contingency Funding- This funding will be available for costs generally associated with the transportation of more than 58,000 UC (which is included in the base), and up to a maximum of 104,000 UC. The Budget scores a total of \$2.588 million of \$27.6 million potentially available to the Transportation and Removal Programs PPA based on calculated probabilities of incremental thresholds of UC apprehensions above levels as of the comparable date in FY 2015 being met in FY 2016.

ERO Pay Reform- The FY 2016 President's Budget includes \$50 million in adjustments-to-base within the ERO PPAs to offset the 2016 estimated costs of creating pay parity between the

two existing ERO law enforcement positions: Deportation Officers and Immigration Enforcement Agents. This transition is pending the completion of the reviews and actions announced in the Secretary’s November 20, 2014 memo, *Personnel Reform for Immigration and Customs Enforcement Officers*. The Budget transitions all ERO officers into one unified job series to reflect ICE ERO’s current mission to national security and public safety. With a unified career path, ERO will be able to recruit and retain a skilled workforce to meet its critical mission needs. ICE estimates approximately \$62 million in costs in 2016, and approximately \$455 million over five years. Any 2016 costs above the requested \$50 million will be funded using DHS’s reprogramming and transfer authorities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$5,881,137,000; 20,899 positions; and 19,436 full-time equivalents (FTE) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.¹

Program Change Requests changes

ICE requests program changes for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation in the following key areas:

- **Increase in new attorney positions.....\$36.5M (197 FTE)**
 The request will provide funds for 82 attorney positions requested in the October 2014 Technical Assistance and 282 new attorney positions. OPLA requires additional attorney resources to meet its increasing workload driven by recent increases in the number of Department of Justice (DOJ) immigration judges (IJs) and ongoing southwest border surge operations as well as additional requirements anticipated as a result of an increase in Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and appeals. These additional positions are expected to decrease the average length of stay of detainees by 14 percent.
- **Increase in Detention Beds to 34,040.....\$435.392M (0 FTE)**
 To meet operational needs to detain and remove both criminal aliens and recent border entrants, ICE requests an increase in the overall funding for beds to meet operational needs. The proposed increase will fund 31,280 adult beds at an average rate of \$123.54 and 2,760 family beds at an average rate of \$342.73 from ICE’s discretionary appropriation and fees.
- **Alternatives to Detention (ATD).....\$30.8 M (0 FTE)**
 The funding increase will provide for additional ATD full-service capacity to accommodate individuals in family units who are released from custody, and placed on the non-detained court docket. It is estimated that this funding level will fund a total 53,000 average daily participants at full operating capacity in FY 2016, at an estimated average contract only cost of \$5.16 per day.

¹ Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on boards.

- **Enhance Human Smuggling and Trafficking Investigations.....\$25.6 M (28 FTE)**
 In FY 2016, HSI will expand current efforts to curb the high levels of human smuggling in the Southwest Border. HSI will hire 56 agents, intelligence specialist and investigative support staff, as well as put funds toward the purchase of information and evidence expenses, electronic surveillance equipment, analytical support, court-ordered communications intercepts (Title III wiretaps), expansion of Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU) and classified connectivity at the National Targeting Center Human Smuggling Cell.
- **Other HSI Domestic Investigations.....\$78.9 M (135 FTE)**
 This funding will be used to enhance Domestic Investigative capacity. HSI will hire 201 Special Agents and 69 associated investigative and operational support personnel, as well as increase general expense levels needed to support domestic investigative operations such as costs for informants, undercover, and Title III operations.
- **Unaccompanied Children (UC) Contingency Funding.....\$27.6M (0 FTE)**
 This contingency funding will be available for costs generally associated with the transportation of more than 58,000 UC, and up to a maximum of 104,000 UC. The Budget scores a total of \$2.588 million of the \$27.6 million that is potentially available to the Transportation and Removal Programs PPA based on calculated probabilities of incremental thresholds of UC apprehensions above the 58,000 level.
- **Internal Cyber Remediation..... \$13.253 (0 FTE)**
 This request provides new security capabilities and enhances aging foundational security infrastructure capabilities. The remediation will focus on security enhancements needed to securely operate mission essential systems or those that have high” Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) ratings. The funds will address vulnerabilities related to audit log management, security configuration management, disaster recovery, web application testing, and strong authentication capabilities.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses**
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

**FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,650	1,478	\$191,909	1,662	1,484	\$198,602	1,665	1,493	\$195,950	3	9	(\$2,652)	-	-	-	3	9	(\$2,652)
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	391	331	\$143,808	391	331	\$150,927	391	331	\$146,046	-	-	(\$4,881)	-	-	\$13,253	-	-	(\$18,134)
Legal Proceedings	1,272	1,182	\$205,584	1,272	1,218	\$214,731	1,583	1,415	\$248,096	311	197	\$33,365	311	197	\$36,511	-	-	(\$3,146)
Domestic Investigations	8,333	7,775	\$1,672,220	8,333	7,775	\$1,644,552	8,333	7,949	\$1,766,654	-	174	\$122,102	-	150	\$89,473	-	24	\$32,629
International Investigations	302	243	\$99,741	302	243	\$101,228	302	247	\$107,931	-	4	\$6,703	-	4	\$10,000	-	-	(\$3,297)
Visa Security Program	76	61	\$31,541	76	61	\$31,854	76	61	\$30,749	-	-	(\$1,105)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,105)
Intelligence	468	368	\$74,298	468	368	\$77,045	468	377	\$80,041	-	9	\$2,996	-	9	\$5,000	-	-	(\$2,004)
DRO - Custody Operations	5,391	5,095	\$2,254,870	5,391	5,095	\$1,791,913	5,391	5,095	\$2,406,744	-	-	\$614,831	-	-	\$435,392	-	-	\$179,439
DRO - Fugitive Operations	748	700	\$128,802	748	700	\$131,591	748	700	\$129,438	-	-	(\$2,153)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,153)
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,668	1,495	\$294,155	1,711	1,534	\$322,407	1,711	1,534	\$320,267	-	-	(\$2,140)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,140)
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	191	170	\$91,444	191	170	\$94,106	191	194	\$122,481	-	24	\$28,375	-	-	\$30,839	-	24	(\$2,464)
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	40	40	\$349,625	40	40	\$229,109	40	40	\$326,740	-	-	\$97,631	-	-	\$40,199	-	-	\$57,432
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	43	39	\$25,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses	20,573	18,977	\$5,563,261	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	20,899	19,436	\$5,881,137	314	417	\$893,072	311	360	\$660,667	3	57	\$232,405
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	20,573	18,977	\$5,563,261	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	20,899	19,436	\$5,881,137	314	417	\$893,072	311	360	\$660,667	3	57	\$232,405
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	20,573	18,977	\$5,563,261	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	20,899	19,436	\$5,881,137	314	417	\$893,072	311	360	\$660,667	3	57	\$232,405
Rescissions	-	-	(3,698)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers																		
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced																		
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations																		
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	20,573	18,977	\$5,560,563	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	20,899	19,436	\$5,881,137	314	417	\$893,072	311	360	\$653,290	3	57	\$239,782

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,650	1,478	\$191,909
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,662	1,484	\$198,602
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	3	9	(\$2,652)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,665	1,493	\$195,950
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	1,665	1,493	\$195,950
Total Change 2015 to 2016	3	9	(\$2,652)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The four offices within Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs (PC&B) - Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS), the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) and the Office of Acquisition Management (OAQ) - lead ICE-wide initiatives to ensure the effective stewardship of public funds; the integrity of the workforce; and enterprise-wide strategic management.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$195.950 million, 1,665 positions, and 1,493 FTE for PC&B¹. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$4.041 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and a decrease of \$2.652 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:

- Increase of \$1.412 million for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$930 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$500 thousand for three additional positions previously funded by the 287(g) Criminal Alien Program (CAP) office (to support the 287(g) OPR office);
- Increase of \$483 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$482 thousand for annualization of the FY 2015 FOIA enhancement;
- Increase of \$90 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities); and
- Decrease of \$6.549 million in non-operational general expense efficiencies.

¹ Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on boards.

In FY 2016, the PC&B offices will spend \$153.970 million on salaries and benefits, and \$41.980 million on general expenses to support the ICE operational programs. This includes purchasing law enforcement equipment, providing basic and advanced training to HSI special agents and ERO officers, processing FOIA requests, investigating allegations of misconduct involving employees of ICE and CBP, and overseeing physical and operational security for ICE employees and facilities.

Description

The Office of the Assistant Secretary

The OAS directs the planning and execution of the agency’s objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan. This includes both operational and management support to

In FY 2014, the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) office processed 33,644 FOIA requests.

meet the day-to-day organizational needs, as well as long-term agency goals. The operational areas provide leadership and the coordination of all of ICE’s operational components, address operational challenges, and support ICE’s continued growth and development as a premier law enforcement agency. The management support areas provide coordination for the administrative and managerial components of ICE. Offices that comprise the OAS are responsible for human capital,

congressional relations, public affairs, policy, diversity and civil rights, training and development, FOIA activities, privacy, and firearms and tactical training run by Office of Firearms & Tactical Programs (OFTP).

The Office of Professional Responsibility

OPR improved the detention facility inspections process by including a review of sexual abuse and assault procedures and policies at all facilities inspected.

OPR investigates allegations of both criminal and administrative misconduct involving employees and contractors of ICE, CBP and USCIS. OPR conducts independent inspections of ICE offices, operations, and processes to review the agency’s organizational health, effectiveness, and efficiency. OPR manages the Personnel Security Unit, which ensures that all ICE applicants are properly screened prior to entering on duty, and

the Security Management Unit, which oversees physical, communication and operational security for ICE employees and facilities. In addition, the OPR Office of Detention and Oversight investigates all allegations of detainee abuse and/or detainee deaths referred by DHS, the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), and the Joint Intake Center.

OHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.4 Use Resources Wisely

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer

OCFO manages ICE's financial and physical assets, promotes integrity and accountability, delivers financial management services, provides real property and lease holds services, and manages the development, execution and monitoring of sound performance-based budgets. OCFO maintains a funds control policy and budget execution handbook for all ICE programs and continues to advance the accuracy and sophistication of its managerial cost accounting model, which is compliant with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) standards. Additionally, OCFO manages all audits for ICE and is leading the transition from the legacy ICE financial management system to a Shared Service Provider (SSP). Recommendations from the OCFO-led bed study were implemented at the Krome Service Processing Center and further implementation is occurring at other ICE-owned facilities. Subsequent to the success at the Krome Processing Center, CFO is now assessing the El Paso Processing Center and working with OAQ on the new contract requirements. ERO has also ceased operations at the El Centro facility in San Diego since October 2014, moving detainees to the Holtville facility. That move is expected to save about \$4.5 million a year.

In FY 2014, ICE began developing a new repeatable, evidence-based resource management approach, which employs a three-pronged strategy to tie workload to resource requirements: 1) the Workload Staffing Model (WSM); 2) Performance Management; and 3) Transformational Efforts. The WSM uses workload capacity to determine appropriate staffing levels and funding requirements. This approach will provide ICE with the ability to better defend its resource requirements and the resource distribution across ICE programs. WSM allows ICE to justify its staffing requirements and models the impact those resources have on Public Safety, National Security, and the U.S. economy. Performance management, in conjunction with the WSM and the transformational efforts help the agency to set goals and priorities and to communicate the steps it is taking to get the most from its staff.

Transformation Efforts

Currently, ICE has multiple business transformation initiatives (BTIs) planned, in progress, or completed within HSI, ERO, and OPLA. BTIs can include a wide range of efforts, such as updating data tracking systems, automation, process improvements, etc. These initiatives are being used to realign staff responsibilities, apply best practices, study and improve resource and organizational structure, and implement technology within everyday processes. As the WSM initiative progresses, the WSM team will review ongoing BTIs, evaluate new BTIs, and incorporate BTI results into the WSM. It is important to consider all possible BTIs while determining appropriate resourcing levels as these initiatives play a role in establishing the optimal resourcing levels and alignment.

Office of Acquisition Management

OAQ is a customer-focused organization with an enterprise-wide, strategic approach to procurement. OAQ operates as a full business partner with internal and external organizations and serves as a strategic asset dedicated to improving the agency's overall business performance, awarding over \$2.4 billion in contracts annually with more than \$500 million of this total being awarded to small businesses. In FY 2014, OAQ implemented recommendations from the OCFO-led bed study at the Krome Processing Center. ICE will save \$9.2 million annually for the next 10 years due to the implementation of the contract restructuring at Krome.

FY 2016 Planned Activities

In FY 2016, ICE will:

- Enhance OPR Inspector training related to juvenile and family residential centers to ensure OPR capacity to oversee detention facilities designated to handle the influx of Unaccompanied Children;
- Train approximately 1,000 ICE, FPS, and CBP law enforcement personnel in firearms, use of force and firearms maintenance programs;
- Conduct approximately (3,000) hours of advanced use of force training, to include the training and certification or recertification of 432 ICE Firearms Instructors, 240 ICE Defensive Tactics Instructors, 96 ICE Special Response Team members, 17 ICE Tactical Observers, 16 ICE Tactical Instructors, 16 ICE Disturbance Control Team Instructors, and 112 Firearms Field Maintenance Armorers;
- Initiate Phase One of the commodity management biometric verification process for 87,000 pieces of sensitive property with ICE;
- Oversee \$500 million worth of service and commodity contracts for the purchase and acquisition of law enforcement equipment and services;
- Investigate allegations of criminal conduct involving ICE, CBP and United States Citizen and Immigrations Services (USCIS) employees and enhance collaboration with DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) and CBP International Affairs (IA) counterparts for a more efficient use of investigative resources;
- Conduct semi-annual agency-wide reviews of travel cards, purchase cards, or pay administration, to identify possible waste, fraud and abuse;
- Continue plans to improve financial operations and customer transparency by identifying and developing an integrated financial management system and automating customer billing activities;
- Continue efforts to produce a more efficient real estate portfolio by implementing stricter space standards. ICE is projecting a 2.5 percent reduction in square footage by the close of FY 2016;
- Develop a capital acquisition strategy to optimize fleet replacements allowing ICE to improve the lifecycle of the current motor vehicle fleet by purchasing on a phased schedule;
- Continue to focus on improving internal controls over financial reporting and operations by expanding upon the agency risk assessment to identify risks early and implement corrective action before they become audit findings;
- Continue to conduct compliance inspections for 287(g) Agreement activities.
- Update and provide agency-wide FOIA/Privacy Act training (Roles and Responsibilities);
- Respond to all media, NGO, educational, commercial and individual FOIA requests within the statutory time limits;
- Provide FOIA/Privacy Act refresher training to the entire FOIA program office; and
- Provide training to the TCIUs.

Budget Change FY 2015 -- FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,484	198,602
Adjustments-to-Base	9	(2,652)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	930
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	483
<i>Annualization of Prior year enhancements</i>	6	482
<i>287(g) Realignment</i>	3	500
<i>FERS Agency Contribution</i>		1,412
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		90
<i>Non Operational GE Efficiency</i>		(6,549)
FY 2016 Request	1,493	195,950

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters Managed IT Investment

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	391	331	\$143,808
FY 2015 President's Budget	391	331	\$150,927
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$18,134)
FY 2016 Current Services	391	331	\$132,793
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$13,253
FY 2016 Total Request	391	331	\$146,046
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$4,881)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) within the Headquarters Managed Information Technology (HQIT) program provides IT services and products that enable ICE and other DHS components to meet their respective missions.

ICE OCIO provides all aspects of IT service for ICE personnel in both foreign and domestic locations. In FY 2014, OCIO supported over 130 planned application releases and deployed 2,090 upgraded smart phone/devices to support a mobile workforce.

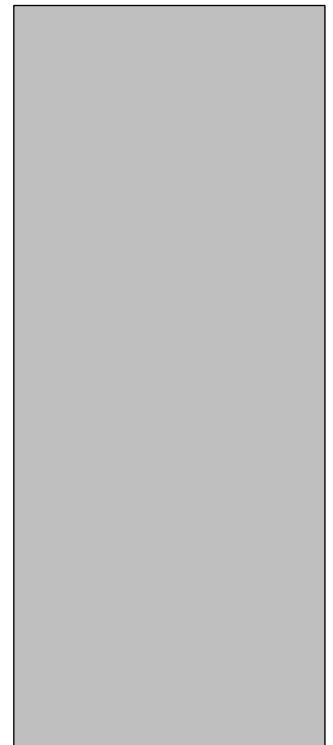
FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$146.046 million, 391 positions and 331 FTEs for the OCIO HQIT program to provide IT infrastructure and support and basic maintenance and oversight to the existing IT infrastructure². This also includes operations and maintenance (O&M) support for 818 sites and 26,000 end users.

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$2.238 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and a decrease of \$4.881 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:

- Increase of \$13.253 million for internal cyber remediation;
- Increase of \$1.673 million cyber security pay reform;

² Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on boards.



- Increase of \$854 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$367 thousand from a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$313 thousand for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$68 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (including Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities);
- Decrease of \$20.413 million for non-operational general expense efficiencies; and
- Decrease of \$996 thousand for non-recurrence of Data Center support, now directly funded by DHS OCIO.

In FY 2016, OCIO HQIT will spend \$63.334 million on salaries and benefits, and \$82.712 million to develop and purchase equipment and provide maintenance and oversight to the IT infrastructure.

Description

OCIO delivers information technology solutions that enable ICE to protect and secure the nation. Duties OCIO performs to provide IT support for ICE are as follows:

Maximizes effective IT management and efficiency through:

- Implementing and maintaining an integrated enterprise architecture, IT strategic planning and Capital Planning and Investment Control framework that ensures ICE IT investments align to the mission and provide optimal value to taxpayers.
- Gathering end users requirements or new authorizations to recommend cost-effective, leading-edge IT solutions to enhance and enable all ICE missions.

Deploys and maintains all enterprise-wide IT services by:

- Delivering technical infrastructure support, tactical communications, and centrally-supported application services to improve operations and provide agents with the necessary tools and resources to carry out assignments.
- Providing useable enterprise-wide IT services with applications to support all the missions of ICE, DHS and other agencies requiring data sharing and IT/communications compatibility.
- Implementing projects in accordance with sound systems lifecycle management processes. Conducting cost/benefit analyses of proposed solutions, as part of the IT investment management process.
- Ensuring performance standards are maintained for each investment to allow greater accuracy in budget requests, budget execution and timely completion of projects.
- Conducting regular reviews of projects to ensure that quality, cost, and schedule are being appropriately balanced to meet or exceed customer expectations.
- Providing Operations personnel who maintain an efficient and cost effective platform for the deployment of and continuous use of enterprise wide applications and services.

Connects users to systems, law-enforcement partners, and each other by:

- Providing continual support for the ICE agency-wide area, local area, and wireless networks that ICE users rely on to access computer systems and share information with our federal, state, local and tribal law-enforcement partners.
- Delivering full operational support for voice communications systems and video conferencing systems.

Provides for the security of all ICE sensitive information on IT systems through:

- Managing the ICE Information Assurance Program.
- Developing and enforcing ICE-wide policy for the protection and control of sensitive information including information under the Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and privacy act requirements.
- Supporting information infrastructure and disaster recovery to ensure continuous operations of critical and mission essential functions.
- Providing security testing, validation, risk assessment, and ongoing authorization of IT investments.
- Moving to automated continuous monitoring of applications and infrastructure to ensure the secure operation of the IT environment.

FY 2016 Planned Activities

Maintain Existing IT Infrastructure:

The OCIO will ensure the continuous operations and maintenance of the existing IT infrastructure to support mission critical functions. The IT infrastructure planned activities include: Cyber Security upgrades and updates throughout ICE. IT Field Operations will continue to support and respond to customer service requests. OCIO will continue to reassess and negotiate recurring site lease cost for IT facilities and wireless services contracts, as well as OCIO costs for ICE Service-wides (e.g. IT O&M, Telecomm and Data Center) and TACCOMM O&M contracts. OCIO will also continue to maintain ICE SharePoint.

Conduct Technical Refresh:

In FY 2016, the OCIO plans to support a technical refresh of the Infrastructure Program, including servers, desktops and LAN Connectivity Upgrades. To support these efforts, the OCIO will conduct site surveys and complete technical refresh designs, as well as finalize logistical support plans and complete acquisition packages.

Implement IT Study Recommendations

The OCIO recently had an independent assessment conducted on its IT infrastructure, cost, investment, workforce, and organization focus areas. The assessment identified overall recommendations and will be implemented in FY 2016:

- Migrating Exchange to as-a-service to avoid core disruption for mission critical Microsoft services and impending storage saturation;
- Virtualizing business applications - consolidate underutilized physical servers, reduce total costs of ownership, and improve business agility; and
- Establish a new IT governance structure to centralize and streamline decision-making, prioritize resources and to ensure good financial stewardship.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	331	150,927
Adjustments-to-Base		(4,881)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>		854
<i>GSA Rent</i>		367
<i>Data Center Support to DHS OCIO - Transfer</i>		(996)
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		313
<i>Cyber Pay Reform</i>		1,673
<i>Non-Operational GE Efficiency</i>		(20,413)
<i>Internal Cyber Remediation</i>		13,253
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		68
FY 2016 Request	331	146,046

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Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Legal Proceedings
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Legal Proceedings

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,272	1,182	\$205,584
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,272	1,218	\$214,731
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$3,146)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,272	1,218	\$211,585
FY 2016 Program Change	311	197	\$36,511
FY 2016 Total Request	1,583	1,415	\$248,096
Total Change 2015 to 2016	311	197	\$33,365

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OPLA provides specialized legal advice, support and training in the area of customs, immigration and criminal law to all ICE components. It is the exclusive legal representative for the U.S. government in exclusion, deportation, and removal proceedings before the Department of Justice’s Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). ICE has assigned attorneys full-time to work at the U.S. Attorneys Offices (USAO) as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSA). These attorneys prosecute criminal immigration and customs cases in federal court.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, requests \$248.096 million, 1,583 positions, and 1,415 FTEs for OPLA³, to keep up with the demand of criminal and civil priorities.

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$42.512 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and an increase of \$ 33.365 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget. The FY 2016 request as compared with FY 2015 includes:

- Increase of \$36.511 million for OPLA attorney increase (described in more detail in the programmatic change section);

QHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2. Prevent Unlawful Immigration

3.4 Protect the Integrity of the Immigration System

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

³ Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on boards.

- Increase of \$2.257 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$1.355 million for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$522 thousand from a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$97 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities); and
- Decrease of \$7.377 million for non-operational GE efficiency.

The FY 2016 request includes \$200.351 million for salaries and benefits to support over 900 attorneys and \$47.745 million to fund general expenses that protect Americans from unlawful immigration and cross-border crime.

Description

OPLA provides legal advice, training, and services in support of ICE’s mission to protect America and uphold public safety by identifying criminal activities and eliminating vulnerabilities that pose a threat to our nation's borders.

In FY 2014, OPLA SAUSAs obtained over 1,600 criminal convictions in federal court.

OPLA attorneys appear in hearings involving criminal and other aliens, terrorists, and human rights abusers, as well as provide critical legal support to ICE components focusing on customs, criminal law, ethics, procurement, appropriations, employment and labor law, tort claims, federal litigation, information disclosure, and other administrative issues.

ICE field attorneys represent the U.S. government in exclusion, detention, and removal proceedings before the EOIR and the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). ICE headquarters attorneys support field work and provide legal advice on national security, human rights and criminal issues. They provide legal counsel and training to ERO and HSI on a wide variety of matters, including conditions of detention, removal, customs, and criminal laws. OPLA also coordinates with the DOJ on federal litigation involving tort claims, *Bivens* claims, and statutory and constitutional claims by plaintiffs against the U.S. government seeking compensation or injunctive relief.

ICE has assigned 29 attorneys to the USAOs as full-time SAUSAs, which includes no reimbursement to ICE, to prosecute immigration and customs related crimes in federal court. Placing SAUSAs in strategic locations within the USAO allows ICE to increase the prosecution of criminal cases. Most convictions secured by the ICE SAUSAs relate to unlawful acts, improper entry, re-entry of removed aliens, bringing in and harboring aliens, and immigration fraud.

Major Directorates

Field Legal Operations (FLO) – FLO is a headquarters directorate that oversees 26 ICE Offices of the Chief Counsel (OCC). The OCCs have over 750 attorneys who represent the government in immigration proceedings and handle over 300,000 immigration-related cases annually before EOIR. OCC cases include contested removals, custody determinations, and applications for protection or relief from removal. The 26 OCCs provide legal advice to ICE operations through embedded attorneys within HSI and ERO. The OCCs also conduct prosecutorial discretion reviews consistent with ICE's civil enforcement priorities.

Homeland Security Investigations Law Division (HSILD) - HSILD is composed of three sections that specialize in providing legal advice and training to HSI special agents and ERO officers, as well as litigation support and legal guidance on HSI matters to OPLA field offices:

- National Security Law Section (NSLS) - NSLS provides legal advice, training, and litigation oversight for cases involving international terrorism, counter-terrorism, espionage, classified evidence, and other national security matters. NSLS attorneys work closely with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and act as liaisons with the DOJ, Department of State (DOS), and the U.S. Intelligence Community on national security issues.
- Human Rights Law Section (HRLS) - HRLS coordinates ICE's enforcement efforts with other intelligence agencies, foreign governments, international criminal tribunals, and non-governmental organizations. HRLS provides legal advice to identify, investigate, prosecute and remove individuals involved in human rights abuses to include: genocide, severe violations of religious freedom, extrajudicial killings, persecution, the recruitment or use of child soldiers, and torture. Currently, HRLS has over 1,800 cases involving individuals from approximately 100 different countries.
- Criminal Law Section (CLS) - CLS provides specialized customs law, criminal immigration, and general criminal law advice to ICE HSI, the Office of Professional Responsibility, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary. The issues include financial crimes, asset forfeiture, the repatriation of cultural property, customs fraud, confidential informants and undercover operations, intellectual property rights, cybercrime, child exploitation, export enforcement and counter proliferation investigations, identity and benefit fraud, international law enforcement cooperation, search and seizure, and worksite enforcement. CLS directly supports the Cyber Crimes Center (C3), National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPRC), Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC), Export Enforcement Coordination Center (E2C2), Employer Compliance Inspection Center (ECIC), and 75 attaché offices for the HSI Office of International Affairs.

Enforcement and Removal Operations Law Division (EROLD) – EROLD provides legal advice and training to ERO officers and agents, as well as litigation support and legal guidance to OPLA field offices on ERO matters.

- Enforcement Law Section (ELS) - ELS provides legal advice and training to operational divisions, including the Criminal Alien Program, the Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit, the Fugitive Operations Unit, and the HSI Student and Exchange Visitor Program. Attorneys provide advice and legal counsel on significant immigration enforcement related issues including, but not limited to: requirements of the 4th Amendment, rapid repatriation of criminal aliens, 287(g) delegation of immigration authority, and the authorities and limitations related to family detention and enforcement activity related to unaccompanied alien children.
- Detention and Removal Law Section (DRLS) - DRLS provides legal advice, counsel and training on issues including, but not limited to, the agency's general detention and release authorities, alternatives to detention, continued detention under specialized authorities,

detainee medical and mental health care, conditions of detention, detention officer authorities, expedited removal, administrative removal, reinstatement of removal, deferred action, and repatriation. DRLS also provides legal and procedural guidance to the Office of Detention Policy and Planning regarding liability and/or litigation risks impacting detention reform initiatives and new policies, and provides litigation support to the DOJ's Office of Immigration Litigation regarding petitions for Habeas corpus and other litigation.

Immigration Law & Practice Division (ILPD) – ILPD has five areas of responsibility: (1) providing immigration law advice and counsel to the OCCs, ICE leadership and programs, the DHS Office of the General Counsel, and other agencies; (2) providing specialized advice on sensitive issues related to refugee status, asylum, Temporary Protected Status, withholding of removal, and the Convention Against Torture, and helping to make asylum fraud prevention tools available to the OCCs; (3) overseeing OPLA's advocacy before EOIR and its appellate caseload before the BIA; (4) monitoring immigration-related federal circuit court and Supreme Court developments, and working with DOJ to address immigration cases on petitions for review before the circuit courts of appeals; and (5) overseeing OPLA's review of claims to United States citizenship and issues related to the acquisition or derivation of United States citizenship.

District Court Litigation Division (DCLD) - DCLD's attorneys serve as agency counsel and manage federal civil litigation cases filed against ICE. DCLD attorneys work closely with DOJ entities, including USAO, the Office of Immigration Litigation, and the Torts Branch to advocate for and ensure ICE's interests are represented in litigation. DCLD assists ICE personnel and DOJ in all aspects of federal litigation, including strategy, motion practice, discovery, and settlement negotiations. Additional cases include: common-law tort suits, *Bivens* suits (suits seeking monetary damages against ICE employees in their individual capacities), and claims seeking injunctive or declaratory relief, including class action habeas corpus relief.

Other OPLA divisions include the Commercial and Administrative Law Division, the Government Information Law Division, the Labor and Employment Law Division, and the Ethics Office.

Commercial and Administrative Law Division (CALD)

CALD provides legal advice to ICE and represents ICE in the areas of fiscal law, procurement law, memoranda of understanding and other agreements, breached bonds, environmental law, and a range of other administrative law matters in support of ICE operations: provides guidance and legal advice concerning procurement actions, and develops and coordinates ICE legal policy in the areas of procurement and appropriations law; represents ICE before the Government Accountability Office and the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals in procurement matters; and assists Department of Justice litigation attorneys in representing ICE before the various federal courts on procurement matters and other administrative law matters.



Labor and Employment Law Division

LELD provides advice, guidance, and representation for the Agency regarding employment and labor related issues by assisting supervisors with fitness for duty issues, reasonable accommodation

questions, and performance concerns to include performance improvement plans and performance based adverse actions. LELD serves as the point of contact in any investigation of an ICE employee or supervisor by Office of Special Counsel and reviews all disciplinary actions that are proposed and issued by the Agency. LELD also represents the Agency before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), and works with two bargaining units that represent ICE employees, by negotiating collective bargaining agreements and litigating national level Unfair Labor Practice complaints.

Government Information Law (GILD)

GILD is responsible for providing legal advice on all matters relating to the disclosure of government information within DHS and to external entities. This includes disclosures to members of the public, Congress, Government Accountability Office, DHS Office of the Inspector General, other law enforcement agencies, foreign governments, and international organizations. These disclosures require GILD to review documents, DVDs, and other media for the purpose of identifying issues relating to privacy and law enforcement sensitivity, draft and review of information sharing agreements, disclosures made under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, and third-party requests for information or subpoenas for agency testimony and documents. GILD also handles all ICE FOIA appeals and administrative matters relating to agency requirements under the E-Government Act and the Privacy Act.

*GILD handled 427
FOIA appeals and
39 FOIA litigation
cases in FY 2014.*

FY 2016 Planned Activities

In FY 2016, ICE will:

- Continue to transition its OCCs to full-service operations to ERO and HSI clients. Implementation of this full-service model will enhance the Chief Counsels' relationships with their Special Agent in Charge (SAC), Field Office Directors (FOD) and their managerial staffs, and ensure that the OCCs are fully engaged and current with all the legal issues, policies and procedures faced by HSI and ERO personnel in the execution of their duties.
- Improve workload data and performance measure reporting by utilizing OPLA's new case management system, PLANet. This will ensure more efficient tracking of cases, projects, tasks, document management and provide timely, accurate, and in-depth statistics on a wide range of cases and projects handled by OPLA at any given time.
- Continue to coordinate with EOIR and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to improve docket scheduling and recognize other efficiencies in immigration court with the goal of increasing the number of priority cases handled while improving the percentage of completed cases versus initiated cases commensurate with docket size and makeup.
- Continue to conduct prosecutorial discretion reviews during all stages of the removal process while maximizing efficiencies by focusing the government's limited resources on higher priority cases. Additionally, OPLA will pursue improvements to the expeditious handling of cases involving alternate removal methods such as stipulated and reinstated orders of removal to lessen the court docket.
- Expand reviews of discretionary Notices to Appear (NTA) prior to administrative prosecution before EOIR to ensure that each NTA is legally sufficient, meets ICE's

enforcement priorities, is consistent with NTA policies of the charging component, and is not more appropriately pursued through administrative or expedited removal. This effort will address the backlog of cases pending before EOIR and positively reflect DHS enforcement priorities.

- Improve the U.S. Office of Government Ethics (OGE) 450 Confidential Financial Disclosure reporting process through the implementation of a new online reporting system that will enhance the agency’s accountability, compliance, and efficiency by improving the process for tracking and monitoring reporting compliance. In addition, execute an outreach plan to increase employee knowledge and understanding of government ethics rules and principles to include live ethics training at major ICE offices.
- Further expand e-Discovery (Clearwell) capacity to address increased litigation requirements in federal court.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,218	214,731
Adjustments-to-Base		13,022
<i>Pay Inflation</i>		2,257
<i>GSA Rent</i>		522
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		1,355
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		97
<i>Non-operational GE efficiency</i>		(7,377)
Program Changes	197	36,511
<i>OPLA Attorney Increase</i>	197	36,511
FY 2016 Request	1,415	248,096

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Domestic Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic Investigations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	8,333	7,775	\$1,672,220
FY 2015 President's Budget	8,333	7,775	\$1,644,552
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	24	\$32,629
FY 2016 Current Services	8,333	7,799	\$1,677,181
FY 2016 Program Change	-	150	\$89,473
FY 2016 Total Request	8,333	7,949	\$1,766,654
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	174	\$122,102

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ICE enforces over 400 federal statutes and uses its authority to investigate all types of immigration and customs violations, and to deter, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations (TCO), terrorist organizations, and other malicious actors.

As a principal investigative arm of DHS, ICE works closely with local, tribal, state, federal, and international law enforcement partners to ensure national, public, and border security. ICE special agents use their legal authorities to investigate customs and immigration violations such as human rights violations; narcotics smuggling and distribution; weapons smuggling and the smuggling of other types of contraband; money laundering and financial crimes; cyber-crimes; human trafficking and smuggling; transnational gangs; child exploitation; worksite enforcement; intellectual property violations; commercial fraud; export violations; and identity and immigration benefit fraud that occur both at the border and within the interior of the United States.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$1.767 billion, 8,333 positions, and 7,949 FTE for the Domestic Investigations program⁴. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$95 million from the FY2014 Revised Enacted amount and \$122.102 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:

- Increase of \$78.873 million to maintain investigative capacity (described in more detail in the programmatic change section);

⁴ Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on-boards.

- Increase of \$16.290 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$10.6 million to enhance human smuggling and trafficking investigations (described in more detail in the programmatic change section);
- Increase of \$7.476 million for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$4.123 million for annualization of prior year enhancements;
- Increase of \$3.996 million for a GSA rent increase; and
- Increase of \$744 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs.

In FY 2016, Domestic Investigations will spend \$1.398 billion on salaries and benefits and \$369.070 million in general expenses to support ICE’s investigative mission. This includes contractual support for wiretap and surveillance services, the purchase of equipment and supplies to maintain field operations at 26 SAC offices nationwide, equipment for undercover operations, and travel related to open investigations. Domestic Investigations will also continue to provide leads to develop investigations of individuals who overstay their visas or potentially pose a threat to national security. ICE field operations use these leads to identify, locate, and remove aliens who have overstayed their visas and mitigate threats to national security.

Description

Domestic Investigations uses its broad statutory authority to investigate a wide range of illegal activity with a focus on identifying and addressing the most significant threats to the safety and security of the American public. Since FY 2012, ICE special agents initiated more than 120,000 total cases. Of these, over 1,500 investigations received a designation of *nationally significant* because of the nature of the criminal activity and the threat to public safety. As of December 2014, special agents have significantly disrupted or completely dismantled the criminal activity in 560 of these investigations (over 36 percent) through the criminal arrest, indictment, and conviction of the perpetrators and the seizure of property and monetary assets used in the crimes.

QHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.0 Protect the Borders Against Illicit Trade, Travel and Finance

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

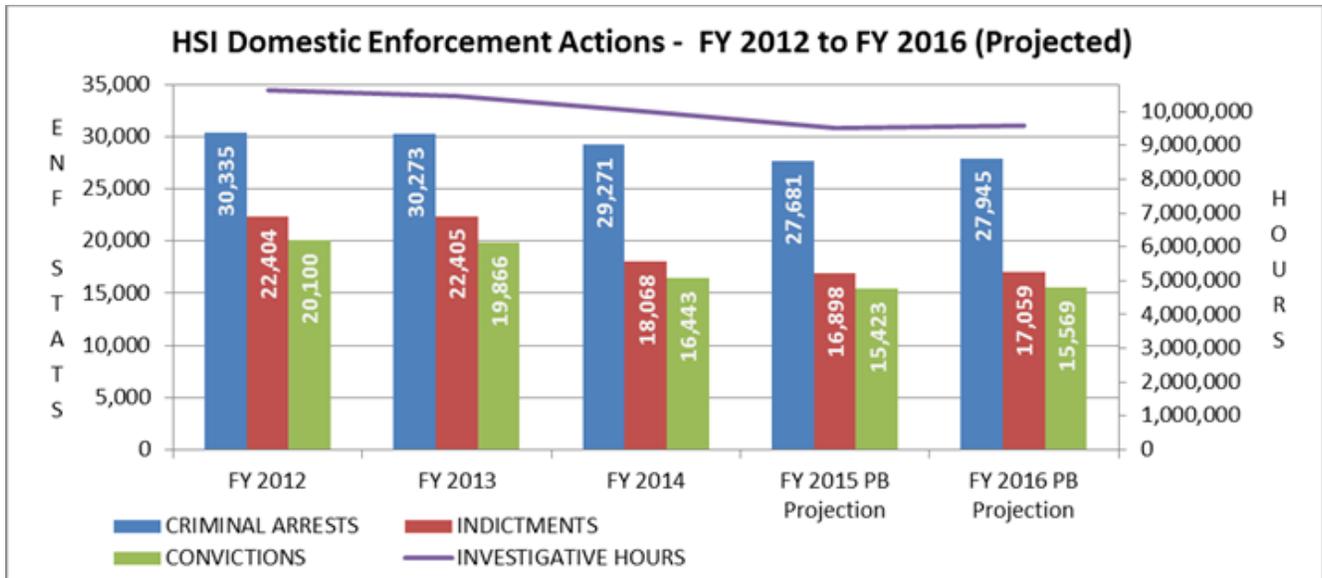
Associated HPPG/GPRA/Management Measures

*Percent of significant **transnational child exploitation** or sex trafficking investigations resulting in a disruption or dismantlement*

*Percent of significant **transnational gang** investigations resulting in a disruption or dismantlement*

*Percent of significant **transnational drug** investigations resulting in a disruption or dismantlement*

Number of employers audited, sanctioned, or arrested for violating immigration-related employment laws or otherwise brought into compliance with those laws

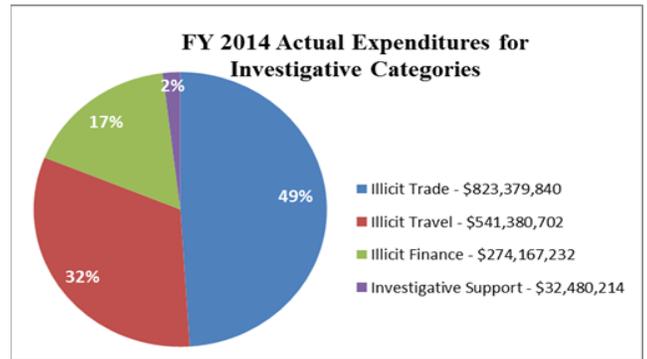


The chart above shows a modicum of performance increase in FY 2016 compared to FY 2015, due to the fact that any requested enforcement personnel hired in FY 2016 will not be fully on boarded and trained until the end of FY 2016 and into FY 2017. As such, full performance of hired personnel would be shown in FY 2017. Further, the enforcement projections for FY 2015 and beyond are for illustrative purposes and are estimates and are based upon past law enforcement outputs. Past law enforcement indicators are not a guarantee of future law enforcement results.

Domestic Investigations is divided into four programs:

- National Security Investigations
- Financial, Narcotics & Special Operations Investigations
- Transnational Crime and Public Safety Investigations
- Investigative Services

Program expenditures fall into the investigative areas of illicit trade, illicit travel, illicit finance, and investigative support.



National Security Investigations

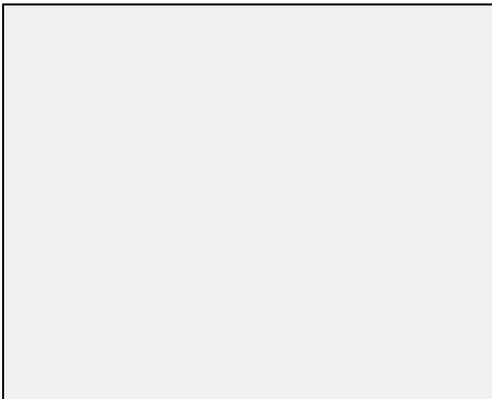
The National Security Unit (NSU) works directly with the National Security Council and DHS senior leadership to develop, facilitate, and implement unified interagency policy in support of the counterterrorism mission. The NSU leads ICE’s counterterrorism investigative efforts, has programmatic oversight for all counterterrorism investigations. It also provides collaboration and support to more than 100 Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) to effectively leverage ICE’s unique immigration and trade-based authorities to develop comprehensive investigative strategies to combat global terrorism. The NSU has senior liaisons at the FBI National JTTF, the FBI Terrorist Financing Operation Section, and at ICE National Security Threat Section within the National Targeting Center to coordinate all Terrorist Screening Database and national security encounters for domestic and international response.

- The Counter-Proliferation Investigations (CPI) Program** oversees a broad range of investigative activities related to the illegal procurement of U.S. military/defense products and sensitive technology, including weapons of mass destruction. CPI also manages Project Shield America, a broad outreach program to private industry and the academic community to prevent the illegal export of sensitive munitions and strategic technology. CPI is a contributor to Program Global Shield, an international initiative in conjunction with the World Customs Organization, which seeks to track and disrupt the illicit shipment of precursor chemicals used in manufacturing improvised explosive devices. CPI domestic and foreign-based efforts enforce U.S. laws involving the export of sensitive technologies, weapons, and controlled dual-use goods as well as exports to sanctioned or embargoed countries.

Mitigating National Security Risks:
In March 2014, a judge sentenced an Iranian citizen to 23 months in prison for violating the Arms Export Control Act. The subject was involved in the illegal procurement of F-5 military fighter jet avionics and engines for use by the Iranian Air Force. In FY2014, ICE initiated over 1,300 arms and strategic technology investigations.

Unique Legal Authorities: *HSI is the only federal agency program with the full range of investigative and border-related authorities to investigate and enforce all U.S. export laws related to military items, sensitive dual-use commodities, and sanctioned or embargoed countries. In FY 2014, ICE recorded over 1,250 seizures of sensitive controlled commodities including illegal military and dual use technology.*

- The National Security Integration Center** is the primary national security and counterterrorism planning component for HSI and has two distinct sections: Department of Defense (DoD) Interagency Strategic Coordination Section (DISCS) and Visa Security Section (VSS). DISCS's mission is to provide strategic and programmatic direction of ICE engagement with the DoD and other U.S. agencies, provide training to interagency partners, and facilitate ICE submissions for DoD funding and support. The VSS screens and vets visa applicants against DHS holdings. The section then coordinates the findings with CBP and other interagency partners to provide a single DHS position on applicants' visa eligibility and admissibility while supporting ICE and other agencies activities. VSS screens and vets applicants early in the visa process through the Pre-Adjudicated Threat Recognition Intelligence Operations Team (PATRIOT) program. Though VSS focuses primarily on national security and public safety threats (including terrorism, counter-proliferation, and human rights/war crimes issues) they use the full scope of immigration and customs authorities when making recommendations to the DoS on individual visa applications.



Identifying Overstays Posing National Security Risks:
In FY 2014, the CTCEU reviewed over 890,000 overstays and student violators, of which, 10,981 were identified and sent to HSI field offices for investigation as possibly posing a national security concern -- an average of 44 leads per day. One such overstay involved a Honduran national who was using a fraudulent name, Social Security Card and a Resident Alien Card for employment purposes. Upon her arrest, she admitted to being a Treasurer for the Muslim Brotherhood of Honduras, a terrorist organization, and having ties to persons with national security concerns. In September 2014, the subject was convicted in the U.S. District Court of Misrepresentation of a Social Security Number

- **The Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU)** is the only national program dedicated to the enforcement of nonimmigrant visa violations. The CTCEU’s Terrorist Tracking Pursuit Group ensures hundreds of thousands of overstays and foreign student violators are reviewed annually in order to identify those who may pose a threat to national security. This review detects and identifies those individuals exhibiting specific risk factors based on intelligence reporting and in-depth criminal research and analysis of dynamic social networks. The CTCEU also identifies and develops criminal investigations within the international student and exchange visitor visa programs perpetrated by those wanting to commit terrorism-related activity, foreign intelligence operations, transnational organized crime, or immigration fraud. The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) Exploitation Section uses a specific risk-based targeting approach to mitigate emerging national security threats and SEVIS-related vulnerabilities.



- **The Overstay Analysis Unit (OAU)** seeks to prevent nonimmigrant visitors from exploiting the U.S. immigration system by identifying visitors who violate their immigration status by overstaying the terms of admission. This unit uses research and analyses of system identified leads of possible overstay violators to accomplish its mission. DoS and CBP officers use OAU-created lookouts on validated leads of out-of-country violators to make visa issuance and port of entry admissions decisions. Additionally, this unit provides validated in-country overstay leads to CTCEU for possible law enforcement action.

- **The Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Unit** oversees investigations involving torture, genocide, extrajudicial killings, recruitment of child soldiers, war crimes, extreme forms of religious persecution, and immigration and visa fraud where the underlying offense is based on human rights abuses and war crimes. It also undertakes efforts to ensure these human rights violators do not receive permission to enter the United States. The unit is also home to the Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center, a multi-agency effort to identify, target, prosecute, and remove human rights violators from the United States.

Bringing International Criminals to Justice: *In May 2014, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Ethiopia received a 22 year prison sentence and citizenship revocation after his conviction for visa fraud, obtaining U.S. citizenship through fraud, and aggravated identity theft. The individual was identified as a human rights violator for torturing prisoners as a prison guard in his home country.*

- **The Federal Export Enforcement Coordination Center (E2C2)** is an interagency center consisting of nine departments and 30 federal agencies spanning federal law enforcement, border interdiction, licensing, DoD and the intelligence community. HSI serves as the E2C2 Director. The President designated E2C2 as the primary forum within the federal government for executive departments and partner agencies to coordinate, de-conflict, and enhance their export enforcement efforts to detect, prevent, disrupt, investigate, and prosecute violations of U.S. export control laws.

Financial, Narcotics & Special Operations Investigations

- **ICE’s Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BEST)** play a key role in the government’s efforts to enhance border security. HSI leads 35 BEST units throughout the United States. These units are comprised of members from ICE, CBP, as well as other federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement officials. The BESTs leverage these law enforcement and intelligence resources in an effort to identify, disrupt, and dismantle organizations that seek to exploit vulnerabilities along the U.S. borders and threaten the overall safety and security of the American public. The design of the BEST program is to increase information sharing and collaboration among the participating agencies, focusing on identification, prioritization, and investigation of emerging or existing threats.

Mitigating Public Safety Risks from Illicit Drugs:

In March 2014, twenty members of a drug trafficking organization received prison sentences for distribution of controlled substances, conspiracy, and money laundering charges. Sentences ranged from two to 27 years in federal prison and a fine of \$10.6 million for the head of the organization. In FY 2014, ICE arrested more than 10,600 individuals for drug trafficking-related activities and seized almost 1.2 million pounds of illegal narcotics.

The Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit works with the private sector, regulatory agencies, domestic and foreign law enforcement partners, and international organizations to build the capacity among all pertinent parties to identify and investigate complex financial

Financial Aspects of Criminal Activity: *ICE diligently pursues the criminal proceeds that fund the operations of transnational criminal organizations. Every criminal case ICE investigates, regardless of category, has a financial nexus. ICE is uniquely positioned to investigate financial crimes, as it is the only investigative agency that has border search authority and exclusive access to trade data. In FY 2014, ICE seized over \$677million in currency and monetary instruments.*

crimes and money laundering.

The Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) focuses on the exploitation of international trade systems, including their financial mechanisms, to launder illicit proceeds. The TTU analyzes trade and financial data to identify trade transactions and other information that do not follow normal patterns. It then works with international partners to identify such crimes as money laundering, customs fraud, contraband smuggling, as well as duty and tax evasion.

- **The National Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC)** provides intelligence and investigative support to federal, state, and local officers involved in the interdiction of bulk cash smuggling and the transportation of illicit criminal proceeds. The BCSC targets transnational criminal organizations who seek to avoid traditional financial institutions by repatriating illicit proceeds through an array of methods (e.g. commercial and private aircraft, passenger and commercial vehicles, maritime vessels, and pedestrian border crossings).

Transnational Crime and Public Safety Investigations

- **The Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs)** target criminal enterprises and individuals who attempt to use document and benefit fraud to compromise the integrity of the immigration system. In partnership with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, 21 DBFTFs maximize resources, eliminate duplication of efforts, and conduct more effective investigations. Fraudulent immigration documents can appear legitimate. Those illegally present in the United States for employment purposes are the primary users of these fraudulent documents. Benefit fraud is a lucrative form of fraud that can enable terrorists and criminals to exploit the legitimate immigration process and obtain legal status in the United States.
- **The National Gang Unit** combats the growth and proliferation of transnational criminal street gangs in the United States using ICE’s expansive criminal and civil authorities. Given the rise in transnational gang membership and the resulting increase in gang violence in communities nationwide, ICE developed and implemented anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and on crimes with a nexus to the border.

Preserving Public Safety: ICE disrupted the activities of a Tucson-based street gang associated with the Sinaloa drug trafficking cartel. The operation involved multiple undercover firearms purchases. Juries convicted five gang members, including the gang’s two principal leaders. They face mandatory prison terms between five and 15 years. From FY 2010 to FY 2014, ICE investigations have led to criminal convictions for more than 7,500 transnational gang members.
- **The Worksite Enforcement Unit** oversees a comprehensive worksite enforcement strategy to reduce the pull of illegal employment, ease pressure at the border, and protect employment opportunities for the nation’s lawful workforce. This occurs through the complimentary efforts of using enforcement actions (criminal arrests of employers), compliance (Form I-9, “Employment Eligibility Verification,” inspections, civil fines, and debarment) and outreach (ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers program) to create a culture of business compliance.
- **The Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force and the ICE-HSI Trafficking in Persons Programs** coordinate field office investigations to target human smuggling and trafficking organizations both domestically and internationally with our domestic and international partners.

Cyber Crimes Center (C3)

Legal Authorities: ICE is the lead federal agency with the full range of investigative and border-related authorities to investigate human smuggling and human trafficking. ICE is also the leader in the global fight against human trafficking. In FY 2014, ICE Domestic made over 3,750 arrests for Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking related criminal activity and identified/assisted 446 victims of Human Trafficking. Between FY 2010 and FY 2014, convictions from ICE led Human Trafficking investigations increased over 450 percent.

The C3 Center leads ICE's efforts to identify, disrupt, and dismantle criminal organizations engaged in criminal activity using computers, electronic media, or cyberspace. C3 leads ICE in combatting cyber-enabled crimes that traverse ICE's programmatic areas and provides operational support and subject matter expertise for cyber-related investigations in the field.

National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Coordination Center

The IPR Center works directly with the National Security Council and DHS senior leadership to protect the public's health and safety, the U.S. economy, and the war fighter by combating predatory and unfair trade practices that threaten the global economy. The IPR Center brings together 21 partners in a task force setting including federal investigative agencies and international partners from INTERPOL, Europol, and the Canadian and Mexican governments to leverage the resources, skills, and authorities of each participating agency to provide a comprehensive response to IP theft. These partners focus cooperatively on enforcing intellectual property and trade fraud including cases where commercial importations of cargo involved false statements and deceptive business practices.

Child Exploitation – A Growing Threat to Public Safety: In June 2014, a U.S. citizen received a 60 year federal prison sentence for producing child pornography. ICE's C3 provided investigative leads to ICE Philadelphia that allowed investigators to execute a search warrant and locate the subject's deleted videos depicting him sexually molesting a young child. The investigation resulted in the identification of two minor victims (ages two and three years old) whom the subject sexually abused. In FY 2014, ICE investigations led to the conviction of more than 1,240 individuals for child exploitation, a 50 percent increase since FY 2010. In FY 2014, investigators identified or rescued 1,036 child victims during ICE led or joint child exploitation investigations.

The Intellectual Property Unit (IPU): The IPU coordinates with field personnel to successfully investigate and interdict criminal organizations that commit IP theft and illegal trade practices and oversees enforcement operations in response to emerging threats, such as health and safety risks posed by counterfeit products.



Trade Fraud Enforcement: ICE is the only federal entity that investigates predatory and unfair trade practices under Title 19 of the U.S. Code. In FY 2014, ICE seized over \$1 billion in illicit trade products. Many seized products include items of high risk to public safety/health, including counterfeit pharmaceuticals, tainted food and personal care products, and counterfeit goods sold to U.S. military.

FY 2016 Planned Activities

In FY 2016, ICE will:

- Continue to expand the online awareness educational outreach program “Project iGuardian” in conjunction with the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and the Internet Crimes Against Children task forces
- Continue to expand the confidential informant program in order to disrupt and dismantle the most egregious transnational criminal organizations and individuals. HSI self-initiated investigations through the use of confidential informants and other HSI sources account for over 67 percent of HSI’s investigative hours.
- Focus efforts on conducting investigations and operations in the southwest border region to disrupt and dismantle the most dangerous and prolific human smuggling organizations, and stem the growing crime and violence associated with their activities.
- Expand counter-proliferation public outreach with the academic and private sector to increase awareness of illicit procurement efforts and establish new avenues for referral for suspicious activity especially with regards to weapons of mass destruction, including countering biological weapon proliferation as outlined in OMB Directive M-14-14.
- Enhance trade transparency operations using unique law enforcement authorities to access financial and international trade data to identify financial irregularities and international trade anomalies that indicate trade-based money laundering, customs fraud, contraband smuggling, and other financial crimes.
- Work with the Department of the Treasury to make further sanction designations of specific MS-13 trans-national gang senior leaders as well as those providing material support to the designated individuals. Continue to enhance the Trade Fraud Program by continuing joint ICE-CBP post-investigative analysis reporting to identify repeatable systematic schemes and techniques, enhancing CBP’s and ICE’s capabilities to conduct commercial trade fraud investigations through the development of additional training, and continuing Trade Enforcement Coordination Centers in areas of major U.S. international trade ports.

Budget Change FY 2015 - FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	7,775	1,644,552
Adjustments-to-Base	24	32,629
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	16,290
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	3,996
<i>Annualization of Prior Year Enhancement</i>	24	4,123
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		744
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		7,476
Program Changes	150	89,473
<i>Maintain Investigative Capacity</i>	135	78,873
<i>Maintain and Enhance Human Smuggling and Trafficking Investigative Capacity</i>	15	10,600
FY 2016 Request	7,949	1,766,654

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
International Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International Investigations

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	302	243	\$99,741
FY 2015 President's Budget	302	243	\$101,228
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$3,297)
FY 2016 Current Services	302	243	\$97,931
FY 2016 Program Change	-	4	\$10,000
FY 2016 Total Request	302	247	\$107,931
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	4	\$6,703

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ICE International Investigations has 75 offices in 48 countries² and works to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) that seek to exploit America’s legitimate trade, travel, and financial systems by engaging in human smuggling and trafficking, in the smuggling of narcotics, money, weapons, and sensitive technologies, and in the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism. International Operations partners with foreign and domestic counterparts to conduct international law enforcement operations and removals.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$107.931 million, 302 positions, and 247 FTE for the ICE International Investigations program to support operations and investigations at the Attaché offices around the world. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$8.190 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and an increase of \$6.703 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:¹

¹ Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on boards.

²In addition, International Operations has eight personnel assigned to the Department of Defense which are co-located at the Unified Combatant Commands and the Joint Inter-agency Task Forces.

- Increase of \$10.0 million to enhance human smuggling and trafficking investigations;
- Increase of \$721 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$246 thousand for GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$230 thousand for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of 45 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs; and
- Decrease of 4.539 million for non-operational general expense efficiencies.

In FY 2016, ICE International Investigations program will spend \$61.686 million on salaries and benefits, and \$46.245 million on general expenses. These resources will allow ICE to protect U.S. borders by conducting international law enforcement operations and partnering with foreign and domestic counterparts to combat criminal organizations and prevent terrorist activities.

Description

ICE International Operations maintains offices around the world that conduct law enforcement operations and provide investigative support to domestic offices in combating transnational crime. They support other U.S. government components such as, Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Justice and initiatives; refer requests between foreign law enforcement agencies and ICE domestic offices; and serve as advisors to U.S. missions. ICE Attachés provide training and conduct outreach with foreign officials and coordinate with foreign counterparts to share information under negotiated bilateral agreements and mutual legal assistance treaties. ICE special agents, deportation liaison officers (DLOs), support staff, and foreign service nationals staff ICE Attaché offices. These personnel enhance the investigative and administrative ability of ICE overseas.

QHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

Assistance with Removal and Repatriation

Through the use of dedicated DLOs deployed at critical locations abroad, International Operations coordinates the return of removable aliens with host governments and facilitates transits and country clearances. In collaboration with ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations, DLOs coordinate with host-country governments to return aliens who have final orders of removal. This coordination accelerates the removal process and reduces detention costs. ICE and the Department of State (DoS) engage with foreign governments to reinforce their commitment under international law to accept the return of their citizens, even as the number of repatriated criminals increases. The Electronic Travel Document (eTD) system reduces the time it takes to issue travel documents, thus decreasing the average length of stay for detainees awaiting deportation. International Operations pursues collaborative international strategies by participating in multilateral forums with partner countries to discuss alien removal issues.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Units

ICE International Operations program operates Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIUs) in several host countries to conduct joint investigations of transnational criminal organizations. TCIUs are comprised of special agents and host country law enforcement personnel who undergo a vigorous vetting and training process at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. ICE currently oversees eight TCIUs around the globe. The majority of these units are located in Central and South America, however, in 2013, ICE trained five units in the latest TCIU located in Afghanistan.

***Expanding Border Security with International Partnerships:** Acting on HSI Intelligence, in January 2014, the HSI Panama TCIU seized \$7 million in U.S. currency from the luggage of four Honduran nationals upon their arrival at Tocumen International Airport in Panama City, Panama.*

Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy

ICE Homeland Security Investigations created the Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy (IPAS) to dismantle and disrupt the networks and pathways used by transnational criminal organizations that commit transnational crimes and transfer illicit proceeds. These organizations use networks and pathways for money laundering, weapons and bulk-cash smuggling to export protected technologies, smuggle humans, and commit other crimes. By dismantling these networks, ICE targets the infrastructure and profits generated by transnational criminal organizations. The IPAS expands ICE's operations outside the United States to stop the movement of illicit goods and people before they reach the United States. The strategy also aims to strengthen ICE's interagency cooperation with key law enforcement agencies and international partners such as Customs and Border Protection, DoS, the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, and INTERPOL.

HSI Coordination of International Criminal Investigative Activity:

- In FY 2014, HSI domestic offices referred 1,056 criminal investigations to HSI International attaché offices for further investigation of the criminal activity abroad.*
- In FY 2014, HSI international attaches referred 624 criminal investigations to HSI domestic offices for further case action leading to 55 criminal arrests, 44 indictments and 30 convictions domestically for investigations initiated internationally.*

FY 2016 Planned Activities

In FY 2016, ICE International Operations will:

- Focus efforts on investigating human smuggling/trafficking organizations to stem the flow of unlawful migration to the United States from Central America and Mexico.
- Focus on U.S./Mexico cross-border threats and global illicit pathways, including contraband smuggling, arms trafficking, money laundering, cyber child exploitation, bulk cash smuggling, and transnational gangs.
- Continue to evaluate ICE's worldwide investigative resources through analysis of global threats, current ICE coverage, and agency priorities. ICE will also re-allocate resources in locations that pose the greatest threat, investigative opportunity, and host nation connectivity to the United States.

- Aim to increase efficiency and cut costs in regions where ICE has a relatively large footprint by consolidating and re-allocating resources (may seek to streamline operations in Western Europe through streamlining personnel and rededicating resources to Europol and Southeastern Europe Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) in Bucharest, Romania, where European law enforcement agencies are collocated).

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	243	101,228
Adjustments-to-Base	-	(3,297)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	721
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	246
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		230
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		45
<i>Non-Operational GE Efficiency</i>		(4,539)
Program Changes	4	10,000
<i>Maintain & Enhance Human Smuggling Investigations</i>	4	10,000
FY 2016 Request	247	107,931

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Visa Security Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Visa Security Program

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	76	61	\$31,541
FY 2015 President's Budget	76	61	\$31,854
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,105)
FY 2016 Current Services	76	61	\$30,749
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	76	61	\$30,749
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$1,105)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ICE's Visa Security Program (VSP) deploys uniquely trained and experienced ICE special agents overseas to high-risk visa issuance posts to identify potential terrorist and criminal threats before they reach the United States. Visa Security Units (VSU) are currently operating at 20 ICE attaché offices in 16 countries.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$30.749 million, 76 positions, and 61 FTE for the VSP. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$792 thousand from the FY 2014 Enacted amount and a decrease of \$1.105 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:¹

- Increase of \$188 thousand for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$77 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$58 thousand for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$14 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities); and
- Decrease of \$1.442 million for non-operational general expense efficiencies.

OHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

In FY 2016, the VSP will spend \$15.806 million on salaries and benefits, and \$14.943 million on general expenses to support the VSP at headquarters and 20 overseas posts. In FY 2016, ICE will work with DHS

to establish the PATRIOT System as a program of record in order to receive appropriate funding in the future.

Description

The VSP protects the United States against terrorists and criminal organizations by preventing foreign nationals who pose a threat to national security from entering into or residing within the United States. The VSP identifies and closes vulnerabilities in our immigration and customs processes as well as modernizes the information technology (IT) capability for screening visa applications. ICE's presence overseas via the VSP is vital to protecting the U.S. and its resources from harm and exploitation because it maintains the relationships with foreign law enforcement that are required to combat and disrupt the efforts of terrorist and criminal organizations.

In addition to determining whether a given applicant is eligible for a visa, vetting by ICE special agents generates additional law enforcement value, including:

- *Creation of watch-list records;*
- *Identification of new terrorist tactics or fraud schemes;*
- *Generation of intelligence products;*
- *Revocation of fraudulent petitions; and*
- *Initiation of investigations leading to arrest, seizure, and prosecution.*

Special agents assigned to the VSP work closely with the Department of State (DoS) and take a hands-on approach in conducting visa security activities at 20 overseas posts. These activities include examining visa applications for fraud, initiating investigations, coordinating with law enforcement partners, and providing law enforcement training and advice to U.S. consular officials.

Many visa security screening activities involve face-to-face interaction and on-the-ground follow-up which can only occur overseas. Agents assigned to the VSP follow up on investigative leads in four critical ways:

- Coordinate with foreign government law enforcement agencies to verify a visa applicant's true country of origin;
- Identify any criminal arrests, convictions, or potential affiliations with terrorist or criminal organizations;
- Confirm any derogatory information found during data screening; and
- Substantiate recommendations to deny visas to high risk individuals or "clear" eligible applicants incorrectly associated with such derogatory information

The VSP also seeks to identify terrorist or criminal threats by conducting targeted, in-depth vetting of individuals who apply for U.S. visas overseas. The VSP's Visa Security Section (VSS), a part of ICE-HSI's National Security Integration Center, participates in interagency checks of visa applicants for derogatory information and coordinates with other participating agencies to make a unified visa determination. In addition, the VSS provides classified research assistance across DHS and DoS and uses law enforcement expertise and analysis to maximize the efficiency of the visa review process.

The Patriot Program

VSP provides automation for visa screening, contract support to conduct screening functions and contract screener funding for the domestically based Pre-Adjudicated Threat Recognition Intelligence Operations Team (PATRIOT) program.

The PATRIOT program, is the analytical foundation for VSP operations and screens 100 percent of non-immigrant visa (NIV) applications prior to DOS adjudication. Any potential derogatory information discovered during screening is vetted by HSI personnel. Following analysis of all known derogatory information, VSP personnel make an official recommendation to DOS regarding that subject's application. This recommendation serves as a unified DHS position on the subject's application and admissibility. In addition, VSP coordinates with the Intelligence Community (IC) as well as other U.S. Government (USG) personnel and/or host country partners at post to maximize additional investigative efforts. Domestically, VSP also manages the security advisory opinion (SAO) process⁵. VSP operations are focused in three principal areas:

To guide future expansion and the deployment of VSP personnel, ICE has collaborated with DoS to develop a list of high-risk visa-issuing locations. Using this process, ICE has identified 36 existing overseas International Operations posts that are the highest priority for future VSP expansion. VSP operations are focused in three principal areas:

1. VSP utilizes automated screening, manual vetting, and local investigative efforts at post to identify visa applicants and recipients who may be potential threats to national security, then recommends refusal or revocation of their visas if warranted.
2. VSP works with the intelligence community and other USG partners to identify and further exploit individuals and groups determined to be a threat to the homeland; these are investigative efforts beyond initial screening and vetting.
3. VSP screens 100 percent of DOS SAOs related to counter-proliferation or export control concerns and works with the IC and law enforcement partners to determine whether or not the persons would present a threat to the United States if they were allowed to enter the country.

FY 2016 Planned Activities

- In FY 2016, ICE will continue existing detailed screening operations while remaining prepared to expand VSP operations to new locations if additional resources allow.

⁵ The SAO process is a mechanism by which DOS looks more closely, often with the assistance of other agencies, including HSI, at certain visa applicants who meet specific criteria or are deemed by consular officers abroad to warrant higher level scrutiny.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	61	31,854
Adjustments-to-Base		(1,105)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>		<i>188</i>
<i>GSA Rent</i>		<i>77</i>
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		<i>58</i>
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		<i>14</i>
<i>Non Operational GE Efficiency</i>		<i>(1,442)</i>
FY 2016 Request	61	30,749

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	468	368	\$74,298
FY 2015 President's Budget	468	368	\$77,045
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$2,004)
FY 2016 Current Services	468	368	\$75,041
FY 2016 Program Change	-	9	\$5,000
FY 2016 Total Request	468	377	\$80,041
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	9	\$2,996

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The ICE Office of Intelligence (Intel) collects, analyzes, and shares timely and accurate intelligence on illicit trade, travel, and financial activity with a U.S. nexus, in coordination with other DHS Intelligence Enterprise members and the intelligence community. Intel produces intelligence reports to support ICE investigations, and ongoing operations. In addition, Intel maintains one of the Department’s largest agency-wide secure data communication infrastructures. Intel also prepares ICE for agency-wide continuity of operations, emergency response, and crisis management and manages a 24/7 joint intelligence and operations operation.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$80.041 million, 468 positions, and 377 FTE for Intel. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$5.743 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and an increase of \$2.996 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:⁶¹

- Increase of \$5.0 million to enhance human smuggling and trafficking investigations
- Increase of \$765 thousand for pay inflation;

OHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorist Attacks

2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

4.1 Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

⁶¹ Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on boards.

- Increase of \$348 thousand for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$188 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$35 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities); and
- Decrease of \$3.340 million for non-operational general expense efficiencies.

In FY 2016, Intel will spend \$61.846 million on salaries and benefits, and \$18.195 million on general expenses. These resources will allow ICE to support intelligence activities and lead ICE emergency preparedness and response efforts to prevent illicit trade, travel, and financial activity from occurring within U.S borders.

Description

The ICE Intelligence Program enables operations through the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of relevant and timely information that the intelligence and law enforcement communities must know in order to protect the nation. ICE Intelligence (Intel) provides these enabling services to leadership, executive management, investigative missions, and enforcement and removal operations. Intel gathers information to identify tactics, techniques and procedures to counter criminal and national security threats posed by transnational criminal organizations, and to ensure force protection and officer safety.

Intel uses this information and intelligence to fulfill its critical responsibilities:

- Provide policy guidance and compliance oversight to all ICE programs engaged in intelligence activities;
- Establish and disseminate guidance, analytic tools, and intelligence training standards;
- Coordinate with DHS, the U.S. intelligence community, and other U.S. and foreign law enforcement intelligence partners;
- Produce strategic intelligence assessments in support of agency and department decision makers;
- Provide tactical intelligence collection and reporting services;
- Manage the Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) to provide 24x7 situational awareness for ICE;
- Manage the ICE National Emergency Management Division;
- Lead all ICE emergency planning and response efforts; and

Deploying & Safeguarding Classified Communications:

In FY 2014, Intel continued to deploy classified connectivity to the field, including six new sensitive compartmentalized information facilities and deploying the Homeland Secure Data Network to seven new locations further expanding ICE's capabilities, which are already the largest in DHS. Intel also assumed the responsibility for ICE's counterintelligence program in order to safeguard ICE and its employees from intelligence threats.

Intel responds to intelligence needs based on formal and ad hoc requests by ICE investigative units, Enforcement and Removal Operations officers, ICE senior leadership, other intelligence customers within ICE and DHS, and the intelligence and law enforcement communities in the following programmatic areas:

- Southwest border
- Human smuggling
- Contraband Smuggling
- Illicit Finance
- Counter-proliferation
- National Security/Terrorism
- Illicit trade and trade fraud

Increased Collaboration with the Border Intelligence Community: HSI-Intelligence collaborates with entities such as U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Departments of Treasury and Commerce, and the intelligence community to identify vulnerabilities exploited by transnational criminal organizations through its Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy, targeting illicit finance, human smuggling, counter-proliferation and cultural property.

Intel performs its mission through the following functional areas:

- **The Intelligence Collection and Operations Division (COD)** identify ICE’s information needs, and determine gaps in information holdings critical to ICE operations worldwide. The Intelligence COD addresses intelligence collection challenges, and influences intelligence collection priorities and resources. COD supports Intel community requests through the management of the ICE Request for Information (RFI) program. The COD also facilitates the rapid and responsible sharing of time-sensitive information supportive of all ICE and DHS missions in near-real time through the JIOC. The JIOC ensures continuity of operations by monitoring global and domestic events, natural and manmade catastrophic activities, and provides agency-wide crisis communications. The JIOC coordinates with national command authorities and the DHS National Operations Center and responds to real time inquiries from the Secretary of Homeland Security, cabinets officials, agency heads, and members of congress regarding time sensitive ICE operations. The COD and JIOC also support the ICE Personnel Recovery Program by monitoring the ICE Blue Force Tracker, a safety system designed to protect ICE agents deployed overseas who may encounter life threatening situations.
- **The Analysis Division** uses all source information to analyze information that affects ICE operations and DHS components, as well as our federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement partners. The division develops strategic level intelligence assessments to support ICE-wide decision making. ICE shares these assessments with its partners as they contain vital information for the broader law enforcement and intelligence communities.
- **The Intelligence Mission Management Division** supports field intelligence support needs, including training and professional development, and oversees the deployment of classified connectivity systems and facilities.
- **The National Emergency Management Division (NEMD)** serves as the agency lead for domestic incident management. NEMD provides agency-wide guidance and oversight for Continuity-of-Operations planning and actions, Emergency Relocation Group, continuity communications, Emergency Notification System, alternate facilities, and devolution sites. The NEMD also manages the ICE Crisis Action Process, which encompasses the Crisis Action Team and Emergency Operations Center. NEMD trains, equips, and coordinates mission assignments for the ICE Rapid Response Teams, the agency’s deployable disaster response groups.

Intel also is the Executive Agent for the **Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC)**

- **The HSTC** is an ICE led interagency center consisting of three departments and nine agencies spanning law enforcement, intelligence and supporting greater integration and overall effectiveness in the U.S. government's efforts to combat human smuggling and trafficking in people and clandestine terrorist travel. ICE –HSI serves as the HSTC Director. By legislation, the Center is chartered as the U.S. Government lead to bring together federal agency subject matter experts from policy, law enforcement, intelligence, and diplomatic arenas to work together and leverage expertise and authorities to combat these global threats.

FY 2016 Planned Activities

In FY 2016, ICE will:

- Implement, in collaboration with DHS Science & Technology and ICE OCIO, an operational Data Environment for ICE gathered information which contributes to an overall Department architecture incorporating cross domain services and advanced tools to identify linkages and emerging illicit activity trends while creating analytic collating and processing efficiencies.
- Develop strategic, operational, and tactical collection strategies aimed at: gathering intelligence that satisfies national requirements; maintaining global situational awareness to receive, coordinate, and disseminate classified and unclassified information; and facilitating the exchange of law enforcement and national intelligence.
- Focus on developing an enhanced counterintelligence capability that meets and exceeds DHS standards and provides tailored information to counter hostile actors actively targeting ICE employees and capabilities.
- Implement the Emergency Notifications System (ENS)/Personnel Accountability System (PAS) enterprise wide and administer field training to Rapid Response Teams.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	368	77,045
Adjustments-to-Base		(2,004)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>		765
<i>GSA Rent</i>		188
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		348
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		35
<i>Non Operational GE Efficiency</i>		(3,340)
Program Change	9	5,000
<i>Maintain and Enhance Human Smuggling and Trafficking Investigations</i>	9	5,000
FY 2016 Request	377	80,041

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
DRO - Custody Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Custody Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	5,391	5,095	\$2,254,870
FY 2015 President's Budget	5,391	5,095	\$1,791,913
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$179,439
FY 2016 Current Services	5,391	5,095	\$1,971,352
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$435,392
FY 2016 Total Request	5,391	5,095	\$2,406,744
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$614,831

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Custody Operations manages and oversees the nation’s civil immigration detention system. This includes approximately 209 detention facilities and detainees placed in custody represent virtually every country in the world. In FY 2016, ICE is requesting to fund 34,040 beds (including 2,760 family beds), which allow ICE to ensure the most cost-effective use of federal dollars by focusing the more-costly detention capabilities on priority and mandatory detainees, including individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders. Additionally, this provides additional capacity to handle the large influx of recent border crossers. This strategy allows ICE to place low-risk, non-mandatory detainees in lower cost alternatives to detention programs, such as electronic monitoring and intensive supervision.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$2.407 billion, 5,391 positions, and 5,095 FTE for the Custody Operations program. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$151.874 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and an increase of \$614.831 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget. The FY 2016 request as compared to FY 2015 includes:

- Increase of \$340.923 million for family beds (described in more detail in programmatic change section);
- Increase of \$158.960 million for payroll rights size and non-bed

QHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

3.2.4 Arrest, detain, prosecute, and remove

Associated APG/GPRA/Management Measures

Average daily population of illegal aliens maintained in detention facilities

Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to removal from the United States

Estimated average bed cost per day

Percent of detention facilities found in compliance with the national detention standards by receiving an inspection rating of acceptable or greater on the last inspection.

general expenses;

- Increase of \$94.469 million for an average of 28,910 Custody Operations-funded adult detention beds a day at \$123.54 (described in more detail in programmatic change section);
- Increase of \$10.676 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$5.492 million for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$4.354 million for a GSA rent increase; and
- Increase of \$811 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities).

In FY 2016, Custody Operations will spend \$712.936 million for salaries and benefits and \$1,694 billion for general expenses (including non-bed general expenses at \$45 million), including detention beds. Custody Operations will fund 28,910 adult beds at an average rate of \$123.54 and 2,760 family beds at an average rate of \$342.73 per day. The remaining 2,370 adult beds will be paid from fee sources (Breached Bond Detention Fund and Immigration Inspection User Fees).

Description

Custody Operations provides policy guidance for, and oversight of, the administrative custody of a highly diverse alien population who are apprehended and determined to need custodial supervision. Custody Operations operates these detention facilities as efficiently and effectively as possible to ensure the safety, security, and appropriate care of aliens in ICE’s custody.

Detention Bed Costs

The cost of detaining an alien each day varies by region and facility type. Bed costs have several components, including all expenses incurred for direct detention bed acquisition, detention guard services, meals provided to detainees, welfare items, detainee health care and indirect costs such as overhead costs and facility maintenance. For the past three years, the cost of guard contracts has increased due to contract rate increases, including PBNDS upgrades, and wage re-determinations by the Department of Labor (DOL) among other factors. Furthermore, ICE detention reform efforts can add requirements to detention facility operators in order to meet new performance-based compliance standards. ICE will have to pay these additional costs as a result.

	Historic and Projected Bed Costs				
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Bed and Guard	\$ 85.42	\$ 87.79	\$ 89.26	\$ 90.63	\$ 92.11
Healthcare	\$ 12.35	\$ 11.94	\$ 13.42	\$ 12.13	\$ 12.03
Other Costs	\$ 20.36	\$ 19.15	\$ 18.48	\$ 18.93	\$ 19.40
Total	\$ 118.13	\$ 118.88	\$ 121.16	\$ 121.69	\$ 123.54
<i>Budgeted Rate</i>	\$ 122.00	\$ 122.00	\$ 119.00	\$ 119.00	\$ 123.54

To achieve efficiency in bed costs, ICE plans to conduct a Multi-Year Funding Pilot.

Multi-Year Bed Funding Pilot

In FY 2016, ICE requests that \$45 million of Custody Operations funding be five-year funds. Multi-year funding allows ICE to agree to base periods greater than one year; allows for bed utilization to span more than one fiscal year; and allows ICE to de-obligate any unused fund in its entirety to repurpose. ICE would use these incentives to receive better rates from vendors in contract negotiations. Market research indicates that shifting to a contract with a five- year base period rather than a one-year base and would result in a price break that would continue over the life of the contract. Multi-year funding would enable ICE to negotiate longer contract terms and have greater flexibility regarding procurement timelines on its detention contracts. ICE will review the detention portfolio and institute multi-year bed pilots at up to five facilities.

Average Daily Population (ADP) and Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

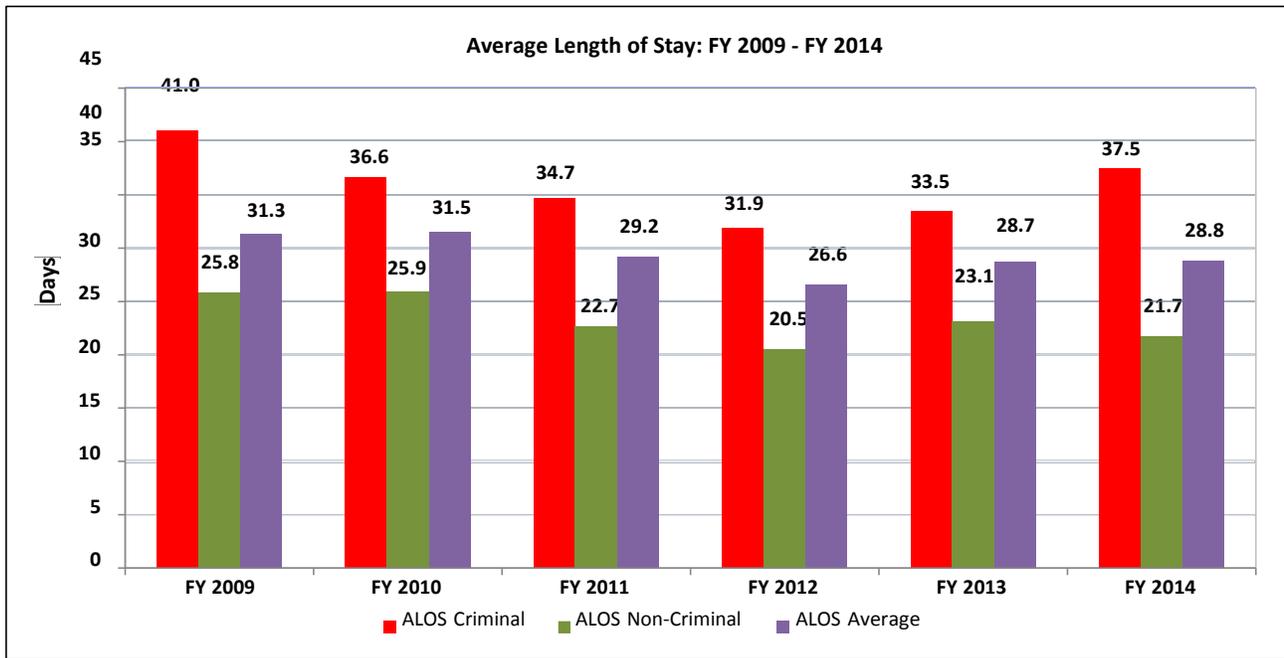
For FY 2016, ICE requests funding maintain an average daily bed level of 34,040, which will include all Mandatory and priority individuals, including the Non-Mandatory Level 1, 2, and 3 populations, and those apprehended while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States.

The chart below shows the breakdown of ICE’s FY 2014 ADP:

FY 2014 Average Daily Population			
	Mandatory	Non-Mandatory	Total:
ICE Threat Level 1	8,077	1,271	9,348
ICE Threat Level 2	3,013	1,481	4,494
ICE Threat Level 3	3,576	1,509	5,085
Non-Criminal Immigration Violator	11,776	2,524	14,030
Grand Total	26,442	6,784	33,227

The most significant detention cost driver is the ALOS for an alien before his or her removal. ALOS is the length of detention for aliens in ICE custody, to include the adjudication process and any appearances before EOIR, leading to a final order of removal, and the subsequent time needed to remove the individual from the United States. The graph below shows how ICE has decreased and stabilized the total average ALOS since FY 2009.

ICE continuously works with EOIR to expedite the legal review with full regard for due process while targeting a reduction in the ALOS. ICE continues a DHS and DOJ cross-agency performance partnership to test specific initiatives that will promote efficiencies in the immigration court process and significantly reduce ALOS and alien processing expenses.



In FY 2014, criminal alien average length of stay (ALOS) was 4.0 days (37.5 days) higher compared to criminal alien ALOS in FY 2013 (33.5 days). The increased ALOS is likely associated with changes to the ATEP program. In FY 2013 (until June 3, 2013 when ATEP changes took place), ATEP was responsible for 14,632 criminal removals with an ALOS of 1.6 days. By eliminating ICE involvement in ATEP cases, now handled by CBP Border Patrol without the need for ICE resources, ALOS rose. The FY 2013 ALOS for convicted criminals who were not part of the ATEP program was 35.9 days. CBP Border Patrol supported ICE's reduction in ATEP transportation resources by removing or voluntarily returning those individuals who would have met the criteria for ATEP.

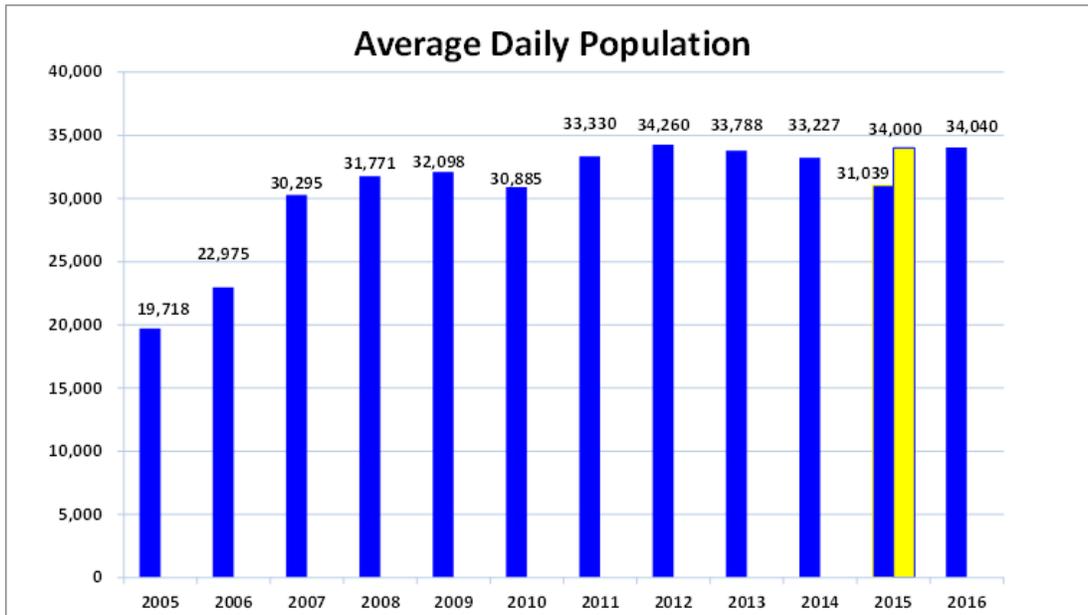
Bed Space Management

Custody Operations acquires and manages detention capacity in three facility types:

- **Inter-Governmental Service Agreements (IGSAs) and Intra-Government Agreements (IGAs)** ICE obtains detention bed space through inter-governmental service agreements with state and local governments and through intra-government agreements with the U.S. Marshall Service (USMS). As of the end of FY 2014, approximately 70 percent of ICE's detained population was housed at 190 IGSA or IGA facilities, covering 44 states, with an average daily population of 23,245 in FY 2014.
- **Service Processing Centers (SPCs)** ICE owns five secure detention facilities, called Service Processing Centers, located in Batavia, New York; El Paso, Texas; Florence, Arizona; Los Fresnos, Texas; and Miami, Florida. The SPCs are dedicated facilities housing 11 percent of the detained population with an average daily population of 3,546 as of the end of FY 2014. SPCs provide ICE with valuable flexibility by providing administrative space as well as courtroom and processing space. The availability of this additional space reduces the time and resources required to process aliens.
- **Contract Detention Facilities (CDFs)** ICE utilizes seven dedicated contract detention facilities to house approximately 18 percent of ICE's detained population with an average daily population of 6,017 as of the end of FY 2014. While not owned by ICE, CDFs are operated by private industry vendors solely for ICE purposes. ICE is prepared to increase usage of facilities with a tiered rate structure per diem that offer cost reductions as the number of detained aliens increases.

Family Units In the past fiscal year, an unprecedented number of family groups, mostly from Central America, arrived in numbers that far outpaced ICE’s family detention capacity. In FY 2014, the Office of Border Patrol apprehended over 68,000 family unit members. Due to this increase, ICE converted its premier civil detention facility in Karnes, TX to a family residential center in order to accommodate the large influx. ICE is also working on expanding the Berks, PA facility. Consequently, ICE opened up another family residential center in Dilley, TX which was built to specifications and meet the Family Residential Standards (FRS). This effort allows for 500 family beds available at the Karnes, TX facility; 188 available at the Berks, PA facility; and 2,072 at the Dilley, TX facility. In total, by the end of FY 2015, ICE plans to have 2,760 family residential beds available.

As of September 30, 2014, ICE has also detailed more than 950¹ personnel in support of Southwest Border Operations since February of 2014. The Houston Juvenile Family and Residential Management Unit, has identified operational space at its headquarters building where a response group with pre-identified members from ICE, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and FEMA will stand up an ad hoc coordination center to support any future family surge events.



FY 2005 – FY 2014 represent the actual average daily population maintained by ICE during the fiscal year
 FY 2015 figure illustrates the SAC proposed ADP level of 31,039 and the HAC ADP level of 34,000
 FY 2016 illustrates the current President’s Budget requested ADP of 34,040, which includes both adult and family detention beds.

Healthcare

The ICE Health Services Corps (IHSC) has a multi-sector, multidisciplinary workforce of more than 900 personnel providing direct patient care, including 296 commissioned corps officers of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), federal civil servants, and contract staff who provide on-site direct patient care to ICE detainees at 21 detention facilities throughout the country. The IHSC also provides case management and consultation services to detainees at IGSA and IGA facilities through its managed care/utilization management system, as well as medical support during ICE enforcement operations in the air, on the ground and at sea.

In FY 2014, IHSC completed several multi-year initiatives: all 21 IHSC staffed clinics transitioned from the legacy IT network to full operating capability in the ICE IT network. In addition, a new facility, Artesia Family Residential Center, was activated within the ICE IT infrastructure; and, the Krome Transitional Unit was opened and is fully operational. The electronic health record was deployed to all IHSC staffed facilities and has transitioned to operations and maintenance. Also, the Field Medical Coordinator program was fully integrated in the IHSC and Field Office operations.

The IHSC mission to provide medical, dental and mental health care to ICE detainees remains unchanged. However, in FY 2016, the scope of the mission will expand given the growing number of families at new Family Residential Centers and at those facilities where the capacity has already increased. To meet these increased demands, the IHSC will exercise a variety of staffing options to include: 1) increasing contract staff; 2) increasing the ceiling on PHS Commission Corps Officers; and 3) recruiting the 0600 general schedule series personnel – Medical Hospital, Dental and Public Health group. In addition, the IHSC will purchase medical supplies and equipment to sustain medical operations at ICE owned and operated facilities. Furthermore, the IHSC can more effectively communicate operating under a single ICE network, and with the electronic health record (eHR) in place, can begin collecting accurate data that will enable effective critical and operational decisions. Likewise, the eHR will help in the identification, acquisition, recruitment and placement of resources to appropriately meet mission needs.

Detention Standards Compliance Oversight

ICE ensures detention facilities used to detain aliens do so in accordance with ICE national detention standards. National standards are tailored to meet the unique needs of ICE's detainee population, with a focus on quality medical care, access to counsel, visitation, religious practices, language translation and interpretation, and other detainee services.

ICE's Detention Compliance Oversight Program complements the annual inspections program and provides on-site monitoring. The Detention Compliance Oversight Program is performed by 39 (pending two vacancy announcements) Detention Service Managers/Detention Standards and Compliance Officers (DSMs/DSCOs) posted at key ICE detention facilities to provide daily review of facility compliance to ICE's standards and resolve facility issues and concerns. In many cases, problems and issues are remedied on the spot by DSMs/DSCOs. In other instances, the DSMs/DSCOs collaborate with the local field office staff to generate and implement remedial plans. In addition, the DSMs/DSCOs also ensure corrective actions are taken to address deficiencies identified by the Office of Detention Oversight (ODO) and other oversight entities, such as CRCL. These on-site managers are vital in contributing to a reduction in detainee grievances, ensuring proper disciplinary processes, improved standards compliance, and an increase in the overall final ratings of annual inspections. At the end of FY 2014, there were 53 total facilities under the purview of the program, comprising approximately 85 percent of ICE's average daily detention population.

One-hundred percent of ICE detention facilities received an inspection rating of acceptable or greater during the annual review through FY 2014. Facilities found not to be in compliance with the standards are afforded an opportunity to correct the identified deficiencies. When deficiencies are not corrected, ICE removes all detainees under its custody from the facility and refrains from utilizing the facility until such time as it is brought into compliance with ICE detention standards.

Detention Reforms

Detention reform is an ongoing initiative to tailor the conditions of immigration detention to its unique purpose. The present immigration detention system grew at an unprecedented rate over the past 15 years. Many of these facility beds are in jails designed for penal - not civil - detention. ICE has a series of comprehensive detention reforms underway designed to ensure that detention conditions are safe, secure, and humane including:

- **Revised Detention Standards.** In February 2012, ICE released its newest national detention standards, known as the 2011 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2011). The revised standards improve medical and mental health services, increase access to legal services and religious opportunities, improve communication with detainees with limited English proficiency, and improve the process for reporting and responding to complaints, and increase visitation. Implementation of PBNDS 2011 continues as a multi-year process involving contract modifications with priority being given to those facilities housing the largest population of ICE detainees. Currently the proportion of ICE detainees housed in facilities that operate under PBNDS 2011 is approximately 58 percent and continues to increase.
- **Optimization of Detention Facilities.** ICE is continuously looking at opportunities to optimize its detention bed space network, both for cost savings and for the improvement of conditions for its detainees. On January 1, 2014, ICE opened the Rio Grande Detention Center in Laredo, Texas. This agreement provided a significant amount of dedicated bed space in a heavily needed region of the country, for an extremely low cost. ICE has also focused on creating new family- and child-specific bed space to meet needs of increasing populations of this nature. On June 27, 2014, ICE opened the Artesia Family Residential Center in Artesia, New Mexico. This new facility allows ICE to maintain more family units in a single location than had been available in a single location before. ICE has also continued to complete contracts to increase bed space in needed regions with improved conditions of confinement for low-risk detainees. A prime example of this is the Adelanto Correctional Facility in Los Angeles, which has expanded from 650 to 1,300 and is under consideration for further expansion in the coming years.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

ICE continued Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Implementation in ERO detention facilities. The implementations included: 1) ensuring compliance with the DHS PREA standards and ICE Sexual Abuse and Assault Prevention and Intervention (SAAPI) Directive, as well as other agency policies and detention standards related to SAAPI; 2) Ensuring review and monitoring of all allegations of sexual abuse and assault from detainees, field offices, CRCL and OIG and provided technical assistance; 3) Promoting the Victim Service Referral and Crisis Intervention program to ensure that each alleged victim is offered victim services; 4) Launching tools and resources such as the SAAPI Resource Center to ensure that ICE staff receives continued guidance and technical assistance; 5) Conducting trainings and site visits to ensure staff is aware of their responsibilities under SAAPI; 6) Coordinating with relevant federal agencies to stay up to date on PREA best practices; and 7) Creating

a SAAPI case management system to track the life cycle of all sexual abuse and assault allegations for the agency.

FY 2016 Planned Activities:

- Provide funding for a yearly average daily population of 34,040 individuals, which includes both adult and family detention populations;
- Achieve an estimated average bed cost of not more than \$123.54 per day for adult beds and not more than \$342.73 per day for family detention;
- Promote the parental interests directive with advocacy groups, legal providers, victims’ rights organizations, family courts, and child welfare systems;
- Achieve a 100 percent compliance rating with the national detention standards by receiving an inspection rating of acceptable or greater on last inspection;
- DMU will accomplish at least 10 Quality Assurance Reviews and or Site Assist Visits evaluating conditions of confinement and the facility’s operational compliance with the ICE detention standards;
- Ensure that all family residential facilities meet the Family Residential Standards;
- Expand the On-sight Monitoring Program to over 95 percent of ICE detention population;
- Continue standards training for new personnel and stakeholders as needed; and
- Expand the scope of the IHSC mission to provide medical, dental and mental health care to the growing number of families at new Family Residential Centers and at those facilities where the capacity has already increased.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	5,095	1,791,913
Adjustments-to-Base	-	180,293
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	<i>10,676</i>
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	<i>4,354</i>
<i>Custody Operations Adjustment</i>	-	<i>158,106</i>
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		<i>5,492</i>
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		<i>811</i>
Program Changes	-	435,392
<i>Bed Increase to 28,910</i>	-	<i>94,469</i>
<i>Family Bed Increase</i>		<i>340,923</i>
FY 2016 Request	5,095	2,406,744

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
DRO - Fugitive Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Fugitive Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	748	700	\$128,802
FY 2015 President's Budget	748	700	\$131,591
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$2,153)
FY 2016 Current Services	748	700	\$129,438
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	748	700	\$129,438
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$2,153)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) was established in 2003 to locate, arrest, or otherwise reduce the fugitive alien population. Fugitive Operations primary goal is to locate and arrest removable criminal aliens who are at-large within the United States. The 129 Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs) across the nation prioritize their investigations on national security cases and transnational gang members, convicted criminals and sex offenders, and aliens with removal orders issued after January 1, 2014 who have failed to depart the U.S. FOT members work cooperatively with state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies and are active participants on numerous interagency task forces, providing immigration enforcement expertise in pursuit of mutual public safety benefits.

In addition, ERO's Fugitive Operation Support Center (FOSC) main purpose is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Fugitive Operations Program. The FOSC reviews and updates ICE fugitive alien cases in the Enforce Alien Removal Module (EARM), provides comprehensive leads to the FOTs, closes cases as appropriate, and facilitates the overall efforts to arrest fugitives.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$129.438 million, 748 positions and 700 FTE for Fugitive Operations. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$636 thousand from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted and a decrease of \$2.153 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:⁷

⁷Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on boards.

- Increase of \$1.366 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$653 thousand for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$320 thousand for a GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$60 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities); and
- Decrease of \$4.552 million for non-operational general expense efficiencies.

In FY 2016, Fugitive Operations will spend \$109.078 million on salaries and benefits and \$20.360 million on general expenses to fund the 129 Fugitive Operation Team’s and the Fugitive Operation Support Center (FOSC).

Description

Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs)

The NFOP was launched in 2003 with eight FOTs nationwide. Today, each of the twenty-four ICE field offices has at least one FOT, and there are 129 FOTs deployed nationwide. FOTs plan and conduct in-depth investigations of fugitive and at-large cases, giving priority to criminal aliens and those individuals that pose a threat to public safety. The FOTs utilize well-developed methods and techniques to identify, locate and arrest these priority targets, to include immigration fugitives falling within DHS priorities. FOT members attend specialized training specific to NFOP, including high-risk entries, service of criminal warrants, the location of high-profile escapees, and the location and arrest of prioritized foreign fugitives.

On February 14, 2014, San Francisco Fugitive Operations and the U.S. Marshals Service arrested a Mexican national with an INTERPOL Red Notice from Mexico for aggravated kidnapping and murder generating significant media attention in Mexico.

Operations Cross Check and Return to Sender are the primary enforcement operations utilized by the FOTs. These operations, along with other specialized initiatives such as Sex Offender Alien Removal (SOAR), Joint Effort, and INTERPOL’s “FAR Away” (noted below) have allowed the NFOP to continually increase its criminal arrests. Since FY 2008, FOTs have attained a higher criminal arrest percentage than the previous year, culminating in FY 2014 with a 78.76 percent criminal arrest rate.

Initiatives employed by the FOTs include:

- *Operation Return to Sender:* An interior enforcement initiative that applies an organized and methodical approach to the identification, location and arrest of ICE fugitive aliens.
- *Operation Cross Check:* The operational umbrella for all other focused enforcement efforts that target other specific alien populations, such as at-large criminal aliens convicted of violent offenses.

- *Probation and Parole Enforcement:* A program to identify, locate, and arrest criminal aliens on probation and parole. In FY 2014, ICE finished transferring Probation and Parole investigations from HSI to NFOP. The NFOP manages this program and utilizes the FOTs to address the estimated population of over 431,000 criminal aliens on probation and parole from the criminal justice system. The transfer of this program has resulted in a significant increase of criminal arrests for ICE, with 2,052 arrests by the FOTs in FY 2014.

On April 1, 2014, Houston Fugitive Operations and the U.S. Marshal Service arrested a Mexican national with an INTERPOL Wanted Person Diffusion from Mexico for aggravated double homicide.

- *Joint Effort:* An initiative that combines the resources and expertise of ICE with local law enforcement agencies to arrest criminal aliens, fugitive aliens, and previously removed aliens in order to address public safety threats and reduce crime in the nation’s communities.



- *Operation SOAR:* A coordinated foreign-born enforcement operation that builds on ICE’s ongoing efforts to target egregious criminal aliens convicted of sex offenses and removes them from local communities.

- *FAR Away:* NFOP has permanently assigned two liaison officers to INTERPOL to develop investigative leads and provide support to the FOTs in the location and arrest of foreign fugitive, or Fugitive Alien Removal (FAR) cases—foreign nationals wanted for crimes committed abroad who are now at-large in the United States. Since FY 2011, the NFOP has increased the number of annual FAR arrests from 74 in to 288 in FY 2014.

On July 17, 2014, Miami Fugitive Operations, with the assistance of the Hallandale Beach Police Department arrested one of ICE/EROs top 10 Most Wanted. The subject was an ICE Fugitive who was convicted of Murder in the Second Degree and ordered removed in absentia.

- *Most Wanted Program (MWP):* A program that aids in the location and arrest of dangerous fugitives and at-large criminal aliens, develops community support by providing visibility and fostering awareness of ERO’s public safety mission, and builds cooperative relationships with law enforcement partners through the exchange of mutually beneficial information aimed at removing these threats from local communities. In the past two years, the NFOP has arrested seven of their 10 most wanted targets.

- *No Safe Haven:* A collaborative effort by the NFOP and ICE’s Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit, to identify, arrest, and remove aliens who have been determined to be associated with human rights violations and war crimes in their home countries.

Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOSC), transitioning to the National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC) in FY 2016

The FOSC serves as a national enforcement operations center, providing ICE law enforcement staff with critical analysis and information unavailable to them in the field. The FOSC administers a complex, proprietary data system that serves as the foundation to correlate and

analyze a wide-range of investigative person-specific information. Various FOSC processes synthesize extensive amounts of data into actionable information and leads used by FOTs to target and arrest aliens who pose a threat to our communities. The FOSC also assists local probation and parole law enforcement by identifying aliens that pose a threat to our communities and should be removed from the United States.

In FY 2014, the FOSC disseminated 6,280 “Lead Referrals on criminal aliens and 709,848 “Information Referrals” on Probation and Parole cases. Lead Referrals are divided into three categories: (1) fugitive criminal aliens who have not complied with a removal order, (2) re-entry cases relating to criminal aliens who have been removed and illegally re-entered the U.S., and (3) at-large criminal aliens who have not yet been located. The term "Information Referral" is defined as information on a potentially removable alien which is likely to contribute a substantive benefit to ICE's law enforcement efforts, either for officer safety, de- confliction, or arrest location purposes.

Field Training Unit (FTU)

In FY 2014, ICE aligned ERO’s FTU within the Fugitive Operations Division to meet ERO’s evolving needs as a law enforcement organization, and to provide comprehensive public safety-based law enforcement training and career development for ERO employees. The FTU coordinates with ERO Senior Field Training Officers (SFTOs) nationwide to develop and deliver law enforcement, leadership and database training courses as well as Web-based workshops and seminars for ERO personnel in the field. FTU helps ensure full and timely policy compliance with DHS and ICE training policies. The FTU provides ERO Subject Matter Experts to the ICE Office of Training and Development (OTD) for curriculum development, especially with curriculum pertaining to ERO professional development and field law enforcement. The FTU works closely with the ICE Academy on the development and management of advanced law enforcement training courses for ERO officers, including the Deportation Field Operations Training Program.

FY 2016 Planned Activities

- Transition the FOSC into the National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC) to serve as the central investigative analytical and targeting entity for ERO enforcement nationwide. The NCATC will consist of a cadre of National Targeting Officers (Detention and Deportation Officers) and Law Enforcement Specialists that will provide operational support services which cannot be effectively performed at the field level, or that require national-level operating/coordinating or joint-coordination with the NFOP functions, including: real-time enhanced investigative analysis; proactive targeting of aliens shown to be prima facie amenable for *criminal prosecution* of certain single-scope crimes (targeting for prosecution to protect American communities); batch targeting research and support; biographic and biometric systems search and analysis; financial tracing/investigative operations; and technology infrastructure requirements, including Installation of a Criminal Print Index (CPI) message switch to provide a direct communications path to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS).
- Continue to focus efforts on proactive ICE priority alien analysis and in-depth enforcement

In FY 2014, the FTU trained 101 ERO Employees in ICE Supervisory Leadership Training and the ERO Operational Leadership Course, reducing the supervisory training backlog by 53 percent.

targeting services to field units through the use of enhanced technology and data analysis by:

- Pursuing the expansion of liaison efforts at counterpart targeting centers and law enforcement hubs, to include the CBP National Targeting Center in Reston, Virginia, and at EUROPOL in The Hague, Netherlands. Placement of dedicated ERO representatives at these and other key collaborative environments would provide information sharing connectivity and allow agents the ability to query person-centric data unique to these respective entities, and increase real-time situational awareness of potential threats and targets of interest; and
- Establishing a formalized information sharing agreement with the U.S. Marshals Criminal Intelligence Branch (CIB) to exchange law enforcement data on criminal and public safety threats with targeting parameters common to both agencies, including aliens with criminal wants and warrants, foreign fugitives and sex offenders.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	700	131,591
Adjustments-to-Base	-	(2,153)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	1,366
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	320
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		60
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		653
<i>Non Operational GE Efficiency</i>		(4,552)
FY 2016 Request	700	129,438

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Criminal Alien Program

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,668	1,495	\$294,155
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,711	1,534	\$322,407
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$2,140)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,711	1,534	\$320,267
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	1,711	1,534	\$320,267
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$2,140)

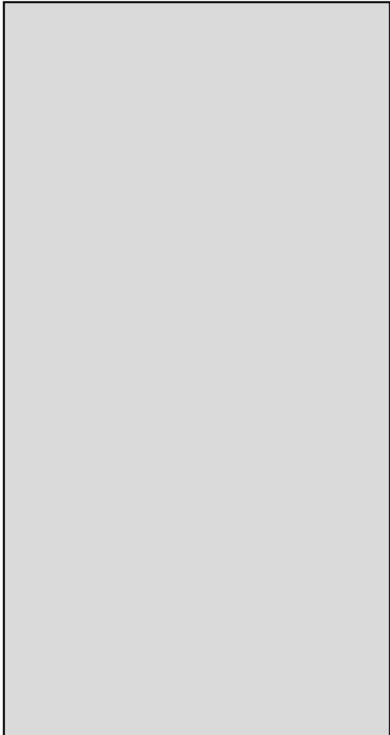
CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Criminal Alien Program (CAP) through biometric and biographic identification directs and supports ICE in apprehending and removing criminal aliens who are incarcerated within local, state, and federal prisons and jails, and who are at-large within the United States. The identification and processing of incarcerated criminal aliens, prior to release from jails and prisons, decreases or eliminates the time spent in ICE custody and reduces the overall cost to the U.S. Government.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$320.267 million, 1,711 positions, and 1,534 FTE for CAP. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$26.112 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and a decrease of \$2.140 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:⁸

- Increase of \$3.090 million for pay inflation;
- Increase of \$1.370 million for Federal employee retirement costs;
- Increase of \$783 thousand for GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$146 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities);



⁸ Positions are reflective of the number of individuals ICE plans to have onboard and FTE represent the number of Full-Time Equivalent hours that will be worked due to timing of on boards.

- Decrease of \$7.029 million for non-operational general expense efficiencies; and
- Decrease of \$500 thousand for three positions previously funded by CAP that beginning in FY 2016 will be funded by OPR.

In FY 2016, CAP will spend \$191.258 million on salaries and benefits, and \$129.009 million on general expenses to support priority goals. CAP includes a majority of ICE's 287(g) program funding (\$13.4 million out of \$24.3 million).

Description

ICE ensures all efforts are made to investigate, arrest, and remove individuals from the United States that are deemed priorities. CAP identifies incarcerated criminal and other priority aliens prior to their release from jails and prisons, which decreases time spent in ICE custody and reduces the overall cost to the federal government. Together with the offices of the United States Attorneys, CAP actively pursues criminal prosecutions upon the discovery of offenses of the nation's criminal code and immigration laws. This further enhances public safety and provides a significant deterrence to recidivism.

In FY 2014, CAP arrested 122,836 aliens and issued 102,120 charging documents, resulting in 68,244 removals. The encounters chart below graphically illustrates the total number of foreign born encounters attributed to CAP for fiscal years 2010-2014. The encounter is the first step in the immigration enforcement lifecycle, the volume of which represents the workload of CAP officers and the corresponding resource requirements.

Although, encounters have been trending down over several fiscal years, CAP workload has actually increased due to some jurisdictions no longer transferring (or curtailing transfers of) priority individuals in their custody to ICE, prioritization of targets, and the influx of minors along the Southwest border. With its limited resources, direct transfers are an important part of ERO's public safety mission.

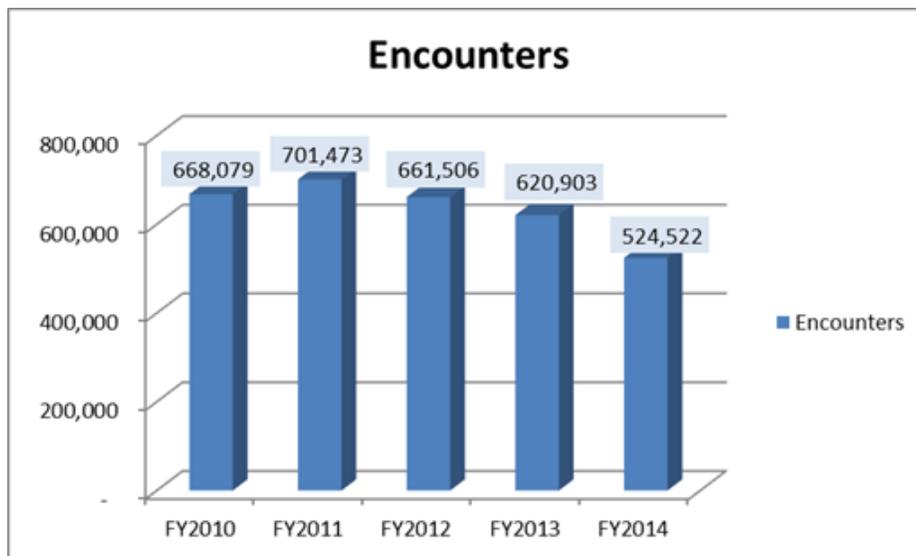
Certain criminals who would previously be transferred in a controlled, safe, and secure manner directly into ICE custody are now often released directly to the street. Subsequently, they must be sought for arrest by ERO officers in riskier and potentially hazardous environments. In increasing numbers of cases, ERO officers must now target (by multi-person, outfitted teams) criminal aliens that could have been transferred to ERO custody with far less time, effort, and manpower. This, in turn, limits the number of criminal aliens ERO is able to apprehend.

To mitigate these impacts, DHS has established the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP). PEP will utilize requests for notification from state or local law enforcement of the pending release of a person for whom ICE is seeking custody. It is anticipated that requests for notification (rather than the past practice of ICE-issued detainers⁹) will address federal court decisions that hold that detainer-based detention by state and local law enforcement violates the Fourth Amendment.

⁹ ICE may seek to issue a request for detention rather than a request for notification in special circumstances. In such cases, ICE must specify that the person is subject to a final order of removal or there is other sufficient probable cause to find that the person is a removable alien, thereby addressing the Fourth Amendment concerns raised in recent federal court decisions.

ICE continues to refine its allocation of enforcement resources and targeting capabilities to maximize operational efficiency and effectiveness, and to maximize CAP's ability to aggressively and more vigorously initiate enforcement actions against priority aliens while they are in custody.

CAP Encounters: FY 2010 – FY 2014



Under joint Memoranda of Agreement with state and local law enforcement agencies (collectively known as the 287(g) program), ICE cross-designates non-Federal law enforcement officers as designated immigration officers to perform specific functions under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The 287(g) program is one of ICE's top partnership initiatives and serves as a force-multiplier for ICE at the state and local level, allowing ERO to utilize its limited number of CAP officers to expand its enforcement footprint.

The 287(g) program utilizes the Jail Enforcement Model to accomplish its mission, which is designed to facilitate the processing of criminal and other priority aliens arrested and booked into a detention facility, including those identified through interoperability. The ICE ERO Headquarters 287(g) Unit oversees the Jail Enforcement Model in cooperation with local ICE ERO Field Offices.

Operational Capabilities

CAP operational capabilities serve as program enhancing efforts to further identify, arrest, and initiate removal proceedings against incarcerated criminal aliens, as well as actively investigate and arrest at-large criminal and other priority aliens that pose a significant risk to public safety and national security, or otherwise meet ICE priorities.

- **Threats to the Community (TC)** are targeted at-large enforcement operations led by CAP to investigate, arrest, and remove criminal aliens that pose the greatest threats to the community. TC targets criminal aliens utilizing ICE priorities, focusing on at-large criminal aliens identified through interoperability, as well as those jurisdictions which limit or refuse ICE access to their facilities.

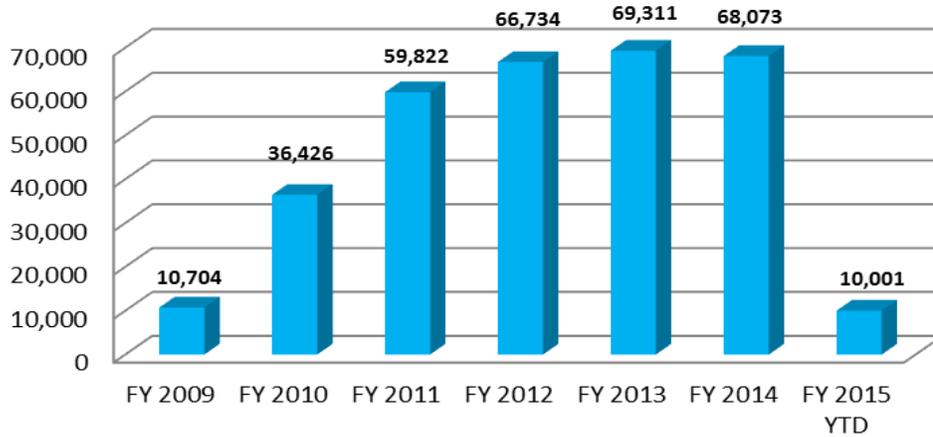
- **Criminal Alien Program Removal Surge Operations (CAPRSO)** is a focused deployment of local CAP resources used to ensure 100 percent of all priority criminal aliens booked into targeted facilities that are amenable to immediate removal obtain a removal order, or are voluntarily returned to their country of citizenship once released from local law enforcement custody, or otherwise are placed into removal proceedings.
- **Criminal Alien Program Surge Enforcement Team (CAPSET)** was established and implemented by CAP in FY 2014 to enable ERO Field Offices to “surge” facilities whose priority target population outweighs local enforcement capabilities by drawing on personnel resources throughout the country. The goals of the CAPSET are as follows:
 - Increase the number of priority criminal aliens identified and fully processed prior to their release from custody;
 - Assist field offices in depleting target backlog and with the goal of allowing field offices to reduce personnel assigned to the surged facility, thereby allowing their reassignment to other facilities, with an emphasis on those with rapid turnover of targets and/or enforcement practices that limit the effectiveness of current CAP efforts.
 - Identify best practices that may be replicated in other locations;
 - Limit degradation to existing field office operations by drawing only one officer from each field office on periodic basis.

CAP Personnel

CAP officers screen biometric and biographic leads received from IDENT/IAFIS interoperability and other law enforcement agencies of prison and jail populations to identify priority aliens and place them into removal proceedings. The nationwide deployment of interoperability was completed in FY 2013, which serves as a highly-effective information sharing process between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and DHS. When utilized in a CAP environment, interoperability allows CAP officers to screen 100 percent of all intakes at more than 4,300 Federal, state and local prisons and jails. While interoperability makes the CAP program more efficient, effective, and accurate, it only provides awareness of the alien’s arrest. CAP officers are still required to work these facilities on a daily basis—both to physically interview those criminal aliens identified through interoperability, as well as those for which there is a “no-match” (indicates foreign-birth, but no records to confirm this).

CAP officers also investigate at-large criminal and other priority aliens who circumvent the interview and screening process.

**Criminal Removals After Identification Through
IDENT/IAFIS (SC) Interoperability FY2009 - FY2015
YTD**



FY 2015 YTD information includes data through December 31, 2014

Program Risk Based Approach

CAP uses a risk-based approach, prioritizing resources on jails and prisons with the highest population of foreign born nationals. CAP works to ensure ICE enforcement priorities are followed and detainees or requests for notification are issued for cases involving felony convictions; three or more prior misdemeanor convictions; misdemeanors involving violence, sexual abuse or other serious conduct; or cases that pose a significant risk to national security, border security, or public safety.

Initiatives

The Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) operates 24 hours a day/seven days a week to provide timely and accurate information to law enforcement agencies on the identity and immigration status of individuals who have been arrested or who are under investigation for criminal activity. LESL specialists and officers have access to a wide range of databases and intelligence resources. Queries to the LESL have risen more than 80 percent from FY 2008 through FY 2014, from 807,106 queries to 1,450,732 queries per year. Much of this increase is the result of ICE’s use of IDENT/ IAFIS interoperability.



Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis (LESA) division delivers tools, studies, and recommendations to assist in the planning and decision-making (strategic, business, and operational) of ICE activities, particularly those relating to the apprehension and removal of criminal aliens. These tools will assist ICE leadership in the development of a performance-based program and budget that

will result in a more efficient use of CAP resources through the modernization of immigration enforcement

Criminal History Information Sharing (CHIS) is a Department of Homeland Security-led information sharing initiative between the United States Government and its international partners. Through CHIS, ICE provides its partners with valuable criminal conviction information on foreign nationals before their removal from the United States.

Rapid Removal of Eligible Parolees Accepted for Transfer (REPAT) Program is a joint partnership with state correctional/parole agencies designed to expedite the process of identifying and removing criminal aliens from the U.S. by allowing selected non-violent criminal aliens incarcerated in U.S. prisons and jails to accept early release in exchange for voluntarily returning to their country of origin. Eligible aliens must agree to waive appeal rights associated with their state convictions. If aliens re-enter the country following removal under the Rapid REPAT Program, state statutes may provide for revocation of parole and incarceration for the remainder of the alien’s original sentence. Additionally, aliens illegally re-entering may face additional federal charges and penalties. Rapid REPAT also helps participating states reduce the costs associated with detention.

Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS) enforces violations of the United States Criminal Code discovered through ICE’s enforcement activities. The aggressive criminal prosecution of criminal alien offenders identified by ICE enforcement officers, in conjunction with the Offices of the United States Attorneys, further enhances public safety and provides a significant deterrent to recidivism.

FY 2016 Planned Activities:

- ERO will continue to focus CAP resources on the enhancement of public safety through outreach, partnership, information sharing and coordinated enforcement operations; and
- Increase CAPSET deployments as necessary while continuing the analysis of field office resource requirements.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,534	322,407
Adjustments-to-Base		(2,140)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>		<i>3,090</i>
<i>GSA Rent</i>		<i>783</i>
<i>287(g) Realignment</i>		<i>(500)</i>
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		<i>146</i>
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		<i>1,370</i>
<i>Non Operational GE Efficiency</i>		<i>(7,029)</i>
FY 2016 Request	1,534	320,267

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
DRO - Alternatives to Detention
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Alternatives to Detention

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	191	170	\$91,444
FY 2015 President's Budget	191	170	\$94,106
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	24	(\$2,464)
FY 2016 Current Services	191	194	\$91,642
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$30,839
FY 2016 Total Request	191	194	\$122,481
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	24	\$28,375

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Through federal officers and contract technology and case management staff, the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program has monitored approximately, 23,193 participants per day for FY 2014. For the final quarter of FY 2014, the ATD program monitored an average of 25,880 participants per day with a final population of 27,219 participants on September 30. This was largely due to the influx of aliens crossing the border in the Rio Grande Valley (RGV). To ensure the most cost-effective use of Federal dollars, ICE has aligned its capabilities with immigration enforcement priorities and policies so that mandatory and priority individuals (such as violent criminals and those who pose a threat to national security) are kept in detention, while low-risk, non- mandatory detainees may be enrolled in ATD programs, including electronic monitoring and supervision. The ATD program has a proven track record for participants' compliance with removal orders and court appearance requirements.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$122.481 million, 191 positions, and 194 FTE for the ATD program. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$31.037 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and reflects a increase of \$28.375 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget. The FY 2016 request, as compared to FY 2015, includes:

- Increase of \$30.839 million to enhance ATD capacity to 53,000;
- Increase of \$4.622 million for annualization of prior year enhancements;
- Increase of \$428 thousand for a pay inflation;
- Increase of \$242 thousand for Federal employee retirement costs;

- Increase of \$229 thousand for GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$43 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities); and
- Decrease of \$8.028 million for non-operational general expense efficiencies.

In FY 2016, ATD will spend \$27.938 million on salaries and benefits, and \$94.543 million on contractual support and equipment.

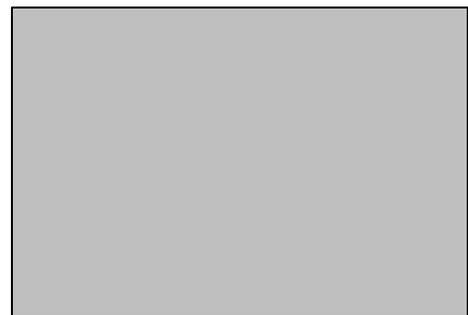
Description

The ATD program provides an enhanced supervision option for aliens whom ICE or an Immigration judge has determined detention is neither mandated nor appropriate. ATD is employed where an individualized case review determines that the alien may need a higher level of supervision than provided by the less restrictive release conditions associated with a bond, Order of Release on Recognizance, or an Order of Supervision alone. The ATD officer or agent will consider a number of factors when determining eligibility for ATD enrollment, and what options are most appropriate. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- Stage in the removal process;
- Assets/property;
- Community and family ties;
- Legal representation;
- Criminal history;
- Compliance history; and
- Humanitarian concerns.

ATD Average Daily Participant Levels							
Fiscal Year	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	PB FY2015	FY2016
Average Daily Participant Level	16,532	17,957	23,034	22,090	23,193	37,650	53,000

In FY 2016, the ATD program will allow for an expanded array of services that include: electronic monitoring alert identification and resolution and court tracking through the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) with all updates being provided to ICE. The ATD program will also allow ICE to receive more data with regards to EOIR decisions and appearance rates while focusing more of its time on the operational aspects of ATD. Contractor support will also resolve¹⁰ a significant number of alerts and violations no longer requiring ICE officer intervention or action. With locations that have a physical contractor presence, ICE will have the option to select



¹⁰ Contractors’ activities and determinations on alert resolutions are strictly governed by the ISAP III contract and objectively dictated by ICE. All discretionary decisions are made by ICE officers or with ICE officer oversight.

contractor-led orientation/enrollment home visits, office visits, and case management services.

Currently, all services for ATD participants in 45 cities across the United States are provided with the physical presence of the contractor.

Future ATD Operations

ICE intends to expand the ATD program nationwide and continue to refine the monitoring program through data evaluation. This includes the continued identification of individuals in need of supplemental reporting and monitoring.

FY 2016 Planned Activities:

- Explore the feasibility of a Cross-Country ATD Monitoring Program as participants travel from their release points to their final destinations in the United States. ICE will track GPS alert generation rate, appearance rate, and average length in time to travel. If successful, ICE may expand the program to provide more oversight for individuals who are released from the border but intend to travel to other parts of the United States.
- Capture and evaluate EOIR appearance rates and program success rates for participants on lesser forms of case management and technology assignment to further refine the case review process in order to identify and implement the most appropriate levels of monitoring and technology assignment to generate success.
- Continue to prioritize aliens for ATD who present the highest risk of flight with an emphasis on aliens who fall into a stated priority category but are not appropriate to maintain in detention.
- Continue to ensure the participation of aliens not subject to mandatory detention in order to focus costly detention space on criminal and priority aliens.
- Increase the ATD population to 53,000.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	170	94,106
Adjustments-to-Base	24	(2,464)
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	428
<i>GSA Rent</i>		229
<i>Annualization of Prior Year</i>	24	4,622
<i>Enhancement</i>		
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		43
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		242
<i>Non Operational GE Efficiency</i>		(8,028)
Program Changes		30,839
<i>ATD Capacity Increase</i>		30,839
FY 2016 Request	194	122,481

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Transportation and Removal Program

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	40	40	\$349,625
FY 2015 President's Budget	40	40	\$229,109
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$57,432
FY 2016 Current Services	40	40	\$286,541
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$40,199
FY 2016 Total Request	40	40	\$326,740
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$97,631

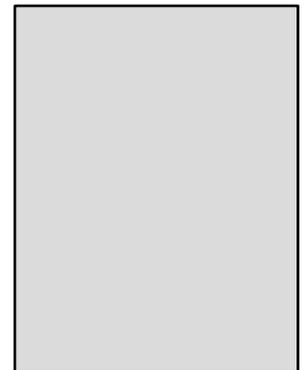
CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) supports ICE’s mission by funding and coordinating safe and secure removal of aliens from the United States who are subject to final orders of removal. TRP manages an extensive network of domestic and international flight routes, and supports extensive domestic ground transportation. TRP also coordinates the transfer of Unaccompanied Children from CBP to HHS shelters as required.

FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$326.740 million, 40 positions, and 40 FTE for TRP. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$25.473 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and an increase of \$97,631 million from the FY 2015 President’s Budget. The FY 2016 request as compared to FY 2015 includes:

- Increase of \$56.175 million for increased transportation costs related to adults, family units, and unaccompanied children;
- Increase of \$37.611 million for an average of 34,040 detention beds a day, which correlates to the increased number of detention beds and anticipated increase in local transportation and removals (described in more detail in programmatic change section);
- Increase of \$2.588 million (scored portion of amounts available) for UC contingency funding increase to support the transportation requirements for unaccompanied children generally in excess of 58,000;
- Increase of \$557 thousand for GSA rent increase;
- Increase of \$545 thousand for pay inflation;



- Increase of \$104 thousand for increased Working Capital Fund costs (which include Enterprise License Agreements, NFC Payroll Services and Reporting, and other enterprise-wide activities); and
- Increase of \$51 thousand for Federal employee retirement costs.

In FY 2016, TRP will spend \$8.082 million on salaries and benefits and \$316.070 million on general expenses associated with the removal of an estimated 176,700 convicted criminal aliens primarily through contractual arrangements with commercial and charter air carriers managed by the ICE Air Operations Division.

Description

TRP coordinates the safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody and their removal from the United States. In collaboration with ICE Office of International Affairs and the Department of State, ICE plans, defines and projects requirements; establishes memoranda of understanding (MOU) and repatriation agreements; and executes removal operations. TRP performs its responsibilities through the Removal Management Division (RMD) and the ICE Air Operations (IAO) Division.

Removals and Returns by Type			
	Criminal*	Non-Criminal	Total
FY 2008	114,415	254,806	369,221
FY 2009	136,126	253,708	389,834
FY 2010	195,772	197,090	392,862
FY 2011	216,698	180,208	396,906
FY 2012	225,390	184,459	409,849
FY 2013	216,810	151,834	368,644
FY 2014	177,960	137,983	315,943

* Level 1 criminal: FY 2010 64,466; FY 2011 75,086; FY 2012 77,954; FY 2013 74,159 ; FY 2014 63,159.

**The Alien Transfer and Exit Program (ATEP) discontinued operations in June 2013 resulting in a decrease in the number of removals accomplished by ICE.

In FY 2012, TRP began developing methodologies to identify and prioritize nations who delay or who fail to cooperate in the timely return of their nationals. Delays in returning aliens to their countries of origin generate significant expenses to ICE due to increased detention stays. Additionally, these delays also present potential threats to public safety when ICE is unable to effect the alien’s removal and is forced to release them into the United States. During the last round of migration talks on January 9, 2014, the Government of Cuba stated that it would now accept the return of Cuban nationals who entered into the United States with a B2 Visa on or after January 2013 and have overstayed. This is a definitive step forward, as the U.S. Government has long sought to gain the government of Cuba’s agreement to take back non-Mariel listed Cuban removable aliens. Through various approaches, progress continues to occur in the repatriation of removable aliens back to their country of origin. The government of Cambodia has committed to conducting bi-yearly interviews and has issued travel documents on over 90 percent of those interviewed. On June 10, 2014, RMD

conducted a Long-Range International Charter (LRIC) mission to Amman, Jordan. RMD was successful in removing six (6) Palestinians to the West Bank via the Allenby Bridge and one (1) Jordanian national, failure to comply (FTC) case, back to the Amman, Jordan.

Between FY 2012 and FY 2013, ICE experienced a decrease in its criminal removals from 225,390 to 216,810. This decrease was due in part to operational changes to the Alien Transfer Exit Program (ATEP), with CBP now effecting many removals and returns that had in the past been conducted by ICE. In FY 2014, the first full year of ATEP's operational changes, ICE criminal removals again decreased to 177,960.

Removal Management Division (RMD)

RMD supports field offices, ICE Attachés, and foreign embassies and consulates for travel document- and removal-related issues to ensure the safe and orderly removal of aliens from the United States through its Travel Document Unit (TDU). TDU also has oversight of the electronic Travel Document System (eTD) and conducts liaison with governmental and non-governmental organizations, approximately 200 embassies and consulates within the United States, foreign governments and law enforcement organizations worldwide.



RMD's Post Order Custody Review Unit (POCRU) provides Nation-wide guidance and is responsible for providing case management support for aliens subject to a final order of removal. POCRU's primary focus is the oversight of the POCR process, which includes custody determinations pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 241 relating to aliens pending removal from the United States and those designated as national security threats or specifically dangerous. POCRU also adjudicates official requests for deferred action relating to aliens identified as cooperating witnesses and confidential informants.

ICE Air Operations (IAO)

IAO manages all aspects of flight operations for removals including scheduling flights, forecasting operational needs, and assisting with the coordination between foreign governments and embassies. IAO oversees aviation safety, standardization, and training. IAO provides services to all ICE field offices conducting regular flight operations from hubs in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

IAO transports and removes aliens through the use of both air charters and commercial airlines. Air charter flights are used to remove aliens to countries with a high volume of removals. Special air charters are employed to accommodate the removal of aliens, more specifically failure to comply cases, who cannot be removed via commercial air and high-profile removals. Commercial flights are used to facilitate the transfer, staging and removal of aliens via land ports of entry and for flights abroad.

ICE procures air charter services from vendors through the General Services Administration Schedule.

This innovative arrangement provides ICE cost effective and highly flexible flight services. As a result, ICE can rapidly adjust to changing flight requirements such as dates, times, and operating locations.

IAO also removes alien nationals via commercial aircraft. IAO’s Commercial Operations Section coordinates airline reservations and obtains country clearances through both the Secure Message and Routing Terminal cabling system and the Department of State’s electronic Country Clearance system.

The chart below represents flight hour rates for air charter services. Commercial flights are paid at the prevailing market rates.

Staging Location	FY 2013 Cost Per Flight Hour	FY 2014 Cost Per Flight Hour
San Antonio	\$8,027	\$8,477
Alexandria	\$8,967	\$8,947
Mesa	\$8,407	\$8,557
Miami	\$7,825	\$8,267
Brownsville	NA	\$8,787
AVERAGE	\$8,307	\$8,607

¹ For FY 2015 and FY 2016, IAO will reimburse the vendor the flight hour rate plus fuel costs that exceed \$3 per gallon; therefore, exact flight hour costs are unpredictable.

ICE’s ground transportation activities support alien pick-ups, transfers, and removals. Transportation network performance directly affects other ICE operational areas, including Custody Management, Field Operations, Enforcement, and Repatriation. ICE’s ground transportation network operates in a decentralized fashion, which allows field offices to control local transportation networks and assets. ICE only has four locally dedicated ground transportation contracts. All other transportation services are included as a component of the local detention services contract. Five field offices account for 54 percent of total ground transportation expenditures. They are: Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Antonio, San Diego, and Seattle field offices.

Unaccompanied Children

FY 2014 was a significant year in which ICE witnessed an influx of UCs and families from the countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through the Rio Grande Valley areas of Arizona and Texas – where more than three quarters of UC were apprehended. In response to the UC crisis, ICE successfully added two additional aircraft at the Brownsville, Texas operational hub.

During the year, TRP transferred 56,029 UCs from ICE custody to the custody of ORR, an increase of 145 percent over FY 2013 levels. Furthermore, ICE removed from the United States 1,901 UCs to their country of origin through the ICE Air Operations Division, and removed 406 families from ICE family residential facilities back to their countries of origin. Concurrently, as part of normal operations ICE removed a total of 315,943 aliens from the United States, 177,960 of which were convicted criminals. ICE performs many of these removals via its ICE Air Charter Operations support hubs in Miami, Florida; Alexandria, Louisiana; San Antonio and Brownsville, Texas; and Mesa, Arizona.

FY 2016 Planned Activities:

- Add three Assistant Attachés for Removals in Kenya, Morocco, and Brazil. These additions will enhance ICE’s ability remove high priority and other aliens, thus enhancing public safety and national security.
- Continue to refine methodologies to identify and prioritize nations who delay or who fail to cooperate in the timely return of their nationals and augment public safety, as delays in returning aliens to their countries of origin generate significant expenses to ICE due to increased detention stays. Further, ICE may be forced to release the alien from custody into the United States if unable to effect the removal.
- Implement results of ICE’s FY 2015 transportation study. The study will leverage private industry ground logistics transportation and delivery expertise to improve ICE’s transportation network.
- Initiate rolling site visits to field offices and sub-offices for Post-Order Custody Review (POCR) training and verification of POCR adherence. Verify ERO compliance with POCR, reasonable fear cases, the Witness Security Program and begin monitoring all deferred actions.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	40	229,109
Adjustments-to-Base	-	57,432
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	-	545
<i>GSA Rent</i>	-	557
<i>Transportation and Removal Operations</i>		56,175
<i>Adjustment</i>		
<i>FERS Agency Contribution Increase</i>		51
<i>Working Capital Fund Adjustment</i>		104
Program Changes	-	40,199
<i>Bed Increase to 34,040</i>		37,611
<i>Unaccompanied Children Contingency</i>		
<i>Funding</i>		2,588
FY 2016 Request	40	326,740

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: OPLA Attorney Increase
PPA: Legal Proceedings
Program Increase: Positions 311, FTE 197, Dollars \$36,511

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							311	197	\$36,511
Total Request	1,272	1,182	\$205,584	1,272	1,218	\$214,731	311	197	\$36,511

Description of Item:

The \$36.511 million requested increase provides for 311¹¹ attorney positions that will prioritize the immigration court docket and reduce the backlog of both the detained and non-detained dockets.

Justification

OPLA requires additional attorney resources to meet its increasing workload driven by recent increases in the number of Department of Justice (DOJ) immigration judges (IJs) and in an effort to reduce the backlog of detained and non-detained cases pending in immigration court.

Currently, OPLA has 534 attorneys devoted to supporting immigration court. The additional requested resources will allow OPLA to complete an additional 132,486 matters, enabling the program to make a significant impact upon the current backlog of cases in immigration court and case processing times.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This funding request directly supports *Mission Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration*. Funding this request will enable ICE to meet its increasing workload driven by projected increases in the number of IJs and to address the current immigration court backlog. Further, this request will support the agency's goals of increasing criminal alien removals and reducing the average length of stay in detention. Specifically, and among other operational impacts, the additional funding will:

¹¹ Eighty-two of the 311 attorneys are estimated at full year cost.

- Allow OPLA to adequately respond to EOIR resource increases. Resources would enable OPLA to complete over 132,000 additional matters;
- Enhance the program's ability to support the federal prosecution of cases to include those initiated by ERO and HSI. Currently, OPLA attorneys assigned as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs) prosecute criminal immigration and customs cases in federal court. During FY 2014, ICE SAUSAs aided in securing almost over 1,600 criminal convictions. Additional resources would significantly increase OPLA's ability to expand its SAUSA cadre.

Absent the additional positions, OPLA would not be able to meet its current mission requirements to adequately staff immigration court, and to efficiently and effectively manage the existing docket and court backlog in cooperation with EOIR.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Increased Adult Bed Capacity and Associated Transportation
PPA: DRO - Custody Operations, DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$132,080

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	\$132,080
Total Request	40	40	\$349,625	40	40	\$229,109	-	-	\$132,080

Description of Item:

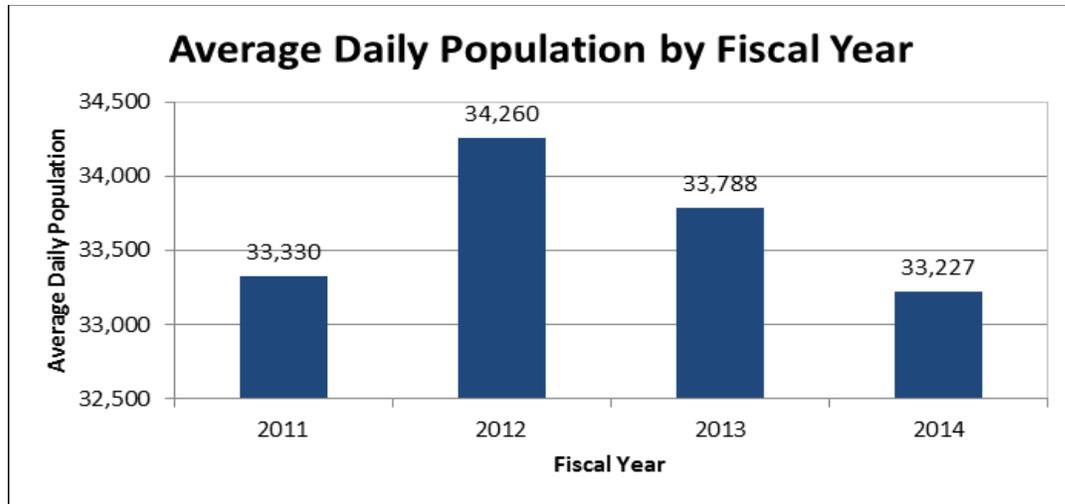
The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$132.080 million between the Custody Operations and Transportation and Removal PPAs. The increase of 741 adult detention beds from the FY 2015 President’s Budget level of 30,539 to 31,280 involves an average increase of \$94.469 million for Custody Ops and \$37.611 million increase to TRP. The TRP program change includes increased transportation requirements related to family beds.

The FY 2016 request supports funding for 31,280 adult detention beds at a rate of \$123.54 per day. Of this amount, 28,910 beds will be funded by Custody Operations base appropriations, 819 funded by Breach Bond Detention Fund, and 1,551 funded by Immigration Inspection User Fees.

Justification:

Bed Increase

In FY 2014, ICE’s daily detention population consisted primarily of both convicted criminal aliens and recent border entrants subject to mandatory detention pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). The requested ADP increase is due in-part to the major swell of activity experienced at the Southwest Border of the U.S. towards the end of fiscal year 2014. This funding will be adequate to house adult detainee criminals and other mandatory and priority adult detainees. This ADP level will guarantee ICE’s capability to ensure public safety and national security while providing appropriate levels of detention based on case by case risk assessments. Individuals who are not suitable for detention may be released and supervised under the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program.



Transportation Increase

ICE requests \$37.6 million to align the Transportation and Removal Program (TRP) with the Custody Operations Program and the FY 2016 provision of 34,040 adult and family unit detention beds required for optimal operations. In FY 2014, TRP spent 50 percent of its transportation funding on air charter operations and 33 percent on ground transportation costs. The additional funding will assist ICE in not only addressing transportation costs to transfer custody of unaccompanied alien children from ICE to the Office of Refugee Resettlement, but also to meet Agency Priority Goals dealing with the removal of criminal aliens.

In FY 2014, ICE removed 315,943 aliens from the United States, 177,960 of which were convicted criminals.

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

ICE's enforcement and removal policies will continue to prioritize enforcement on threats to national security, public safety, and border security. The intent of this increase is to allow an even greater focus in pursuit of those priorities while ensuring the most humane treatment of aliens in our custody and also ensuring we are good stewards of tax payer dollars. ICE will detain all aliens that fall within our priorities or are subject to mandatory detention by statute. This strategy will help ICE support efforts to meet its Agency Priority Goal of increasing the number of criminal aliens as a percentage of those who are removed from the United States.

The increase of \$37.611 million for assistance with general operational expenditures occurring within the TRP program will allow ICE to align its removal capability with Custody Operations detention capacity.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Family Bed Capacity Increase
PPA: DRO - Custody Operations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$340,923

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	\$340,923
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$340,923

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$340.923 million for Custody Operations. This increase will fund an additional 2,660 family detention beds at an average rate of \$342.73 per day bringing the total to 2,760. Transportation increases related to this bed increase are included in Program Increase #2.

Justification:

Prior to FY 2014, ICE has one family residential center, located in Berks, Pennsylvania (100 beds). In FY 2014, an unprecedented number of adults with children crossed the Southwest Border, creating the need for additional capacity. ICE converted its facility in Karnes, Texas to house adults with children (500 bed capacity) and expanded capacity at Berks (188 bed capacity). In FY 2015 a family residential center was opened in Dilly, Texas (2,072 bed capacity). The requested funding will support 2,760 family detention beds at ICE's three family residential centers. While recent border crossers remain an ICE top priority, these family beds will ensure families are maintained under civil conditions. ICE policy will detain adults travelling with children who may be subject to expedited removal. If they are found to have credible fear, detained individuals will generally be released (under supervision) for the duration of their asylum hearing before an EOIR immigration judge.

Impact on Performance

ICE's enforcement and removal policies will continue to prioritize enforcement on threats to national security, public safety, and border security. ICE will detain all aliens that fall within our priorities or are subject to mandatory detention by statute. In FY 2016, ICE will be able to book 6,138 family members as compared to 2,152 in FY 2014.

This family ADP level will guarantee ICE's capability to ensure public safety and national security in a civil setting while providing appropriate levels of detention based on case by case risk assessments and allowing for unexpected contingencies.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund
PPA: DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,588

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	\$2,588
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,588

Description of Item:

ICE requests \$27.6 million in FY 2016 as contingency funding for transportation costs related to unaccompanied children (UC) in excess of 2014 levels (58,000 for the entire fiscal year). The request will fund transportation costs for up to an additional 46,000 UC. Because of the low probability of such a high number of UC attempting to enter the United States in FY 2016, this budget scores the requested increase at \$2.588 million.

ICE is responsible for transporting UC to the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Office Refugee Resettlement (ORR) facilities within 72 hours of their identification as a UC, as well as removal costs for UC ordered removed.

Justification:

In FY 2014, ICE experienced an influx of UCs from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through the Rio Grande Valley areas of Arizona and Texas – where more than three quarters of UC were apprehended. In response to this influx, ICE successfully added two additional aircraft at the Brownsville, Texas operational hub. During that year, TRP transferred 56,029 UCs from ICE custody to the custody of ORR, an increase of 145 percent over FY 2013 levels. Furthermore, ICE repatriated 1,901 UCs to their country of origin through the ICE Air Operations Division.

In FY 2014, ICE required a reprogramming of \$72.7 million to fund transportation costs of UC. The FY 2016 base request funds transportation for 58,000 UC. FY 2016 contingency funding would be made available to ICE TRP in increments of \$6.9 million if, at any time after January 1, 2016 and before October 31, 2016, the cumulative number of UC transferred to ORR exceeds the number of UC transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year.

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

The increase to the TRP program of \$27.600 million will allow ICE to transfer UCs to ORR within the statutory required time frame of 72 hours. It will enable TRP to transfer up to 46,000 additional UC above the 58,000 included in the base funding. |

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Alternatives to Detention Capacity Increase
PPA: DRO - Alternatives to Detention
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$30,839

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	\$30,839
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$30,839

Description of Item

The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$30.839 million to ATD to increase full-service capacity to accommodate aliens that would have otherwise been detained.

Justification

The requested increase is due in part to the major swell of activity experienced at the Southwest Border of the U.S. towards the end of fiscal year 2014. Specifically tens of thousands of individuals in family units surged across the southern border; in some cases, surrendering to the Border Patrol in hopes of escaping hardship and to rejoin family already in the U.S. This funding will provide the flexibility to allow additional ATD capacity to accommodate individuals in family units who are released from custody pursuant to ICE policy.

Impact on Performance

ICE's enforcement and removal policies will continue to prioritize enforcement on threats to national security, public safety, and border security. ICE will continue to detain all aliens that fall within our priorities or are subject to mandatory detention by statute, and put lower risk aliens in the ATD program. The proposed \$30.839 million will enable ATD to increase capacity by approximately 15,350 average daily participants leading to a total capacity of approximately 53,000 average daily participants.

ICE will achieve improved efficiency by increasing use of the ATD program by applying the most appropriate levels of case management and monitoring based on risk and compliance history.

ATD Average Daily Participant Levels							
Fiscal Year	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 PB	FY 2016 PB
Average Daily Participant Level	16,532	17,957	23,034	22,090	23,193	37,650	53,000

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Enhance Human Smuggling and Trafficking Investigation Capacity
PPA: Domestic Investigations, International Investigations, Intelligence
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 28, Dollars \$25,600

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	28	\$25,600
Total Request	9,103	8,386	\$1,846,259	9,103	8,386	\$1,820,078	-	28	\$25,600

Description of Item

ICE requests \$25.6 million for human trafficking and smuggling investigations. Resources will be used to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations that engage in those activities, especially those that traffic or smuggle unaccompanied children and adults traveling with children as follows

Domestic Investigations

HSI would hire the following new personnel at a cost of approximately \$6.0 million:

- 20 Special Agents
- 04 Senior Special Agents
- 04 Investigative Support
- 03 Mission Support

HSI would direct \$4.6M towards the purchase of information and evidence expenses, travel in support of cases, court-ordered communications intercepts (Title III wiretaps), additional fuel costs, communication devices' tracking and other electronic surveillance equipment, analytical support and/or tools, and the purchase of other investigative related equipment.

International Investigations

HSI would use \$3.75M to conduct international criminal investigations at overseas assignments in Mexico, Panama, Guatemala, and El Salvador through the hiring of 7 Criminal Investigators (GS-1811 Special Agents).

HSI would direct \$1.8M towards expanding Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU) in Panama, Guatemala, and El Salvador. HSI relies on TCIUs composed of vetted and trained host-country law enforcement officers who have the authority to investigate and enforce violations of law in their respective countries. These units are essential in enabling HSI to dismantle, disrupt, and prosecute transnational criminal organizations abroad. The remaining \$4.45 million would be used for critical travel, training, and operational expenses for investigative agents working with counterparts to disrupt and dismantle the most prolific international criminal smuggling organizations.

Intelligence

HSI Intelligence would hire the following new personnel at a cost of approximately \$1.8M: 18 Intelligence Research Specialists

The remaining \$3.2 million in resources would be used for expanding the classified connectivity and other essential intelligence expenses, specifically at the National Targeting Center Human Smuggling Cell to gather and analyze intelligence as part of the International Community to target the most prolific human smuggling organizations.

Impact on Performance

Human Smuggling and Trafficking Investigations are in direct support of, and aligned with, DHS Strategic Goal 2.3: Disrupt Criminal Organizations as outlined in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). ICE is directly responsible for identifying, disrupting and dismantling criminal and terrorist organizations as part of its core mission. The increases for fiscal year 2016 will allow ICE to address human smuggling and trafficking vulnerabilities through a holistic investigative approach leveraging criminal enforcement authorities as well as analytical capabilities unique to ICE. These increases will impact ICE-HSI's support to QHSR Goals 2.2 and 2.3 and are estimated to lead to up to approximately 3,240 additional criminal enforcement actions that result in a disruption or dismantlement – the strategic performance metric by which HSI is measured.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: Maintain Domestic Investigative Capacity
PPA: Domestic Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 135, Dollars \$78,873

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	135	\$78,873
Total Request	8,333	7,775	\$1,672,220	8,333	7,775	\$1,644,552	-	135	\$78,873

Description of Item

The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$78.873 million allowing HSI Domestic to begin to enhance investigative capacity above the base. This increase will allow HSI to fill attrited and previously vacant positions that have remained unfilled and fund required operational general expenses.

Of the request, \$51 million will be used to hire 201 GS-1811 Special Agents and 69 investigative and mission support personnel. The remaining \$27.873 million will fund domestic investigative operations general expenses such as informants, under cover, and Title III operations.

Justification

Since FY 2010, ICE HSI Domestic has suffered a loss of over 500 Special Agents and 200 associated investigative and operational support personnel. These workforce losses occurred through the implementation of hiring freezes and limited hiring strategies needed to maintain adequate operational funding. Annually, ICE Domestic pursues more than 70,000 cases to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations threatening the national security and public safety of the United States. Since FY 2012, these resource reductions have resulted in an annual decrease of 1.5 percent in overall investigative hours. These additional resources, once fully onboard and trained will generate approximately 340,700 additional investigative hours of which: approximately 67 percent of those will be self-initiated hours that will target the most pernicious transnational criminal organizations and individuals.

Impact on Performance

With this funding, ICE will restore investigative capacity resulting in approximately 1,100 more investigations annually that will provide a commensurate increase in enforcement outcomes (arrests, seizures, convictions and indictments). These increases will support QHSR Goals 2.2 and 2.3 and may lead to increases in the percentage of significant transnational criminal investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 8: Internal Cyber Remediation
PPA: Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$13,253

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	\$13,253
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,253

Description of Item:

The ICE Information Assurance Division (IAD) is a business unit within the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), which falls under the ICE M&A directorate. IAD ensures overall security of the technology and operational environment, including systems, user access, internal and external compliance, and security authorization of Information Technology (IT) systems. The IAD team protects the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information by reducing the vulnerability of hardware and software systems to unauthorized access, malicious attack, and employee error. The Director of Information Assurance (IA) oversees the entire IT Security program in the following ways:

- Directing ICE’s Cyber Security Program to promote a security and resilience cyberspace;
- Establishing ICE security compliance policies, technical security solution guidance and a risk management strategy;
- Ensuring effective delivery of IAD projects and services;
- Ensuring security mandates are built into ICE IT systems and IT environment; and
- Monitoring and responding to current and emerging security threats.

Justification:

OCIO base funding in FY 2016 has been reallocated to resolve cybersecurity Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&Ms), upgrade network switches and workstations, replace an aging cybersecurity Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system, and to deploy a series of cybersecurity Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) sensors. Upgrading these will greatly improve ICE IT Infrastructure’s cybersecurity posture, as well as, its efficiency and effectiveness. The SIEM enhancement and deploying IPS sensors to the DHS Enterprise Data Centers will significantly increase ICE’s ability to secure, detect, and respond to security incidents.

The addition of these two systems will help ICE meet FISMA and Continuous Diagnostic and Mitigation (CDM) requirements. Specifically, the SIEM and IPS will fulfill security control requirements to monitor and automatically respond to suspicious events and allow for analysis of network traffic anomalies. These upgrades and enhancements come with a slightly increased O&M cost. ICE has nearly 150 cybersecurity POA&Ms that require closure. The funding of these POA&Ms is critical to maintain a credible and certified environment.

The \$13.3 million POA&M remediation increase will be used to provide new security capabilities and enhance aging foundational security infrastructure capabilities. The remediation will focus on security enhancements needed to securely operate mission essential systems or those that have “high” Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) ratings. The funds will address vulnerabilities with audit log management, security configuration management, disaster recovery, web application testing, and strong authentication capabilities. This will cover solution development, implementation and personnel training. POA&M remediation funding will allow ICE to meet CDM automated tool requirements and address outstanding DHS Inspector General and financial audit findings.

These POA&Ms present a real threat to the data and systems that serve the ICE mission. ICE agents and officers rely on the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the data used on a daily basis. The systems and data that protect ICE employee and contractor SPII must be as secure as possible so ICE does not jeopardize their lives and livelihoods. ICE needs to close out findings related to DHS Inspector General Reports, General Accounting Office reviews, and annual financial audit assessments. There are open findings from each of these entities that have funding requirements in order to resolve the POAMs. ICE will use the requested funding to close its highest-risk cybersecurity gaps and other known vulnerabilities by adopting enterprise solutions such as implementation of a robust department-wide identity, credential, and access management program will remediate system access control-oriented vulnerabilities identified in multiple component systems, creating efficiencies.

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

Funding this program will allow program managers to direct an appropriate level of human and financial capital to “Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment.” By providing the full funding, ICE will be closer to meeting the DHS Strategic Goal 4.1. ICE is striving to help DHS meet this goal by protecting the data, missions and personnel that serve the ICE mission.

The security of its systems and data provide confidence for law enforcement and legal actions, such that this confidence could not be questioned in a court of law. By funding the POA&M remediation, the networks and systems of ICE will remain eliminate real threats from internal and external malicious persons, entities, and nation-states.

ICE is required to have sound and reliable financial information, as part of its annual financial assessment. The funding requested would be used to resolve several of the financial findings from previous years’ assessments.

ICE is charged with the responsibility of protecting ICE employees and contractor information. ICE roughly has 25,000 employees and contractor and each individual has their sensitive personally identifiable information (SPII) stored on ICE systems. The SPII data is the identity and “lifblood” for

each individual. The loss or compromise of this data puts each individual at risk; identity theft, financial exploitation, background check, credit unworthiness, etc. Additional funding will allow ICE to meet Goal 4.1 of protecting its own employees and contractors. The POAM funding will directly address the systems and networks that protect and safeguard this information. In summary, to maintain the appropriate level of security within the ICE infrastructure, as mandated by Federal regulations, POA&M remediation funding must be provided.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of immigration and customs laws, detention and removals, and investigations, including intellectual property rights and overseas vetted units operations; and purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; [\$4,988,065,000] **\$5,878,549,000**; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); of which not to exceed \$11,475 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which not less than \$305,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness activities related to countering child exploitation; of which not less than \$5,400,000 shall be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); of which not to exceed \$40,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2017] **2018** for maintenance, construction and lease hold improvements at owned and leased facilities; and of which not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes and in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$15,770,000 shall be for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, not less than \$1,600,000,000 shall be available to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, not less than [\$2,569,126,000] **\$3,303,082,000** is for enforcement and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens, of which \$45,000,000 shall remain available for ICE custody operations until September 30, [2019] **2020**: *Provided further, That, at any point after January 1, 2016, and before October 1, 2016, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the current fiscal year exceeds the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year an additional \$6,900,000 shall be available under this heading: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 120 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$6,900,000 shall be available in addition to the amount made available in the previous proviso: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 140 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$6,900,000 shall be available in*

addition to the amounts made available in the previous two provisos: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 160 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$6,900,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous three provisos: Provided further, That amounts made available under any of the previous four provisos may be transferred to any other appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the previous proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That of the total amount provided, \$10,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2016] 2017, for the Visa Security Program: Provided further, That not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been violated: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue any contract for the provision of detention services if the two most recent overall performance evaluations received by the contracted facility are less than “adequate” or the equivalent median score in any subsequent performance evaluation system: Provided further, That nothing under this heading shall prevent U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from exercising those authorities provided under immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))) during priority operations pertaining to aliens convicted of a crime: Provided further; That without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d) of this Act, the Secretary may propose to reprogram and transfer funds within and into this appropriation necessary to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

Language Provision	Explanation
1 [\$4,988,065,000] \$5,878,549,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
2 [2017] 2018	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.
3 [\$2,569,126,000] \$3,303,082,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
4 [2019] 2020	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.
<p>5 <i>Provided further, That, at any point after January 1, 2016, and before October 1, 2016, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the current fiscal year exceeds the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year an additional \$6,900,000 shall be available under this heading: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 120 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$6,900,000 shall be available in addition to the amount made available in the previous proviso: Provided further, That, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 140 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$6,900,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous two provisos: Provided further, That, if</i></p>	<p>Provides authority for contingency funding for transportation costs associated with unaccompanied children (UC). The funding only becomes available after the number of UC exceeds the designated trigger amounts during the fiscal year.</p>

<p><i>the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, determines that the cumulative number of such children transferred exceeds 160 percent of the number transferred through the comparable date, \$6,900,000 shall be available in addition to the amounts made available in the previous three provisos: Provided further, That amounts made available under any of the previous four provisos may be transferred to any other appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the previous proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law:</i></p>	
<p>6 [2016] 2017</p>	<p>Year change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	20,573	18,977	\$5,563,261
FY 2015 President's Budget	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Data Center Support for DHS OCIO	-	-	(\$996)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$996)
Increases			
287(g) Realignment	3	3	-
Custody Operations Adjustment	-	-	\$158,106
Cyber Security Pay Reform	-	-	\$1,673
FERS Agency Contribution Increase	-	-	\$19,000
GSA Rent	-	-	\$12,122
Pay Inflation	-	-	\$38,110
Prior Year Personnel Annualization	-	54	\$9,227
TRP Operations Adjustment	-	-	\$56,175
Working Capital Fund Adjustment	-	-	\$2,257
Total, Increases	3	57	\$296,670
Decreases			
Non-operational GE Efficiency	-	-	(\$63,269)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$63,269)
Total Other Adjustments	3	57	\$233,401
Total Adjustments-to-Base	3	57	\$232,405
FY 2016 Current Services	20,588	19,076	\$5,220,470
Program Changes			
Increases			
Alternatives to Detention Capacity Increase	-	-	\$30,839
Enhance Human Smuggling and Trafficking Investigation Capacity	-	28	\$25,600
Family Bed Capacity Increase	-	-	\$340,923
Increased Adult Bed Capacity and Associated Transportation	-	-	\$132,080
Internal Cyber Remediation	-	-	\$13,253
Maintain Domestic Investigative Capacity	-	135	\$78,873
OPLA Attorney Increase	311	197	\$36,511
Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund	-	-	\$2,588
Total, Increases	311	360	\$660,667
Total Program Changes	311	360	\$660,667
FY 2016 Request	20,899	19,436	\$5,881,137
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	314	417	\$893,072

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	20,573	18,977	\$5,563,261
FY 2015 President's Budget	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	3	57	\$296,670
Decreases	-	-	(\$63,269)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	3	57	\$232,405
FY 2016 Current Services	20,588	19,076	\$5,220,470
Program Changes			
Increases	311	360	\$660,667
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	311	360	\$660,667
FY 2016 Request	20,899	19,436	\$5,881,137
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	314	417	\$893,072

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,662	1,484	\$198,602	3	9	(\$2,652)	-	-	-	1,665	1,493	\$195,950	3	9	(\$2,652)
International Investigations	302	243	\$101,228	-	-	(\$3,297)	-	4	\$10,000	302	247	\$107,931	-	4	\$6,703
DRO - Custody Operations	5,391	5,095	\$1,791,913	-	-	\$179,439	-	-	\$435,392	5,391	5,095	\$2,406,744	-	-	\$614,831
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	391	331	\$150,927	-	-	(\$18,134)	-	-	\$13,253	391	331	\$146,046	-	-	(\$4,881)
Legal Proceedings	1,272	1,218	\$214,731	-	-	(\$3,146)	311	197	\$36,511	1,583	1,415	\$248,096	311	197	\$33,365
Visa Security Program	76	61	\$31,854	-	-	(\$1,105)	-	-	-	76	61	\$30,749	-	-	(\$1,105)

DRO - Fugitive Operations	748	700	\$131,591	-	-	(\$2,153)	-	-	-	748	700	\$129,438	-	-	(\$2,153)
Domestic Investigations	8,333	7,775	\$1,644,552	-	24	\$32,629	-	150	\$89,473	8,333	7,949	\$1,766,654	-	174	\$122,102
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,711	1,534	\$322,407	-	-	(\$2,140)	-	-	-	1,711	1,534	\$320,267	-	-	(\$2,140)
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	191	170	\$94,106	-	24	(\$2,464)	-	-	\$30,839	191	194	\$122,481	-	24	\$28,375
Intelligence	468	368	\$77,045	-	-	(\$2,004)	-	9	\$5,000	468	377	\$80,041	-	9	\$2,996
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	40	40	\$229,109	-	-	\$57,432	-	-	\$40,199	40	40	\$326,740	-	-	\$97,631
Total	20,585	19,019	\$4,988,065	3	57	\$232,405	311	360	\$660,667	20,899	19,436	\$5,881,137	314	417	\$893,072

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	100	100	\$45,856	100	100	\$45,856	100	100	\$45,856	-	-	-
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$274	-	-	\$274	-	-	\$274	-	-	-
National Protection and Program Directorate (NPPD)	-	-	\$8,427	-	-	\$8,427	-	-	\$8,427	-	-	-
Department of Army (CSEPP)	-	-	\$385	-	-	\$385	-	-	\$385	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	\$2,749	-	-	\$2,749	-	-	\$2,749	-	-	-
FEMA	-	-	\$431	-	-	\$431	-	-	\$431	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$2,037	-	-	\$2,037	-	-	\$2,037	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	120	120	\$34,169	120	120	\$34,169	120	120	\$27,517	-	-	(\$6,652)
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$25	-	-	\$25	-	-	-
US VISIT	-	-	\$1,695	-	-	\$1,695	-	-	\$1,695	-	-	-
US Coast Guard	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	\$135	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$23,516	-	-	\$23,516	-	-	\$23,516	-	-	-
Department of Treasury	50	50	\$48,295	50	50	\$48,295	50	50	\$42,335	-	-	(\$5,960)
Total Budgetary Resources	270	270	\$167,994	270	270	\$167,994	270	270	\$155,382	-	-	(\$12,612)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
International Investigations	-	-	\$27,757	-	-	\$27,757	-	-	\$27,757	-	-	-
DRO - Custody Operations	-	-	\$4,321	-	-	\$4,321	-	-	\$4,321	-	-	-
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	120	120	\$51,087	120	120	\$51,087	120	120	\$44,435	-	-	(\$6,652)
Domestic Investigations	150	150	\$84,829	150	150	\$84,829	150	150	\$78,869	-	-	(\$5,960)
Total Obligations	270	270	\$167,994	270	270	\$167,994	270	270	\$155,382	-	-	(\$12,612)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,625,328	\$1,680,688	\$1,793,347	\$112,659
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$14,852	\$7,615	\$16,425	\$8,810
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$322,306	\$319,180	\$310,318	(\$8,862)
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$825	\$500	\$891	\$391
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$791,835	\$855,662	\$882,889	\$27,227
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	\$8	\$8
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$2,755,146	\$2,863,645	\$3,003,878	\$140,233
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$358,942	\$238,344	\$350,549	\$112,205
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$9,329	\$8,613	\$10,533	\$1,920
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$333,207	\$220,036	\$261,352	\$41,316
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$12,146	\$3,098	\$8,491	\$5,393
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$91,571	\$79,661	\$102,066	\$22,405
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$49	\$60	\$82	\$22
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$223,785	\$223,238	\$212,629	(\$10,609)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$129,830	\$176,226	\$137,924	(\$38,302)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$48,899	\$49,128	\$73,057	\$23,929
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,204,808	\$820,022	\$1,318,662	\$498,640
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$10	\$2	-	(\$2)
25.6 Medical Care	\$152,120	\$124,427	\$153,502	\$29,075
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$102,604	\$60,916	\$98,807	\$37,891
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$917	\$1,200	\$3,131	\$1,931
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$64,800	\$61,261	\$75,585	\$14,324
31.0 Equipment	\$42,016	\$42,775	\$42,819	\$44
32.0 Land and Structures	\$6,536	\$10,459	\$13,858	\$3,399
33.0 Investments and loans	\$15	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$90	\$250	\$325	\$75
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$24,892	\$2,699	\$11,693	\$8,994
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$21	\$30	-	(\$30)
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	\$10	\$6	\$8	\$2
91.0 Unvouchered	\$1,518	\$1,969	\$2,186	\$217
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,808,115	\$2,124,420	\$2,877,259	\$752,839
Total, Direct Obligations	\$5,563,261	\$4,988,065	\$5,881,137	\$893,072
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,563,261	\$4,988,065	\$5,881,137	\$893,072
Full Time Equivalents	18,977	19,019	19,436	417

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	86	86	82	(4)
Total, EX	1	1	-	(1)
GS-15	1,002	1,002	940	(62)
GS-14	3,150	3,150	3,140	(10)
GS-13	6,503	6,515	6,955	440
GS-12	3,102	3,102	3,084	(18)
GS-11	1,052	1,052	1,011	(41)
GS-10	36	36	30	(6)
GS-9	3,087	3,087	3,053	(34)
GS-8	649	649	654	5
GS-7	800	800	856	56
GS-6	94	94	82	(12)
GS-5	920	920	920	-
GS-4	76	76	55	(21)
GS-3	7	7	21	14
GS-2	-	-	13	13
Other Graded Positions	8	8	3	(5)
Total Permanent Positions	20,573	20,585	20,899	314
Unfilled Positions EOY	923	923	1,361	438
Total Permanent Employment EOY	19,082	19,082	19,224	142
Headquarters	2,159	2,159	2,448	289
U.S. Field	17,831	17,843	17,926	83
Foreign Field	583	583	525	(58)
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	20,573	20,585	20,899	314
Full Time Equivalents	18,977	19,019	19,436	417
Average ES Salary	173,084	182,447	182,447	-
Average GS Salary	98,287	98,991	98,991	-
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$102,634	\$104,209	\$101,938	(\$2,271)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,433	\$946	\$1,470	\$524
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$8,947	\$7,157	\$7,262	\$105
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$36,805	\$40,440	\$43,300	\$2,860
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$149,819	\$152,752	\$153,970	\$1,218
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,178	\$1,627	\$2,397	\$770
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$49	\$151	\$249	\$98
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$11,472	\$7,533	\$6,743	(\$790)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$224	\$97	\$285	\$188
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,522	\$2,066	\$3,205	\$1,139
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$15	-	(\$15)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,122	\$10,919	\$8,403	(\$2,516)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,260	\$6,424	\$4,081	(\$2,343)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,166	\$9,886	\$6,885	(\$3,001)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,227	\$1,353	\$3,803	\$2,450
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$2	\$4	\$2
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,335	\$1,648	\$2,221	\$573
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$958	\$1,315	\$598	(\$717)
31.0 Equipment	\$800	\$1,211	\$1,887	\$676
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,048	\$1,571	\$904	(\$667)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$708	\$2	\$255	\$253
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$21	\$30	-	(\$30)
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	\$60	\$60
Total, Other Object Classes	\$42,090	\$45,850	\$41,980	(\$3,870)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$191,909	\$198,602	\$195,950	(\$2,652)
Full Time Equivalents	1,478	1,484	1,493	9

Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs Mission Statement

ICE Management and Administration (M&A) resources provide for top-level agency-wide management in the following areas: the Offices of the Assistant Secretary, Professional Responsibility, Chief Financial Officer, and Acquisition Management. The M&A activities include executive and overall leadership direction, strategic planning, policy development, and administrative support for the human, financial, information, and physical resources required to facilitate the operational capabilities of a productive ICE workforce.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$102,634	\$104,209	\$101,938	\$(2,271)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,433	\$946	\$1,470	\$524
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$8,947	\$7,157	\$7,262	\$105
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$36,805	\$40,440	\$43,300	\$2,860
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$149,819	\$152,752	\$153,970	\$1,218

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,178	\$1,627	\$2,397	\$770

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$49	\$151	\$249	\$98

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$11,472	\$7,533	\$6,743	(\$790)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$224	\$97	\$285	\$188

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,522	\$2,066	\$3,205	\$1,139

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$15	\$0	(\$15)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,122	\$10,919	\$8,403	(\$2,516)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,260	\$6,424	\$4,081	(\$2,343)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,166	\$9,886	\$6,885	(\$3,001)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,227	\$1,353	\$3,803	\$2,450

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$0	\$2	\$4	\$2

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,335	\$1,648	\$2,221	\$573

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$958	\$1,315	\$598	(\$717)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$800	\$1,211	\$1,887	\$676

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,048	\$1,571	\$904	(\$667)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$708	\$2	\$255	\$253

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$0	\$0	\$60	\$60

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,223	\$42,340	\$49,518	\$7,178
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$66	\$55	\$79	\$24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$433	\$387	\$405	\$18
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,106	\$13,223	\$13,332	\$109
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	\$8	\$8
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$53,828	\$56,005	\$63,342	\$7,337
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$405	\$732	\$486	(\$246)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$68	\$73	\$58	(\$15)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,123	\$4,183	\$9,491	\$5,308
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,925	\$1,584	\$2,363	\$779
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,209	\$3,251	\$7,162	\$3,911
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$2	\$1	(\$1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$43,337	\$57,404	\$25,915	(\$31,489)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,771	\$2,467	\$808	(\$1,659)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$600	\$509	\$906	\$397
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,430	\$4,508	\$3,376	(\$1,132)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$26,150	\$16,464	\$27,725	\$11,261
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$403	\$489	\$486	(\$3)
31.0 Equipment	\$2,539	\$2,146	\$3,355	\$1,209
32.0 Land and Structures	-	\$1,110	\$564	(\$546)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$19	-	\$8	\$8
Total, Other Object Classes	\$89,980	\$94,922	\$82,704	(\$12,218)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$143,808	\$150,927	\$146,046	(\$4,881)
Full Time Equivalents	331	331	331	-

Headquarters Managed IT Investment Mission Statement

The ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) provides information technology services and products that enable ICE and DHS to meet their mission. The OCIO is committed to providing excellent and efficient service to customers in order to fulfill their IT needs. In order to meet these goals, the OCIO has developed a number of critical IT initiatives that will help ICE to modernize its IT systems, adapt and conform to modern IT management disciplines, as well as provide IT solutions throughout ICE.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,223	\$42,340	\$49,518	\$7,178
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$66	\$55	\$79	\$24
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$433	\$387	\$405	\$18
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,106	\$13,223	\$13,332	\$109
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	\$8	\$8
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$53,828	\$56,005	\$63,342	\$7,337

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$405	\$732	\$486	(\$246)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$68	\$73	\$58	(\$15)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,123	\$4,183	\$9,491	\$5,308

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,925	\$1,584	\$2,363	\$779

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,209	\$3,251	\$7,162	\$3,911

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$2	\$1	(\$1)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$43,337	\$57,404	\$25,915	(\$31,489)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,771	\$2,467	\$808	(\$1,659)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$600	\$509	\$906	\$397

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,430	\$4,508	\$3,376	(\$1,132)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$26,150	\$16,464	\$27,725	\$11,261

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$403	\$489	\$486	(\$3)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,539	\$2,146	\$3,355	\$1,209

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$0	\$1,110	\$564	(\$546)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$19	\$0	\$8	\$8

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Legal Proceedings
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$118,589	\$123,231	\$148,822	\$25,591
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$4,305	\$3,737	\$5,724	\$1,987
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,781	\$739	\$953	\$214
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$37,067	\$41,376	\$44,852	\$3,476
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$161,742	\$169,083	\$200,351	\$31,268
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$941	\$1,633	\$1,606	(\$27)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$495	\$559	\$648	\$89
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$15,328	\$12,369	\$10,878	(\$1,491)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,927	\$4,580	\$5,110	\$530
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$11	\$5	\$17	\$12
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,505	\$7,643	\$7,818	\$175
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,681	\$6,519	\$5,328	(\$1,191)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,905	\$4,965	\$4,161	(\$804)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,237	\$2,657	\$4,517	\$1,860
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,156	\$2,466	\$4,998	\$2,532
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$698	\$1,107	\$1,202	\$95
31.0 Equipment	\$526	\$865	\$928	\$63
32.0 Land and Structures	\$31	\$150	\$152	\$2
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$401	\$130	\$382	\$252
Total, Other Object Classes	\$43,842	\$45,648	\$47,745	\$2,097
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$205,584	\$214,731	\$248,096	\$33,365
Full Time Equivalents	1,182	1,218	1,415	197

Legal Proceedings Mission Statement

ICE Legal Proceedings (also referred to as the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor or OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission while defending the immigration laws of the United States in the administrative and federal courts and is the legal representative for ICE. OPLA is the DHS legal component within ICE that is authorized to represent the Government in immigration proceedings that end up in immigration courts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$118,589	\$123,231	\$148,822	\$25,591
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$4,305	\$3,737	\$5,724	\$1,987
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,781	\$739	\$953	\$214
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$37,067	\$41,376	\$44,852	\$3,476
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$161,742	\$169,083	\$200,351	\$31,268

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$941	\$1,633	\$1,606	(\$27)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$495	\$559	\$648	\$89

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$15,328	\$12,369	\$10,878	(\$1,491)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,927	\$4,580	\$5,110	\$530

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$11	\$5	\$17	\$12

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,505	\$7,643	\$7,818	\$175

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,681	\$6,519	\$5,328	(\$1,191)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,905	\$4,965	\$4,161	(\$804)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,237	\$2,657	\$4,517	\$1,860

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,156	\$2,466	\$4,998	\$2,532

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$698	\$1,107	\$1,202	\$95

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$526	\$865	\$928	\$63

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$31	\$150	\$152	\$2

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$401	\$130	\$382	\$252

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic Investigations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$715,833	\$755,466	\$806,368	\$50,902
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,253	\$1,691	\$4,259	\$2,568
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$144,446	\$146,993	\$154,769	\$7,776
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$358,493	\$395,540	\$432,188	\$36,648
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,221,025	\$1,299,690	\$1,397,584	\$97,894
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,414	\$14,666	\$14,761	\$95
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,140	\$1,270	\$1,280	\$10
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$162,544	\$99,827	\$100,676	\$849
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,247	\$398	\$893	\$495
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$36,625	\$23,457	\$38,545	\$15,088
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$31	\$32	\$17	(\$15)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$35,331	\$37,470	\$37,683	\$213
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$38,723	\$60,285	\$31,537	(\$28,748)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$24,765	\$16,848	\$28,180	\$11,332
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$45,432	\$30,051	\$30,417	\$366
25.6 Medical Care	\$136	\$354	\$360	\$6
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$34,288	\$17,466	\$31,476	\$14,010
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$33	-	\$15	\$15
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$17,525	\$14,153	\$17,024	\$2,871
31.0 Equipment	\$23,303	\$22,245	\$21,204	(\$1,041)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,182	\$3,639	\$6,688	\$3,049
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$90	\$250	\$325	\$75
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$14,061	\$752	\$6,175	\$5,423
91.0 Unvouchered	\$1,325	\$1,699	\$1,814	\$115
Total, Other Object Classes	\$451,195	\$344,862	\$369,070	\$24,208
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,672,220	\$1,644,552	\$1,766,654	\$122,102
Full Time Equivalents	7,775	7,775	7,949	174

Domestic Investigations Mission Statement

The Office of Domestic Investigations' mission is to defend the Nation by enforcing trade and immigration laws through investigations that target the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and other criminal activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$715,833	\$755,466	\$806,368	\$50,902
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,253	\$1,691	\$4,259	\$2,568
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$144,446	\$146,993	\$154,769	\$7,776
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$358,493	\$395,540	\$432,188	\$36,648
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,221,025	\$1,299,690	\$1,397,584	\$97,894

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,414	\$14,666	\$14,761	\$95

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,140	\$1,270	\$1,280	\$10

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$162,544	\$99,827	\$100,676	\$849

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,247	\$398	\$893	\$495

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$36,625	\$23,457	\$38,545	\$15,088

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$31	\$32	\$17	(\$15)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$35,331	\$37,470	\$37,683	\$213

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$38,723	\$60,285	\$31,537	(\$28,748)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$24,765	\$16,848	\$28,180	\$11,332

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$45,432	\$30,051	\$30,417	\$366

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$136	\$354	\$360	\$6

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$34,288	\$17,466	\$31,476	\$14,010

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$33	\$0	\$15	\$15

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$17,525	\$14,153	\$17,024	\$2,871

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$23,303	\$22,245	\$21,204	(\$1,041)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,182	\$3,639	\$6,688	\$3,049

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$90	\$250	\$325	\$75

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$14,061	\$752	\$6,175	\$5,423

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$1,325	\$1,699	\$1,814	\$115

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
International Investigations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$26,619	\$31,398	\$30,853	(\$545)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5,417	\$283	\$2,336	\$2,053
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,487	\$7,034	\$6,163	(\$871)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$22,227	\$23,641	\$22,334	(\$1,307)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$60,750	\$62,356	\$61,686	(\$670)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,164	\$3,366	\$5,271	\$1,905
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,475	\$3,069	\$3,422	\$353
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$900	\$1,351	\$1,251	(\$100)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$6,382	\$10	\$2,812	\$2,802
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,701	\$9,249	\$7,299	(\$1,950)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$2
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$759	\$1,345	\$1,537	\$192
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18,699	\$16,514	\$19,229	\$2,715
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$437	\$692	\$792	\$100
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$455	\$352	\$553	\$201
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$1	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$67	\$56	\$91	\$35
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$324	\$403	\$798	\$395
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$774	\$943	\$1,283	\$340
31.0 Equipment	\$676	\$1,221	\$1,530	\$309
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3	\$82	-	(\$82)
33.0 Investments and loans	\$15	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	\$73	\$73
44.0 Refunds	\$10	\$6	\$8	\$2
91.0 Unvouchered	\$148	\$212	\$293	\$81
Total, Other Object Classes	\$38,991	\$38,872	\$46,245	\$7,373
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$99,741	\$101,228	\$107,931	\$6,703
Full Time Equivalents	243	243	247	4

International Investigations Mission Statement

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) includes offices in 49 countries. International Investigations represents the international assets of all ICE programs and collaborates with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other DHS components. OIA liaises with foreign governments and international partners to facilitate the enforcement of U.S. customs and immigration laws beyond our borders in an effort to interdict criminals and prevent or disrupt criminal activity.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$26,619	\$31,398	\$30,853	\$(545)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5,417	\$283	\$2,336	\$2,053
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,487	\$7,034	\$6,163	\$(871)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$22,227	\$23,641	\$22,334	\$(1,307)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$60,750	\$62,356	\$61,686	\$(670)

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,164	\$3,366	\$5,271	\$1,905

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,475	\$3,069	\$3,422	\$353

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$900	\$1,351	\$1,251	\$(100)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$6,382	\$10	\$2,812	\$2,802

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,701	\$9,249	\$7,299	\$(1,950)

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$2

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$759	\$1,345	\$1,537	\$192

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$18,699	\$16,514	\$19,229	\$2,715

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$437	\$692	\$792	\$100

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$455	\$352	\$553	\$201

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$67	\$56	\$91	\$35

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$324	\$403	\$798	\$395

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$774	\$943	\$1,283	\$340

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$676	\$1,221	\$1,530	\$309

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3	\$82	\$0	(\$82)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$0	\$0	\$73	\$73

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$148	\$212	\$293	\$81

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Visa Security Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,292	\$8,350	\$7,980	(\$370)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$28	\$28	\$361	\$333
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,786	\$1,799	\$1,380	(\$419)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,007	\$8,160	\$6,085	(\$2,075)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$18,113	\$18,337	\$15,806	(\$2,531)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,094	\$1,102	\$2,511	\$1,409
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,397	\$1,406	\$1,944	\$538
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$809	\$815	\$2,711	\$1,896
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	\$779	\$779
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,534	\$5,571	\$1,504	(\$4,067)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$434	\$436	\$1,091	\$655
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,501	\$2,517	\$2,671	\$154
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$252	\$253	\$159	(\$94)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$330	\$333	\$193	(\$140)
25.6 Medical Care	\$11	\$11	\$2	(\$9)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$219	\$220	\$870	\$650
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$261	\$263	\$148	(\$115)
31.0 Equipment	\$544	\$547	\$322	(\$225)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	\$23	\$23
91.0 Unvouchered	\$42	\$43	\$15	(\$28)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,428	\$13,517	\$14,943	\$1,426
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$31,541	\$31,854	\$30,749	(\$1,105)
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-

Visa Security Program Mission Statement

The Visa Security Program (VSP) represents ICE's front line in protecting the United States against terrorist and criminal organizations. VSP enhances the security of visa issuance at high-risk overseas posts by deploying trained special agents to identify and investigate potential terrorist and criminal threats before they reach the United States and interdicting those who would exploit the legal visa process.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,292	\$8,350	\$7,980	\$(370)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$28	\$28	\$361	\$333
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,786	\$1,799	\$1,380	\$(419)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$8,007	\$8,160	\$6,085	\$(2,075)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$18,113	\$18,337	\$15,806	\$(2,531)

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,094	\$1,102	\$2,511	\$1,409

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,397	\$1,406	\$1,944	\$538

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$809	\$815	\$2,711	\$1,896

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$0	\$0	\$779	\$779

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,534	\$5,571	\$1,504	(\$4,067)

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$434	\$436	\$1,091	\$655

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,501	\$2,517	\$2,671	\$154

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$252	\$253	\$159	(\$94)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$330	\$333	\$193	(\$140)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$11	\$11	\$2	(\$9)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$219	\$220	\$870	\$650

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$261	\$263	\$148	(\$115)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$544	\$547	\$322	(\$225)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$0	\$0	\$23	\$23

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$42	\$43	\$15	(\$28)

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$39,356	\$42,425	\$44,308	\$1,883
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$56	\$43	\$252	\$209
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,019	\$1,883	\$1,970	\$87
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,739	\$14,555	\$15,315	\$760
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$54,170	\$58,906	\$61,845	\$2,939
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,061	\$995	\$1,239	\$244
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12	\$57	\$55	(\$2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$4,984	\$3,460	\$2,614	(\$846)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$11	\$9	\$10	\$1
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$676	\$1,129	\$1,724	\$595
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,207	\$2,936	\$2,683	(\$253)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,569	\$3,771	\$2,391	(\$1,380)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,675	\$1,414	\$2,581	\$1,167
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,477	\$858	\$1,316	\$458
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,157	\$1,643	\$1,556	(\$87)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$667	\$561	\$670	\$109
31.0 Equipment	\$1,413	\$1,178	\$1,002	(\$176)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$48	\$114	\$205	\$91
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$171	-	\$146	\$146
91.0 Unvouchered	-	\$14	\$4	(\$10)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$20,128	\$18,139	\$18,196	\$57
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$74,298	\$77,045	\$80,041	\$2,996
Full Time Equivalents	368	368	377	9

Intelligence Mission Statement

The Office of Intelligence focuses on data and information related to the movement of people, money, and materials into, within, and out of the United States to provide accurate and timely reporting to ICE leadership and field agents in support of enforcement operations. ICE's intelligence functions are managed by a highly trained team of professionals with expertise in data and threat analysis, languages, financial investigations, counterterrorism and a number of other areas. ICE intelligence professionals process information from a variety of sources to provide assessments of patterns, trends, and new developments in a wide range of law enforcement areas. These include the following areas: terrorism, human smuggling and trafficking, money laundering and financial crimes, drug smuggling, cyber crimes, identity and document fraud, and arms trafficking.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$39,356	\$42,425	\$44,308	\$1,883
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$56	\$43	\$252	\$209
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,019	\$1,883	\$1,970	\$87
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,739	\$14,555	\$15,315	\$760
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$54,170	\$58,906	\$61,845	\$2,939

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,061	\$995	\$1,239	\$244

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12	\$57	\$55	(\$2)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$4,984	\$3,460	\$2,614	(\$846)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$11	\$9	\$10	\$1

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$676	\$1,129	\$1,724	\$595

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,207	\$2,936	\$2,683	(\$253)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,569	\$3,771	\$2,391	(\$1,380)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,675	\$1,414	\$2,581	\$1,167

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,477	\$858	\$1,316	\$458

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,157	\$1,643	\$1,556	(\$87)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$667	\$561	\$670	\$109

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,413	\$1,178	\$1,002	(\$176)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$48	\$114	\$205	\$91

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$171	\$0	\$146	\$146

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$0	\$14	\$4	(\$10)

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Custody Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$381,954	\$388,707	\$409,669	\$20,962
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$980	\$690	\$1,545	\$855
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$103,756	\$103,387	\$92,178	(\$11,209)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$825	\$500	\$891	\$391
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$200,743	\$214,559	\$208,653	(\$5,906)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$688,258	\$707,843	\$712,936	\$5,093
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$27,742	\$13,216	\$21,387	\$8,171
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,794	\$1,241	\$1,806	\$565
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$90,827	\$54,087	\$78,258	\$24,171
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,406	\$218	\$758	\$540
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$21,956	\$17,163	\$21,852	\$4,689
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$3	\$41	\$38
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$30,979	\$21,396	\$27,923	\$6,527
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$42,270	\$50,591	\$50,657	\$66
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$10,226	\$6,981	\$13,201	\$6,220
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,131,369	\$751,938	\$1,263,017	\$511,079
25.6 Medical Care	\$150,348	\$123,992	\$153,000	\$29,008
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15,996	\$9,709	\$15,101	\$5,392
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$135	\$1,200	\$3,114	\$1,914
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$26,548	\$24,901	\$32,462	\$7,561
31.0 Equipment	\$6,280	\$4,340	\$4,727	\$387
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,168	\$1,440	\$2,857	\$1,417
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$7,567	\$1,654	\$3,647	\$1,993
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,566,612	\$1,084,070	\$1,693,808	\$609,738
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,254,870	\$1,791,913	\$2,406,744	\$614,831
Full Time Equivalents	5,095	5,095	5,095	-

DRO - Custody Operations Mission Statement

Immigration enforcement authorities apprehend potentially removable aliens. In many cases, these aliens must be detained while they go through immigration proceedings and until they are removed. Often the number of apprehensions exceeds the detention space available and ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations must prioritize which cases will be detained. Custody Operations provides safe, secure, and human confinement for these aliens. It also ensures that aliens in ICE custody appear for their immigration hearings, and then for their subsequent removal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$381,954	\$388,707	\$409,669	\$20,962
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$980	\$690	\$1,545	\$855
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$103,756	\$103,387	\$92,178	\$(11,209)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$825	\$500	\$891	\$391
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$200,743	\$214,559	\$208,653	\$(5,906)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$688,258	\$707,843	\$712,936	\$5,093

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$27,742	\$13,216	\$21,387	\$8,171

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,794	\$1,241	\$1,806	\$565

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$90,827	\$54,087	\$78,258	\$24,171

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,406	\$218	\$758	\$540

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$21,956	\$17,163	\$21,852	\$4,689

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$3	\$41	\$38

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$30,979	\$21,396	\$27,923	\$6,527

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$42,270	\$50,591	\$50,657	\$66

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$10,226	\$6,981	\$13,201	\$6,220

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,131,369	\$751,938	\$1,263,017	\$511,079

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$150,348	\$123,992	\$153,000	\$29,008

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15,996	\$9,709	\$15,101	\$5,392

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$135	\$1,200	\$3,114	\$1,914

Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$26,548	\$24,901	\$32,462	\$7,561

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$6,280	\$4,340	\$4,727	\$387

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,168	\$1,440	\$2,857	\$1,417

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$7,567	\$1,654	\$3,647	\$1,993

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Fugitive Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$59,893	\$59,867	\$60,208	\$341
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$16,905	\$16,728	\$16,214	(\$514)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$32,254	\$36,116	\$32,656	(\$3,460)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$109,052	\$112,711	\$109,078	(\$3,633)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$585	\$361	\$844	\$483
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$95	\$33	\$118	\$85
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$4,882	\$2,400	\$2,459	\$59
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$20	\$3	\$13	\$10
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$685	\$526	\$592	\$66
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,116	\$1,806	\$2,734	\$928
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,362	\$1,499	\$2,950	\$1,451
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$809	\$404	\$1,266	\$862
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,115	\$8,528	\$2,863	(\$5,665)
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$9	\$30	\$21
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,728	\$1,141	\$2,772	\$1,631
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	\$2	\$2
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,430	\$1,121	\$1,725	\$604
31.0 Equipment	\$1,674	\$828	\$1,174	\$346
32.0 Land and Structures	\$218	\$180	\$719	\$539
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$31	\$41	\$99	\$58
Total, Other Object Classes	\$19,750	\$18,880	\$20,360	\$1,480
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$128,802	\$131,591	\$129,438	(\$2,153)
Full Time Equivalents	700	700	700	-

DRO - Fugitive Operations Mission Statement

The Fugitive Operations program locates and apprehends fugitive aliens in the United States. It strives to identify or apprehend all fugitives, creating a deterrent to potential absconders and increasing the integrity of the immigration enforcement process.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$59,893	\$59,867	\$60,208	\$341
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$16,905	\$16,728	\$16,214	\$(514)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$32,254	\$36,116	\$32,656	\$(3,460)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$109,052	\$112,711	\$109,078	\$(3,633)

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$585	\$361	\$844	\$483

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$95	\$33	\$118	\$85

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$4,882	\$2,400	\$2,459	\$59

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$20	\$3	\$13	\$10

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$685	\$526	\$592	\$66

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,116	\$1,806	\$2,734	\$928

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,362	\$1,499	\$2,950	\$1,451

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$809	\$404	\$1,266	\$862

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,115	\$8,528	\$2,863	(\$5,665)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$0	\$9	\$30	\$21

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,728	\$1,141	\$2,772	\$1,631

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$2

Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,430	\$1,121	\$1,725	\$604

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,674	\$828	\$1,174	\$346

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$218	\$180	\$719	\$539

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$31	\$41	\$99	\$58

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$107,517	\$107,162	\$112,491	\$5,329
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$114	\$53	\$209	\$156
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$30,774	\$28,762	\$23,000	(\$5,762)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$59,143	\$58,205	\$55,558	(\$2,647)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$197,548	\$194,182	\$191,258	(\$2,924)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,127	\$3,266	\$4,189	\$923
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$254	\$451	\$495	\$44
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$31,472	\$30,704	\$42,667	\$11,963
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$229	\$711	\$243	(\$468)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,929	\$10,358	\$10,904	\$546
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$1	-	(\$1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,639	\$19,239	\$17,124	(\$2,115)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,229	\$15,500	\$6,933	(\$8,567)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,482	\$6,500	\$13,941	\$7,441
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$7,864	\$17,556	\$6,161	(\$11,395)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$9,683	\$6,585	\$7,694	\$1,109
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$749	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,486	\$9,233	\$12,376	\$3,143
31.0 Equipment	\$1,950	\$6,081	\$4,001	(\$2,080)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$645	\$1,920	\$1,410	(\$510)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,869	\$120	\$871	\$751
Total, Other Object Classes	\$96,607	\$128,225	\$129,009	\$784
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$294,155	\$322,407	\$320,267	(\$2,140)
Full Time Equivalents	1,495	1,534	1,534	-

DRO - Criminal Alien Program Mission Statement

The Criminal Alien Program (CAP) ensures that aliens are not released back into the community before they are removed from the United States. Through the CAP, ICE officers interview incarcerated aliens to determine whether they are amenable to immigration proceedings. If a case receives a final order of removal, ICE officers will immediately take that alien into custody upon completion of his or her criminal sentence and then prepare that case for removal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$107,517	\$107,162	\$112,491	\$5,329
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$114	\$53	\$209	\$156
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$30,774	\$28,762	\$23,000	\$(5,762)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$59,143	\$58,205	\$55,558	\$(2,647)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$197,548	\$194,182	\$191,258	\$(2,924)

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,127	\$3,266	\$4,189	\$923

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$254	\$451	\$495	\$44

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$31,472	\$30,704	\$42,667	\$11,963

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$229	\$711	\$243	\$(468)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$7,929	\$10,358	\$10,904	\$546

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$1	\$0	(\$1)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,639	\$19,239	\$17,124	(\$2,115)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,229	\$15,500	\$6,933	(\$8,567)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,482	\$6,500	\$13,941	\$7,441

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$7,864	\$17,556	\$6,161	(\$11,395)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$9,683	\$6,585	\$7,694	\$1,109

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,486	\$9,233	\$12,376	\$3,143

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,950	\$6,081	\$4,001	(\$2,080)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$645	\$1,920	\$1,410	(\$510)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,869	\$120	\$871	\$751

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Alternatives to Detention
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$14,212	\$13,203	\$16,190	\$2,987
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$72	\$59	\$109	\$50
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,427	\$3,120	\$4,739	\$1,619
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,532	\$7,139	\$6,901	(\$238)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$25,243	\$23,521	\$27,939	\$4,418
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$900	\$196	\$700	\$504
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$110	\$27	\$109	\$82
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,879	\$2,614	\$3,274	\$660
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$123	\$40	\$82	\$42
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,301	\$1,692	\$2,926	\$1,234
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$46,854	\$53,800	\$72,631	\$18,831
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,360	\$7,093	\$7,907	\$814
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$961	\$502	\$822	\$320
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$990	\$777	\$1,063	\$286
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,558	\$3	\$1	(\$2)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$753	\$1,260	\$507
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,005	\$1,107	\$1,242	\$135
31.0 Equipment	\$2,012	\$1,775	\$2,222	\$447
32.0 Land and Structures	\$140	\$206	\$299	\$93
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$8	-	\$4	\$4
Total, Other Object Classes	\$66,201	\$70,585	\$94,542	\$23,957
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$91,444	\$94,106	\$122,481	\$28,375
Full Time Equivalents	170	170	194	24

DRO - Alternatives to Detention Mission Statement

The Alternatives to Detention program places low-risk aliens under various forms of intensive supervision rather than traditional detention as a cost-effective way to ensure their appearance for an immigration hearing or for removal. This program lowers the risk that aliens will be fugitives.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$14,212	\$13,203	\$16,190	\$2,987
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$72	\$59	\$109	\$50
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,427	\$3,120	\$4,739	\$1,619
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,532	\$7,139	\$6,901	\$(238)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$25,243	\$23,521	\$27,939	\$4,418

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$900	\$196	\$700	\$504

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$110	\$27	\$109	\$82

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,879	\$2,614	\$3,274	\$660

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$123	\$40	\$82	\$42

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,301	\$1,692	\$2,926	\$1,234

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$46,854	\$53,800	\$72,631	\$18,831

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,360	\$7,093	\$7,907	\$814

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$961	\$502	\$822	\$320

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$990	\$777	\$1,063	\$286

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$1,558	\$3	\$1	(\$2)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$0	\$753	\$1,260	\$507

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,005	\$1,107	\$1,242	\$135

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,012	\$1,775	\$2,222	\$447

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$140	\$206	\$299	\$93

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$8	\$0	\$4	\$4

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,014	\$4,330	\$5,002	\$672
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$128	\$30	\$81	\$51
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,314	\$1,191	\$1,285	\$94
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,320	\$2,708	\$1,715	(\$993)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$9,776	\$8,259	\$8,083	(\$176)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$308,264	\$197,184	\$295,158	\$97,974
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$440	\$276	\$349	\$73
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$415	\$693	\$330	(\$363)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$576	\$28	\$253	\$225
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$238	\$619	\$1,243	\$624
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4	\$1	\$3	\$2
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,756	\$8,844	\$7,087	(\$1,757)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,198	\$3,046	\$3,432	\$386
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$296	\$174	\$163	(\$11)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,715	\$1,111	\$1,383	\$272
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$9	\$2	-	(\$2)
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	\$14	\$14
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,575	\$2,418	\$2,336	(\$82)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$8,040	\$6,068	\$6,369	\$301
31.0 Equipment	\$246	\$338	\$467	\$129
32.0 Land and Structures	\$53	\$47	\$60	\$13
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$21	-	\$10	\$10
91.0 Unvouchered	\$3	\$1	-	(\$1)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$339,849	\$220,850	\$318,657	\$97,807
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$349,625	\$229,109	\$326,740	\$97,631
Full Time Equivalents	40	40	40	-

DRO - Transportation and Removal Program Mission Statement

The Transportation and Removal program provides safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody, as well as prepares for and conducts the removals of aliens from the United States, as ordered by an immigration judge.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,014	\$4,330	\$5,002	\$672
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$128	\$30	\$81	\$51
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,314	\$1,191	\$1,285	\$94
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,320	\$2,708	\$1,715	\$(993)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$9,776	\$8,259	\$8,083	\$(176)

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$308,264	\$197,184	\$295,158	\$97,974

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$440	\$276	\$349	\$73

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$415	\$693	\$330	\$(363)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$576	\$28	\$253	\$225

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$238	\$619	\$1,243	\$624

Communication, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4	\$1	\$3	\$2

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,756	\$8,844	\$7,087	(\$1,757)

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,198	\$3,046	\$3,432	\$386

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$296	\$174	\$163	(\$11)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,715	\$1,111	\$1,383	\$272

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$9	\$2	\$0	(\$2)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$0	\$0	\$14	\$14

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,575	\$2,418	\$2,336	(\$82)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$8,040	\$6,068	\$6,369	\$301

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$246	\$338	\$467	\$129

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$53	\$47	\$60	\$13

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$21	\$0	\$10	\$10

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$3	\$1	\$0	(\$1)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,192	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$231	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,399	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$5,822	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$67	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$572	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$3	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$268	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,746	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,207	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$325	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$167	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,993	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$53	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$36	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$19,442	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$25,264	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	39	-	-	-

Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens Mission Statement

Secure Communities, also known as the Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens, is a comprehensive plan to improve community safety by transforming the way the Federal Government cooperates with state and local law enforcement agencies to identify, detain, and remove all criminal aliens held in custody.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,192	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$231	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,399	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$5,822	-	-	-

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	19,491	18,977	19,019
Increases			
OPLA Enhancement	-	-	197
Program Increases	-	-	163
FOIA Analyst Enhancement	-	6	6
Annualization of Prior Year Enhancements	-	36	-
287(g) Realignment	-	-	3
Class of agents	-	-	48
Subtotal, Increases	-	42	417
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	19,491	19,019	19,436
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	42	417

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	\$1,726	\$1,474	\$1,564	\$90
International Investigations	880	751	797	46
DRO - Custody Operations	15,574	13,303	14,114	811
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	1,312	1,120	1,189	69
Legal Proceedings	1,866	1,594	1,691	97
Visa Security Program	277	236	251	15
DRO - Fugitive Operations	1,144	977	1,036	59
Domestic Investigations	14,293	12,209	12,953	744
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	2,802	2,394	2,539	145
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	818	699	741	42
Intelligence	670	572	607	35
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	1,991	1,701	1,805	104
Total Working Capital Fund	\$43,353	\$37,030	\$39,287	\$2,257

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2015 budget.

ICE requests \$0.0 and 0 FTE for the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 Base		FY 2016 Annualization		FY 2016 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		TOTAL FY 2015 – FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The above-referenced figures reflect that at this time, ICE has no confirmed requirement to establish new FTE above current staffing levels as a result of Balanced Workforce Strategy analyses that have been completed. As ongoing and future Balanced Workforce Strategy analyses are completed, the requirements for new FTE/positions performing work in FY 2013 will be adjusted accordingly.

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In FY 2016, ICE is not requesting any additional funding to hire Federal employees associated with the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) Program. BWS hiring decisions were coordinated to be achieved within ICE’s reduced spend plans. Specific timelines for Federal employees to enter on duty and contracts to end are made on a case-by-case basis balancing operational needs, fiscal resources, and contracting constraints. ICE has executed its roll-off/roll-on strategy to avoid contractor/federal staff overlap.

Termination and reduction-based cost avoidance has been achieved on many of the contracts that ICE BWS has reviewed and directly contributes to the spending reduction goals necessary for ICE to meet affordability and cost reduction targets. ICE has implemented a comprehensive, strategic approach to focus on areas of over-investment and redundant functions and used the BWS process to downsize and balance our workforce to achieve affordability and efficiency goals.

L. Schedule of Service Wide Costs by Program/Project Activity

Program/Project Activity	SWC			Change from FY 2015
	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015	FY 2016	
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services, and Other Costs	\$32,086	\$31,967	\$30,037	-\$1,930
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	\$13,359	\$14,357	\$13,548	-\$809
Legal Proceedings	\$34,650	\$35,609	\$35,938	\$329
Domestic Investigations	\$310,173	\$310,339	\$322,558	\$12,219
International Investigations	\$1,497	\$6,836	\$6,993	\$157
Visa Security Program	\$1,210	\$1,401	\$1,455	\$54
Intelligence	\$9,709	\$10,490	\$10,892	\$402
DRO - Custody Operations	\$177,988	\$185,674	\$194,294	\$8,620
DRO - Fugitive Operations	\$11,993	\$24,124	\$10,808	-\$13,316
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	\$71,088	\$52,843	\$63,745	\$10,902
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	\$5,879	\$6,587	\$5,948	-\$639
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	\$943	\$1,862	\$1,036	-\$826
Total Salaries and Expenses Service wide Costs	\$1,802	\$1,818		
SEVP	\$672,377	\$683,907	\$697,252	\$15,163
UP	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015	FY 2016	Change from FY 2015
Total with SEVP and UP	\$32,086	\$31,967	\$30,037	-\$1,930

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Automation Modernization

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Automation Modernization:

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Automation Modernization account allows ICE to improve information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other partner organizations. These initiatives strengthen information availability, improve case management capability, and enhance financial management and audit practices across ICE.

B. Budget Activities:

TECS Modernization

ICE and U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP) components are undertaking an effort to modernize the legacy TECS mainframe system. More than 6,200 ICE Special Agents work on investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods into, within and out of the United States. The modernized system will provide ICE agents improved functionality to conduct case management activities and increased flexibility to meet evolving mission needs. The modernized system will incorporate new technologies and provide agents with key features such as: enhanced user interface and search capabilities, improved data quality and integration, agent case dashboards, linking of subject records, conducting structured and unstructured searches, improved oversight tools for supervisors, and enhanced interfaces for information sharing.

CIFS

The CIFS initiative will allow ICE to replace its legacy core financial system by acquiring financial management services from a Shared Service Provider (SSP). This initiative will assist ICE in achieving and sustaining unqualified financial audit opinions and performing effective financial management.

IODS

IODS is a new initiative that will provide integration of search, analysis and reporting tools.

ICE Technical Refresh

The technical refresh funding will allow ICE to replace 140 network switches, 5,400 workstations, 140 file and print servers, refresh the Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system, as well as procure two Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) sensors

ICE Tactical Communication Program

ICE's TACCOM technology foundation maximizes workforce productivity by providing expanded coverage and improved mobile command and control, and improves information sharing between ICE and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$73.5 million for Automation Modernization to improve information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other partner organizations:

- **TECS Modernization Project.....\$21.5M (0 FTE)**
The TECS Modernization solution will be the only system to provide case management functionality specific to the ICE mission once CBP discontinues its use of the legacy TECS system. The improved and updated case management system will enable users to: acquire and manage law enforcement and criminal justice information on subjects of interest (i.e., people, organizations, etc.) in association with investigations, legal proceedings, and intelligence efforts; share law enforcement information with federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies; support the management of investigative and intelligence activities and assess the strategic and tactical immigration and customs law enforcement environment. The ICE TECS Modernization Initial Operating Capability (IOC) Objective date is September 2015 and Threshold date is March 2016. The Full Operating Capability date (FOC) Objective date is March 2017 and Threshold date is September 2017. The program is currently on schedule to deliver within its IOC Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) dates.
- **Consolidated ICE Financial Solutions (CIFS).....\$5M (0 FTE)**
This initiative will allow ICE to make progress toward replacing the legacy core financial system that it owns and operates by acquiring financial management services from a Shared Service Provider (SSP). The SSP ICE selects will host and operate the core financial system for ICE and its customers. The requested funding will enable ICE's PMO to oversee efforts associated with the transition to the SSP(s). ICE will also support a solution for storing all financial management transaction data for ICE and DHS customer components in a non-proprietary repository to support reporting and migration. During FY 2016, ICE will support customer component migrations to an SSP, while preparing for its own migration anticipated in FY 2017 and FY 2018.
- **ICE Operational Data Store Initiative (IODS).....\$6.5M (0 FTE)**
IODS is a new initiative that will provide integration of search, analysis and reporting tools. Currently data is spread out in disparate IT systems and data stores, which hinders ICE's ability to obtain and analyze the high-quality data it needs from across the agency to: support strategic and other management-level decisions in areas such as budgeting, resource allocation, and enforcement prioritization; satisfy internal and external reporting requirements; and identify leads, associations, and trends in support of law enforcement investigations and intelligence activities.

- **ICE Technical Refresh.....\$22M (0 FTE)**
 The technical refresh funding will allow ICE to replace 140 network switches, 5,400 workstations, 140 file and print servers, refresh the Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system, as well as procure two Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) sensors. ICE last received Atlas Program technical refresh funds in FY 2011. Systems that have not been refreshed in the last three to five years require complete replacement. The current SIEM is nearing end of life and replacing it with a new robust system will address 80% of the Security Operation Center’s (SOC) priority technical requirements.
- **ICE Tactical Communication Program (TACCOM).....\$18.5M (0 FTE)**
 ICE's TACCOM technology foundation maximizes workforce productivity by providing expanded coverage and improved mobile command and control, and improves information sharing between ICE and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The Program is charged with delivering TACCOM products and services that provide 24x7x365 systems availability that enable ICE and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to achieve their missions. The funding requested will be used to modernize and upgrade infrastructure nationwide including GPS technology, upgrade the Core/Hub, and fund Thin Client – a system of network computers that share computation needs by using the resources of one server.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Automation Modernization

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Automation Modernization	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	(\$26,000)
Total, Automation Modernization	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	(\$26,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	(\$26,000)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$34,900	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	\$47,500	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	(\$26,000)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Automation Modernization

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$34,900
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$26,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$26,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$73,500
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$73,500
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$47,500

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$73.5 million for Automation Modernization to improve information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other partner organizations.

The Automation Modernization initiatives strengthen law enforcement information availability, enhance financial management and audit practices across ICE, and improve case management capability.

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$38.6 million from the FY 2014 Revised Enacted amount and an increase of \$47.5 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget. The FY 2016 request includes a \$26 million reduction for the termination of prior-year Automation funding and a \$73.5 million increase for TECS Modernization, Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS), ICE Operational Data Store (IODS), Technical Refresh, and Tactical Communication (TACCOM).

Program Description

In FY 2016, ICE will fund five Automation Modernization initiatives.

ICE TECS Modernization

The ICE TECS Modernization program is a multiyear program to modernize legacy TECS case management functionality. It will deliver the primary investigative case management tool for ICE special agents. The current legacy TECS system is supported by technology that is aging, costly, and difficult to sustain, especially due to the limited availability of subject matter experts for ongoing

support. This program supports ICE's mission of serving as the primary investigative arm of DHS, as well as creating a law enforcement and criminal justice information sharing environment among federal, state, local, tribal, and international Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). More than 6,200 ICE special agents work on investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods into, within, and out of the United States, grouped into multiple case management areas.

ICE requires a modernized system that delivers the following capabilities:

- Acquire and manage law enforcement and criminal justice information on subjects of interest (i.e., people, organizations, etc.) in association with investigations, legal proceedings, and intelligence efforts;
- Share law enforcement information with federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies;
Support the management of investigative and intelligence activities and assess the strategic and tactical immigration and customs law enforcement environment.

Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)

The CIFS initiative will position ICE to replace its legacy core financial system by developing a non-proprietary data repository containing financial management data for storing current and historical data to be used for data migration and reporting. This will assist ICE and five DHS component customers in migrating to a Shared Service Provider (SSP) by providing enhanced access to financial management data. The data repository will be multi-purpose and can be utilized for analysis and decision making, historical recordkeeping, as well as the source for migration to an SSP. It is critical that the financial data currently stored in the legacy proprietary solution be extracted into this non-proprietary repository in order to provide ICE and DHS components with unfettered access to their financial information. The requested funding will allow ICE to complete the initial development and implementation of the data repository so ICE and 5 DHS component customers can openly compete contracts to support these data analytics and migration activities rather than relying on a sole source vendor.

The 5 DHS customer components are planning migrations in FY16-FY18. Through this modernization effort, ICE will have greater control over current and legacy data and will be better equipped to meet reporting and data analytic requirements for internal and external customers. As a result, ICE is able to support the phased migrations of data to SSPs.

The ultimate goal of ICE and customers moving to an SSP will allow DHS components to share costs with a larger pool of users and also meet OMB guidance for federal agencies regarding acquisition of core financial systems. For this request, ICE will be supporting development and data analysis activities for ICE and the 5 DHS components ICE services.

ICE Operational Data Store (IODS)

The ICE Operational Data Store (IODS) will establish the technical standards, performance characteristics, governance structure, and system components that will promote access to ICE enterprise data. The program will facilitate the reduction of duplicative data sets and will standardize

the way data is accessed by end-user applications for reporting, search and analysis. This will allow ICE users – both law enforcement and administrative – to have accurate, up-to-date data available for their critical missions areas. The IODS will allow ICE to create an environment that allows for better data management and a more centralized method to capture data changes across ICE’s transactional data sets.

Tactical Communications (TACCOM)

The Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Program supports ICE agents and officers through the use of tactical communications equipment and systems on a daily basis to perform their primary duties to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents, investigations, and operations. TACCOM supports ICE’s mission by resolving existing mission deficiencies in tactical communications with the timely delivery of mission-critical tactical communications capabilities in direct support of the ICE mission, goals, objectives, and programs.

Technical Refresh

The ICE IT Infrastructure Technical Refresh initiative builds upon AM projects previously identified and funded under the ICE Atlas Program’s Atlas IT Infrastructure (AITI), Cyber Security Modernization (CSM), and Data Center Migration (DCM) projects. The ICE Atlas Program last received AM funding in FY2011. All systems delivered by Atlas have been transitioned to the ICE IT Infrastructure Program for sustainment. Technical Refresh of systems reaching their end of life is required. Additionally, there are IT infrastructure needs, such as virtualization, that have not been previously addressed and require attention.

FY 2016 Planned Activities

TECS Modernization

The ICE TECS Modernization program requests \$21.5 million in FY 2016 to make the following improvements to its program:

- Enhance user interface and search capabilities;
- Improve data quality and integration;
- Intuitive user interface to ease transition and allow more efficient training of new agents;
- Improve collaboration between agents and supervisors;
- Improve accuracy and management of statistics
- Improve interoperability with other systems; and
- Align to DHS/ICE architecture standards for long-term sustainability, reduced support costs, and flexibility to quickly meet evolving mission needs
- Work on scalable platform allowing for the system to change as business needs change
- Develop enhanced interfaces through which agents can access critical data from internal and external partners in support of investigations

CIFS

The CIFS Program Management Office (PMO) requests \$5 million in FY 2016 to:

- Manage the project scope, schedule, cost, performance, and quality of the program.
- Have oversight for stakeholder management for DHS components serviced by ICE during the migration to the SSP.
- Establish key performance indicators (milestone); lifecycle cost management; risk management; schedule management, and management of the ICE customer migrations.
- Migrate current transactional data to the new solution
- Execute the storage of historical transactions in order to fully retire its legacy system.
- Support the data analysis and cleanup activities to support this effort. The data repository will be critical to ICE to support internal and external reporting and audit requirements for historical data and provide efficiencies for operations during the interim period prior to migration.
- Migrate current transactional data to the data repository for reporting and migration to an SSP.
- Support the storage of historical transactions in order to fully retire its legacy system.

IODS

The ICE Operational Data Store (IODS) program requests \$6.5 million in FY 2016 to:

- Create and maintain data architecture, data interface and data management documentation for all major ICE systems.
- Support program management team to deploy IODS.
- Purchase software licenses that will assist with system functionality, development, deployment, and data synthesis for test and evaluation.
- Purchase hardware necessary for system development and production environments.
- Purchase servers that will include database and client servers for data backup.
- Manage hosting of the IODS for both cloud and physical hosting.

TACCOM

The Tactical Communications (TACCOM) program requests \$18.5 million in FY 2016 to:

- Modernize TACCOM systems in the San Francisco Region for approximately 15-35 sites to include engineering, design, site acquisition, installation, optimization, integration, and testing.
- Implement GPS mapping to include installation and optimization of application software, and LTE data pilot.
- Upgrade Core/Hubs tactical communication equipment to provide increased interoperability and sharing between ICE and CBP.
- Deploy Thin Client technology, which will act as a significant force multiplier to enhance the operational effectiveness and efficiency of Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) in the field. Since the Thin Client equipment is mobile and wireless, they will enable ICE to have mobile command and control, and increased time in the field on operations.

Technical Refresh

The ICE IT Infrastructure Technical Refresh initiative requests \$22 million in FY 2016 to:

- Deploy and set up of 170 network switches
- Deploy and set up of 6,000 workstations
- Deploy and set up of 180 file and print servers
- Refresh of Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system
- Procure two Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) sensors.

Deployment of these switches, workstations and servers will help ICE to modernize application hosting in the DHS Enterprise Data Centers to facilitate virtualization.

Budget Change FY 2015 – FY 2016

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	0	26,000
Adjustments-to-Base	0	(26,000)
<i>Annualization or Termination</i>	-	(26,000)
Program Changes	0	73,500
<i>TECS Modernization</i>	-	21,500
<i>Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS)</i>	-	5,000
<i>Tactical Communication (TACCOM)</i>		18,500
<i>Technical Refresh</i>		22,000
<i>ICE Operational Data Store (IODS)</i>		6,500
FY 2016 Request	0	73,500

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: TECS Modernization
PPA: Automation Modernization
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$21,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$21,500
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$21,500

Description of Item:

The ICE TECS Modernization program is a multiyear program to modernize legacy TECS case management functionality. It will deliver the primary investigative case management tool for ICE special agents. The current legacy TECS system is supported by technology that is aging, costly, and difficult to sustain, especially due to the limited availability of subject matter experts for ongoing support. This program supports ICE’s mission of serving as the primary investigative arm of DHS, as well as creating a law enforcement and criminal justice information sharing environment among federal, state, local, tribal, and international Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). More than 6,200 ICE special agents work on investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods into, within, and out of the United States, grouped into multiple case management areas.

Justification:

The ICE TECS Modernization program requests \$21.5 million for FY 2016.

	Dollars in Millions								
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Investment (AM Funds)	\$21,500	\$21,000	\$23,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
O&M	\$0	\$5,431	\$3,462	\$21,781	\$22,405	\$23,112	\$23,735	\$24,379	\$25,042
GFTE	\$5,096	\$5,193	\$5,291	\$2,833	\$2,887	\$2,917	\$2,989	\$3,062	\$3,139

ICE requires a modernized system that delivers the following capabilities to more effectively support its mission:

- Acquire and manage law enforcement and criminal justice information on subjects of interest (i.e., people, organizations, etc.) in association with investigations, legal proceedings, and intelligence efforts;
- Share law enforcement information with federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies;
- Support the management of investigative and intelligence activities and assess the strategic and tactical immigration and customs law enforcement environment.

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

The ICE TECS Modernization program will provide improved case management functionality to more than 6,700 ICE Special Agents, assigned to more than 200 cities throughout the United States and in 48 countries around the world. ICE investigations cover a broad range of areas including national security threats, financial and smuggling violations (including illegal arms exports), financial crimes, commercial fraud, human trafficking, narcotics smuggling, child pornography/exploitation and immigration fraud. The TECS Modernization solution will be the only system to provide case management functionality specific to the ICE mission once CBP discontinues its use of the legacy TECS system.

ICE's case management data is currently maintained in a 20+ year old stand-alone CBP/ICE shared legacy system. The limitations of the system hinder ICE's ability to efficiently collect, record, and maintain investigative cases. The modernized TECS system will enable Special Agents to obtain information through modern technology, which will improve the creation, management and oversight of investigative cases at ICE. The modernized system will help DHS better manage its growing investigative workloads in an environment encumbered by constrained resources. It will reduce the amount of time spent by law enforcement personnel on repetitive, manual data management tasks to focus on more thorough and intensive field investigations of criminal activity and terrorist threats. It will give investigators the capability to quickly identify relationships among subjects identified in criminal and administrative cases, trade records, visitor and immigration records, and internal and external intelligence information. It will also strengthen and unify DHS operations and management capabilities by increasing interoperability among agencies, and improve the tools available and data relied upon to support operations, resource utilization and management decision making.

TECS Modernization functional improvements will include:

- Enhanced user interface to provide personalized homepages, case dashboards, streamlined processes and simplified user interactions
- Enhanced search capabilities through structured and unstructured queries
- Improved data quality and integration through auto population of data between systems and removing duplicate data entry
- More intuitive user interface allowing ease of transition and more efficient training of new agents

- Improved collaboration between agents and supervisors through enhanced workflow capabilities such as track changes
- Improved accuracy and management of statistics

Additional technical improvements will include:

- Improved interoperability with other systems
- Alignment to DHS/ICE architecture standards for long-term sustainability, reduced support costs, and flexibility to quickly meet evolving mission needs
- Enhanced accessibility to people with disabilities
- Scalable platform allowing for system to change as business needs change
- Enhanced interfaces through which agents can access critical data from internal and external partners in support of investigations

The priority of ICE TECS Modernization program is to reach Full Operating Capability (FOC) by the end FY 2017. If program funding in FY 2016 is reduced, the program may not be able to meet its intended FOC date. This will delay full implementation of the essential mission critical case management capabilities utilized by the HSI Agents.

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Consolidated ICE Financial Solution
PPA: Automation Modernization
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$5,000
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$5,000

Description of Item:

This initiative will allow U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to make progress toward replacing the legacy core financial system it owns and operates by acquiring financial management services from a Shared Service Provider (SSP). The SSP ICE selects will host and operate the core financial system for ICE and its customers.

ICE requests \$5 million to allow ICE’s PMO to oversee efforts associated with the transition to the SSP(s). The program office is responsible for overseeing the contracts and necessary services required to support the migration effort (e.g., program management, data clean-up and conversion, storage of historical financial data) for ICE and five DHS customer components.

Justification:

The ICE Consolidated ICE Financial Solution request \$5 million for FY 2016.

	Dollars in Millions					
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Investment (AM Funds)	\$5,000	\$28,000	\$24,000	\$7,400	\$5,200	\$5,200
O&M	\$0	\$379	\$386	\$5,792	\$5,600	\$5,608

ICE is currently responsible for operating and maintaining a core financial system (CFS) and servicing the financial management requirements of five DHS customer components (i.e., United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Science and Technology, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Health Affairs, and DHS Management). ICE currently operates and maintains a financial system that is a single proprietary application that captures and records

financial data in the General Ledger to provide support for tracking and recording transactions through the financial process for ICE and the 5 DHS component customers. The system is the official financial system of record for ICE and customers and supports the creation of the DHS consolidated financial statements.

Due to the proprietary nature of the software, there is currently one vendor able to support the financial system. The current financial system has additional operational constraints, including:

- Inability to support the requirements of the Financial Management System End State described by the DHS OCFO Office of Financial Management Financial Management System Standards published in March 2012;
- Lack of ready access to financial data for reporting and decision making; and
- Lack of integration with other business systems, such as procurement and asset management.

To address these challenges, as well as leverage existing financial management systems infrastructure, ICE is planning a migration to a SSP. The funds allocated for FY 2016 will support the initial migrations to the SSP of ICE's component customers and continue to conduct data cleanup activities initiated in FY15. ICE will also support a solution for storing all financial management transaction data for ICE and DHS customer components in a non-proprietary repository to support reporting and migration. During FY 2016, ICE will support customer component migrations to an SSP, while preparing for its own migration anticipated in FY 2017 and FY 2018.

The long term benefits of the overall CIFS program include:

- Improving users' experience by (1) providing an ability to enter and update data once, and avoid multiple logon of systems; (2) providing near real-time access across financial, acquisition, and asset management domains, and (3) enhance ease of use with modernized systems and training;
- Improving audit outcomes and data visibility by: (1) enabling financial reporting consistency; (2) reducing material weaknesses and deficiencies; and (3) ensuring appropriate financial controls are embedded into processes and monitored by governance bodies;
- Leveraging financial management solutions via SSPs whenever appropriate to obtain access to integrated systems; gain the flexibility to redeploy government and contractor resources from system operations and maintenance to data analysis and enhancement as needed; and optimize productivity improvements from improved user experiences.

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

The modernization of the ICE financial system directly supports Goal 4 of the ICE Strategic Plan: Constructing an Efficient, Effective Agency. Supporting the migration to a SSP will integrate core functionalities which currently run on disparate systems reducing manual data entry requirements and creating new efficiencies for ICE and DHS component customers. Additionally, the long term solution will allow ICE to have greater control over its current and legacy data, a greater ability to meet its

reporting requirements for internal and external customers, and will meet OMB guidance for federal agencies on how they acquire core financial systems.

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: ICE Operational Data Store Increase
PPA: Automation Modernization
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$6,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$6,500
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$6,500

Description of Item:

The ICE Operational Data Store (IODS) will establish the technical standards, performance characteristics, governance structure, and system components that will promote access to ICE enterprise data. The program will facilitate the reduction of duplicative data sets and standardize the way data is accessed by end-user applications for reporting, search and analysis. This will allow ICE users – both law enforcement and administrative – to have accurate, up-to-date data available for their critical missions areas. The IODS will allow ICE to create an environment for better data management and a more centralized method to capture data changes across ICE’s transactional data sets.

Justification:

The ICE Operational Data Store (IODS) program requests \$6.5 million in FY 2016 with an estimated O&M cost of \$2.5 million per year starting in FY 2017 and ending in FY 2020. ICE currently does not have a centralized data environment allowing access to ICE’s major data sets critical to the mission. Multiple, stove piped systems exist, often generating and storing duplicative data that impedes effective operational and management decisions. Establishing a program will persist accurate, readily-available data and allow the following activities to be better supported at ICE:

- Strategic and other management-level decisions in areas such as budgeting, resource allocation, and enforcement prioritization
- Satisfy internal and external reporting requirements
- Identify leads, associations, and trends in support of law enforcement investigations and intelligence activities.
- Promote improved data sharing both internally at ICE, as well as with external DHS and other USG partners.

The funds for the IODS will be broken down in the following way (please see table at the end of this section for further details):

Software: \$5,200,000

Justification: The software footprint was matched to the hardware footprint, the projected amount of data to be consumed, as well as the load on the system. System functionality was also taken into account.

- **Database software:** 40 Licenses – this will include, Relational Database Management System (RDBMS), NoSchema and NoSQL Database software to store data from ICE’s major systems, and persist the data to consuming applications.
- **Master Data Management (MDM) Software:** 2 Licenses – One for deployment on the development system, the other for deployment on the production system. This will allow ICE to manage data and keep it accurate through Change Data Capture (CDC) tools.
- **Data Synthesis Software:** 4 licenses – will be used to mask and synthesize data for test and evaluation purposes.
- **VMWare software:** for the creation and set up of virtual machines. This will allow more efficient use of hardware and create a virtual architecture that is in line with the goals of the IODS.

Hardware: \$574,000

Justification: The IODS is envisioned to be a mixture of both virtual and physical installations. For the physical installation – which will include both development and production environments, the following will be required:

- **Servers: 42** – this will include database and client servers, and well as any other hardware required, such as KVMs and data backup.
- **Miscellaneous hardware:** including network switches and routers, cabling and other hardware.

Hosting: \$724,000

Justification: Hosting of the IODS will include both cloud and physical hosting. Costs are averaged out from current ICE cost estimates received for physical and cloud hosting services.

Line Item	Quantity	Unit cost	Total
Labor			
Program Manager	1	\$ 215,000.00	\$ 215,000.00
Program Management Support	1	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
Data Architect	4	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
System Engineer	4	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
Developer	2	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
DBA	2	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 300,000.00
Sub Total			\$ 2,995,000.00
Software			
Database	40	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 800,000.00
MDM	2	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 600,000.00
Data Synthesis	4	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
VMWare	20	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Sub total			\$ 2,200,000.00
Hardware			
Server	42	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 504,000.00
Misc (Switches, Cables etc)	2	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 70,000.00
Sub Total			\$ 574,000.00
Hosting Services			
Cloud	42	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 504,000.00
Physical	22	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 220,000.00
Sub Total			\$ 724,000.00
TOTAL			\$ 6,493,000.00

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

The IODS Program will focus on working with mission critical systems at ICE to create non-proprietary, generic data stores to house the transactional data that they create. The design and architecture of each system’s data store will be standardized across the enterprise, and will be designed by the IODS program. The IODS will provide a comprehensive data model that promotes enterprise access and at same time allows business units to maintain local control over mission-centric data.

The IODS will apply regulations and policies to data access that were inherited from both legacy and current ICE statutes. By creating a virtual architecture and allowing the business owners to manage their data sets, the creators of the ICE data will maintain control over how the data is accessed and where it is disseminated.

The IODS will deliver an updated set of data architecture and data management artifacts. Current documentation for ICE system conceptual, logical and physical data models is out of date. The current ICE data management plan is not conclusive on how data should be managed at ICE from an enterprise perspective. The IODS will create and maintain data architecture, data interface and data management documentation for all major ICE systems.

IODS functional improvements will include:

- Persistence of accurate data to end-user applications
- Reduction of duplicative, ambiguous data sets
- Easier management of data generated by large transactional systems
- Execution of an Enterprise Data Management plan
- Better methodologies for newer systems that come online and need to integrate with the ICE IT enterprise

Additional technical improvements will include:

- Standardized data repository design and architecture for major ICE systems
- Standardized data access layer for access to data repositories by consuming applications
- Standardized methodology for access to data by ICE's external partners
- Master Data Management (MDM) and Change Data Capture (CDC) tools integrated into the IODS architecture
- Accurate data architecture and data management artifacts created and maintained

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Tactical Communication Increase
PPA: Automation Modernization
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$18,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$18,500
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$18,500

Description of Item:

The Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Program supports ICE agents and officers through the use of tactical communications equipment and systems on a daily basis to perform their primary duties to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents, investigations, and operations. TACCOM supports ICE’s mission by resolving existing mission deficiencies in tactical communications with the timely delivery of mission-critical tactical communications capabilities in direct support of the ICE mission, goals, objectives, and programs. This investment will improve public and officer safety, operational security, and enforcement effectiveness during routine, special, and emergency response operations. The TACCOM initiative was developed as a joint initiative between Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to consolidate and present ICE’s operational requirements for TACCOM in a single submission. These initiatives will provide a modernized communications system, improve ICE law enforcement and homeland security personnel’s tactical communications coverage and capabilities in a high-priority region, and improve command and control and interoperability. A centrally managed and coordinated approach to this initiative ensures implementation of common, standards-compliant technologies, fostering interoperability within ICE and with DHS, other federal agencies, and state and local partners for event management and crisis response.

Justification:

The TACCOM program requests \$18.5 million in FY 2016, with an estimated O&M cost of \$10 million per year through FY 2020], to modernize TACCOM systems in the San Francisco Region and upgraded capabilities for GPS, the TACCOM Hubs, Thin Client deployment, and subscriber refresh, which will deliver the following capabilities:

- Systems that are secure, encrypted, reliable, and interoperable for both fixed and deployable equipment, and support information sharing.
- Systems and equipment that support routine, non-routine, and rapid deployment requirements.
- Systems that provide increased security, interoperability, and coverage, providing improvements to officer safety, operational security, and enforcement effectiveness.
- Flexible, dynamic systems that support changing operational requirements and priorities because they are scalable and adaptable, with equipment that is programmable and upgradable.
- Enhanced systems that increase collaboration, leverage economies of scale, reduce infrastructure redundancy, and optimize the use of resources.
- Deployment of vendor-supportable and ICE-maintainable standards-based equipment that reduces down time, maintenance, and replacement costs.
- Systems and equipment that increase ICE's overall preparedness and responsiveness.
- Systems that increase interoperability and the ability to collaborate during emergencies in areas of the country with limited or no infrastructure.

Tactical communications are used on a daily basis by Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs). The highly tactical operational nature of the ICE mission requires a consolidated approach to ensure that ICE agents and officers in the field have access to assured, reliable, available communications wherever they are working. ICE agents/officers need to obtain, provide, and verify data from the field and exchange voice, data, and multimedia communications in a privacy-protected environment, not only among personnel in their specific components, but with personnel in other ICE Components, within DHS and with other federal partners, as well as with state, local, tribal and other partners. ICE LEOs need to obtain the support required to ensure users' personal safety.

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

Tactical communications significantly improves officer safety and enhances mission effectiveness by providing a vital communications lifeline for the law enforcement officers (LEOs).

TACCOM functional improvements will include:

- The deployment of modernized system and the Subscriber Refresh will make ICE LEOs more effective and efficient in their law enforcement, investigative, and security responsibilities. The modernized system will provide more seamless coverage, improved interoperability, and increased capabilities. All of these capabilities will serve to provide improved support to these regions and can act as a force multiplier to improve effectiveness and efficiency.
- The implementation of GPS will provide significantly improved officer safety through the deployment of GPS in the agents' and officers' radios and the development of a Common Operating Picture (COP). The Blue Force tracking available through GPS will enable ICE to monitor the locations of its LEOs and provide assistance and backup to the specific position of the LEO.

- The Core/Hub upgrade will make ICE more effective and efficient by enabling ICE and CBP to interconnect their Cores. This will provide increased interoperability, redundancy, and sharing between ICE and CBP. It will provide force multiplication for inter-agency operations, information sharing, communications interoperability, and expanded communications through both CBP's and ICE's networks, which will improve officer safety.
- The deployment of Thin Client technology will act as a significant force multiplier to enhance the operational effectiveness and efficiency of LEOs in the field. Since the Thin Client equipment is mobile and wireless, they will enable ICE to have mobile command and control, and increased time in the field on operations.

Additional technical improvements will include:

- Modernized system in the San Francisco Region with expanded coverage, reliability, maintainability, and 24/7 operation.
- Improved interoperability with other Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies.
- Improved Blue Force tracking and development of a COP.
- Continue to align and evolve TACCOM architecture standards to address long-term operational requirements, sustainability, and flexibility to meet dynamic mission requirements.
- Scalable infrastructure and command and control platforms to support exigent operational requirements.

The \$18.5 million funding requirement in FY 2016 for TACCOM is shown in the table below:

Requirement	FY 2016
Partial Modernization – San Francisco Region	14,225,000
GPS	275,000
Core/Hub	2,000,000
Subscriber Refresh	1,000,000
Thin Client	1,000,000
Totals	18,500,000

Funding of \$18.5 million would support the following:

- Partial Modernization (\$14,225,000) is comprised of supporting SAC San Francisco AOR:
 - Infrastructure for approximately 15 sites (final number of sites will depend on final design)
 - Repeaters – receives and transmits the signal to the agents' radios
 - Comparators – Central hub where all repeaters are connected

- Networking equipment – routers and switches used to connect the repeaters to the comparator and to the TACCOM Core (located at the National Law Enforcement Communications Center (NLECC) & Enterprise Operations Center West (EOCW))
 - Engineering and Design
 - Site Acquisition / Installation / Optimization / Integration / Testing
- GPS (\$275,000) is comprised of (Overall TACCOM):
 - Mapping application software
 - LTE data pilot
 - Installation / Optimization
- Core/Hub (\$2,000,000) for NLECC and EOCW Cores (Overall TACCOM):
 - Information Assurance (IA) security updates
 - Software patches
 - System enhancements
 - One upgrade release every 2 years
- Subscriber Refresh (\$1,000,000):
 - 158 APX dual band radios (vice 222 with full funding)
- Thin Client (\$1,000,000) (Overall TACCOM):
 - Software client for command and control
 - Provides access to the TACCOM network via a mobile workstation

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: ICE Technical Refresh Increase
PPA: Automation Modernization
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$22,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$22,000
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$22,000

Description of Item:

The ICE Technical Refresh enhances ICE's IT infrastructure foundation, maximizes workforce productivity, secures the IT environment, and improves information sharing across ICE and DHS. This is in direct support of the IT Infrastructure investment that is charged with delivering IT products and services that provide the 24x7x365 systems availability that enable ICE and DHS to achieve their mission.

Justification:

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$22 million to provide technical refresh of the IT systems and hardware that are reaching their end of life. There are IT infrastructure needs, such as virtualization not previously addressed, that also require attention. The estimated life-cycle cost for this initiative is provided below.

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Investment (AM Funds)	\$22,000	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$23,000	\$27,000
O&M	\$0	\$22,904	\$21,293	\$23,596	\$23,596

While the estimated O&M costs for the Technical Refresh initiative are summarized above, the actual O&M funding to support the technology after it has been refreshed has been included in the ICE IT Infrastructure Program request. The ICE IT Infrastructure Program provides funding for the on-going operations and maintenance of ICE's infrastructure investments.

The ICE IT Infrastructure Technical Refresh initiative builds upon AM projects previously identified and funded under the ICE Atlas Program's Atlas IT Infrastructure (AITI), Cyber Security Modernization (CSM), and Data Center Migration (DCM) projects. The ICE Atlas Program last received AM funding in FY2011. All systems delivered by Atlas have been transitioned to the ICE IT

Infrastructure Program for sustainment. Technical Refresh of these systems reaching their end of life is required. Additionally, there are IT infrastructure needs, such as virtualization not previously addressed, that require attention.

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

The Technical Refresh program is necessary to maintain current functionality. ICE's ability to carry out the following objectives aligned to its strategic mission is dependent upon a fully functional, robust, and secure IT infrastructure. This investment directly supports the following DHS strategic goals:

- Protect national special security events
- Identify and investigate transnational criminal organizations
- Effectively administer the immigration services system
- Arrest, detain, and remove criminals, fugitives, and other dangerous foreign nationals
- Detect, investigate, and disrupt threats
- Equip civilian government networks with innovative cyber security tools, information, and protections
- Respond to and assist in the recovery from cyber incidents
- Deter, disrupt, and investigate cyber crime
- Drive innovative security operations, systems and services throughout the cyber ecosystem

Technical Refresh functional requirements are on-going as a result of previously deployed systems reaching their end of life.

In FY 2016, ICE Technical Refresh will include:

- The deployment and set up of 170 network switches
- The deployment and set up of 6,000 workstations
- The deployment and set up of 180 file and print servers
- Refresh of Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system
- Procure two Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) sensors

Deployment of these switches, workstations and servers will help ICE to modernize application hosting in the DHS Enterprise Data Centers to facilitate virtualization.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses of immigration and customs enforcement automated systems, [\$26,000,000] **\$73,500,000**, to remain available until September 30, **2018**.
(*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ... [\$26,000,000] \$73,500,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
3 ...[2017] 2018 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$34,900
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$26,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(\$26,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$26,000)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$26,000)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$26,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases			
Consolidated ICE Financial Solution	-	-	\$5,000
ICE Operational Data Store Increase	-	-	\$6,500
ICE Technical Refresh Increase	-	-	\$22,000
TECS Modernization	-	-	\$21,500
Tactical Communication Increase	-	-	\$18,500
Total, Increases	-	-	\$73,500
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$73,500
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$73,500
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$47,500

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization Summary of Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$34,900
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$26,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$26,000)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$26,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$73,500
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$73,500
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$73,500
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$47,500

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$26,000)	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	\$47,500
Total	-	-	\$26,000	-	-	(\$26,000)	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	\$73,500	-	-	\$47,500

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$530	\$425	\$1,201	\$776
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$21	\$21	\$60	\$39
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,606	\$9,388	\$26,539	\$17,151
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$43	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$21,700	\$16,166	\$45,700	\$29,534
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$34,900	\$26,000	\$73,500	\$47,500
Total, Direct Obligations	\$34,900	\$26,000	\$73,500	\$47,500
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$34,900	\$26,000	\$73,500	\$47,500

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$530	\$425	\$1,201	\$776
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$21	\$21	\$60	\$39
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,606	\$9,388	\$26,539	\$17,151
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$43	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$21,700	\$16,166	\$45,700	\$29,534
Total, Other Object Classes	\$34,900	\$26,000	\$73,500	\$47,500
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$34,900	\$26,000	\$73,500	\$47,500
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Automation Modernization Mission Statement

The Automation Modernization account allows ICE to improve information sharing with DHS and other partner organizations. The initiatives under Automation Modernization strengthen information availability, improve case management capability, and enhance financial management and audit practices across ICE. In FY 2016, ICE will fund two Automation Modernization initiatives - TECS Modernization; Consolidated ICE Financial Solution (CIFS); ICE Operational Data Store (IODS); Tactical Communications (TACCOM); Technical Refresh.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$530	\$425	\$1,201	\$776

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$21	\$21	\$60	\$39

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,606	\$9,388	\$26,539	\$17,151

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$21,700	\$16,166	\$45,700	\$29,534

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

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Construction



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Construction

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Construction:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) maintains 17 ICE-owned and directly leased facilities and provides housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to assist and meet the needs of ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), other ICE programs, and Department of Homeland Security tenants. The Construction account funds are available until expended.

B. Budget Activities:

With the Construction account, ICE has the authority to plan, design, and construct housing and processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities to support the detention of aliens, as well as perform repair and alteration of existing structures.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2016, ICE will use existing resources and \$5 million in new funds to accomplish important repairs and maintenance. Significant projects include: items that pose a health or safety issue, items such as additional space in processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities, and capital and non-capital improvement projects to replace essential systems that are approaching or exceeding their maximum life expectancy. Essential systems that have exceeded their life expectancy are more likely to fail, which would put ICE detainees and employees at risk and could create unplanned transportation and lodging costs if detainees need to be transported to other facilities due to substantial system failure.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Construction

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Construction	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Total, Construction	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Construction

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$5,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$5,000
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$5,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$5,000

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Construction resources are authorized for necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, maintain, and repair ICE-owned facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration. These ICE-owned facilities support the detention of aliens including general housing, medical screening, processing, administrative support and legal proceedings. These facilities accommodate approximately 11 percent of the detained population with an average daily population of 3,546 at the end of FY 2014. In addition, ICE-owned facilities are utilized to support ICE field operations such as investigations, legal and administrative support functions. This includes Homeland Security Investigations, the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor, the Office of Professional Responsibility, the Office of Firearms & Tactical Programs (OFTP), and others. The ICE-owned portfolio consists of approximately 1.5 million square feet of space at 17 sites.

ICE owns and operates six secure detention facilities, called Service Processing Centers (SPCs), and related mission operations. The active SPC locations are: Batavia, New York; El Centro, California; El Paso, Texas; Florence, Arizona; Miami, Florida; and Los Fresnos, Texas. Other ICE-owned facilities include space for Border Enforcement Security Task Forces, Criminal Alien Program teams, the OFTP, and tactical communications and other office space at these locations for ICE programs: Aguadilla, Puerto Rico; San Pedro, California; Altoona, Pennsylvania; Broadview, Illinois; Calipatria, California; Guam; Honolulu, Hawaii; Huntsville, Texas; Oakdale, Louisiana; St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands; and St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

ICE Construction Program funds are multi-year, non-expiring funds. ICE annually reviews prior year spending to recover and redirect funds to accomplish vital repair and maintenance projects. Significant projects include the repair, replacement, or alteration of facilities to address health and safety as well as mission major operational issues. Additionally, capital improvement projects are needed to replace

vital systems that are approaching or have exceeded their maximum life expectancy (deferred maintenance). This includes updating mechanical systems and other important infrastructure necessary to maintain ICE operations.

In FY 2016, ICE will use available balances and \$5 million in new funding to perform the most essential repairs and alterations to maintain ICE-owned facilities to prevent building structures and systems from becoming severely defective and eventually costing substantially more to repair.

Plan/Milestones/Schedule

Facility	Work Description	Project Type	Amount
All Sites	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Service Contract to provide the necessary repairs to building mechanical systems such as HVAC, electrical systems (i.e generators), and preventative maintenance to other systems (i.e plumbing and lighting for the facilities).	O&M	\$1,200,000
Batavia SPC	Repair & replace life safety and other necessary equipment in the facilities, such as defective fire sprinkler heads, egress ladders, wall structure repair and replace 12 aging HVAC roof units identified during the August 2013 facility condition assessment.	Deferred Maintenance	\$1,100,000
EL Centro SPC	Replace egress dorm stairs, replace 4 aging HVAC units in Dorms identified in the FY 2013 facility condition assessment report	Deferred Maintenance	\$600,000
El Paso SPC	Perform repair on facility structure wall, replace roof top exhaust & supply fans, replace 4 A/C units in mission-essential computer room	Deferred Maintenance	\$900,000
Port Isabel SPC	Replace 15 aging A/C units throughout campus identified in the facility condition assessment report; repairs of vital infrastructure, including roads & parking; repair security doors in dorms.	Deferred Maintenance	\$1,200,000
		Total	\$5,000,000

Budget Change Detail	FTE	\$000
FY 2015 President's Budget	0	0
Adjustments-to-Base	0	0
<i>Annualization or</i>		
<i>Termination</i>	-	-
Program Changes	0	5,000
<i>Construction funding</i>		5,000
FY 2016 Request	0	5,000

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Construction
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Emergency Construction Funding
PPA: Construction
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$5,000
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$5,000

Description of Item:

The ICE Construction Program supports ERO, Homeland Security Investigations, Office of Principle and Legal Affairs, Office of Professional Responsibility, and the National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit. The program provides funds to build, maintain, and repair ICE-owned operational facilities, such as medical screening, processing, administrative, housing, and support facilities, needed to support the detention and processing of aliens.

The ICE-owned portfolio consists of approximately 1.5 million square feet of space at 18 sites. ERO, as the primary tenant, operates SPCs and related mission operations at six ICE-owned sites. These facilities accommodate approximately 3,550, or 11 percent, of ICE detainees. The other 12 owned locations are used to house and support ICE field operations such as the BESTs, CAP, and other investigations, legal, and administrative staff.

ICE requests \$5 million to provide for essential maintenance and repairs at these facilities.

Plan/Milestones/Schedule

Facility	Work Description	Project Type	Amount
All Sites	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Service Contract to provide the necessary repairs to building mechanical systems such as HVAC, electrical systems (i.e generators), and preventative maintenance to other systems (i.e plumbing and lighting for the facilities).	O&M	\$1,200,000

Batavia SPC	Repair & replace life safety and other necessary equipment in the facilities, such as defective fire sprinkler heads, egress ladders, wall structure repair and replace 12 aging HVAC roof units identified during the August 2013 facility condition assessment.	Deferred Maintenance	\$1,100,000
EL Centro SPC	Replace egress dorm stairs, replace 4 aging HVAC units in Dorms identified in the FY 2013 facility condition assessment report	Deferred Maintenance	\$600,000
El Paso SPC	Perform repair on facility structure wall, replace roof top exhaust & supply fans, replace 4 A/C units in mission-essential computer room	Deferred Maintenance	\$900,000
Port Isabel SPC	Replace 15 aging A/C units throughout campus identified in the facility condition assessment report; repairs of vital infrastructure, including roads & parking; repair security doors in dorms.	Deferred Maintenance	\$1,200,000
		Total	5,000,000

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

At the requested funding level of \$5 million, ICE will remediate the most egregious issues listed above. ICE will work to identify recoveries of prior year funds to put toward remaining essential repair and maintenance projects.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$0] <u>\$5,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only (no new funding was requested in 2015). No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Construction

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$5,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases			
Emergency Construction Funding	-	-	\$5,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$5,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$5,000
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$5,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$5,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Construction
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$5,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$5,000
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$5,000
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$5,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$5,000

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Construction Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Total, Direct Obligations	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	\$5,000

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 and other immigration statutes authorize ICE to detain aliens who are charged with immigration violations, have entered the United States illegally, or have been ordered to leave the country. These aliens can be detained while their immigration proceedings are administered, which in turn facilitates their proper and expedient removal from the country.

The ICE Construction Program provides construction, maintenance, sustainment, and expansion of housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to support the detention of aliens. These projects are part of an ongoing capital investment program that is intended to meet the growing national demand for detention capacity. ICE continues to address the need for bed space and support facilities required to handle the processing and removal of aliens during immigration proceedings, relative to the total number of potentially removable aliens in the country.

Facility Repair & Alterations

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

Repair and alteration projects are continually identified at existing ICE-owned facilities. These projects are not capital construction projects, but maintenance, repair, and alteration projects necessary to maintain government-owned facilities and ensure they comply with safety and health code requirements in support to ICE tenant activities.

2. Significant Changes

In FY 2016, ICE will use available balances and \$5 million in new funding to perform the most critical repairs and alterations to maintain ICE-owned facilities to prevent building structures and systems from becoming defective, which could result in higher repair costs.

3. Project Schedule

	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Start	Physical Complete	Total Estimated Cost (000)	Total Project Cost (000)
FY 2016 Budget Request	N/A	N/A	10/01/2015	9/30/2016	\$5,000	\$5,000

**4. Schedule of Project Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
Obligation (actual and planned)	\$4,607	\$5,927	\$4,500	\$15,034
Expenditure (actual and planned)	\$22	\$2,501	\$4,986	\$7,509

5. Method of Performance

All detention projects are currently planned, managed, and monitored by the ICE Chief Financial Officer, Office of Facilities Administration (OFA). ICE entered into a MOU with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide environmental documentation, planning, design, construction, procurement, and project management services.

6. Compliance with Applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards, and Executive Orders

The USACE is responsible for ensuring ICE projects comply with all applicable laws, code compliance, regulations and standards. The services being provided by USACE are managed and monitored by ICE/OFA.

ICE projects must comply with the following life-safety codes and standards:

- Local building codes or the latest edition of one of the model building codes, and the most current International Building Code
- National Fire Protection Association Standard 101 Life Safety Code
- National Electric Code

ICE OFA must also comply with the ICE Detention Design Guidelines (2011 edition), and the ICE Detention Construction Guidelines (2011 edition).

Handicapped accessibility codes and standards apply to ICE facilities as follows:

- Facilities must comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, Federal Standard 795
- Facilities must also comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,000	-	\$5,000	\$5,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Construction Mission Statement

The Construction account uses its resources to plan, construct, renovate, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of customs and immigration laws. Construction account funds are available until expended.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student and Exchange Visitor Program*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Student and Exchange Visitor Program

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Student and Exchange Visitor Program:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) enhances national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs that host them. SEVP is an enforcement tool that keeps our nation safe while facilitating the participation of students and exchange visitors in academic programs in the United States.

B. Budget Activities:

Through SEVP, ICE administers the School Certification Program and manages the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, and J visa classifications) in the United States. SEVP trains and reaches out to SEVIS users. The Counter Terrorism and Criminal Enforcement Unit (CTCEU) uses SEVIS to identify foreign students and exchange visitors who fail to enroll or maintain status at their schools or otherwise violate the terms of their visa status. The CTCEU identifies and investigates schools and exchange visitor programs that are not in compliance with regulatory requirements, as well as crimes and fraud perpetuated by criminals and potential terrorists attempting to gain access to the United States through exploitation of SEVP non-immigrant visa status.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$145,000,000, 387 positions, and 355 full-time equivalents (FTEs) for SEVP in FY 2016. The requested funds will provide the resources necessary to fund base requirements for salaries, benefits, and operational expenses.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee Accounts:

Student Exchange and Visitor Program

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Student Exchange and Visitor Program

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	387	355	\$145,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	387	355	\$145,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	387	355	\$145,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	387	355	\$145,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) is a part of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) directorate, which is the largest investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). SEVP provides integrity to the U.S. immigration system by ensuring that nonimmigrants with F, M, and J visa classification (F and M nonimmigrant students, J exchange visitors, and the accompanying dependents of individuals in one of these three visa categories) comply with visa rules and immigration laws.

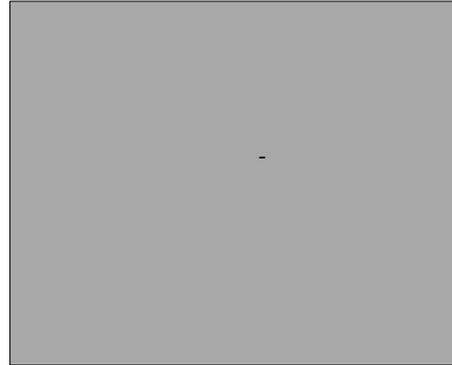
FY 2016 Request

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$145 million, 387 positions, and 355 full-time employees for SEVP. This is the same authority level requested in FY 2015. ICE will predominantly expend prior year balances and some FY 2016 fee collections to fund SEVP payroll and operations in FY 2016. Prior year carryover balances are funds collected but not spent due to sequestration (SEVP must carry over the amount sequestered each year), delays in planned acquisitions, recruitment of field representatives and school recertification adjudicators.

SEVP will spend \$55.3 million on salaries and benefits and \$89.7 million in general expenses. These resources will allow ICE to protect national security by monitoring and verifying that over one million international students and their dependents holding temporary visas in the United States comply with U.S laws and the schools and programs that enroll these students are certified.

Description

SEVP manages the certification of schools providing education/training to F and M nonimmigrant students and dependents in the United States; collects administrative and other fees from F and M nonimmigrant students and J exchange visitors; coordinates with Department of State regarding J exchange visitors; oversees policies and reporting requirements related to F and M nonimmigrant students and J exchange visitors; enforces administrative school and F and M nonimmigrant student requirements; and manages the content and functionality of *Study in the States*, a DHS website that provides resources, tools, and the latest news for F and M nonimmigrant students and school officials. National security is enhanced by strengthening the student visa system to protect against exploitation by terrorists, criminals and non-immigrants.



SEVP uses SEVIS, a web-based technology, to track and monitor schools and programs, as well as nonimmigrant students, exchange visitors and their dependents throughout the duration of their approved participation within the U.S. education system.

SEVP works closely with external stakeholders and federal partners, such as:

- Designated school officials (DSOs) of schools that enroll F and M nonimmigrant students
- Customs and Border Protection (CBP), which oversees nonimmigrant students' admission at the port of entry
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), which processes and adjudicates all F and M nonimmigrant student benefit applications
- Department of State consular officers, who issue nonimmigrant F, M, and J student visas
- Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) investigators within ICE, who identify and investigate suspected terrorists and other criminals suspected of using fraud to exploit the nation's immigration system

Additionally, SEVP provides a significant portion of funding for the CTCEU within HSI's National Security Investigations Program. CTCEU identifies and develops criminal investigations relating to the exploitation of SEVP and/or SEVIS. CTCEU uses SEVIS to identify F and M nonimmigrant students and J exchange visitors who fail to enroll or maintain status at their schools or with their exchange programs and refers those leads to the respective HSI field offices.

Reducing National Security Threats by Pursuing Student Overstays and School Fraud:
During FY 2014, CTCEU analyzed over 1.1 million SEVIS leads, reviewed 1,092 academic institutions for possible identification of fraud anomalies and referred 161 academic schools, 2 flight schools, and 3,555 leads on SEVIS violators to HSI field offices for criminal investigation.

CTCEU also manages Project Campus Sentinel (PCS), which is an outreach directed toward SEVP-certified schools. Through this outreach program, CTCEU builds mutual partnerships between HSI field offices and academic institutions, thus enabling ICE to address potential school fraud and visa exploitation and to identify F and M nonimmigrant student threats.

FY 2016 Planned Activities

In FY 2016, ICE will do all of the following:

- Continue modernizing SEVIS by closing vulnerabilities through the deployment of system functionality enhancements and identifying and prioritizing long-term systems operations and development needs and options;
- Continue review of schools affected by the Accreditation of English Language Training Programs Act, which requires all such schools to have accreditation and withdraw all non-compliant schools;
- Continue development of eligibility reviews for all DSOs, which will perform basic background reviews of all such officials before they receive SEVIS access; and
- Implement review of schools identified to be in violation of optional practical training regulation and policy in order to comply with Government Accountability Office audit results.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Student Exchange and Visitor Program FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	387	355	\$145,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	387	355	\$145,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	387	355	\$145,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	387	355	\$145,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	387	355	\$145,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	387	355	\$145,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	387	355	\$145,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	387	355	\$145,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-
Total	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	355	\$145,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$28,191	\$26,318	\$33,900	\$7,582
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$77	\$78	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5,051	\$4,732	\$4,764	\$32
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,595	\$13,678	\$16,600	\$2,922
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$46,898	\$44,805	\$55,342	\$10,537
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$503	\$507	\$510	\$3
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$37	\$78	\$78	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,742	\$9,154	\$9,428	\$274
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$72	\$12	\$12	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$585	\$790	\$790	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$3	-	(\$3)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,705	\$24,237	\$46,500	\$22,263
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14,098	\$21,028	\$1,645	(\$19,383)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$9,118	\$3,953	\$12,070	\$8,117
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,359	\$124	-	(\$124)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$6	\$6	-	(\$6)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$45,437	\$35,387	\$14,815	(\$20,572)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$273	-	(\$273)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,047	\$1,802	\$1,856	\$54
31.0 Equipment	\$1,661	\$1,897	\$1,954	\$57
32.0 Land and Structures	\$686	\$930	-	(\$930)
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$37	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$9	\$14	-	(\$14)
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$98,102	\$100,195	\$89,658	(\$10,537)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	355	355	355	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Student Exchange and Visitor Program

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	8	8	9	1
GS-14	53	53	53	-
GS-13	196	196	207	11
GS-12	16	16	20	4
GS-11	30	30	16	(14)
GS-9	60	60	56	(4)
GS-7	5	5	3	(2)
GS-5	18	18	23	5
Other Graded Positions	1	1	-	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	387	387	387	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	24	24	24	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	363	363	363	-
Headquarters	90	90	170	80
U.S. Field	297	297	217	(80)
Total, Student Exchange and Visitor Program:	387	387	387	-
Full Time Equivalents	355	355	355	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	94,872	94,872	94,872	-
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$28,191	\$26,318	\$33,900	\$7,582
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$77	\$78	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5,051	\$4,732	\$4,764	\$32
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,595	\$13,678	\$16,600	\$2,922
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$46,898	\$44,805	\$55,342	\$10,537
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$503	\$507	\$510	\$3
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$37	\$78	\$78	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,742	\$9,154	\$9,428	\$274
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$72	\$12	\$12	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$585	\$790	\$790	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$3	-	(\$3)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,705	\$24,237	\$46,500	\$22,263
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14,098	\$21,028	\$1,645	(\$19,383)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$9,118	\$3,953	\$12,070	\$8,117
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,359	\$124	-	(\$124)
25.6 Medical Care	\$6	\$6	-	(\$6)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$45,437	\$35,387	\$14,815	(\$20,572)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	\$273	-	(\$273)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,047	\$1,802	\$1,856	\$54
31.0 Equipment	\$1,661	\$1,897	\$1,954	\$57
32.0 Land and Structures	\$686	\$930	-	(\$930)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$37	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	\$9	\$14	-	(\$14)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$98,102	\$100,195	\$89,658	(\$10,537)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	355	355	355	-

Student Exchange and Visitor Program Mission Statement

The Student Exchange and Visitor Program (SEVP) administers the School Certification Program and manages the Student Exchange and Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, and J visa classifications) in the United States. SEVIS is designed to keep our nation safe while

facilitating the participation of foreign students and exchange visitors seeking to study in the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$28,191	\$26,318	\$33,900	\$7,582
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$77	\$78	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5,051	\$4,732	\$4,764	\$32
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,595	\$13,678	\$16,600	\$2,922
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$46,898	\$44,805	\$55,342	\$10,537

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary, or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits include life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, retirement, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$503	\$507	\$510	\$3

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,742	\$9,154	\$9,428	\$274

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$3	\$0	(\$3)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$13,705	\$24,237	\$46,500	\$22,263

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14,098	\$21,028	\$1,645	(\$19,383)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$9,118	\$3,953	\$12,070	\$8,117

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,359	\$124	\$0	(\$124)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$6	\$6	\$0	(\$6)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$45,437	\$35,387	\$14,815	(\$20,572)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$0	\$273	\$0	(\$273)

Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,047	\$1,802	\$1,856	\$54

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,661	\$1,897	\$1,954	\$57

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$686	\$930	\$0	(\$930)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$9	\$14	\$0	(\$14)

Changes that may be incurred lawfully confidential purposes and are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	278	355	355
Increases			
FY 2014 Fee Authority Increase	77	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	77	-	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	355	355	355
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	77	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	\$161	\$139	\$151	\$12
Total Working Capital Fund	\$161	\$139	\$151	\$12

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Breached Bond Detention Fund



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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). This Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, by establishing in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. The first \$8 million in breached cash and surety bonds collected are allocated to the General Fund. All collections in excess of \$8 million are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund.

B. Budget Activities:

Amounts deposited into the Breached Bond Detention Fund can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens. Funds remain available until expended.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$42,000,000 for new collections and corresponding spending authority. ICE uses this money as part of its overall detention budget, and in FY 2016, \$36.9 million of this funding will allow ICE to fund an estimated 819 detention beds at a rate of \$123.54 and related costs such as healthcare and compliance oversight.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee Accounts:

Breached Bond Detention Fund

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$42,000	-	-	(\$23,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$23,000)
Total, Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$42,000	-	-	(\$23,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$23,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$42,000	-	-	(\$23,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$23,000)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$42,000	-	-	(\$23,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$23,000)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Breached Bond Detention Fund

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$65,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$65,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$23,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$42,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$42,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$23,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). This Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, by establishing in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund.

All collections in excess of the first \$8,000,000 are deposited as offsetting collections into the Breached bond Detention Fund. Amounts deposited into the fund, which remain available until expended, are used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, and litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens.

In FY 2016, ICE will use \$36.9 million of these resources to fund 819 detention beds at \$123.54. Breach Bond collections have encountered a slower than normal growth rate; thus, to mitigate this concern, ICE will utilize fewer resources to fund beds. The remaining resources will be used to support the Bond Management Unit (BMU), administration of the Breached Bond program, and other allowable costs. The BMU supports field operations by providing guidance related to immigration bond management, and ensures field compliance with bond laws, regulations, policies, and procedures through training, site visits, and technical oversight. The BMU also coordinates with other ICE programs to facilitate the timely resolution of bond litigation issues, as well as financial reporting to ICE leadership.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Breached Bond Detention Fund FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$65,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$65,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Breach Bond Decrease	-	-	(\$23,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$23,000)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$23,000)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$23,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$42,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$42,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$23,000)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$65,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$65,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$23,000)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$23,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$42,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$42,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$23,000)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	(\$23,000)	-	-	-	-	-	\$42,000	-	-	(\$23,000)
Total	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	(\$23,000)	-	-	-	-	-	\$42,000	-	-	(\$23,000)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Breached Bond Detention Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,000	(\$1,500)
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,000	(\$1,500)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$40,000	(\$20,000)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$42,000	(\$23,000)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$42,000	(\$23,000)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$42,000	(\$23,000)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,000	(\$1,500)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,000	(\$1,500)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$40,000	(\$20,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$42,000	(\$23,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$42,000	(\$23,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Breached Bond Detention Fund Mission Statement

The Breached Bond Detention fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952, as amended, by establishing in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. The first \$8,000,000 in breached cash and surety bonds collected goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. All collections in excess of \$8,000,000 posted under the INA, which are recovered by the Department of Justice, are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund. Amounts deposited into the fund, which remain available until expended, can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,000	(\$1,500)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request has no change.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,000	(\$1,500)

Other services include reported contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. The FY 2016 request has no change.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$40,000	(\$20,000)

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account. The FY 2016 request reflects change in anticipated fee collections that will be used for detention beds.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Immigration Inspection User Fees



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Immigration Inspection User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Immigration Inspection User Fee account is a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry as codified in 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1356, Section 286, the Immigration and Nationality Act. These fees finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air and sea ports. Funds in the Immigration Inspection User Fee account remain available until expended.

B. Budget Activities:

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, the Immigration Inspection User Fee will be used to fund immigration detention beds and related expenses, as well as other programs that perform Immigration User Fee Account (IUFA)-related activities under Title 8, United States Code.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$135,000,000 in spending authority for FY 2016. The requested funds will finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports. Approximately \$70,000,000 of the Immigration Inspection User Fee will fund 1,551 detention beds and related expenses. The remaining balance will fund five ICE directorates and programs that perform IUFA-related activities throughout the investigate phase and the immigration enforcement lifecycle: Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Office of Investigations (OI), HSI Office of Intelligence (Intel), HSI Office of International Affairs (OIA), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), and the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA).

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Fee Accounts:

Immigration Inspection User Fees

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration Inspection User Fees

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$135,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$135,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2016, ICE requests \$135 million budget authority and no positions or FTE for Immigration Inspection User activities. This is the same authority level requested in FY 2015.

The Immigration User Fee account was established as a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S. operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports. These ICE operations encompass:

- expanding, operating, and maintaining information systems for non-immigrant control;
- detecting fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States;
- investigating crimes relating to admissibility and establishing the government’s legal position regarding all detentions;
- representing the government in all legal proceedings involving immigration and admissibility;
- transporting detained aliens who arrive at air and sea ports-of-entry to immigration legal proceedings;
- providing detention and removal services for inadmissible aliens arriving on commercial aircraft or vessels and for any inadmissible alien who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry;
- providing training and technical assistance to commercial airline and vessel personnel regarding detection of fraudulent documents; and

- program oversight and management.

In FY 2016, ICE will use \$70,000,000 of the requested resources to fund 1,551 detention beds and related expenses such as healthcare. The remainder of the funds will be split between other expenses such as investigations, legal proceedings, intelligence gathering, alien transportation, and systems for non-immigrant control.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fees FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$135,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$135,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$135,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Inspection User Fees
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$135,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$135,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$135,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$135,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fees Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,541	\$4,541	\$4,541	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$673	\$673	\$673	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$654	\$654	\$654	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,239	\$6,239	\$6,239	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$34,710	\$34,710	\$22,126	(12,584)-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$101	\$101	\$101	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$57,416	\$57,416	\$70,000	12,584-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$3,816	\$3,816	\$3,816	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$7,961	\$7,961	\$7,961	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$12,834	\$12,834	\$12,834	-
31.0 Equipment	\$6,051	\$6,051	\$6,051	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,541	\$4,541	\$4,541	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$673	\$673	\$673	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$654	\$654	\$654	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,239	\$6,239	\$6,239	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$34,710	\$34,710	\$22,126	(\$12,584)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$101	\$101	\$101	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$57,416	\$57,416	\$70,000	\$12,584
25.6 Medical Care	\$3,816	\$3,816	\$3,816	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$7,961	\$7,961	\$7,961	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$12,834	\$12,834	\$12,834	-
31.0 Equipment	\$6,051	\$6,051	\$6,051	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$135,000	\$135,000	\$135,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Immigration Inspection User Fees Mission Statement

The Immigration User Fee account was established as a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees are used to recover some of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$34,710	\$34,710	\$22,126	(\$12,584)

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The amount of User Fee funds available is dependent upon fee collections.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$57,416	\$57,416	\$70,000	\$12,584

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account. Increased funding will be used to support additional detention beds from Immigration Inspection User Fees. The amount of User Fee funds available is dependent upon fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Immigration and Customs Enforcement



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO): The Enforcement and Removal Operations program enforces the Nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining these individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States. To enforce border security, protect public safety, and protect national security, ICE prioritizes the removal of individuals apprehended at the border or ports of entry while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States, as well as those who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI): The Homeland Security Investigations program conducts criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other criminal organizations that threaten public safety and national security; combats transnational criminal enterprises that seek to exploit America's legitimate trade, travel, and financial systems; and upholds and enforces America's customs and immigration laws at and beyond our Nation's borders.

Automation Modernization: Automation Modernization includes several information technology (IT) transformational initiatives. The Automation Modernization program will improve information sharing within the Department of Homeland Security and across ICE organizations, strengthen information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

Construction: The Construction program provides housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to assist and meet the needs of Enforcement and Removal Operations activities. The Construction account funds are available until expended.

Management & Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request (includes any mandatory funding)

The table below shows ICE’s FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	7,563	3,440,670
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	8,989	2,172,375
Automation Modernization	0	73,500
Construction	0	5,000
Management and Administration	3,239	590,091
Total Budget Request	19,791	6,281,636

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the ICE programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)			100%			
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	10%	62%	21%	6%		1%
Automation Modernization	7%	15%	14%			64%
Construction			100%			
Management and Administration*		4%	4%		1%	91%

* Total accounts for rounding.

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

ICE resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	202,730	889	201,267	889	215,151	921
Automation Modernization	5,750	0	5,250	0	5,375	0
Total	208,480	889	206,517	889	220,526	921

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Resources Requested

ICE resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	1,295,594	5,381	1,279,605	5,381	1,338,484	5,503
Automation Modernization	11,500	0	10,500	0	10,750	0
Management and Administration	21,749	64	21,684	63	22,178	64
Total	1,328,843	5,445	1,311,789	5,444	1,371,412	5,567

Performance Measures

For *Secure and Manage Our Borders*, strategic performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Percent of transnational child exploitation or sex trafficking investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat child exploitation or sex trafficking organizations or individuals						
Description: This measure reports the percent of transnational child exploitation or child sex trafficking investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat criminal organizations/individuals. "Child exploitation" is defined as manufacturing and distributing sexual or perverted acts or images of children under the age of 18. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. ICE has established a Child Exploitation Investigations Center (CEIC) to serve as a central coordination point for state, local, and tribal offices, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and other federal law enforcement agencies, as well as international law enforcement agencies dedicated to combating the sexual exploitation of children.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	20%	25%	41%	42%
Result:	N/A	N/A	23.5%	59.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of transnational drug investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational drug trafficking organizations or individuals						
Description: This measure will report on the percent of transnational drug investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational drug trafficking organizations/individuals. "Transnational drug trafficking organization" is defined by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) as those organizations on approved Consolidated Priority Organizational Target (CPOT) or Regional Priority Organizational Target (RPOT) lists or those who are earning, laundering, or moving more than \$10 million a year in drug proceeds. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. To impact the result of this measure, ICE established international partnerships to link global customs and law enforcement agencies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	11%	44%	29%	30%
Result:	N/A	N/A	42.6%	45.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of transnational gang investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational criminal gangs						
Description: This measure reports on the percent of transnational gang investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational criminal gangs. "Transnational gang" is defined as members within a transnational criminal organization linked to gang activity as defined by the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) and/or the Violent Crime in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) statutes. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying						

the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. To impact the result of this measure ICE has developed and implemented anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and on crimes with a nexus to the border.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	15%	62%	41%	42%
Result:	N/A	N/A	60.8%	44.0%	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

ICE resources supporting *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	3,279,160	7,539	2,704,126	7,539	3,440,670	7,563
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	433,780	1,934	433,200	1,934	460,605	1,951
Automation Modernization	17,650	0	10,250	0	10,375	0
Construction	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	0
Management and Administration	25,579	68	25,378	69	25,929	70
Total	3,761,169	9,540	3,172,954	9,541	3,942,579	9,583

Performance Measures

For *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent ICE's measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Management Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to removal from the United States (in days)						
Description: This measure provides an indicator of efficiencies achieved in working to drive down the average length of stay for convicted criminals in ICE's detention facilities. Decreases in the average length of stay can significantly reduce the overall costs associated with maintaining an alien population prior to removal.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=38	<=35	<=35	<=34.5	<=34.5	<=37.5
Result:	34.7	31.9	33.5	37.5	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of convicted criminal aliens removed per fiscal year						
Description: This measure includes removals from the U.S. under any types of removal order as well as voluntary returns of immigration violators to their country of origin. This measure reflects the full impact of program activities to ensure that criminal aliens identified in the country, that are amenable to removal do not remain in the U.S. (statistical tracking note: Measure equals the case status with a departure date within the fiscal year, filtered by criminality and exiting ERO Criminal Alien Program codes.)						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	180,000	220,350	225,390	198,000	198,000	177,314
Result:	216,698	225,390	216,810	177,960	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of employers audited, sanctioned, or arrested for violating immigration-related employment laws or otherwise brought into compliance with those laws						
Description: This measure is a cumulative result of enforcement-related actions against employers that hire illegal labor. Enforcement-related actions include criminal arrests, audits, and final orders of fines of employers related to worksite enforcement. This measure demonstrates the impact of worksite enforcement operations to ensure that employers do not violate immigration-related employment laws.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	1,800	1,854	1,854	1,854
Result:	N/A	N/A	4,743	2,191	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of detention facilities found in compliance with the national detention standards by receiving an acceptable inspection rating						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of detention facilities that have received an overall rating of acceptable or above within the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) National Detention Standards Program. The National Detention Standards were originally issued in September 2000 to facilitate consistent conditions of confinement, access to legal representation, and safe and secure operations across the immigration detention system. The standards have been updated into a performance based format known as the Performance Based National Detention Standards. Through a robust inspections program, the program ensures facilities utilized to detain aliens in immigration proceedings or awaiting removal to their countries do so in accordance with the Performance Based National Detention Standards.						

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) - Strategic Context

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	90%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	95%	97%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Removal Orders Secured by ICE attorneys that Support ICE's Civil Enforcement Priorities (CEP)

Description: This measure indicates the percent of total removal orders secured by OPLA attorneys that support the agency's civil enforcement priorities (CEP). OPLA attorneys play an integral role in enforcing the nation's immigration laws by prosecuting accused violators and ultimately securing orders of removal against those found to be in the United States illegally. The CEP prioritizes the use of enforcement personnel, detention space, and removal resources to ensure that the removals orders secured promote the established enforcement priorities. The CEP includes aliens who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, recent illegal entrants, and aliens who are fugitives or otherwise obstruct immigration controls.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	60%	60%	60%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	58%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average daily population of illegal aliens maintained in detention facilities

Description: Average Daily Population (ADP) - Midnight count man-days is based on Midnight Count. A MANDAY is based on whether a subject is in an ERO detention facility for the midnight count. For every subject in a facility for the midnight count corresponds to one MANDAY. The ADP is the number of mandays for a given time period, divided by the number of days in that time period. MIRP The and ORR facilities are not included. Average daily population is congressionally mandated at 33,400.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	33,588	34,000	34,000	31,800	30,539	30,539
Result:	33,330	34,260	33,788	33,227	N/A	N/A

Measure: Estimated average adult bed cost per day

Description: All costs associated with directly or indirectly supporting the maintenance of detention beds. These include bed and detention guard contracts; contracts for detainee provisions, healthcare, building maintenance, etc. These costs also include headquarters support and oversight for detention operations.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=\$119.50	<=\$122.00	<=\$122.00	<=\$119.00	<=\$119.00	<=\$123.54
Result:	\$112.83	\$118.14	\$118.88	\$121.16	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of aliens removed convicted of the most serious crimes (level 1 offenders)						
Description: This measure indicates the number of aliens who have been convicted of the most serious crimes, known as level 1 offenders, that have been removed from the United States.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	63,000	80,050	85,000	86,000	87,012	62,060
Result:	75,086	77,954	74,159	63,159	N/A	N/A

Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace

Resources Requested

ICE resources supporting *Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	125,901	561	122,913	561	130,030	586
Total	125,901	561	122,913	561	130,030	586

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience

Resources Requested

ICE resources supporting *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	3,233	21	3,360	21	3,481	14
Management and Administration	3,421	3	3,159	3	3,272	3
Total	6,654	24	6,519	24	6,753	17

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

ICE resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	26,562	16	24,335	16	23,626	14
Automation Modernization	0	0	0	0	47,000	0
Management and Administration	490,552	2,857	514,039	2,899	538,712	3,103
Total	517,114	2,873	538,374	2,915	609,338	3,117

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
One Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Budget Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Request		FY 2016 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016 From FY 2015					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Aviation Security	49,427	4,937,705	49,203	5,683,304	47,367	5,614,766	(1,836)	(68,538)	(1,705)	(109,551)	(131)	41,013
Surface Transportation Security	624	108,618	860	127,637	818	123,828	(42)	(3,809)	(35)	(4,276)	(7)	467
Intelligence and Vetting [IVET]	438	332,328	736	307,131	784	421,651	48	114,520	-	(3,550)	48	118,070
Transportation Security Support	1,790	962,061	1,750	932,026	1,826	931,479	76	(547)	-	2,339	76	(2,886)
Federal Air Marshals	-	824,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Discretionary)	52,279	7,165,339	52,549	7,050,098	50,795	7,091,724	(1,754)	41,626	(1,740)	(115,038)	(14)	156,664
Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)		250,000		250,000		250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	6	5,178	6	5,000	15	5,200	9	200	-	-	9	200
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Budgetary Resources)	52,285	7,420,517	52,555	7,305,098	50,810	7,346,924	(1,745)	41,826	(1,740)	(115,038)	(5)	156,864
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
<i>Aviation Security Fees - Offsetting Fees</i>	-	(1,826,338)	-	(2,818,293)	-	(2,131,950)	-	686,343	-	-	-	686,343
<i>Aviation Passenger Security Fee (less ASCF)</i>		(1,446,972)		(2,203,126)		(2,131,950)		71,176		-		71,176
<i>Aviation Passenger Security Fee - Increase (less Aviation Security Deficit Reduction)</i>		-		(195,167)		-		195,167		-		195,167
<i>Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (ASIF)</i>		(379,366)		(420,000)		-		420,000		-		420,000
<i>Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees</i>	-	(149,554)	-	(74,605)	-	(193,953)	-	(119,348)	-	-	-	(119,348)
<i>Transportation Worker Identification Credential- Fee</i>		(70,027)		(34,832)		(82,267)		(47,435)		-		(47,435)
<i>Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Fee</i>		(18,710)		(12,000)		(21,083)		(9,083)		-		(9,083)
<i>General Aviation at DCA - Fee</i>		(377)		(350)		(400)		(50)		-		(50)
<i>Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee</i>		(6,627)		(6,500)		(6,500)		-		-		-
<i>Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee</i>		-		(50)		(50)		-		-		-
<i>Air Cargo - Fee</i>		(3,698)		(7,173)		(3,500)		3,673		-		3,673
<i>TSA Pre✓® Application Program - Fee</i>		(50,115)		(13,700)		(80,153)		(66,453)		-		(66,453)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	52,279	5,189,447	52,549	4,157,200	50,795	4,765,821	(1,754)	608,621	(1,740)	(115,038)	(14)	723,659
Less prior year Rescissions:		(59,209)										
Total	52,279	5,130,238	52,549	4,157,200	50,795	4,765,821	(1,754)	608,621	(1,740)	(115,038)	(14)	723,659
Aviation Fees - Mandatory¹	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Security Capital Fund		(250,000)		(250,000)		(250,000)		-		-		-
Credentialing Fees - Mandatory	-	(5,178)	-	(5,000)	-	(5,200)	-	(200)	-	-	-	(200)
Alien Flight Student Program - Fee		(5,178)		(5,000)		(5,200)		(200)		-		(200)

¹The deficit reduction portion of Aviation Passenger Security fee in the FY14 Revised Enacted (\$390 million), FY15 President's Request (\$1.19 billion), and FY 16 Request (\$1.25 billion) is not included in the TSA charts above.

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2006	1/31/2015	FY06 Appropriations	<i>FY14 Sensitive Security Information (SSI) Annual Report (TSA-131105-006)</i>	To be drafted
2004	DHS to provide early 2015	IRPTA 2004, 9/11 Act, etc.	<i>2014 Biennial National Strategy for Transportation Security Update (TSA-140815-008)</i>	Under final review by the front office.
2005	4/15/2015	FY05 Appropriations	<i>FY 14 Unclaimed Money at Airports Annual Report (TSA-131105-007)</i>	To be drafted
2013	TBD Law not specific	FY13 Appropriations	<i>Health Risks on AIT (TSA-121019-007)</i>	Awaiting report from National Academy of Sciences expected after 1/1/2015.

iii: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA**

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Aviation Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,614,766
- Screening Partnership Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	166,927
- Screener Personnel Compensation and Benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,872,070
- Screener Training and Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	226,551
- Checkpoint Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	97,265
- EDS Procurement and Installation	N/A	N/A	N/A	83,380
- Screening Technology Maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	280,509
- Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	N/A	N/A	N/A	349,013
- Airport Management and Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	596,233
- Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,095
- Air Cargo	N/A	N/A	N/A	105,978
- Federal Air Marshals	N/A	N/A	N/A	816,745
Surface Transportation Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	123,828
- Staffing and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,510
- Surface Inspectors and VIPR	N/A	N/A	N/A	95,318
Intelligence and Vetting	N/A	N/A	N/A	426,851
- Intelligence	N/A	N/A	N/A	51,977
- Secure Flight	N/A	N/A	N/A	105,637
- Other Vetting Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	70,084
- Transportation Worker Identification Credential - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	82,267
- Hazardous Materials - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,083
- General Aviation at DCA - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	400
- Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,500
- Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	50
- Air Cargo - Fee ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,500
- TSA Pre-Check Enrollment Program - Fee (New in FY15) ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	80,153
- Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,200
Transportation Security Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	931,479
- Headquarters Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	276,930
- Human Capital Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	202,164
- Information Technology	N/A	N/A	N/A	452,385
Aviation Security Capital Fund⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	250,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				7,346,924

¹ Large Aircraft Security Program Fee and Sensitive Security Information Fee included in Other Security Threat Assessment Fee in FY 2013.

² Indirect Air Cargo Fee and Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee included under the Air Cargo Fee in FY 2013.

³ TSA Pre-Check Enrollment Program Fee new in FY 2015.

⁴ P.L. 110-53 reauthorized the Aviation Security Capital Fund from FY 2008 through FY 2028.

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security

I. Appropriation Overview

Terrorism in the aviation domain is an enduring and highly adaptive threat. Terrorists study our vulnerabilities to learn how to exploit procedural and technological security gaps to increase the lethality and political impact of their attacks. Aviation continues to be a target of coordinated terrorist activity and despite all efforts and advances in intelligence, technology, and screening processes, the threat to the U.S. transportation sector remains high. Examples include the 2010 attempted bombing of a cargo jet using a bomb disguised as toner cartridge, the 2009 attempted attack of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 from Amsterdam to Detroit on Christmas Day, an alleged terrorist plot to detonate liquid explosives onboard multiple aircraft departing from the United Kingdom for the United States in August 2006, and terrorists' intended attacks on U.S.-bound flights originating from multiple foreign airports in December 2003.

A. Mission Statement for Aviation Security:

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA, P.L. 107-71), enacted on November 19, 2001, established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the Nation's transportation systems to ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The Aviation Security appropriation consists of programs whose primary focus is to secure aviation transportation. The path to achieving this mission has evolved in the years since the September 11th attacks. Enhancements in aviation security have included emphasis in explosives detection training and technology, modifications to the prohibited items list, segmenting the passenger population based on risk, and changes to TSA security screening protocols.

B. Budget Activities:

Screening Operations - Screening Operations includes the Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) that support the pay, training, outfitting, and operating costs for the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) workforce. Funding is also included for the purchase and installation of passenger and screening technology, and maintenance of screening equipment, to include Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) machines.

Assessments and Enforcements - Aviation Direction and Enforcement includes the PPAs that ensure TSA continues to build a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the Nation's commercial airports. Funding requested supports air cargo, airport, and airline regulation compliance through scheduled and risk-based special inspections, explosives detection canines, international programs, quality assurance programs, and airport management administrative support staff.

In-Flight Security - In-Flight Security includes the PPAs that fund the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), which detects, deters and defeats terrorist or other criminal or hostile acts targeting U.S. carriers, airports, passengers and crew; as well as the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Flight Crew Training programs.

Risk-Based Security Initiatives - TSA employs a multi-layered, risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to its security and counter-terrorism mission. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test and deploy security protocols to increase security while improving the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.

The vision of Risk-Based Security (RBS) is to increase overall aviation system security by allocating resources based on risk, with greater focus on high-risk and unknown travelers and commerce while facilitating the movement of legitimate travelers and commerce. In an effort to continuously improve aviation transportation security, TSA undertakes initiatives to focus its resources and improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints.

TSA’s RBS approach reflects a variety of diverse initiatives and efforts that enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of screening operations while improving the customer experience. One of the most visible initiatives, TSA Pre✓[®], places more focus on pre-screening individuals in order to expedite the checkpoint screening experience. First implemented as a proof of concept in October 2011, TSA Pre✓[®] has since expanded from 35 airports with dedicated TSA Pre✓[®] screening lanes at the beginning of FY 2013 to 119 airports nationwide in FY 2014.

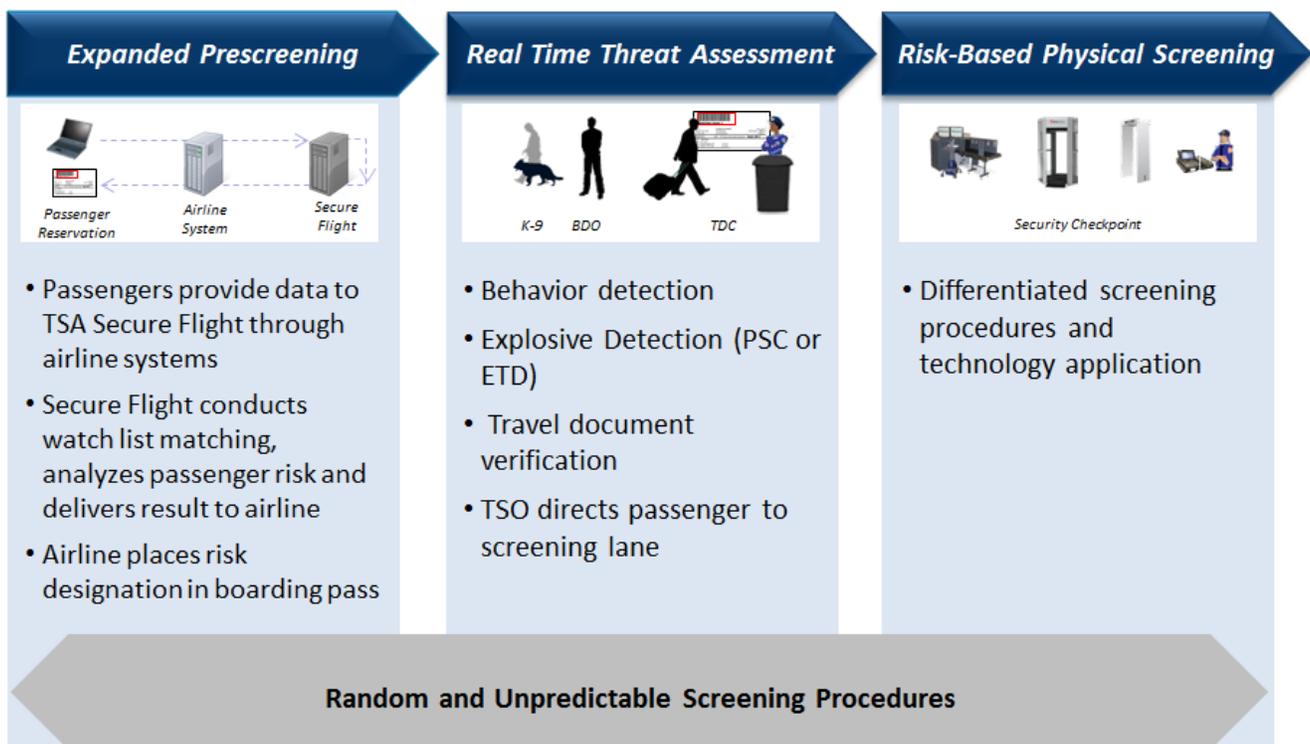
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Participating air carriers¹	2	5	17	21
Airports with dedicated TSA Pre✓[®] lane(s)	5	35	113	119
Passengers receiving expedited screening	1%	8%	36%	47%
Percent of travelers on participating airlines	23%	50%	68%	84%

Eligible participants include U.S. citizens, U.S. Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs), and foreign citizens who are members of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Global Entry program; U.S. citizens, U.S. LPRs, and Canadian citizens in the CBP NEXUS program; and U.S. citizens and U.S. LPRs in the CBP SENTRI program. Certain airline frequent fliers, military personnel (active duty, National Guard, and Reserve), Members of Congress, individuals who enroll directly in TSA Pre✓[®], and certain other trusted populations are also eligible for expedited screening under the TSA Pre✓[®] initiative. On a per-flight basis, Secure Flight also conducts risk assessments on passengers to identify additional travelers who can be identified as lower risk and eligible to receive the TSA Pre✓[®] expedited screening. Expedited physical screening is also afforded to TSA Pre✓[®] eligible travelers in standard screening lanes at airports unable to sustain a dedicated TSA Pre✓[®] lane. In addition, individuals 12 years old and under and 75 years old and older are also afforded expedited screening at all TSA screening lanes by allowing them to leave on shoes and light jackets (family members ages 12

¹ The number of carriers includes both the main carriers as well as their regional affiliates when they are doing business as the main carriers (e.g., Chautauqua Airlines doing business as Delta Airlines).

and under, traveling with an eligible parent or guardian that has a TSA Pre✓[®] indicator on their boarding pass, can receive TSA Pre✓[®] expedited screening when traveling through a TSA Pre✓[®] lane). Also, passengers that are part of Managed Inclusion activities and are identified as low risk are eligible for expedited screening.

Once TSA determines a passenger is eligible for TSA Pre✓[®] expedited screening, the low-risk status is contained in the passenger’s boarding pass. Airlines participating in the program print “TSA Pre✓[®]” (or other similar indicator) on the boarding pass of eligible passengers, and embed the eligibility status in the barcode. TSA reads the barcode at designated checkpoints and refers passengers to a TSA Pre✓[®] lane where they will undergo expedited screening. TSA Pre✓[®] expedited screening procedures allow passengers to no longer remove shoes, leave laptops in their carry-on bag, leave on light jackets/outerwear and belts, and leave 3-1-1 compliant liquids/aerosols/gels in their carry-on bag. No passenger is guaranteed to receive expedited screening, and all passengers are subject to random and unpredictable screening measures throughout the airport.



As of December, 2014, dedicated TSA Pre✓[®] lanes are provided at 119 U.S. airports in 47 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico. On November 18th, 2014, TSA reached an agency milestone of screening over 50% of travelers through some form of expedited screening. On average TSA is regularly screening over 45% of the nearly 1.8 million daily passengers through some form of expedited screening. TSA has implemented the following initiatives during FY 2014:

- Initiated the TSA Pre✓[®] Application Process. This program, which began on December 4, 2013, provides travelers the ability to apply directly for participation in the TSA Pre✓[®] program. As of its one-year anniversary on December 4, 2014, TSA had opened 328 enrollment centers across the nation (including 33 airport sites, and 295 off-airport sites), and had approved 734,761 applications.

- Expanded the Known Crewmember (KCM) Initiative. This initiative allows TSA officers to verify identity and employment status of airline flight crews and provide expedited screening at designated access points currently at 55 U.S. airports providing access to over 278,000 flight crew members each week.
- Expanded the number U.S. air carriers participating in TSA Pre✓[®] to 21, and added Air Canada as the first foreign air carrier in the program.
- Extended eligibility for TSA Pre✓[®] to nearly 3.0 million U.S. Armed Forces personnel including 2.2 million active duty, National Guard, Reserve, and U.S. Coast Guard personnel; approximately 10,000 U.S. Military, Naval, Coast Guard, and Air Force Academy students; and nearly 800,000 civilian employees.

TSA has identified the following objectives for FY 2015 and beyond:

- The majority of passengers will receive expedited screening via TSA Pre✓[®]
 - Expand participation to additional U.S. and foreign air carriers to increase the percentage of travelers flying on a participating airline from the current 86% level to near 100%.
 - Continue to expand eligibility to additional trusted populations (e.g., federal employees).
 - Drive significant increase in TSA Pre✓[®] enrollment with a focus on travelers who take three or more trips per year (six screenings).
- Adopt risk-based approach to other aspects of aviation security such as checked baggage, air cargo, regulatory compliance, and Federal Air Marshal Service.
- Improve the overall travel experience
 - Recognition of viable foreign trusted traveler programs
 - Reciprocity with TSA Pre✓[®] like lanes at certain foreign airports
 - Improved coordination with CBP, airports and international airlines for international travelers
 - Consolidated security technology to streamline the security process for all travelers
- Explore options to expand the TSA Pre✓[®] application through third party providers in order to draw on private sector expertise to increase program convenience and ease of enrollment.
- Expand TSA Pre✓[®] Risk Assessment rules through Secure Flight to strengthen the overall algorithm.
- Further segmentation of lower-risk passengers to better differentiate physical security measures.
- Expand the RBS philosophy across all TSA business and mission operations through implementing Enterprise Risk Management.
- Develop and implement long-range Dynamic Aviation Risk Management System (DARMS) strategic vision.

As mentioned above, one of TSA's primary goals for RBS is to dramatically expand TSA Pre✓[®] enrollment by focusing on travelers who take three or more airline trips per year. Expanding expedited screening and aligning our technology and risk-based security programs improves aviation security by providing expedited physical screening to travelers evaluated as lower risk and allows TSA to pay more attention to passengers who present an unknown or higher risk to the aviation system. At the same time, modifying the physical security requirements at the checkpoint for lower risk travelers improves the passenger's travel experience and is fundamental to TSA's evolution to a high-performing and efficient counterterrorism organization.

Airport security checkpoints are only one part of a multi-layered system for aviation security. Other parts both seen and unseen by the public include intelligence and analysis, Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs), explosives detection canine teams, FAMS, and closed-circuit television monitoring. In order to prevent terrorists from gaming the system, TSA always incorporates random and unpredictable security measures throughout the airport and no individual will be guaranteed expedited screening.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes 51,754 positions; 47,367 Full Time Equivalents (FTE); and \$5,614,766,000 in gross discretionary appropriated funding for the Aviation Security appropriation. This appropriation also includes an additional \$250 million in mandatory fee collections for a total budget authority of \$5,864,766,000. The total adjustment-to-base includes a decrease of 131 positions and 131 FTE, an increase of \$41,013,000 in appropriated funding, and a decrease of 1,708 positions; 1,705 FTE; and \$109,551,000 in program changes including:

- Efficiencies gained from RBS (1,666 positions; 1,666 FTE; and \$110,005,000);
- Reduction in Transportation Security Inspectors (54 positions; 52 FTE; and \$5,217,000);
- Reduction in Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives (TSS-E) (19 positions; 18 FTE; and \$2,021,000);
- Increase in Academy Instructors (31 positions; 31 FTE; and \$2,492,000) and,
- Increase to the FAMS for Staffing (\$5,200,000).

The FY 2016 Net Discretionary Request of \$3,482,816,000 includes offsetting discretionary fees totaling \$2,131,950,000.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Screening Partnership Program	-	-	158,190	-	-	154,572	-	-	166,927	-	-	12,355	-	-	-	-	-	12,355
EDS Procurement and Installation	124	112	73,845	126	118	84,075	123	115	83,380	(3)	(3)	(695)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(695)
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	1,658	1,515	321,737	1,614	1,549	348,653	1,590	1,526	349,013	(24)	(23)	360	(31)	(30)	(3,010)	7	7	3,370
Screening PC&B	51,311	43,910	3,033,526	47,897	43,734	2,952,868	46,086	41,923	2,872,070	(1,811)	(1,811)	(80,798)	(1,666)	(1,666)	(107,087)	(145)	(145)	26,289
Screening Training and Other	88	141	226,857	144	139	226,290	180	175	226,551	36	36	261	31	31	154	5	5	107
Screening Technology Maintenance	-	-	286,179	-	-	294,509	-	-	280,509	-	-	(14,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,000)
Airport Management and Support	3,127	2,924	587,000	3,046	2,928	591,734	3,032	2,915	596,233	(14)	(13)	4,499	(19)	(18)	(2,601)	5	5	7,100
Checkpoint Support	60	52	103,309	60	57	103,469	60	57	97,265	-	-	(6,204)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,204)
FFDO and Flight Crew Training	41	34	24,730	38	36	20,000	38	36	20,095	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	95
Air Cargo	803	739	122,332	668	642	106,920	645	620	105,978	(23)	(22)	(942)	(23)	(22)	(2,207)	-	-	1,265
Federal Air Marshals	-	-	-	-	-	800,214	-	-	816,745	-	-	16,531	-	-	5,200	-	-	11,331
Subtotal, Discretionary	57,212	49,427	4,937,705	53,593	49,203	5,683,304	51,754	47,367	5,614,766	(1,839)	(1,836)	(68,538)	(1,708)	(1,705)	(109,551)	(131)	(131)	41,013
Mandatory Fees																		
Aviation Security Capital Funds Mandatory Fee	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Mandatory Fees	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Aviation Security Budget Authority	57,212	49,427	5,187,705	53,593	49,203	5,933,304	51,754	47,367	5,864,766	(1,839)	(1,836)	(68,538)	(1,708)	(1,705)	(109,551)	(131)	(131)	41,013
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources - Discretionary Fees																		
Aviation Security Fees - Discretionary	-	-	(1,826,338)	-	-	(2,818,293)	-	-	(2,131,950)	-	-	686,343	-	-	-	-	-	686,343
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee	-	-	(379,366)	-	-	(420,000)	-	-	-	-	-	420,000	-	-	-	-	-	420,000
Aviation Passenger Security Fee	-	-	(1,446,972)	-	-	(2,398,293)	-	-	(2,131,950)	-	-	266,343	-	-	-	-	-	266,343
Aviation Security Fees - Mandatory																		
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	57,212	49,427	3,111,367	53,593	49,203	2,865,011	51,754	47,367	3,482,816	(1,839)	(1,836)	617,805	(1,708)	(1,705)	(109,551)	(131)	(131)	727,356
Aviation Security:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,708)	(1,705)	(109,551)	(131)	(131)	727,356
	57,212	49,427	3,111,367	53,593	49,203	2,865,011	51,754	47,367	3,482,816	(1,839)	(1,836)	617,805	(3,416)	(3,410)	(219,102)	(262)	(262)	1,454,712
Rescissions	-	-	(37,977)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	57,212	49,427	3,073,390	53,593	49,203	2,865,011	51,754	47,367	3,482,816	(1,839)	(1,836)	617,805	(3,416)	(3,410)	(219,102)	(262)	(262)	1,454,712

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Screening Partnership Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screening Partnership Program

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$158,190
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$154,572
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$12,355
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$166,927
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$166,927
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$12,355

TSA requests \$166.927 million in FY 2016 for the Screening Partnership Program (SPP) PPA

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$1.399 million for pay inflation
- Increase of \$10.956 million for a realignment to support new SPP airports

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The SPP was established under Section 108 of ATSA to permit an airport operator to request screening services through a private screening company. Private screening contractors are to perform equal to or better than Federal screening operations under Federal oversight following the same operating procedures, which are continuously updated to ensure both Federal and private screening airports are able to mitigate any new threats which have been identified.

The SPP followed a two-year pilot program mandated by ATSA. This pilot included five airports and concluded in 2004. In accordance with 49 USC § 44920, all U.S. airports with a Federal screening presence are eligible to apply to SPP. There are currently 21 airports participating in the program.

The original five pilot airports which still participate in SPP are:

- San Francisco International Airport;
- Kansas City International Airport;
- Greater Rochester International Airport;
- Jackson Hole Airport; and,
- Tupelo Regional Airport.

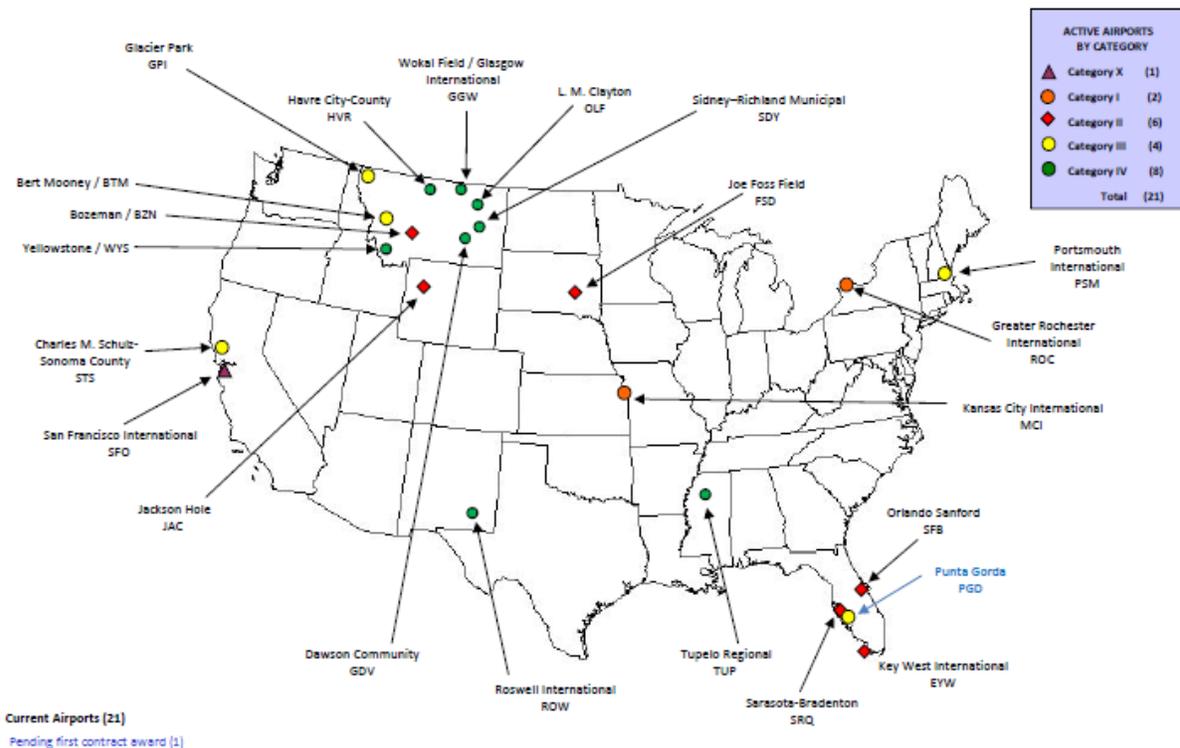
As of January 2015, 16 additional airports are participating in SPP, for a total of 21. Those include:

- Sioux Falls Regional Airport, South Dakota;
- Key West International Airport, Florida;
- Charles M. Schulz-Sonoma County Airport, California;
- Roswell International Air Center, New Mexico;
- Nine airports in Montana: Sidney Richland Regional; Dawson Community Airport; L.M. Clayton Airport; Wokal Field; Havre City County Airport; Glacier Park International Airport; Bert Mooney Airport; Bozeman Yellowstone International Airport; and Yellowstone Airport.
- Orlando Sanford International Airport, Florida
- Sarasota Bradenton International Airport, Florida
- Portsmouth International Airport, New Hampshire

TSA is currently in the process of procuring an SPP contract for Punta Gorda Airport, who applied to the program on December 2, 2014 and was approved in January 2015.

The FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-95) requires TSA to approve an airport's application to participate in SPP if approval will not compromise security, detrimentally affect cost efficiency, or detrimentally affect screening effectiveness of passengers or property. Since enactment of the Act, TSA has met the statutory requirements, and has adjudicated and approved seven applications. One airport, Sacramento International in California withdrew its application after it was approved. In addition, TSA has established a 12 month goal for awarding a new SPP contract; however, items outside of TSA's control may impact procurement timelines, such as legislative mandates released during a solicitation.

The following map lists the current and potential SPP Airports:



MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Screening Partnership Program

The SPP procures screening services from qualified private companies at TSA airports. As required by statute, the program provides airports with a process to "opt-out" and request TSA use private screening companies instead of Federal screeners. The program also provides the business infrastructure capable of acquiring, deploying, and supporting the management of private screening resources at airports. Private screeners must pass TSA training, maintain TSA certification, and follow TSA's screening procedures. Private screening performance must "be equal to or greater than the level provided by Federal personnel", and private screeners must receive compensation "not less than the compensation received by Federal screeners". SPP addresses the requirement to provide airports with a process to request TSA to use private screening companies instead of Federal ones and then procure, deploy, and manage those companies. SPP maintains services at 21 airports (units) and is in the process of procuring a contract for an additional airport.

In FY 2015, TSA will begin moving towards an Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract vehicle for future SPP contracts. This change has several anticipated benefits including an expedited procurement process, increased competition and consistency amongst contracts. The re-compete for screening services at San Francisco International will be the first airport to use the new IDIQ contract vehicle.

The Screening Partnership Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- Screening Partnership Program PPA \$166.927 million
- Airport Management and Support PPA \$1.787 million

Activity Funding
(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$159,720	\$156,342	\$168,714

FY 2016 Funding Breakout
(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance – \$168,714	Screening Services	49 U.S.C. § 44920 requires TSA, under certain conditions, to contract private companies to screen passengers and baggage at airports which have requested that screening be conducted by private rather than Federal screeners.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Screener PC&B
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screener PC&B

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	51,311	43,910	\$3,033,526
FY 2015 President's Budget	47,897	43,734	\$2,952,868
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(145)	(145)	\$26,289
FY 2016 Current Services	47,752	43,589	\$2,979,157
FY 2016 Program Change	(1,666)	(1,666)	(\$107,087)
FY 2016 Total Request	46,086	41,923	\$2,872,070
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(1,811)	(1,811)	(\$80,798)

TSA requests 46,086 FTP, 41,923 FTE, and \$2.872 billion in FY 2016 for the Screener PC&B PPA

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$36.344 million for pay inflation
- Decrease of 5 FTP/FTE and \$798 thousand for a realignment to the Screener Training and Other PPA to support the Office of Professional Responsibility
- Decrease of 140 FTP/FTE, and \$8.674 million from savings associated with in-line EDS installations
- Decrease of \$9.234 million for a realignment to the Screening Partnership Program PPA to support new SPP airports
- Increase of \$8.651 million for retirement contributions

Program Changes:

- Decrease of 1,666 positions/FTE and \$107.087 million for RBS efficiencies to the screener workforce

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Passenger and baggage screening protects commercial air travelers by detecting and removing dangerous or deadly objects that individuals attempt to smuggle onto aircraft on their person and in carry-on or checked baggage. TSA's screening process must strike the appropriate balance between preventing security breaches and maintaining the efficient movement of law-abiding passengers through the security checkpoints while ensuring compliance with civil liberties and civil rights laws, regulations, Executive Orders and policies and privacy laws and regulations. After passenger check-in, TSOs use various types of electronic detection and imaging machines, including Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) systems, Explosive Trace Detection (ETD equipment), Advanced Technology (AT-

2) X-ray machines, Walk-Through Metal Detectors, and hand-held metal detectors. At the checkpoints, TSOs may perform physical searches of carry-on baggage and pat-down searches of airline passengers, crew, and airport employees. This is in conjunction with the use of behavior recognition techniques and the validation of travel documents. Passengers with disabilities, medical conditions or other circumstances can call the TSA Cares hotline approximately 72 hours ahead of travel and TSA Cares will coordinate checkpoint support with a TSA Customer Service Manager located at the airport.

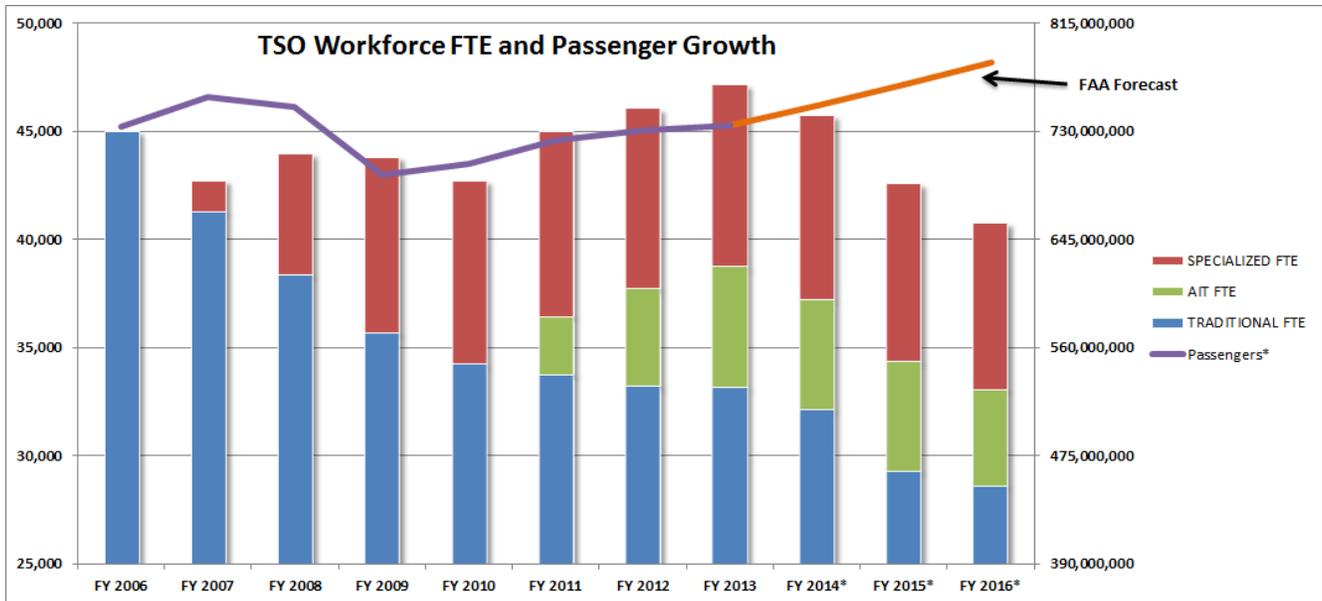
TSA continues to focus its resources and improve the passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying intelligence-driven, risk-based screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology. This approach is based on the following premise that the majority of airline passengers are low risk. By having passengers voluntarily provide more information about themselves and placing more focus on prescreening, TSA is able to expedite physical screening for known passengers, focusing resources on travelers TSA knows less about, while increasing system-wide effectiveness. A number of initiatives have enabled TSA to reach its goal of expanding expedited screening for known populations in order to focus on those that are unknown. Some of the RBS initiatives TSA has implemented are as follows:

- Modified Screening for Active Duty U.S. Service Members
- Modified Screening for Passengers 12 and Under
- Modified Screening for Passengers 75 and Older
- Eliminating physical screening for Veterans on chartered Honor Flights
- Providing modified screening to Wounded Warriors
- Using Managed Inclusion to identify passengers for TSA Pre ✓[®] through use of Passenger Screening Canines and Behavior Detection Officers
- TSA Pre ✓[®] Expedited Screening

TSA Workforce

ATSA established the employment standards for security screening personnel. Security screening personnel – both private and Federal – are required to be U.S. citizens; pass a background investigation; and have a high school diploma, a general equivalency diploma, or sufficient experience. Newly hired TSOs must undergo extensive training and be certified to screen passengers and baggage through the use of detection equipment. The screening workforce is subject to ongoing training and testing requirements. Failure to pass any phase of training or a certification examination is grounds for employment termination.

With the evolution of TSA's risk-based security programs, the TSO responsibility, especially at the checkpoint, has significantly evolved. Officer responsibility goes beyond verbatim adherence to Standard Operating Procedures and includes critical thinking about today's threats and risks, and the mitigation techniques necessary to respond to those threats. In recognition of this growth in job requirements, a structural pay reform was implemented in July 2014 to modestly increase the pay of TSA's front-line workforce. TSA was able to fund this adjustment within the base due to faster than expected savings as a result of RBS initiatives. The changes reflect a transition to a smaller more capable work force, which is taking place even as passenger travel has increased.



* Passenger Data is taken from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics T-100 Market Data. Data only includes figures with a World Area Code of less than 100 which signals originations within the U.S. Details here: http://www.transtats.bts.gov/TableInfo.asp?Table_ID=292&DB_Short_Name=Air%20Carriers&Info_Only=0 FY14 Thru FY16 are based on the FAA Aerospace Forecast for Fiscal Years 2014-2034 (2.2% increase FY14 Thru FY16). Also note that passenger count ties to enplanements, not necessarily screening throughput.

The TSO-budgeted FTE levels are broken down as follows:

TSO Budgeted FTE by Job Title/ Function ^{1/}

Job title	Band	FY 2014 FTE	FY 2015 FTE	FY 2016 FTE
TSOs ^{2/}	D, E	29,848	27,406	26,803
Lead/Master	F	6,402	6,158	5,601
Supervisory/Expert TSOs	G	4,694	4,515	4,335
Playbook/Refs	D, E	1,654	1,366	1,366
BDOs	F, G, H, I	3,131	3,131	2,660
Managers	H, I	1,191	1,158	1,158
TOTAL		46,920	43,734	41,923

^{1/} TSO Workforce is composed of approximately 10,000 part time TSOs and 36,000 full time TSOs

^{2/} These TSO perform passenger and baggage screening, as well as perform travel document checker duties

TSO FTE Allocated to Security Duties

Job Duty	FY 2014 FTE	FY 2015 FTE	FY 2016 FTE
TDC	2,001	2,001	2,001
Playbook/REFS	1,654	1,366	1,366
BDOs	3,131	3,131	2,660
Checkpoint / Other	40,134	37,236	35,896
TOTAL	46,920	43,734	41,923

Job Descriptions:

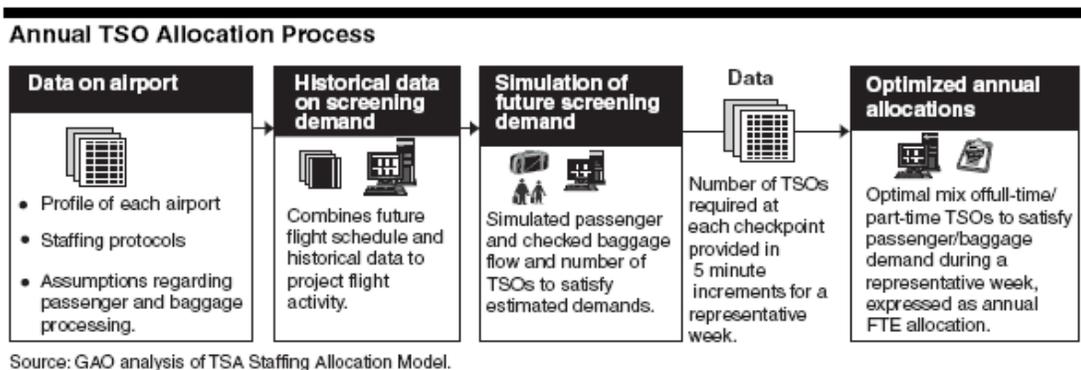
A brief description of the different types of TSO jobs follows:

- TSO – Front-line workforce performing checkpoint security, document checking, airport employee screening and unpredictable security measures.
- Lead TSO (LTSO)/Master TSO – Provides intermediary leadership at the checkpoint. Master TSOs can also perform training duties and operate in airport coordination centers.
- Supervisory TSO (STSO)/Expert TSO – Supervises checkpoint operations. Expert TSOs can also perform training duties and operate in airport coordination centers.
- Playbook/Risk Emphasized Flight Screening – Provides a more risk based focus at the local airport level.
- BDO – Performs passenger screening through Behavior Detection and Analysis (BDA)
- Transportation Security Manager (TSM) – Performs overall oversight duties of security operations.

Workforce Initiatives

TSA determines and allocates FTE to the airports through the Staffing Allocation Model. This is a robust process run by each airport scheduling operations officer which utilize:

- Official Airline Guide flight data representing airport specific flight activity;
- Airport specific facility layout and equipment configuration details, to include presence of TSA Pre✓[®] lanes;
- Input of program offices and risk analysis;
- A discrete event simulation model to project staffing requirements; and
- Sophisticated workload based optimization software to apply collective bargaining compliant rules to determine efficient work schedules.



The model is constantly refined to determine the most efficient and effective allocation of the TSO workforce. Through the staff modeling process, TSA has been able to identify operational and efficiency gains made possible through better scheduling, increased use of part-time and split shift employees, technology improvements, and improved management practices. As RBS initiatives continue to expand, TSA is able to align passenger screening resources based on risk assessments. The model is adjusted to account for efficiencies relating to RBS initiatives such as dedicated TSA Pre✓[®] lanes and the resulting increased processing speed at standard lanes. As well, TSA has moved airline flight crew traffic to dedicated KCM lanes that further expedite passenger screening and thereby reduce FTE requirements.

In addition, TSA has installed labor-saving technology in many airports around the country. Most notably, in-line checked baggage systems have reduced the staffing required for baggage checks and have reduced costly workplace injuries. At the end of FY 2014, an estimated 119 airports will have operational in-line EDS with a cumulative savings of 3,105 FTE and \$189 million when compared to the staffing required for the stand alone screening equipment configuration. TSA continues to see nominal savings as a result of in-line EDS installations, although not as large as earlier years since most of the large airports have these systems in place. In FY 2016, TSA is estimating in-line FTE savings of 140 FTE and \$9 million.

Some of the programs under the TSO workforce include:

Travel Document Checker Program

The Travel Document Checker (TDC) Program is an added layer of security at all 443 Federalized airports, including SPP airports, to verify an individual's identity and their travel documents before allowing entry into the security screening checkpoint to access the sterile area or board an aircraft. TDC-qualified TSOs are positioned in front of the checkpoint and use black lights and magnifying loupes to validate boarding passes and authenticate various forms of acceptable photo identification (ID) presented by passengers, airport and airline personnel, and law enforcement officers. Any suspect or questionable ID issues are relayed to the STSO for resolution and the Identity Verification Coordination Center to verify the individual's identity to continue.

Behavior Detection and Analysis Program

The Behavior Detection and Analysis (BDA) Program is an additional layer of security, using behavior observation and analysis techniques to identify potentially high-risk individuals who may pose a threat to transportation security. Formally known as Screening of Passenger by Observation Technique (SPOT), BDA provides a real-time threat analysis by employing non-invasive techniques for identification. When integrated with other elements of risk-based security, the capability yields valuable return on investment allowing for greater efficiency and effectiveness at the screening checkpoint. The program is based on behavior pattern recognition techniques used by security personnel across the world and supported by scientific research. Certified BDOs work in pairs, typically in and around security checkpoints throughout the airport.

The BDA program has been reviewed, internally and externally, several times to ensure validity and effectiveness. In 2013, TSA worked closely with the American Institute of Research to conduct an independent study of the indicators where TSA plans to test and refine the procedures starting in October of 2014. Concurrently and integral to the Optimization project is a comprehensive Operational Test designed to collect the data to validate behavior detection over and above what was seen during the original 2011 SPOT Validation Study. Scenario-driven testing will be used in addition to the outcome-based protocols used in the prior Study. Each of the limitations discussed by the Government Accountability Office in their report on the SPOT program will be mitigated to the maximum extent possible given the constraints of testing within an operational environment. Initial testing began in fall 2014, and full data collection is planned for January 2016.

Beginning in FY 2015, the BDA will develop and deploy TSOs/LTSOs with multi-function certification in a Behavior Detection capability. These positions will conduct screening of passengers or baggage at least 80% of the time and will conduct Behavior Detection functions up to 20% of the time. The core structure for these positions will remain dedicated to passenger screening; however, they will now incorporate an additional capability (Behavior Detection).

Finally, in an effort to ensure quality and compliance to BDA programs nationwide, TSA established the Program Compliance Assessment (PCA) Team. The team is comprised of BDOs and BDA TSMs from various airports across the Nation. While deployed, PCA team members are inserted into local airports daily operations and make objective observations of identified areas to include; implementation of BDA, implementation of Managed Inclusion (MI), and canine operations.

Playbook

Playbook is designed as a comprehensive, flexible deployment system of countermeasures that are coordinated at the local airport level in order to respond quickly to emergency conditions or hostile acts. It is supported through local decision-making between the Airport Operator and the Federal Security Director (FSD). Playbook involves working collaboratively with stakeholders and coordinating the assets of TSA, local law enforcement, and other DHS agencies to improve an airport's overall security posture.

Aviation Screening Assessment Program

This program measures TSO screening performance using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. The primary purpose of the Aviation Screening Assessment Program (ASAP) is to provide statistical data to determine reasons for failure within the checkpoint and checked baggage screening process. ASAP test results provide critical data to TSA leadership that helps with the improvement of aviation security and the identification of vulnerabilities across screening operations. There are two, six-month test cycles per year.

Coordination Center Officers

These TSOs assist with facilitating smooth communications at the airport as well as analyzing information on threats and responding to crisis situations. Coordination Center Officers also ensure directives from management are met in a timely and accurate fashion.

Career Progression Program

TSA continues its focus on career progression for TSOs. As the TSA mission has evolved, TSA created higher-level positions for TSOs such as BDOs. TSA's adoption of RBS will further evolve the skill sets of TSOs, which is anticipated to lead to a smaller more capable workforce with appropriate grade restructuring.

TSA provides career-advancement tools and resources in its online system called Security Officer Advancement Resources. These resources include a career toolbox, training opportunities, and detailed overviews of what makes a TSO competitive for positions within TSA and across DHS. TSA supplements this service with career coaching and the Career Resident Program. This effort is an entry level, full-time, career development program designed to capitalize on the technical expertise and agency knowledge resident in the field and to create a mechanism for TSOs and field personnel selection for career opportunities other than the current TSO/LTSO/STSO career path. In addition, TSA has partnered with community colleges to provide TSOs and uniformed officers the opportunity to work toward a TSA Homeland Security Certificate and/or an associates' degree in Homeland Security or related field.

The career progression structure allows TSA to distinguish and retain the more experienced and top performing TSOs. Test results show a positive correlation between longevity and performance, including detection ability, screening efficiency, and customer service. As threats evolve and increase in complexity, the advanced skills of the TSA workforce are necessary to stay ahead of terrorist capabilities.

Historical Attrition Rates

Attrition Type	Work Schedule	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Voluntary	Full-Time ONLY	5.3%	4.2%	4.9%	6.5%	8.0%	8.9%
Voluntary	Part-Time ONLY	15.5%	12.9%	13.5%	16.1%	19.0%	20.2%
Voluntary	TOTAL	7.7%	6.2%	8.5%	10.8%	12.9%	13.6%

Workers' Compensation

The President's Safety, Health, and Return to Employment Initiative requires Federal agencies to reduce the Total Case Rate (TCR) and Lost Time Case Rate (LTCR) by three percent each fiscal year. As noted in the chart below, TSA has exceeded its goal of reducing the number of TSO injuries and illnesses, and in FY 2016, TSA will seek to continue the trend of reducing numbers of TSO injuries and illnesses. TSA's Workers' Compensation has decreased by approximately \$12 million from FY 2006 to FY 2014.

TSO Injury Rate

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Percent Change FY 2009 – FY 2014
TCR	7.55	7.16	5.50	5.45	4.90	3.59	-52.45%
LTCR	3.53	3.37	2.76	2.60	2.33	1.91	-45.89%

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Screener Training and Other
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screener Training and Other

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	88	141	\$226,857
FY 2015 President's Budget	144	139	\$226,290
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	5	5	\$107
FY 2016 Current Services	149	144	\$226,397
FY 2016 Program Change	31	31	\$154
FY 2016 Total Request	180	175	\$226,551
Total Change 2015 to 2016	36	36	\$261

TSA requests 180 positions, 175 FTE, and \$226.551 million in FY 2016 for the Screener Training and Other PPA

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of 5 FTP/FTE and \$798 thousand for a realignment from the Screener Personnel Compensation and Benefits PPA to support the Office of Professional Responsibility
- Increase of \$1.9 million for a realignment from the FAMS PPA to support the TSA Academy
- Increase of \$203 thousand for pay inflation
- Decrease of \$214 thousand as part of total In-line system savings of \$8.988 million
- Decrease of \$2. million for a realignment to the Airport Management and Support PPA to support the field parking program
- Decrease of \$634 thousand for a realignment to the Screening Partnership Program PPA to support new SPP airports
- Increase of \$54 thousand for retirement contributions

Program Changes:

- Decrease of \$2.314 million for RBS efficiencies to the screener workforce
- Decrease of \$13 thousand for RBS efficiencies to the Transportation Security Specialist – Explosives
- Increase of 31 FTP/FTE and \$2.481 million for TSA Academy instructors

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This activity provides the resources to support new and recurring training requirements for the TSO workforce, as well as other direct costs associated with screening operations.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

Screener Training and Other PPA

(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
TSO Training	\$99.6	\$107.1
Screener Consumables, Uniforms, and Other	\$92.7	\$85.4
National Deployment Office	\$22.0	\$22.0
Environmental Management Program	\$12.0	\$12.0
TOTAL	\$226.3	\$226.5

Transportation Security Officer Training: \$107.1 million

Given the ever changing threats that face the aviation domain, screener training is constantly evolving. TSO training is comprised of a compendium of courses that includes basic training for initial hires, on-the-job training, lead and supervisor technical training, recurrent training, advanced technical skills training, remedial training, and return-to-duty training. All new hires receive a combination of instructor-led, hands-on, and web-based training. Recurrent and specialized training courses are provided by either classroom instruction or the TSA Online Learning Center. TSA uses a measurement and evaluation process to ensure training programs meet established objectives and standards. Training effectiveness is assessed using a four-level model measuring trainee reaction, learning, behavior, and results.

In April 2012, TSA established the TSA Academy located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia and joined more than 92 partner organizations who train at FLETC. The Academy's initial course offering was the Essentials of Supervising Screening Operations (ESSO) led by a dedicated group of instructors and facilitators including Academy staff, FAMs, FSDs, and members of the FLETC Leadership Institute. The course was designed and developed for delivery to our more than 4,500 STSOs. By the end of FY 2014, 167 ESSO classes were delivered and 4,568 participants trained.

Other training offered at the Academy includes training for Transportation Security Inspectors, Security Training Instructors (STIs), Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives and for TSA field Security Training Instructors for the TSO and the BDO workforce. Expansion plans include the potential for New Hire TSO Training; basic and specialty training for BDOs; Leadership Training, and various other courses yet to be determined.

All TSOs, LTSOs, STIs, BDOs and STSOs must participate in an Annual Proficiency Review (APR) to ensure that they meet all of the qualifications and performance standards required to perform their screening duties as required by ATSA. The APR includes Technical Proficiency assessments that focus on image recognition, proper screening techniques, job knowledge, and the ability to identify, detect, and locate prohibited items. Technical proficiency is measured in the following ways:

- Measuring Image Proficiency – One Image Mastery Assessment per year administered using the X-ray simulation;
- Measuring Practical Skills – A series of Practical Skills Evaluations, including the detection of prohibited items, of all TSOs every year;

- Measuring On-Screen Alarm Resolution Protocol (OSARP) Proficiency – One OSARP assessment per year administered using the Employee Assessment Management System (EAMS) software; and
- Measuring Job Knowledge – One Standard Operating Procedures Assessment per year administered using EAMS.

To ensure technical proficiency, TSA has a number of training courses and programs, including but not limited to the following:

- **New Hire Training Program (NHTP):** The bulk of the security training funding provides for design, development, and delivery of classroom instruction on screening procedures, customer service, effective communications, principles, policies, and fundamentals of risk based security, as well as on-the-job training and certification required by ATSA. NHTP is a multi-media training course which includes web-based training (to include image interpretation), within and supported through a minimum of 40 hours of instructor-led training, which also includes supported hands-on equipment-specific labs and role-play scenarios to maximize the adult learning experience. The NHTP course for those who will be screening checked baggage includes modules focused on on-screen alarm resolution protocol training for new hires at those airports equipped with EDS and the use of ETD equipment in place at their duty location. TSA designs, develops and delivers training in support of all screening technologies, to include AIT for screening persons, AT-2 X-ray for screening checkpoint carry-on items; ETD equipment for screening persons, checked baggage and checkpoint carry-on items; and other screening technologies deployed to support the passenger screening process.

TSO New Hire Training

Metric	Min. Hrs	Evaluation Components
Checkpoint TSO-one ETD		
Phase I Instructor-led Training	55.50	Job Knowledge Checks/Tests and Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase II On-the-Job Training	75.00	Image Mastery Test
Total Hours	130.50	Certified Checkpoint TSO
Checked Baggage EDS/OSARP		
Phase I Instructor-led Training	59.50	Job Knowledge Checks/Tests and Practical Demonstrations
Phase II On-the-Job Training	83.00	Practical Demonstration Test Image Test-Operator Qualification Test
Total Hours	142.50	Certified Checked Baggage EDS/OSARP TSO
Dual Function Officer (DFO) ETD only		
Phase I Instructor-led Training	71.50	Job Knowledge Checks/Tests and Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase II On-the-Job Training	110.00	Image Mastery Test Practical Demonstration Test
Total Hours	181.50	Certified DFO TSO
Dual Function Officer (DFO) with EDS/OSARP Certification		
Phase I Instructor-led Training	94.00	Job Knowledge Checks/Tests/ and Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase III On-the-Job Training	128.00	Operator Qualification Test/Checked Baggage Practical Demonstration TEST/Image Mastery Test
Total Hours	222.00	

- **Annual Recurrent In-Service Training:** All TSOs are required to undergo recurrent security training to ensure they maintain proficiency of skills learned during basic training. In addition, recurrent training keeps the TSOs up-to-date with procedural changes, the use of new/updated technologies building new capabilities; enhancing skills; and identifying new threat items. This training is planned and communicated through an annual National Training Plan and the average hours of recurrent training ranges from 90-105 hours.
- **Behavior Detection Officer Training:** This curriculum provides training in behavior observation and analysis for the purpose of identifying passengers exhibiting behaviors indicative of hostile intent. The curriculum for this program will continue to be upgraded and updated annually to include additional techniques and/or information related to the field of behavior detection.
 - **BDO Recurrent In-Service Training:** All BDOs are required to undergo recurrent security training to ensure they maintain proficiency of skills learned during basic training. Additionally, in-service training courses are designed to keep the workforce up-to-date with procedural changes introduced into the screening operations; building new capabilities; and enhancing skills.
 - **BDO National Training Team Training and Certification:** All National Training Team (NTT) instructors receive training on the technical content of courses that the NTT teaches including, but not limited to: BDO Basic Training and BDO Refresher Training.
- **Security Training Instructor:** This training supports the permanent TSA in-house instructor certification program. TSA provides skills enhancement training to the STI workforce to ensure they are able to effectively deliver technical training. With the movement towards more interactive facilitated training in support of adult learning, TSA continues to develop training that supports the development of the STIs so they are better prepared to deliver and interact with class participants. STI training is now held at the TSA's Training Academy at FLETCs.
- **Essentials of Leading Screening Operations Course:** This is a course developed for LTSOs and is being delivered at FLETC by TSA Academy staff members. The technical and leadership competence of LTSOs is a critical component of workforce effectiveness and retention. This course is designed to provide tools needed to allow LTSOs to successfully support the TSO workforce and STSOs in the execution and management of the daily operations and challenges faced at checkpoint and/or checked baggage screening locations. TSA began delivering this two-week course in April of 2014 and it is the first instructor-led course that TSA has specifically developed for TSA's over 6,200 LTSOs nationwide. TSA also conducts other task specific courses to provide ongoing skills enhancement and technical expertise training to their LTSOs at their home airports. Delivery is scheduled to continue throughout FY 2015 and into FY 2016.
- **Essentials of Supervising Screening Operations Course:** This course is delivered to STSOs at FLETC by members of the TSA Academy and FLETC. This course achieves two important goals: 1) to professionalize the Agency's approach to training delivery; and 2) to provide front line supervisors with core knowledge and critical job skills that enable them to contribute to the success in critical areas such as employee integrity, responsibility and performance. The training is delivered over two weeks and focuses on the legal authorities governing TSA's

search processes; risk- based approach to security and security measures based on analysis of intelligence, threat, and capabilities; and the mission, vision and core values of TSA. The training emphasizes effective communications, coaching and mentoring, but also technical requirements of the STSO position including interactive team projects.

- **Essentials of Managing Screening Operations Course:** This course has been developed for the TSMs, the third member of the leadership team for the TSO workforce. The technical and leadership competence of TSMs is a critical component of workforce effectiveness and retention, as well as the effective execution of the screening process. TSA began delivery of this one-week course in July 2014. This course is designed to provide tools needed to allow TSMs to successfully support the TSO workforce, to include the LTSOs and STSOs in the execution and management of the daily operations and challenges faced at checkpoint and/or checked baggage screening locations. TSA also conducts other task-specific courses to provide ongoing skills enhancement and technical expertise training to their TSMs. Once all of the managers receive training (scheduled completion third quarter of FY 2015), TSA will continue to offer the training once a quarter.
- **Leadership Training:** This training supports the requirements of 5 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 412.202 Systematic Training and Development of Supervisors, Manager, and Executives. Leadership training programs have been developed and are deployed for different levels of TSOs. All leadership training programs cover topic areas such as communications skills, managing employee performance, coaching and mentoring, basic employee relations, supervisory responsibilities in managing safety, and diversity training, and team building. Examples of such programs are:
 - The Real Time Leadership Skills Program - a course of study designed for approximately 175 team leads annually that include LTSOs, Expert BDOs, STIs;
 - Fundamentals of Leadership Program - basic leadership training for the STSOs and first-line supervisors;
 - Leading Through Change - an introductory course for first line supervisors on implementation of the adopted Union Contract;
 - Leading from the Middle – leadership training for mid-level airport managers;
 - Leading People and Managing Operations – a program for managers to strengthen their technical, managerial and leadership skills.
- **Expanding Skills and Critical Thinking Training:** This strategy focuses on the interaction and communication between TSAs workforce and the public. Every TSO working at the checkpoint receives training that consolidates the latest methods for explosives detection, as well as the human factors that can affect security. These training events help TSOs become more analytical and less “check-list oriented” by emphasizing critical thinking and effective communications. Skills enhancement training will continue to build the capabilities of its officer workforce in the implementation of TSA’s risk-based security portfolio.
- **Image Awareness:** This training is a facilitated review and discussion led by airport leadership. This effort allows officers to review an account of actual events that have occurred within TSA, and clearly understand their role in establishing and maintaining the image of TSA

and how that affects the public's level of confidence in our effectiveness. The following topics have been included in the Image Awareness Series:

- Image Awareness Briefing: Image and Integrity – a session launched in the first quarter of FY 2014 focused on communicating TSA's core values of integrity, innovation, and team spirit. The briefing is designed to heighten awareness of TSA's public image and review how individual actions positively and/or negatively impact those perceptions.
 - Image Awareness Briefing: Code of Conduct – a session launched in the third quarter of FY 2014 for all officers and leaders at all levels reviewing how unacceptable conduct has a corrosive effect on the image and operation of TSA. The briefing is designed to help the workforce understand how to recognize, react to, and help eliminate misconduct.
 - Image Awareness Briefing: Passenger Support and Customer Service – a session to be launched in the second quarter of FY 2015 for all levels of the screening workforce. The briefing will be designed to highlight how the adoption of passenger support and customer service practices contribute to the implementation of screening processes and procedures as a component of effective risk-based security.
- **Associates Program:** Good security requires an engaged and empowered workforce with the training and experience necessary to effectively combat increasingly complex security threats. The TSA Associates Program provides a unique opportunity to strengthen our Nation's security by providing educational opportunities to bolster the skills of officers in one of the Federal Government's most visible agencies. Current and future security demands must be met by heightened abilities. This program serves as an investment in officers charged with such duties and promotes their ability to accurately uncover and address risk-based threats by supporting their acquisition of advanced technical knowledge and sharply honed organizational and critical thinking skills.
 - Coursework: The Associates Program is comprised of three primary homeland security courses; Introduction to Homeland Security, Intelligence Analysis and Security Management, and Transportation and Border Security. These three courses were selected due to their strong applicability to the requisite technical knowledge. The courses are offered in both face-to-face classroom and Distance Learning modalities.
 - Completion: The program allows Transportation Security Officers to earn a TSA Certificate of Achievement in Homeland Security. Upon completion of the Certificate of Achievement, students are encouraged to continue coursework concluding with TSOs earning an associate degree.
 - Deployment: This program was first piloted in FY 2008, and is currently represented at 217 airports, partnering with 94 colleges. As of spring 2014, 1,958 employees have earned a Certificate of Achievement across the Agency with 4,700 TSOs (10 percent of the workforce) participating. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, TSA will expand the use of Distance Learning to reach out to the smaller airports as well as expand classroom opportunities to medium to large airports.

Screener Consumables, Uniforms, and Other: \$85.4 million

Consumable supplies are critical materials used by TSOs to ensure effective screening of passengers, carry-on, and checked baggage. These consumable supplies include disposable gloves, sample swabs/wands, reactant materials, and baggage inserts, which both notify passengers that their bag has been inspected and provide contact information in the event of a problem. In addition, TSA provides

uniforms to new hires, as well as replacement uniforms to all TSOs through the annual allowance program. With the ratification of the collective bargaining agreement in FY 2012, TSA provides an annual replacement allotment valued at \$154 and a uniform allowance of up to \$317 and also provides TSOs with more uniform options.

This section also covers the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) which ensures fair and consistent disciplinary practice TSA-wide. OPR reviews and adjudicates allegations of misconduct for senior level, law enforcement employees, J band employees, and TSMs, tracking and oversight of misconduct cases, and adjudicating appeals of adverse actions issued against TSOs.

National Deployment Office: \$22.0 million

The National Deployment Office (NDO) mitigates and reduces risk where other means are unavailable by providing FSDs additional security personnel. The NDO provides TSOs, BDOs, and other operations personnel to FSDs for security screening support during crisis response and recovery operations, peak seasonal demands, special security events, risk mitigation or other activities that require higher-than-normal security related staffing levels, while protecting the Nation's transportation system. Each request for NDO support is analyzed from a cost/benefit/risk perspective to ensure the optimal use of these limited security personnel resources. For various types of disaster response operations, the NDO is responsible for deploying 14 Transportation Security Advance Teams, which include 210 personnel, and 43 Transportation Security Support Teams, which include 925 personnel.

Environmental Management Program: \$12.0 million

This program provides for the disposition of hazardous materials and abandoned personal property collected by TSA at checkpoints, as well as the maintenance of the environmental management system. TSA has an extensive and complex program to safely and securely identify, sort, store, and protect assets; as well as to remove and dispose of hazardous and voluntarily abandoned property.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Checkpoint Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Checkpoint Support

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	60	52	\$103,309
FY 2015 President's Budget	60	57	\$103,469
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$6,204)
FY 2016 Current Services	60	57	\$97,265
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	60	57	\$97,265
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$6,204)

The FY 2016 Budget includes 60 positions, 57 FTE, and \$97.3 million for the Checkpoint Support PPA:

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$110 thousand for pay inflation
- Increase of \$26 thousand for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$690 thousand for the realignment of TSA's warehouse management support contract to the Airport Management and Support PPA
- Decrease of \$650 thousand to transfer funds to the Intel and Vetting Appropriation for Secure Flight and Credential Authentication integration support
- Decrease of \$5.0 million for efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of the PPA's Current Services:

Checkpoint Support PPA

(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
I. Technology Purchase, Testing, and Installation	\$24.0	\$33.2
II. Emerging Technology and Engineering Initiatives	\$56.2	\$37.7
III. Program Operations and Management	\$23.3	\$26.4
TOTAL	\$103.5	\$97.3

The FY 2016 Budget includes funding to test, procure, and deploy checkpoint capabilities to enhance threat detection and security effectiveness at approximately 2,200 passenger checkpoint lanes in our Nation's airports. Funds will be used for 1) checkpoint reconfiguration and optimization, 2) innovation and re-engineering initiatives for emerging technologies and threats, 3) enhanced integration and analytics of checkpoint technologies, and 4) strengthening the IT security posture for checkpoint equipment. The Checkpoint Support PPA also funds the Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP) and the Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP).

Technology Purchase, Testing and Installation: \$33.2 million

Through FY 2015, TSA will procure, test, and deploy checkpoint screening equipment to reach Full Operational Capability (FOC) levels to support newer Risk Based Security (RBS) requirements. Current technologies that have been deployed include:

- **Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT):** Screens passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats, including weapons, explosives, and other objects concealed under layers of clothing;
- **Next-Generation Advanced Technology X-Ray (AT-2):** Next-generation X-ray systems with advanced visual detection capabilities that use multi-view capabilities or automated explosives detection capabilities;
- **Boarding Pass Scanners (BPS):** Confirm passenger vetting status by automating the scanning of passenger boarding passes;
- **Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS):** Screen bottles to determine if they contain prohibited liquids;
- **Enhanced Metal Detectors (EMD):** Screen persons for metallic weapons such as guns or knives; and,
- **Explosive Trace Detectors (ETD):** Test for explosive residue on selected passengers and carry-on items.
- **Credential Authentication Technology (CAT):** Digitally validate the passengers' credential with near-real time vetting status updates from Secure Flight

In FY 2015, TSA will complete testing and procurement of the Credential Authentication Technology (CAT), which will digitally validate the passengers' credential with near-real time vetting status updates from Secure Flight. This capability is being enabled through the automated transfer of information from Secure Flight through the STIP to the CAT units. In FY 2015 and FY 2016, TSA will procure and deploy CAT units to reach FOC. The deployment of CAT is essential in supporting RBS efforts and closing a known security vulnerability.

TSA continues to seek opportunities to drive cost savings throughout the procurement and deployment process for checkpoint capabilities, including leveraging quantity discounts and using available qualified product lists to conduct competitive procurements. TSA will closely coordinate with airports to ensure product delivery orders can be managed to reduce warehouse inventories and associated shipping and/or storage costs. The table below reflects the average cost per unit for each type of checkpoint technology:

Checkpoint Technology Unit Costs

(\$ in Thousands)

Technology	Average Costs*
AIT-2	\$109.0 (est.)
AT-2	\$128.3
BLS	\$32.8
BPS	\$1.7
CAT	\$17.3 (est.)
EMD	\$11.9
ETD	\$31.3

*Costs are subject to change based on final contract negotiations. For next generation AIT-2 systems and for CAT, estimates are used since TSA has not procured Full Rate Production units to date.

By the end of FY 2015, TSA will have reached FOC for the majority of the technologies based on 50% of passengers screened through TSA Pre✓[®] screening lanes. Once FOC is achieved for a particular technology, TSA will transition from the obtain phase to a sustain/enhance phase of the acquisition lifecycle for that purchased and deployed technology. During the sustain/enhance phase, current technology will be enhanced through capability upgrades. Additionally, TSA will continue to plan for the replacement of existing deployed equipment that has reached the end of its useful life, which is estimated at 10 years for all checkpoint technologies. Equipment is prioritized for replacement based on its ability to continue to meet detection requirements, maintenance history, operational performance, and useful life. The following chart depicts TSA's planned procurements as related to its latest planned FOC and recapitalization efforts:

Technology	FOC for 50% of Passengers Screened through TSA Pre✓ [®] Screening Lanes	Actual Number of Units Procured Through End of FY2014	Planned Checkpoint Technology Procurements By Funding Source								
			Carryover Funding ¹		FY 2015 President's Budget Request Funding		FY 2016 Requested Funding		Total Planned Purchases		
			Planned Purchases Towards FOC	Planned Recapitalization Purchases	Planned Purchases Towards FOC	Planned Recapitalization Purchases	Planned Purchases Towards FOC	Planned Recapitalization Purchases	Planned Purchases Towards FOC	Total Planned Recapitalization Purchases	
AIT	870	749	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
AT ²	2,030	2,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLS ³	1,530	1,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BPS	2,100	1,475	625	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	0
CAD	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT	1,520	12	1,255	0	253	0	0	0	0	1,508	0
EMD ⁴	1,438	1,445	0	193	0	0	0	0	897	0	1,090
ETD	2,480	1,395	1,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	0

1. Carryover funding includes the 2007 Supplemental, 2008 Airport Checkpoint Screening Fund, General Provision 515 Recoveries, and 2014 Expiring Checkpoint Support accounts.

2. The previous FOC for AT was set at 2,215 units. Due to RBS initiatives, the FOC has been reassessed and updated/lowered to 2,030 units.

3. In FY 2013, BLS procurements achieved FOC, which was 1,690 units. Due to RBS initiatives, the FOC has been reassessed and updated/lowered to 1,530 units.

4. The previous FOC was achieved in 2006. Due to RBS initiatives, the FOC has been reassessed and updated/lowered to 1,438 units.

TSA will formally assess FOC and recapitalization requirements annually to ensure alignment with TSA strategic goals, plans and polices. These reviews may result in changes to the FOC targets to better reflect the amount of transportation security equipment (TSE) required to meet the screening needs. When evaluating equipment FOCs, TSA is planning its TSE amounts based on the Agency's goal of having approximately 50% of passengers screened through TSA Pre✓[®] screening lanes. When approximately 50% TSA Pre✓[®] volume is achieved, fewer standard screening lanes will be necessary. This is expected to result in new FOC for each airport, which will necessitate the realignment of TSE system-wide, including the relocation of AIT and AT systems. In FY 2015, TSA will assess the efficiencies gained by RBS initiatives and funding will begin to be used for equipment realignments and checkpoint optimization efforts.

Emerging Technology and Engineering Initiatives: \$37.7 million

TSA will utilize the FY 2016 funding to focus more on a broad range of assessment and engineering activities to increase the capabilities and prolong the life of existing equipment. This will be done through system software patching and upgrades, operating system upgrades, technical risk assessments, system certification and accreditation assessments and security compliance assessments. The FY 2016 Budget will further reinforce this transition by allowing TSA to expand its work with industry in enhancing existing checkpoint capabilities and increasing detection and efficiencies; to invest in new technologies to better protect against emerging threats; and to examine additional capabilities or alternative concept of operations that can improve TSA's ability to assess threats. TSA will also partner with other stakeholders in developing a security screening equipment architecture to provide a conceptual model of the current and future system structure, its components, and the relationships between them.

Starting in FY 2016, funding will also support the establishment of a quality assurance and surveillance process to ensure installed equipment continues to meet mission requirements. By implementing this process, TSA can ensure checkpoints are continuing to operate per the Agency's requirements. TSA will also begin planning activities and market analysis for future planned recapitalization procurements as the Checkpoint Support program shifts to the sustain/enhance phase of the acquisition lifecycle.

The 2016 Budget will support the development of emerging technologies and engineering initiatives in order to increase TSA's ability to respond to the evolving and ever-changing threat landscape. Specifically, TSA will invest in the following initiatives in FY 2016:

- I. Checkpoint Optimization
- II. Emerging Technology Development and Testing
- III. Mission Engineering and System Analysis
- IV. Enhanced Integration and Analytics
- V. TSE network security
- VI. Advanced Surveillance Program

I. Checkpoint Optimization

In order to continue to reduce costs, TSA has been focused on designing, developing, and procuring capabilities based on their ability to be upgraded. In FY 2016, the Checkpoint Support funding will focus more on a broad range of assessment and engineering activities that will advance the Checkpoint's RBS concept of operations through analysis of the checkpoint configuration and through lane reductions. The funding will also support studies for implementing Risk-Based Security (RBS). For example, by conducting equipment lifecycle analysis and testing studies, TSA can better prepare for recapitalization efforts. Additionally, Threat Assessment Capability (TAC) optimization initiatives will align checkpoint capabilities to optimally support emerging RBS requirements. Finally, the FY 2016 Budget will help to optimize TSA's logistics and warehouse processes to help reduce the total cost of TSE ownership.

II. Emerging Technology Development and Testing

In FY 2016, TSA will utilize funding to respond to emerging threats through the continued development and testing of emerging technologies. TSA will continue to explore emerging capabilities through market analysis, Industry Days, and Proofs of Concepts. This will ensure that TSA understands the technology trade space and can adequately plan for future and emerging capabilities. Furthermore, by leveraging incremental development practices, TSA can validate and/or enhance future capabilities prior to making larger financial commitments. TSA will also work with industry and DHS Science and Technology Directorate to develop and test new capabilities to drive operational efficiencies. New capabilities can include remote screening and Common Graphical User Interface for equipment in the field.

III. Mission Engineering and Systems Analysis

In FY 2016, TSA will continue ongoing mission engineering efforts to include the development of the TSE System Architecture, which will provide a conceptual model of the current and future security system structure, its components, and the relationships between them. This TSE System Architecture will help to better guide future technology developments and investments to fully meet TSA's evolving requirements. It will also be designed to be adaptable, modularized and potentially automated to best implement the agency's vision for RBS. The intent is to develop a virtual and physical architecture test-bed in order to drive further system interoperability.

The 2016 Budget will also be used to enable continued innovation in security technologies. TSA will provide support to companies with novel technological transportation security solutions through Transportation Security Innovative Concepts (TSIC) Broad Agency Announcement (BAA). Additionally, TSA will continue to expand capabilities and implementation of risk analysis tools and methodologies to increase risk-informed decision making. Through a continued focus on systems analysis, TSA will develop a framework for assessing the intrinsic risk associated with various population subsets to support RBS initiatives.

IV. Enhanced Integration and Analytics

TSA strives to automate technologies and detection processes to reduce scanning and image processing times, human error, and the number of personnel needed at the checkpoint.

In FY 2016, TSA will fund enhanced business intelligence tools to better develop data and analytical capabilities to support better decision-making for screening technology procurements and upgrade requirements. This includes investing in the maturation of internal processes that assess fielded technology's ability to meet mission requirements. TSA will also fund a quality assurance program to ensure requirements are being met for fielded systems.

Through FY 2015, TSA has undertaken a significant effort to develop the Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP). STIP is a TSA data information technology program that connects all TSE to a single network, enabling two-way exchange of information. STIP also supports mission critical security by connecting TSE, such as CAT systems, with Secure Flight to provide near-real time vetting status updates. To support integrated and dynamic future capabilities at aviation checkpoints, TSA will continue to invest in enhancements to STIP in FY 2016. Specifically, funds will support the connection of approximately 9,000 TSEs to the TSA network. In FY 2016, TSA will continue to enhance this capability and increase automation and equipment integration to more efficiently and effectively screen passengers, improve the overall passenger experience, and promote cost savings.

V. TSE network security

An additional focus area for TSA in FY 2016 is to proactively address emerging security threats to equipment that is connected to the TSA network at airports nationwide. In coordination with the TSA Office of Information Technology, FY 2016 funds will be used to strengthen the IT security posture of screening equipment and other checkpoint capabilities to ensure they are secure and properly protected from intrusion. The FY 2016 Budget will be used to enhance TSE network security testing, conduct technical risk assessments, and continue to analyze and to identify emerging IT requirements.

VI. Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP)

To further enhance checkpoint security, the FY 2016 Budget will also fund additional layered security capabilities at federalized airports through the ASP. This program is responsible for managing closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance equipment to observe and detect people and property moving through the security screening process and facilities. Advanced surveillance systems have proven to be a key component in the security industry worldwide. In FY 2016, ASP funding is planned for projects at LaGuardia Airport and San Diego International Airport. The EDS Procurement and Installation PPA also includes funding to support these ASP projects in baggage handling areas.

	Projects Completed Through FY 2015	Projects Planned With FY 2016 Funds
ASP Projects	98	2

Program Operations and Management: \$26.4 million

Funding in FY 2016 will enable adequate staffing for management of checkpoint support activities and training for optimal performance. Additionally, the FY 2016 Budget will cover TSA Systems

Integration Facility costs, provide Government employees the tools and technology required to perform their function, and private sector advisory services to support delivery of mission needs. The 2016 Budget request will support:

- Personnel, Compensation & Benefits;
- Program, Resource & Data Management;
- Business Operations; and,
- Personnel Travel, Training and Certification.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Passenger Screening Program

The Passenger Screening Program (PSP) identifies, tests, procures, deploys, and sustains equipment to detect threats concealed on people and in their carry-on items as they enter the airport terminal sterile area through the passenger screening checkpoints. PSP is composed of three capability areas: People Screening, Carry-on Baggage Screening, and Layered Security. While increasing screening effectiveness, PSP also balances other operational considerations such as maximizing checkpoint efficiency; mitigating privacy and dignity concerns; maintaining operational affordability; reducing security risk; and addressing deployment, maintenance, and other equipment life cycle issues. PSP is evaluating the next generation of detection systems to enhance current screening capabilities. PSP addresses a capability gap by creating a security system that is an optimized, integrated, and layered mix of networked systems that address known and emerging threats and vulnerabilities, and supports risk-based security initiatives.

The PSP investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- Checkpoint Support PPA \$86.0 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$86.8 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$167,704	\$170,065	\$172,752

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Planning \$13,422	Technology and Engineering Initiatives	Funds planning and oversight of testing, engineering initiatives, and test and evaluation in support of passenger and carry-on baggage screening equipment
Acquisition - \$72,118	Purchase of TSE	Funds support the procurement of security equipment to screen passengers and carry-on baggage at passenger checkpoint lanes
	Integration and Installation of TSE	Funds support the deployment and installation of security equipment, engineering changes to include technology upgrades and detection algorithm development as well as risk advisory initiatives in support of the checkpoint environment throughout the Nation’s airports. Funding will also sustain business operation activities and program management support.
Maintenance - \$87,212	TSE Maintenance	Funds the preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed checkpoint passenger screening equipment upon expiration of the warranty period
	Transportation Security Equipment Disposal	Funds the disposal of checkpoint passenger screening equipment

Security Technology Integrated Program

STIP is a TSA data information technology program that connects all TSE to a single network, enabling two-way exchange of information. STIP provides a dynamic, adaptable communications infrastructure that facilitates the transfer of information to and from TSE. STIP enables centralized management and monitoring of the TSE fleet and provides the ability to respond to the rapidly changing threat environment in a more agile manner, resulting in improvements in efficiency and effectiveness of screening operations and threat detection. Without a networked system, TSA lacks the ability to dynamically adapt technology to evolving threats. STIP will meet information collection, retrieval, and dissemination requirements of the PSP and the Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP), and address potential areas of improvement within operations and maintenance for TSE.

The STIP investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- Checkpoint Support PPA \$6.1 million
- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$8.5 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
12,892	14,254	14,577

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Planning – \$704	Checkpoint security technology	Funds planning for all current and future STIP activities (such as deployment, connectivity, data management, storage, and analysis) related to checkpoint screening technologies
	Checked baggage screening technology	Funds planning for all current and future STIP activities (such as deployment, connectivity, data management, storage, and analysis) related to checked baggage screening technologies
Acquisition - \$6,689	Checkpoint security technology	Funds will be used for development, integration, and deployment of STIP enablement and centralized and automated software upgrades for checkpoint screening technologies
	Checked baggage screening technology	Funds will be used for development, integration, and deployment of STIP enablement and centralized and automated software upgrades for checked baggage screening technologies
Maintenance - \$7,184	Checkpoint security technology	Funds used for the management and oversight of the STIP EM system which consists of back-end server and associated network infrastructure to optimize screening effectiveness and availability
	Checked baggage screening technology	Funds used for the management and oversight of the STIP EM system which consists of back-end server and associated network infrastructure to optimize screening effectiveness and availability

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
EDS Procurement and Installation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: EDS Procurement and Installation

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	124	112	\$73,845
FY 2015 President's Budget	126	118	\$84,075
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(3)	(\$695)
FY 2016 Current Services	123	115	\$83,380
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	123	115	\$83,380
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(3)	(3)	(\$695)

The FY 2016 Budget includes 123 positions/115 FTE, and \$83.380 million in FY 2016 for the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of \$231 thousand for pay inflation
- Increase of \$58 thousand for retirement contributions
- Decrease of 3 FTP/3FTE and \$984 thousand associated with the realignment of TSA's warehouse management personnel and support contract to the Airport Management and Support PPA.

CURRENT SERVICES DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides a breakout of checked baggage funding for FY 2015 and FY 2016, including \$83.4 million in appropriated funds and \$250million from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF):

EDS Procurement and Installation PPA

(\$ in Millions)

	Funding Source	FY 2015	FY 2016
		President's Budget	Budget
Other Transaction Agreements	ASCF	61.2	79.5
Technology Purchase and Installation	ASCF	151	113.6
Technology Capability Enhancement Initiatives	<i>Discretionary</i>	38.7	38.2
	ASCF	37.8	56.9
Program Operations & Management	<i>Discretionary</i>	45.4	45.2
TOTAL*		\$334.10	\$333.40

*Includes mandatory funding of \$250.0 million from the ASCF in both FY 2015 and FY 2016.

The *Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 (ATSA)* (P.L. 107-71) mandated that 100 percent of aviation checked baggage be screened by electronic or other approved means. To ensure this, the TSA's Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) is responsible for the procurement and deployment of a variety of screening solutions. TSA met the ATSA mandate to screen all checked baggage by electronic or other approved means by December 2003.

Since meeting the mandate, TSA's checked baggage focus expanded to ensure that all airports' screening zones use the most efficient technologies and resources to screen checked baggage. This is being done by funding new in-line system facility modification projects. As of December 2014, 100% of Category IV (CAT IV) airports and 94% of all CAT X-III airports are screening with the most efficient technologies for their screening configurations. TSA does not anticipate receiving applications from the airports that could bring CAT X-III airports to 100% since these projects are required to be funded through a cost share agreement between TSA and the airport. If an airport is unable to participate in an in-line project, TSA cannot impose an in-line baggage screening project on the airport.

As of December 2014, TSA has approximately 1,800 EDS and 2,600 Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) units deployed for checked baggage screening at airports nationwide. While the screening mandate has been met and significant improvements have been made to airport baggage screening operations nationwide, a large majority of TSA's checked baggage technology fleet was deployed simultaneously to meet the ATSA mandate, which has resulted in this equipment reaching the end of its useful life at the same time. Therefore, TSA has shifted priorities to the recapitalization of equipment and enhancement of threat detection capabilities in alignment with Risk Based Security (RBS) initiatives.

As a result of this shift in priorities, TSA requested legislative changes to restrictions on the use of funding received from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF), which previously restricted the use of funds to facility modifications at airports. Upon legislative approval in FY 2012 through FY 2014, TSA has used ASCF funds for the procurement and installation of EDS equipment required for its recapitalization efforts in addition to facility modifications. TSA requested the legislative change in the FY 2015 President's budget request and will do so again in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 Budget request will support TSA's shift in priorities and focus on recapitalization efforts and enhancing capabilities. The FY 2016 Budget will be used to test, evaluate, procure, and deploy electronic baggage screening technology systems with the latest threat detection capabilities, and continue to integrate RBS principles into the checked baggage systems. The FY 2016 funding will also be used for enhancing capabilities of currently deployed EDS, replacing units reaching the end of their useful life and expanding standardization across the fleet of systems at airports nationwide.

Other Transaction Agreements: \$79.5 million

In FY 2012, TSA began to shift its focus to recapitalization and optimization. Recapitalization is the replacement or upgrade of fielded equipment that has reached the end of useful life with in-kind technology of similar size and throughput. TSA utilizes multi-year Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs) with airports to support the design and facility modification efforts associated with recapitalization to enable the deployment of new and enhanced screening capabilities.

Initially, recapitalization prioritization was driven primarily by machine age. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, TSA recapitalized equipment based on a 10-year useful life assumption based on expected mechanical failure. While TSA engaged an airport for recapitalization, it also considered the airport for optimization. Optimization is the review of an airport’s checked baggage screening solution to identify opportunities for efficiencies from both a system and a resource perspective. TSA funded approximately 70 OTAs with airports in FY 2012 – 2013 to support recapitalization and optimization projects.

OTAs in Support of Recapitalization

*(Dollars in Millions)**

FY 2015 President’s Budget		FY 2016 Budget	
Airport	Amount	Airport	Amount
Cleveland Hopkins International	29.8	Chicago O’Hare International	37.8
Fairbanks International	1.9	Philadelphia International	22.4
Houston Intercontinental	29.0	Houston Intercontinental	12.9
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood International - RBS Pilot	0.3	Burbank	6.4
Portland International - RBS Pilot	0.3		
Total	\$61.2	Total	\$79.5

*Amounts may be off slightly due to rounding

Technology Purchase and Installations: \$113.6 million

TSA accomplishes its checked baggage security mission by managing the acquisition lifecycle of Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) machines.

EDS equipment uses computed tomography (CT) technology to automatically measure the physical characteristics of objects in baggage, and triggers an alarm if the physical characteristics of an explosive are detected. This equipment can exist in two configurations:

- Standalone systems are typically found in lobby screening for small airports, or in larger airports with terminals that have low baggage volumes.
- In-line configurations integrate the EDS equipment into the baggage handling system that is customized for each airport. This type of automation improves working conditions for Transportation Security Officers (TSOs), as alarms can be resolved in quieter, dedicated spaces that are properly designed for the alarm resolution function. Inline systems also contribute to reduced TSO injury rates.

EDS technologies are classified as follows:

- High-speed (HSEDS): Throughput > 900 bags per hour (bph)
- Medium-speed (MSEDS): 400 < Throughput ≤ 900 bph
- Reduced-size (RSEDS): 100 < Throughput ≤ 400 bph

ETD equipment is used to chemically analyze checked baggage for any traces of explosive material. ETDs are used both as primary and secondary screening methods (i.e., resolving EDS alarms) and are designed to detect explosives residue left on an item. ETDs are the second largest component of equipment cost within the checked baggage screening program.

In FY 2015, TSA received approval to purchase 85 ETD units. With this procurement, TSA will have reached the Full Operational Capability (FOC) for next generation ETD needed for checked baggage screening operations. The FY 2016 Budget includes funding to support the purchase of 53 MSEDs for deployment in our Nation’s airports. Equipment purchased in FY 2016 will be installed in facilities where modification projects are either completed or near completion. In addition, units will be procured to recapitalize equipment in the field. It is important to note that the quantity of purchases and installation occurring in a given fiscal year will not always match. Airport projects are often multi-year efforts resulting in the purchase of equipment one fiscal year, but deployment of it in the next to align with the airport’s project schedule and screening needs. The table below provides a breakout of planned checked baggage technology purchases in FY 2015 and 2016.

Planned Technology Purchases
(Dollars in Millions)*

Equipment Type	FY 2015 Presidents Budget			FY 2016 Budget		
	Planned Purchases	Cost/Unit	Projected Costs	Planned Purchases	Cost/Unit	Projected Costs
ETD	85	0.04	3.8	0	0	0
RSEDs	5	0.6	3.0	0	0	0
MSEDs	62	1.1	70.5	53	1.1	56.4
HSEDs	3	1.2	3.7	0	0	0
TOTAL	155		\$81.0	53		\$56.4

*Amounts may be off slightly due to rounding

Since 2010, TSA has been engaged in an EDS Competitive Procurement (EDS-CP) to test and procure next generation EDS. This strategy has allowed TSA to successfully deploy enhanced capabilities to the field in support of its recapitalization efforts. To sustain recapitalization priorities and fulfill purchase requirements for FY 2015-2017, TSA will continue to procure EDS models listed on the current EDS-CP Qualified Product List (QPL). However, TSA will close the current EDS-CP QPL to new entrants, starting February 13, 2015, and release new requirements for next generation EDS in late FY 2015 at the earliest, supporting a shift of focus to the enhanced capabilities mission.

Technology Capability Enhancement Initiatives: \$95.1 million

TSA will utilize the FY 2016 funding to support the shift of programmatic priorities from the purchase and install of EDS equipment to the enhancement of technology capabilities and the development of the next generation checked baggage screening solutions. The FY 2016 budget will allow TSA to make the following improvements, all of which will contribute to TSA’s ability to substantially improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the deployed screening equipment:

- increase threat detection capabilities,
- increase equipment reliability and reduce downtime,
- expand equipment standardization to reduce variation for TSOs,
- extend service life,
- and eliminate TSO safety hazards.

The FY 2016 Budget will also support the development of new algorithms to detect evolving threats. TSA expects new algorithms in the near term with the ability to more reliably detect homemade explosive formulations in checked baggage while also reducing false alarm rates. In coordination with

DHS Science and Technology Directorate and industry, TSA is working to certify, qualify and implement improved algorithms on both in-service EDS as well as new systems currently under development. TSA will continue implementation of its Incremental Development Strategy to allow vendors to refine their automatic detection algorithms so that increasingly effective equipment types can become certified and qualified for purchase by TSA.

TSA will also utilize the FY 2016 funding to analyze the integration of new and modified systems and concepts of operation to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability prior to full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment under the proposed concept of operations in the field under a variety of environmental conditions.

In addition to enhancing threat detection and equipment standardization, the FY 2016 Budget request will also support:

- Test and evaluation of new security technologies, procedures, and policies through independent verification and validation testing;
- Site survey and design;
- Facility modification and site preparation;
- Warehousing and shipping;
- Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) for checked baggage systems, air cargo, and surface transportation; and,

To further enhance checked baggage security, the FY 2016 Budget will also fund additional layered security capabilities at federalized airports through the Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP). This program is responsible for managing closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance equipment to observe and detect people and property moving through the security screening process and facilities. Advanced surveillance systems have proven to be a key component in the security industry worldwide. In FY 2016, ASP funding is planned for projects at LaGuardia Airport and San Diego International Airport. The Checkpoint Support PPA also includes funding to support these ASP projects in baggage handling areas.

	Projects Completed Through FY 2015	Projects Planned With FY 2016 Funds
ASP Projects	98	2

Program Operations & Management: \$45.2 million

PO&M encompasses activities needed for the procurement and deployment of security systems to the Nation’s airports. Funding in FY 2016 will enable adequate staffing for management of checked baggage activities and training for optimal performance. Additionally, the FY 2016 budget will cover TSA Systems Integration Facility operations costs, engineering support (including design reviews), and provide Government employees the tools and technology required to perform their function and private sector advisory services to support delivery of mission needs. The 2016 Budget request will also support:

- Personnel, Compensation & Benefits;
- Program, Resource & Data Management;

- Business Operations; and,
- Personnel Travel, Training and Certification.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Electronic Baggage Screening Program

The EBSP identifies, tests, procures, deploys, installs, sustains, and recapitalizes Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) across all Federalized airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage. The EBSP supports screening to minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to terrorist or criminal activity. It reduces costs and improves security screening efficiency through automation of processes to detect and prevent the introduction of explosives materials, weapons, and other dangerous articles into commercial aircraft. Key objectives are: increasing threat detection capability; improving checked baggage screening efficiency; replacing aging EDS and ETD units; and using competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. The EBSP addresses a capability gap by screening 100% of checked baggage.

The EBSP investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$51.2 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$193.7 million
- Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA \$250.0 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$503,498	\$518,848	494,911

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Planning - \$34,520	Technology and Engineering Initiatives	Funds planning and oversight of testing, engineering initiatives, and test and evaluation in support of checked baggage screening equipment operations
Acquisition – \$265,794	Purchase of TSE	Funds support the procurement of checked baggage screening equipment (EDS and ETDs) to fulfill facility modification agreements and/or to support the equipment recapitalization effort
	Installation of TSE	Funds support the installation of checked baggage screening equipment (EDS and ETDs) throughout the nation’s airports
Maintenance – \$194,597	TSE Maintenance	Funds the preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed checked baggage screening equipment upon expiration of the warranty period.
	TSE Disposal	Funds the disposal of checked baggage screening equipment

Security Technology Integrated Program

STIP is a TSA data information technology program that connects all Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) to a single network, enabling two-way exchange of information. STIP provides a dynamic, adaptable communications infrastructure that facilitates the transfer of information to and

from TSE. STIP enables centralized management and monitoring of the TSE fleet and provides the ability to respond to the rapidly changing threat environment in a more agile manner, resulting in improvements in efficiency and effectiveness of screening operations and threat detection. Without a networked system, TSA lacks the ability to dynamically adapt technology to evolving threats. STIP will meet information collection, retrieval, and dissemination requirements of the PSP and the EBSP, and address potential areas of improvement within operations and maintenance for TSE.

The STIP investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- Checkpoint Support PPA \$6.1 million
- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$8.5 million

Funding tables for this investment are included in the Checkpoint Support PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Screening Technology Maintenance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screening Technology Maintenance

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$286,179
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$294,509
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$14,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$280,509
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$280,509
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$14,000)

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$280.509 million for the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA:

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Decrease of \$14.0 million from equipment maintenance savings

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of the PPA's Current Services:

Screening Technology Maintenance PPA
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance	\$215.8	\$192.7
Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance	76.7	85.8
Disposal*	2.0	2.0
TOTAL	\$294.5	\$280.5

* Disposal amount is allocated evenly between Checked Baggage and Checkpoint Equipment.

Funding in this PPA supports the maintenance and disposal of TSE in the Nation's airports. Maintenance is essential to preserve the operational capability of security technology equipment. During the warranty period, the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) is responsible for all preventive and corrective maintenance actions as specified in each technology acquisition contract. The OEM warranty period for major TSE begins when the equipment passes a Site Acceptance Test (SAT). After warranties expire, all TSA checkpoint and checked baggage screening equipment is under a maintenance contract throughout its life cycle. Most maintenance is performed by contractor Field Service Technicians working for the OEMs or a third party Maintenance Service Provider.

Preventive maintenance is defined as periodic scheduled maintenance actions performed to preserve equipment reliability and is performed according to the manufacturer’s recommended schedule (e.g., monthly, annually, etc.). Corrective maintenance consists of all actions performed or directed by a field service technician, as a result of equipment failure, to restore the equipment to operational condition. Corrective maintenance support is provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Maintenance contracts include labor costs for all preventive and corrective maintenance, as well as material costs for repair parts or consumables (e.g., ETD unit swabs).

In FY 2016, funding in this PPA will support maintenance services, through firm fixed unit price contracts, for over 13,000 pieces of security equipment that have come out of OEM warranty. The \$14.0 million decrease in the FY 2016 Budget is due to contract efficiencies and savings initiatives, including removal of excess equipment from the field, retiring obsolete technologies, and the favorable pricing achieved by the competitive award of follow-on and new maintenance service contracts.

Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance: \$192.7 million

This Budget includes funding for preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed checked baggage screening systems. These costs include labor; repair parts; packaging and transportation of repair parts; initial consumables for ETDs; tools, test equipment and calibration; maintenance training; and related logistics, data management, safety, occupational health, and environmental management functions.

The table that follows includes detailed projected maintenance costs for checked baggage screening equipment. The FY 2016 fielded quantities are subject to change based on the timing of procurements and deployments. Because the warranty period begins after successful SAT and because units are fielded throughout the year, the number of units in and out of warranty varies throughout the fiscal year. The FY 2016 requirement represents the projected maintenance cost for those units no longer under warranty, not the unit cost for the total number of fielded units.

Checked Baggage Equipment (Actual \$) *	FY 2016 Fielded Quantity	Average Number of Units Out of Warranty	Average Number of Units In warranty	FY 2016 Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance
EDS				
CTX-5500	122	122	0	\$ 8,754,226
CTX-9000	297	297	0	\$ 37,716,698
CTX-9400	110	110	0	\$ 13,322,463
CTX-9800	113	68	45	\$ 7,786,527
e6000/6600	488	488	0	\$ 56,389,148
Reveal CT-80DR	511	511	0	\$ 28,574,320
Reveal CT-80DR+	44	44	0	\$ 2,583,432
Examiner 3DX/3DXES	78	33	45	\$ 4,288,375
Examiner SX	10	5	5	\$ 300,000
High-Speed EDS - TBD	3	0	3	\$ -
EDS Subtotal	1,776	1,678	98	\$ 159,715,189

Checked Baggage Equipment (Actual \$) *	FY 2016 Fielded Quantity	Average Number of Units Out of Warranty	Average Number of Units In warranty	FY 2016 Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance
ETD				
Ionscan 400B	328	328	0	\$ 3,580,120
Ionscan 500DT	776	776	0	\$ 7,684,728
Itemiser-W	0	0	0	\$ -
Itemiser-DX	1,673	1,673	0	\$ 9,154,656
TBD	85	43	42	\$ 408,500
Consumables				\$ 3,000,000
ETD Subtotal	2,862	2,820	42	\$ 23,828,004
Excepted Maintenance/Call Center/Environment Issues				\$ 5,589,847
Support Services				\$ 3,585,532
Total Maintenance Requirement				\$ 192,718,572
Disposal				\$ 1,000,000

*The make/model of the equipment is subject to change based on actual acquisitions.

Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance: \$85.8 million

This request includes funding for the preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed passenger screening security equipment. These costs include labor; repair parts; packaging and transportation of repair parts; initial consumables for ETDs; tools, test equipment and calibration; and maintenance training.

The table that follows provides detailed projected maintenance costs for passenger screening systems. The FY 2016 fielded quantities are subject to change based on the timing of procurements and deployments. Because the warranty period begins after successful SAT and because units are fielded throughout the year, the number of units in and out of warranty varies throughout the fiscal year. The FY 2016 requirement represents the projected maintenance cost for those units no longer under warranty, not the unit cost for the total number of fielded units.

Checkpoint Equipment (Actual \$) *	FY 2016 Fielded Quantity	Average Number of Units Out of Warranty	Average Number of Units In warranty	FY 2016 Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance
ETD				
IonScan 400B	218	218	0	\$ 2,379,470
Ionscan 500DT	517	517	0	\$ 5,119,851
Itemiser-W	0	0	0	\$ -
Itemiser DX	1,116	1,116	0	\$ 6,106,752
TBD	1,085	543	542	\$ 5,153,750
Consumables				\$ 2,000,000

Checkpoint Equipment (Actual \$) *	FY 2016 Fielded Quantity	Average Number of Units Out of Warranty	Average Number of Units In warranty	FY 2016 Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance
EMD				
Ceia	325	325	0	\$ 263,575
Garrett	23	23	0	\$ 30,429
TBD	1,090	145	945	\$ 202,650
AT X-Ray Systems				
Smiths	1,296	1,121	175	\$ 28,279,157
Rapiscan	846	846	0	\$ 11,785,428
L3	50	50	0	\$ 1,241,200
AIT				
L-3	749	749	0	\$ 13,885,711
TBD	50	0	50	\$ -
BLS				
Smiths	890	890	0	\$ 1,821,830
Ceia	800	800	0	\$ 699,200
CAT				
TBD	1,520	1,143	377	\$ 1,782,223
BPS				
NCR, DESKO, IER	2,100	0	2,100	\$ -
CAD				
First Defender	255	255	0	\$ 99,900
Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance Subtotal				\$ 80,851,126
Call Center/Excepted Maintenance/Program Management				\$ 3,535,696
Support Services				\$ 1,403,606
Total Checkpoint Maintenance Requirement				\$ 85,790,428
Disposal				\$ 1,000,000

* The make/model of the equipment is subject to change based on actual acquisitions.

Disposal: \$2.0 million

The FY 2016 Budget includes funding for the disposal of equipment. Security equipment is decommissioned when evolving operational requirements (e.g., higher screening throughput), technological advancements (e.g., improved detection capability), or supportability problems (e.g., frequent failures) dictate the need for replacement. Sometimes equipment is redeployed to satisfy screening requirements at other airports or loaned to partner nations based on requirements from the TSA Office of Global Strategies (OGS). Upon request, security equipment that is not redeployed is offered to other DHS and Federal agencies, or returned to manufacturers for credit on future

procurements. Otherwise, surplus equipment is provided to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Disposition Services for salvage and destruction. This budget includes funding to remove Sensitive Security Information and hazardous material from disposal equipment and for DLA disposal services.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Passenger Screening Program

The PSP identifies, tests, procures, deploys, and sustains equipment to detect threats concealed on people and in their carry-on items as they enter the airport terminal sterile area through the passenger screening checkpoints. PSP is composed of three capability areas: People Screening, Carry-on Baggage Screening, and Layered Security. While increasing screening effectiveness, PSP also balances other operational considerations such as maximizing checkpoint efficiency; mitigating privacy and dignity concerns; maintaining operational affordability; reducing security risk; and addressing deployment, maintenance, and other equipment life cycle issues. PSP is evaluating the next generation of detection systems to enhance current screening capabilities. PSP addresses a capability gap by creating a security system that is an optimized, integrated, and layered mix of networked systems that address known and emerging threats and vulnerabilities, and supports risk-based security initiatives..

The Passenger Screening Program investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- Checkpoint Support PPA \$86.0 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$86.8 million

Funding tables for this investment are included in the Checkpoint Support PPA.

Electronic Baggage Screening Program

The EBSP identifies, tests, procures, deploys, installs, sustains, and recapitalizes Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) across all Federalized airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage. The EBSP supports screening to minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to terrorist or criminal activity. It reduces costs and improves security screening efficiency through automation of processes to detect and prevent the introduction of explosives materials, weapons, and other dangerous articles into commercial aircraft. Key objectives are: increasing threat detection capability; improving checked baggage screening efficiency; replacing aging Explosives Detection System (EDS) and Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) units; and using competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. The EBSP addresses a capability gap by screening 100% of checked baggage..

The EBSP investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$51.2 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$193.7 million
- Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA \$250.0 million

Funding tables for this investment are included in the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,658	1,515	\$321,737
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,614	1,549	\$348,653
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	7	7	\$3,370
FY 2016 Current Services	1,621	1,556	\$352,023
FY 2016 Program Change	(31)	(30)	(\$3,010)
FY 2016 Total Request	1,590	1,526	\$349,013
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(24)	(23)	\$360

TSA requests 1,590 positions, 1,526 FTE and \$349.013 million in FY 2016 for the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$2.606 million for pay inflation
- Increase of 5 FTP/ FTE and \$783 thousand for a transfer from Surface Transportation Security appropriation to align international operations under one PPA
- Increase of 3 FTP/FTE and \$437 thousand for a transfer from Transportation Security Support appropriation to support the Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement
- Decrease of 1 FTP/FTE and \$210 thousand for a transfer to Intelligence and Vetting appropriation to support the Office of Intelligence and Analysis
- Decrease of \$1.0 million for anticipated savings from reductions to non-mission travel
- Increase of \$754 thousand for retirement contributions

Program Changes:

- Decrease of 31 FTP/ 30 FTE and \$3.010 million from Transportation Security Inspectors RBS efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Aviation Regulation is responsible for providing law enforcement and regulatory presence at airports to ensure compliance with required security measures and response to security incidents. It also provides an international component to foster consistency in worldwide security requirements and ensure compliance with TSA requirements and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) baseline standards.

The following table provides the components of this PPA:

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA

(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
Domestic Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement	\$79.8	\$78.0
International Programs		
International Inspection and Enforcement	\$12.6	\$12.5
International Operations	\$49.1	\$49.3
Airport Law Enforcement & Assessments	\$70.3	\$70.7
National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP)	\$127.4	\$128.5
General and Commercial Aviation	\$9.5	\$10.0
TOTAL	\$348.7	\$349.0

Domestic Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement: \$78.0 million

The mission of the regulatory inspection program is broad and involves the evaluation of the security integrity of the 443 U.S. airports and a combined total of over 1,500 domestic and international carriers that operate in the United States. These inspectors also conduct periodic inspections of over 7,500 Indirect Air Carriers (IACs) operating in the United States.

Over the past few years, TSA's inspector community has made significant efforts to ensure that various airport inspections are scheduled in a way that balances and maximizes oversight while identifying possible efficiencies in scheduling. Analysis of inspection data as well as risk scores are used to drive and prioritize inspection activity and take into account various factors, including the latest intelligence information.

The chart that follows provides historical and current information on the total number of Transportation Security Inspector (TSI) positions. This PPA includes 1,014 TSI-Aviation Domestic Inspectors, of which 310 are Canine Handlers; 48 TSI-Aviation International Inspectors; and 15 TSI International Repair Station Inspectors.

Transportation Security Inspector Positions

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Aviation Regulation	966	1,045	1,014
Domestic Inspectors	654	672 ¹	641 ⁵
Domestic Canine Inspectors ²	190	310 ²	310
VIPR Inspectors	45 ¹	0 ¹	0
International Inspectors	62	48 ³	48
International Repair Station Inspectors	15	15	15
Air Cargo	681	577	554
Domestic Inspectors	500	496 ³	473 ⁵
Domestic Canine Inspectors	120	0 ²	0
International Inspectors	61	81 ³	81

Transportation Security Inspector Positions, Cont'd

Surface	300	319	302
Domestic Inspectors	225	272 ⁴	259 ⁵
VIPR Inspectors	75 ⁴	0 ⁴	0
Multi-Modal VIPR Inspectors	0	47 ^{1,4}	43 ⁵
Total Inspectors	1,947	1,941	1,870

¹ The VIPR program was proposed for consolidated in FY 15 to perform multimodal operations. Of the 45 previous Aviation VIPR inspector positions, 18 were realigned to Domestic Inspectors and the balance of 27 were moved to multi-modal VIPR inspectors in the Surface Appropriation.

² Includes 120 previous cargo canines as a result of consolidating the Canines program into Aviation Regulation.

³ 14 international inspector positions shifted from Aviation Regulation to Air Cargo, due to the consolidation of the inspector workforce. In addition, 4 Air Cargo domestic inspector positions and 2 non-inspector positions were realigned to Air Cargo international inspector positions to manage the international operations of the Air Cargo Advance Screening Pilot.

⁴ The VIPR program was proposed for consolidated in FY 15 to perform multimodal operations. Of the 75 previous Surface VIPR inspector positions, 47 were realigned to domestic surface inspection activities to more properly reflect the work they perform, 20 moved to multi-modal VIPR inspectors, and 8 positions were eliminated.

⁵ Reflects the reduction to Aviation Regulation (31 inspectors), Cargo (23 inspectors) and Surface (13 inspectors and 4 VIPR inspectors) as a result of RBS efficiencies.

Aviation TSIs (TSI-As) have an essential role in executing local annual inspection plans based on a national inspection plan. As part of their inspection responsibilities, TSI-As review records and files pertaining to criminal history records checks performed pursuant to Federal law. The inspectors also review records and files to ensure compliance of indirect air carriers; private passenger and/or cargo charters; and airmen and aircrew with security requirements. In addition to inspections, TSI-As also perform testing to determine compliance with transportation security regulations. The TSI-As investigate incidents related to violations of TSA regulations, security directives, and approved security programs. Inspectors deliver technical briefings and provide assistance to the aviation industry in interpreting agency policies to ensure compliance with rules. Inspections are both scheduled and random and may include one or all of the critical security elements required by TSA.

To ensure the adequacy and integrity of security at airports, TSIs evaluate the types of fences, lighting, and locks being used, among other important security measures through visual and hands-on inspection. Based on these assessments inspectors will recommend enhancements, where appropriate, for non-regulated airports/facilities, including general aviation landing facilities and airports, and for aircraft operators. Areas of emphasis for inspection and/or assessment include: access control systems, security identification systems, surveillance systems, law enforcement response capabilities, physical security of aviation facilities and aircraft.

Inspectors are given the authority to initiate enforcement actions against airports, air carriers, and indirect air carriers where compliance violations have occurred or corrections have not been made. This includes misconduct of employees that threaten the security of an airport and/or aircraft.

The regulatory inspection and enforcement program conducts two types of comprehensive inspections: “targeted comprehensives” are conducted annually and “comprehensives” are conducted bi-annually of

all airports, aircraft operators, flight schools, repair stations, and foreign air carriers at domestic airports. “Targeted” comprehensive inspections are focused inspections relying largely on operational performance for determining compliance (i.e. testing). “Comprehensive” inspections consist of the previously described “targeted” inspection and in addition bring into play the support element of security requirements (i.e. records, signage, etc.). These inspections further extend TSA’s risk-based security model.

International Programs (including International Inspection and Operations): \$61.8 million

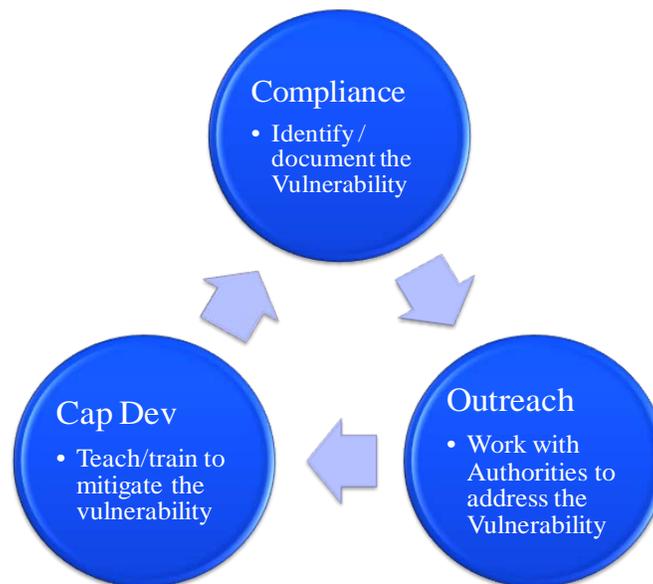
TSA’s Office of Global Strategies (OGS) promotes alignment and consistency between the security requirements of the U.S. and foreign governments and is responsible for all facets of the agency’s activities at foreign locations. The program’s primary statutory and regulatory responsibilities focus on identifying and mitigating security risks to transportation modes used extensively by U.S. citizens and foreign governments. When a new threat or vulnerability emerges, TSA must coordinate with both foreign governments and industry on the implementation of appropriate responses to mitigate the likelihood of a successful attack. TSA takes a leadership role as a permanent U.S. member in the regional and international organizations concerned with transportation security [i.e., ICAO, the Group of Seven (G7) Transportation Security Subgroup, and the European Civil Aviation Conference].

TSA strives to lead worldwide improvements in transportation security using a multi-layered approach, which includes:

- Liaison activity and representation with over 100 foreign governments, on-site liaison activity and representation in 26 foreign countries currently. In FY 2015, TSA will establish one Transportation Security Administration Representative (TSAR) position in Rabat, Morocco pending National Security Decision Directive 38 (NSDD-38).
- Evaluation and documentation of vulnerabilities at nearly 300 last point of departure airports and over 1,600 air carrier stations, and approximately 700 aircraft repair stations located in foreign countries;
- Coordination of risk mitigation efforts and daily operations between foreign government and air-carrier liaisons by co-locating TSARs and International Industry Representatives (IIRs) in embassies abroad. In FY2015 TSA will transition IIRs from Honolulu to Tokyo, Frankfurt to London, and Dallas to Mexico City to co-located with the TSARs in those embassies;
- Liaison activity and representation with approximately 220 foreign air carriers and 95 domestic carriers with international operations;
- Industry guidance and outreach to guide U.S. aircraft operators’ international service;
- Active leadership within the regional and international community that comprises the world’s transportation security expertise engaged in policy development;
- Capacity building program for nations needing assistance meeting international standards;
- National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) recognition efforts with 40 countries; and
- National Explosives Detection Canine Security Program (K9SP) recognition with strategic partners in Asia Pacific, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.
- Targeting international air cargo shipments via the Air Cargo Advanced Screening pilot at the National Targeting Center – Cargo; and
- Assisting in the development of global advanced cargo information standards as part of a joint ICAO-World Customs Organization (WCO) workgroup.

In FY 2016, TSA will continue to work proactively by forging strong relationships and alliances with foreign and industry partnerships. TSA focuses on enhancing operations with a nexus to the United States by identifying risk through compliance, mitigating risk through outreach, engagement and capacity development, and responding to incidents as they occur.

VULNERABILITY RESOLUTION CYCLE



* Capacity Development (Cap Dev)

As the understanding of the threat picture evolves, mitigation efforts are continuously evaluated and re-assessed to determine their efficacy in reducing the threat. As identified in the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment, international aviation represents the highest risk category. Consequently, outreach and engagement with foreign partners, industry, and within the interagency is necessary to ensure policies are understood, implemented, and sustained. TSA must be proactive in evaluating, assessing and shifting staff and resources to ensure that mission coverage is located to reduce and mitigate evolving threats. Each region presents its own challenges, but shared best practices, lessons learned with our partners, and a combined analysis of risks enhance TSA's ability to affect change globally.

Transportation Security Administration Representatives - TSARs serve as on-site administrators/coordinators for the TSA response to terrorist incidents and threats to U.S. citizens and assets at foreign transportation modes. The TSARs also serve as principal policy advisors on transportation security affairs to U.S. Ambassadors and other U.S. and foreign government officials. TSARs handle all modes of transportation and are responsible for ensuring the National Civil Aviation Security Programs meet international standards for aviation security. TSARs also facilitate the TSA compliance effort by planning and coordinating airport risk analysis and assessments.

Transportation Security Administration Representatives

Location ^{1,2}	Number	Location	Number
Abu Dhabi, UAE	1	Manila, Philippines	1
Dakar, Senegal	1	Mexico City, Mexico	1
Amman, Jordan	1	Montreal, Canada (ICAO)	1
Rabat, Morocco*	1	Nairobi, Kenya	1
Bangkok, Thailand	1	Nassau, Bahamas	1
Beijing, China	1	Ottawa, Canada	1
Berlin, Germany	1	Paris, France	1
Buenos Aires, Argentina	1	Rome, Italy	1
Brasilia, Brazil	1	Singapore, Singapore	1
Brussels, Belgium	1	Sydney, Australia	1
Caribbean (Miami)	2	The Hague, Netherlands	1
Johannesburg, South Africa	1	Tokyo, Japan	1
London, England	1	Warsaw, Poland	1
Madrid, Spain	1	Panama City, Panama	1
Total 29			

1. All locations are subject to space availability at Embassies and country approval.

2. TSA also assigns a point of contact to the ICAO to work collaboratively towards the development of global aviation security standards.

Pre-Clearances - At 15 airports (eight in Canada, two in The Bahamas, one in Bermuda, one in Aruba, two in Ireland, and one in Abu Dhabi), CBP Officers pre-clear passengers and baggage for entry into the United States. Inspection procedures, which are identical to U.S. port of entry screening, involve immigrations, customs, and agriculture screening. Precleared international flights arrive at a U.S. domestic airport gate and passengers deplane directly into the sterile area at more than 65 U.S. airports without having another U.S. government inspection. Upon arrival at the U.S. domestic terminal facility, the traveler may either connect to a U.S. domestic flight or they may leave the airport. In order to permit these passengers to bypass TSA screening, TSA must ensure that the screening measures applied to passengers, carry-on baggage, and hold baggage (where applicable) at the preclearance foreign airport is comparable to those measures performed at domestic U.S. airports. Determination of comparability entails extensive negotiation with the host government and frequent observations and analysis of operations.

In 2014, U.S. Congress directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to “establish pre-inspection stations in at least 25 additional airports that would most effectively facilitate the travel of admissible aliens and reduce the number of inadmissible aliens, especially aliens who are potential terrorists.” Furthermore, a mandate from the DHS Secretary was ordered to increase the footprint of preclearance operations from the current 17% of all US inbound passengers by 16% to a total of 33% in the next 7-10 years at a rate of 2 to 3 new airports per calendar year.

Capacity Development - TSA’s Capacity Development mission is the risk-based, measurable, and sustainable reduction of global aviation security risk by enhancing international aviation security performance and building capability through assistance delivery. An important part of this effort is aviation security training conducted in response to risks and threats identified by a number of entities

(DHS, Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program, Department of State, Department of Transportation, and the Organization of American States/Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism). In addition to assisting these entities, TSA provides sponsored civil aviation training that mitigates vulnerabilities identified during foreign airport assessments and/or support TSAR country risk mitigation plans.

TSA training is available in the requesting country to men and women working for both foreign government and non-governmental entities responsible for performing or overseeing security measures. Listed below are development opportunities available that enhance and develop individuals in our partner countries to become instructors and experts overseas:

- Auditor/Inspector Techniques;
- Cargo Security Management;
- Excellence in Aviation Screening Techniques;
- Incident Management and Response;
- Preventive Security Measures and
- Risk Management Workshop

Transportation Security Specialists - TSA identifies vulnerabilities at foreign locations through two primary means: assessments of foreign airports and inspections of air carriers that fly from those airports.

Under 49 United States Code (U.S.C.) 44907, TSA is charged with assessing all foreign airports with flights to the United States and those from which U.S. air carriers operate (regardless of the destination). TSA has a cadre of Transportation Security Specialists (TSSs) who visit the nearly 300 airports at one- to three-year intervals. Frequency of the visits is based on risk computations of current threat, documented vulnerabilities, and flight data. During the assessments, TSA evaluates the security posture of the airport in accordance with security standards established by the ICAO. The observations focus on screening (e.g. passengers, accessible property, and checked bags), access control (e.g., fence integrity, badge display and control, vehicle access), aircraft security (e.g., ensuring the aircraft was guarded against any unauthorized access), cargo security (e.g. screening, chain of custody, facility security, personnel security), catering, and quality control (e.g., ensuring that screeners were properly trained).

Annual visits are conducted to ensure that all U.S. air carriers operate in compliance with TSA regulations identified in the Aircraft Operator Standard Security Program and supporting Security Directives (SDs). TSA also inspects foreign air carriers that fly to the United States from each airport that they operate to ensure compliance with the Model Security Program and supporting Emergency Amendments (EAs). At airports where the vulnerability shortfalls have been documented as particularly egregious, these inspections occur semi-annually.

TSA has a spectrum of responses available to mitigate issues identified during these visits. Options range from providing on-the-spot correction recommendations, to conducting formal training, to recommending enacting a Public Notice that the airport does not implement adequate security measures, to suspending service. These last two responses are usually only considered when all other attempts have failed in assisting the airport or host government to improve security. Interim measures may also include issuance of site-specific SDs and EAs (that require additional measures by the regulated air carriers) or repeated visits by TSSs to evaluate progress.

In FY2016 TSSs will also conduct aircraft repair station inspections. The Aircraft Repair Station Security Final Rule serves to ensure the security of maintenance, overhaul, repair and assembly work conducted on air carrier aircraft and components at repair stations located within and outside the U.S. Pursuant to 49 U.S. Code 44924 and the Vision 100-Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act, TSA was required to complete a security review and audit of all aircraft repair stations located outside of the United States that are certificated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under Title 14 CFR Part 145 of the Federal Aviation Regulations within six months following publication of the Aircraft Repair Station Security Final Rule. This was accomplished in FY2014. TSA will continue to conduct routine inspections of these repair stations.

Finally, TSSs will conduct assessments of known consignors, regulated agents, cargo terminal operators, and other regulated entities in countries with NCSP recognition. This is to ensure that regulated entities, other than air carriers, which provide air cargo security are compliant with national cargo security program requirements. Ongoing access for TSA TSSs is a condition of NCSP recognition.

The TSSs enable TSA to continue airport assessments, air carrier inspections, flight training provider inspections, and aircraft repair station inspections.

TSS Deployments

Location	Number
Miami	29
Frankfurt	28
Dallas	23
Singapore	10
Dulles (AME Region) ¹	8
Honolulu	16
Cargo HQ	25
HQ	5
TOTAL	144

¹Asia Middle East (AME) Regional Operations Center location currently at Dulles until a location in region is determined

Due to space restraints at U.S. Embassies, TSA distributed the TSS as depicted in the chart above. The five headquarters staff are made up of TSS Desk Officers, Global Compliance Director and Deputy Director.

International Industry Representatives - IIRs serve as TSA's principal representative to the international aviation industry. The role of the IIR has become increasingly involved with ever-increasing threats against civil aviation emerging from outside the United States. As more stringent rules, requirements, and procedures have been imposed on foreign air carriers and U.S. aircraft operators with scheduled or public charter operations to and from the United States from foreign locations, the role of the IIR has correspondingly expanded. The IIRs provide regulatory oversight and guidance to each foreign air carrier/U.S. aircraft operator and are responsible for ensuring that air carriers understand and comply with U.S. regulations and TSA-accepted security programs and initiatives.

In FY 2014 and planned for FY 2015-2016, seven headquarters support personnel support the sixteen IIRs and one Foreign Repair Stations Program Specialist. The support personnel serve as the TSA oversight, communication, and coordination link for the industry and IIRs when resolving highly sensitive security issues associated with international incidents; and develop and analyze the risk assessments and metrics; communicate intelligence information; assist in the preparation and distribution of DHS/TSA policies and plans for threats to worldwide transportation security systems; and assist IIRs with technical direction for both foreign air and cargo carriers. As the table below indicates, IIRs are placed globally to assist TSA outreach efforts in locations with foreign partners. The IIR locations are determined by regional need, country approval and embassy space.

IIR Deployments

Location	Number
Abu Dhabi, UAE	1
Beijing, China	1
Caribbean/Central America (Miami)	2
Frankfurt, Germany	2
London, England	1
Mexico	1
Ottawa, Canada	1
Singapore, Singapore	1
Tokyo, Japan	1
Warsaw, Poland	1
IIRs (HQ) [^]	4
Aircraft Repair Station Specialist (HQ)	1
HQ (support)	7
TOTAL	24

[^]HQ IIRs work with industry corporate offices located in the U.S.

The number of active foreign air carriers fluctuates per year as new carriers either begin or cease operations to the United States. In of August FY 2014, there were approximately 220 non-U.S. air carriers and approximately 121 U.S. aircraft operators with international operations, which creates a 21-to-1 ratio of air carriers per IIR.

Airport Law Enforcement & Assessments: \$70.7 million

Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program - In accordance with ATSA, TSA established Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs) with state and local law enforcement agencies to provide uniformed officers at passenger security checkpoints under the flexible response authorities granted to TSA. These agreements provide financial assistance to partially reimburse airports throughout the United States for post 9/11 law enforcement hours. They ensure that a consistent law enforcement presence is always available to deter suspicious activity and respond quickly in the event of a breach of security at designated checkpoints.

In FY 2014, TSA funded 310 OTAs that included the following Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) patrol and response hours:

Airport Category	Hours
I	621,431
II	447,796
III	280,649
IV	177,747
X	845,906
TOTAL	2,373,529

In FY 2015 and FY 2016, TSA will continue to improve program efficiencies and maximize the use of available program funds by reviewing participants' actual annual expenditures and adjusting award levels accordingly. The review process will include site visits to a select number of airports during the course of the fiscal year to ensure operational and fiscal compliance.

The chart below shows LEO Agreements data for FY 2014 to FY 2016:

Fiscal Year	Number of Agreements	Total Allocated Funding	LEO Service Hours	Average Hourly Rate ¹
2014	310	\$45,856,799	2,373,529	\$20.00
2015 ²	315	\$45,856,799	2,458,649	\$20.00
2016 ^{2,3}	324	\$45,856,799	2,458,649	\$20.00

¹Average of the maximum reimbursable rate for each airport category

²Number of Participants has not been finalized

³Establish new three year agreements; current agreements expire in FY15

Assistant Federal Security Directors for Law Enforcement (AFSD-LEs) - In addition to these agreements, AFSD-LEs further coordinate and support TSA's security efforts with local law enforcement. AFSD-LEs partner with law enforcement officials from other Federal, State, and local agencies to address significant issues, share intelligence and ensure the safety of airports. AFSD-LEs are assigned to a hub airport, but most are also responsible for spoke airports in their district.

There are currently 103 AFSD-LEs covering 275 airports. These strategically placed positions provide an additional layer of support to airports. They also help to mitigate response times for investigations and to ease congestion at the checkpoint.

Security Assessments - Joint Vulnerability Assessments (JVAs) are a joint effort undertaken by TSA and Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) with the purpose of assessing current and potential threats to commercial air transportation facilities within the United States. The process is a direct result of the increasing threats to aviation, which prompted Congress to pass Section 310 of the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1966. Section 310 requires the FAA and the FBI to conduct joint threat and vulnerability assessments of security at U.S. airports. This responsibility was transferred to TSA under ATSA. The program conducted 16 in 2014 and plans to conduct 20 JVAs in both FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Man-Portable Air Defense System (MANPADS) Vulnerability Assessments (MVAs) are designed to enhance security of air transportation by minimizing the potential for missile or stand-off weapons attack against aircraft. In accordance with NSPD-47/HSPD-16 and the *National Strategy for Aviation*

Security, the program is designed to deter, detect, and mitigate the MANPADS threat, and provide oversight and guidance on the development and implementation of MANPADS mitigation plans at commercial airports. The program conducted 13 MAVs in 2014 and plans to conduct 20 MAVs in both FY 2015 and FY 2016.

TSA also conducts international MANPADS Assist Visits (MAV) in accordance with NSPD-47/HSPD-16, and in collaboration with the Department of State, to partner with international allies on joint international assessments that are appropriate and mutually beneficial to the U.S. Government and the host nation. These visits are similar to the domestic MANPADS Vulnerability Assessments and are conducted at foreign airports at the host country's request to identify and define potential launch locations in areas surrounding the airport by using known terrorist methodology and weapon employment tactics and capabilities. The program conducted 6 MAVs and 12 MANPADS Outreach/Training Initiatives in 2014. The program plans to conduct 6 MAVs in both FY 2015 and FY 2016 and 29 Outreach/Training Initiatives in FY 2015 and 15 in FY 2016.

National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP): \$128.5 million

TSA's NEDCTP trains and deploys certified explosives detection canine teams to deter and detect the introduction of explosive devices into the transportation system. Each team is composed of a specially trained canine and either a TSA or State and local law enforcement handler. Bomb threats cause disruption of air, land, and sea commerce and pose an unacceptable danger to the traveling public. Explosives detection canine teams are proven and reliable resources in the detection of explosives and are a key component in a balanced counter-terrorism program. Fostering partnerships throughout the Federal Government, State and local law enforcement, and the international community is a key element of TSA's mission.

State and local law enforcement participants are funded through OTAs. Each OTA is a collection of documents, one of which is known as The Statement of Joint Objectives (SOJO) which in turn outlines the roles and responsibilities associated with the participant and NEDCTP. The OTA also addresses certification standards, guidelines, procedures, logistical support and coordination for all canine matters relating to the TSA Program. Through OTAs and reimbursable (formerly cooperative) agreements, TSA provides funding for training, certification and maintenance of the explosives detection capable canines, training for the handlers, and partial reimbursement of handlers' salaries and other costs.

The operation of TSA led Passenger Screening Canine (PSC) teams in the airport passenger environment is an effective and efficient way to screen the general public in mass numbers or peak periods when applying RBS expedited screening initiatives. The PSC detection methodology relies on the canine's ability to process air currents and detect carried or body worn explosives whether someone is moving or still. The canine handler is trained to read the canine's behavioral changes to identify the source of an explosives odor and follow the vapor wake to the explosive source.

TSA uses PSC teams to conduct screening of individuals entering screening checkpoints with an active TSA Pre✓[®] lane. The MI provides an additional layer of explosives screening of all individuals entering the checkpoint and enables TSA to provide an expedited screening process for randomly selected passengers determined to be low risk.

To increase operational efficiency and effectiveness, in FY 2015 TSA proposed to consolidate all canine assets under the Aviation Regulation PPA and deploy canine teams as multi-modal explosives detection canine teams. This allows TSA maximum flexibility to utilize the teams in any transportation environment as needed in response to changes in intelligence or capability requirements. From an operational perspective, the multimodal teams represent the effective and efficient operational deployment scenario. Multimodal teams can be moved easily between transportation modes in response to threats or as part of TSA’s risk-based security requirements. This consolidation allows TSA to better align the canine program with the TSA risk-based security concept.

In FY 2014, TSA completed a re-write of the SOJO for 76 Aviation Legacy participants to more effectively align those teams with the multi-modal concept. The re-write deleted the Cargo Screening requirement, and the associated funding, and allows the LEO teams to effectively concentrate on inherently law enforcement functions, within the airport environment.

In FY 2016, all teams received in FY2013 and FY2014 are projected to be trained and deployed resulting in TSA operating at current funded capacity of 985 teams. In addition, TSA will continue to refine and expand the multi-modal concept, further enhance the Managed Inclusion process, as defined by TSA’s risk based security concept, and continue to expand the effectiveness of the (K9SP) effort with key international aviation security partners.

Explosives Detection Canine Team Assignments

Type	Function	FY 2015		FY 2016	
		Teams	Locations	Teams	Locations
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams (Legacy)	Multi-Modal	675	106	675	106
Total State and Local Law Enforcement Teams		675	106	675	106
Federal Teams (Proprietary)	Multi-Modal	166	28	166	28
	Passenger Screening	144	36	144	36
Total Federal Teams		310	64	64	64
Total All Explosives Detection Canine Teams		985	170	985	170

General and Commercial Aviation: \$10.0 million

TSA coordinates aviation security efforts with airlines, airports, and within the general aviation community.

Commercial Airlines - The Commercial Airlines program is responsible for 69 U.S. certificated aircraft operators. This activity includes the TSA/Aircraft Operator Corporate liaison function, development of new aviation security policy, and management of existing policy for necessary modification or elimination based on the evolving threat against full program commercial airlines. Assigned to multiple commercial airlines, Principal Security Specialists (PSSs) act as the TSA representative to provide the industry with supporting interpretations, clarifications, and assessments of the regulations. TSA monitors the specific operator's compliance level and takes action when a trend is identified. PSSs are subject matter experts on their assigned carriers, including approvers of carrier’s security training programs provided to the flight deck and cabin crew, and ground security coordinators. Additionally, TSA provides vital subject matter expertise for critical incident management during times of national emergencies and conduct outreach to airlines when developing aviation security measures to mitigate threats.

Commercial Airports - TSA builds relationships with the commercial airport industry and oversees the development of policies and programs to enhance security at the Nation's commercial airports. TSA actively engages members of the commercial airport industry on security issues with the intent to lessen the burden on the operator while maintaining security results.

General Aviation (GA) - TSA coordinates aviation security efforts with airlines, airports, and within the general aviation community. GA includes corporate operators, recreational and private aircraft, and charter operations; private and public use of general aviation airports, airmen, and airspace. TSA works collaboratively with industry and government stakeholders to develop innovative methods to enhance security and to develop, disseminate, and consistently apply a framework of appropriate and feasible security standards. TSA uses a threat based and risk management approach to develop strategies, policies, plans, and programs to reduce the security risks and vulnerabilities associated with GA operations.

Additionally, the Intermodal Security Training & Exercise Program (I-STEP) convened a GA strategic engagement planning team in FY 2013 to enhance TSA's engagement with GA stakeholders and evaluated five GA homeland security core capabilities. I-STEP GA security exercises involved 98 participants from 28 organizations and produced 24 GA security lessons learned and 32 Improvement Recommendations. Over 20,000 GA assets were organized in I-STEP GA Analytic Tools to improve situational awareness and understanding of GA assets and risks. In support of this effort, TSA developed and shared with industry a comprehensive summary report for the initiative, including summarized results of the exercises, descriptions and results of the analytical tools, and key takeaways from each engagement element. In FY 2016, TSA will build upon additional I-STEP exercises in industry engagement efforts.

TSA is issuing a new rule 49 CFR Parts 1564 and 1566, to harmonize the security requirements for domestic and foreign GA aircraft with a maximum certificated take-off weight of 30,000 pounds or more, engaged in civil operations of an aircraft not for compensation or hire. The GA Security Supplemental NPRM new rule will affect TSA by:

- Updating 49 CFR Part 1546, to harmonize the Twelve-Five and Private Charter requirements for foreign air carriers with the existing Twelve-Five and Private Charter requirements in 49 CFR Part 1544 for U.S. aircraft operators; and
- Updating 49 CFR Part 1560 (Secure Flight), that requires 49 CFR Parts 1544, 1546, and 1564 to conduct passenger vetting in a manner prescribed by TSA.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Airport Management and Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Airport Management and Support

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	3,127	2,924	\$587,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	3,046	2,928	\$591,734
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	5	5	\$7,100
FY 2016 Current Services	3,051	2,933	\$598,834
FY 2016 Program Change	(19)	(18)	(\$2,601)
FY 2016 Total Request	3,032	2,915	\$596,233
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(14)	(13)	\$4,499

TSA requests 3,032 positions, 2,915 FTE and \$596.233 million in FY 2016 for the Airport Management and Support PPA

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of 2 FTP/FTE and \$754 thousand for a transfer from the Transportation Security Support appropriation for TSOC positions
- Increase of 3 FTP/FTE and \$984 thousand for a realignment from the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA to consolidate CAO's warehouse personnel
- Increase of \$690 thousand for a realignment from the Checkpoint Support PPA to consolidate funding for the warehouse contract
- Increase of \$2.0 million for a realignment from the Screener Training and Other PPA to provide additional funding for the TSO parking contract
- Increase of \$4.208 million for pay inflation
- Decrease of \$56 thousand as part of a total In-line savings of \$8.988 million
- Decrease of \$567 thousand for a realignment to the Screening Partnership Program PPA to support new SPP airports
- Increase of \$1.087 million for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$2.0 million for efficiencies

Program Changes:

- Decrease of \$604 thousand for RBS Efficiencies to the screener workforce
- Decrease of 19 FTP/ 18 FTE and \$2.008 million for RBS Efficiencies to the Transportation Security Specialist – Explosives
- Increase of \$11 thousand for TSA Academy instructors

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

Airport Management and Support PPA
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
FSD Staff and Headquarters	\$353.3	\$354.7
Transportation Security Operations Center	\$25.1	\$25.9
Airport Parking, Fleet Services, and Transit Benefits	\$25.7	\$27.7
Airport Rent and Furniture	\$187.6	\$187.9
TOTAL	\$591.7	\$596.2

Federal Security Directors Staff and Headquarters: \$354.7 million

This funding supports the salaries and benefits of FSDs and their staff; as well as travel, training, and contract requirements support. In FY 2014, TSA reviewed and realigned the structure of federalized airports to create a more effective and efficient network. This realignment was to prepare the agency to meet tomorrow's security challenges across the country and in response to TSA's RBS approach and corresponding budget reductions as identified in the FY 2015 President's Budget. From a starting point of 120 hubs nearly a year ago, there are now 81 hubs led by FSDs. The consolidation has resulted in 38 States with a single FSD. Additionally, the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are each managed by a single FSD. Eleven states continue to have more than one hub, and Delaware is managed from New Jersey. States with the largest number of hubs are California (8), Texas (7) and Florida (7). Of the remaining States; Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia have 3 or fewer hubs.

The current list of airports by category is as follows:

Airports by Category	Total Number
CAT X	28
CAT I	57
CAT II	81
CAT III	128
CAT IV	149
TOTAL	443

In addition, this funding provides for headquarters positions that direct the policy, analysis and administration of aviation screening.

FSDs and staff are critical to supporting the front line operations of the TSOs. To streamline the administrative operations and gain efficiency at the airports, larger airports have been designated as hubs. These hubs provide security direction, administrative support, and staffing/personnel as needed to smaller, lower staffed airports (spokes). For example, Boston-Logan International Airport is the hub

for seven spoke airports (Bedford-Hanscom, Barnstable, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Provincetown, Westover and Worcester airports).

FSDs and staff travel frequently between the hubs and spoke airports. Funding for Airport Management and Staff provides the proper direction, support, and staff at the spokes to ensure efficient and effective operations.

FSDs and staff develop operational strategies to make the screening process more efficient for the traveling public especially during peak travel seasons. They continue to be the central reference point on policy development, information technology, training, performance management, finance, and human resources to support the mission of TSA.

TSA adapts to a dynamic and changing environment with industry accepted scheduling and modeling programs. These applications allow TSA to efficiently determine and schedule the TSO workforce at the Nation's diverse airports. By accurately predicting, executing, and measuring the number of TSOs required, TSA ensures that the public has a positive experience while maintaining the proper number of TSOs at each airport.

This activity also includes funding for Transportation Security Specialist – Explosives (TSS-Es). The TSS-E program strengthens the security of the Nation's transportation systems by providing frequent interaction with and formal training of TSOs to increase their ability to recognize potential Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and IED components. TSS-Es are highly skilled individuals (all of whom are former military or law enforcement bomb disposal technicians) and provide capabilities for rapid response to assist with advanced alarm resolution at checkpoints and in checked baggage screening areas. This program provides preventative measures against IEDs while reducing costly airport delays and closures. The TSS-E Program currently operates at the Nation's largest 124 airports.

TSS-Es provide subject matter expertise to TSA and its stakeholders on explosive threats to the Nation's infrastructure. Although TSS-Es are assigned to selected FSD staffs they have regional responsibilities making them available to all FSDs within their region to assist in multi-modal explosives security issues. TSS-Es conduct explosives vulnerability assessments in all transportation modes, participate in aviation-related JVAs and M-VAs. They assist in the development of mitigation plans, conduct tailored explosives recognition and response training, and develop exercises for all transportation modes. TSS-Es also provide transportation specific expertise to the FBI Explosives Unit and the National Transportation Safety Board during investigations where explosives are suspected or confirmed.

Transportation Security Operations Center: \$25.9 million

Located at TSA's Freedom Center in Northern Virginia, the Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC) provides 24/7/365 coordination, communications, collaboration of intelligence and domain awareness for all DHS transportation-related security activities worldwide. The TSOC correlates and fuses real-time intelligence and operational information, ensuring unity of action in the prevention of, and response to, terrorist-related incidents across transportation modes. It features a Watch Floor with five separate Pods:

- Command Duty Officer (CDO) Pod – Receives continuous reporting from and coordinates with TSA field personnel and TSA Coordination Centers; has Security Watch Standers from FAMS,

Aviation, Rail and Mass Transit, Highways, Maritime, Air Cargo and Postal and Shipping Sectors; and serves as a liaison with the DHS National Operations Center (NOC);

- Joint Coordination Center Pod (VIPR Operations) - Coordinates and monitors all VIPR operations conducted throughout the U.S. and coordinates the deployment of all TSA assets in support of non-routine operations;
- Crisis Action Team Pod - Allows command of a multi-modal attack and serves in a surge capacity for the CDO Pod during incidents or national security events;
- National Capital Region Coordination Center Pod - A nine-member agency collaborative effort to oversee the security of the National Capital Region by coordinating operations among the agencies concerned with preventing and/or responding to violations of the restricted airspace; and,
- TSA Office of Information Technology Cyber Security Pod – Responds to all threats to the TSA Network.

The TSOC provides direct lines of communications for the immediate notification from the public. These reporting requirements are in line with the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act (P.L. 110-53). The TSOC is TSA's primary interface to the DHS NOC for all transportation security issues and events.

Additionally, the TSOC ensures TSA is prepared for major incidents and disasters by developing deliberative response plans, policies and procedures that govern TSA's Critical Incident Management system, providing training, and continually exercising those persons involved in incident management to ensure readiness. Lastly, the TSOC ensures TSA capability exists to operate from alternative facilities under the Continuity of Operations program.

The TSOC supports the Automatic Detection and Processing Terminal (ADAPT) Program. TSA uses the ADAPT system to access FAA radar feeds and various government and commercial databases to verify flight operations to, from, within and over the National Airspace System. The Program continues oversight for the Airspace Authorization Unit which provides remote operations to support the Airspace Security Operations Center during designated DHS National Special Security Events such as the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, and other events as needed.

Airport Parking, Fleet Services, and Transit Benefits: \$27.7 million

This program currently provides parking at participating airports for field staff. In addition, TSA provides transit benefits for more than 11,000 field office employees and provides fleet services for 3,500 vehicles.

Airport Rent and Furniture: \$187.9 million

In support of its field operations, TSA leases over 3.5 million square feet of space with more than 700 leases at TSA's 443 airports in addition to off-airport locations. On-airport space is used for mission-critical direct TSO support, such as break rooms, lockers, emergency coordination rooms and training facilities. These airport leases are typically short-term, requiring frequent re-negotiation. The annual rent is set by the local airport authority based on formulas to recapture operating costs, capital improvements, and major repairs. TSA also manages a Checkpoint License program under which

airports are reimbursed for the cost of providing electrical service to the TSA equipment and operations at the checkpoint, as well as providing janitorial and trash removal service to the TSA checkpoints.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Performance Management Information System

TSA’s Performance Management Information System (PMIS) provides the following capabilities:

- Tools for the federalization of airports to collect and report measures as required by ATSA
- Analytical expertise to TSA organizations in the measurement of unit performance and improvement
- A repository for reporting congressionally mandated wait time data by airport and by checkpoint on a daily basis.

PMIS is funded out of the Airport Management and Support PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- Airport Management and Support PPA \$8.475 million

Activity Funding
(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$16,112	\$7,902	\$8,475

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$8,475	Tools for the federalization of airports to collect and report measures as required through the PMIS	Funds operating costs for the Enterprise Performance Management Platform (EPMP), including PMIS; the Airport Information Management (AIM) System to assist airports in managing their day-to-day business; Performance Information Management System (PIMS), a state-of-the-art tool which supports analysis, dashboarding, graphing, and reporting of the PIMS data warehouse; and the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Information Manager (VIMS), a suite of integrated data entry screens hosted in EPMP to assist the Office of Law Enforcement Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE/FAMS) and the Office of Security Operations in managing VIPR activities. AIM and VIMS are built inside of PIMS, allowing real-time business intelligence and operational performance.
	Analytical expertise to TSA organizations in the measurement of unit performance and improvement	Funds operating costs for PMIS Base Support Contract to provide metrics creation, metrics reporting, and training and help desk support to the TSA enterprise. AIM application support hosted in EPMP to assist airports in managing their day-to-day business. Provides airports a consistent national interface with headquarters' support. TSA has the need for a performance measurement data collection and reporting capability. This capability provides timely performance information on security activities in the field and supports our airport FSDs as they manage their operations. Screener supervisors and FSDs are able to provide daily performance data. FSDs, Headquarters staff and TSA Executives will monitor operational data as reported through this capability. This capability captures and generates reports of critical performance data to inform TSA operations and enable public performance reporting.
	A repository for reporting congressionally-mandated wait time data by airport and by checkpoint on a daily basis.	Funds recurring Contract Off The Shelf annual maintenance support for PIMS which today reports on data from 18 TSA data sources, including wait time data. Funds operating costs for Information System Security Officer (ISSO) Contract to provide cybersecurity support.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: FFDO and Flight Crew Training

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	41	34	\$24,730
FY 2015 President's Budget	38	36	\$20,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$95
FY 2016 Current Services	38	36	\$20,095
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	38	36	\$20,095
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$95

TSA requests 38 positions, 36 FTE, and \$20.095 million in FY 2016 for the FFDO Program and Flight Crew Training PPA

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$69 thousand for pay inflation
- Increase of \$26 thousand for retirement contributions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

FFDO and Flight Crew Training PPA
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
Federal Flight Deck Officer	\$19.8	\$19.9
Crew Member Self Defense	\$0.2	\$0.2
TOTAL	\$20.0	\$20.1

The FFDO program was created by the Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act of 2003 (P.L. 107-296), which authorizes the deputation of qualified airline pilots to act as Federal LEOs in order to defend the flight decks of aircraft against acts of criminal violence or air piracy. This voluntary program provides a combination of law enforcement training in firearms proficiency, self-defense tactics, authority, use-of-force, and decision-making in defense of both commercial and cargo aircraft. In FY 2016, TSA will continue an Inactive Reserve Force of pilots that predominately fly international flights. Information

on the number of FFDOs and the size of the Inactive Reserve Force is Sensitive Security Information and will be provided under separate cover upon request.

The Crew Member Self Defense Program was established via the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act in 2004. The Act requires TSA to develop and make available to flight and cabin crewmembers a voluntary, advanced self-defense training program as another means of safeguarding the civil aviation system.

The TSA will continue to train and provide oversight to the maximum number of FFDOs resources will support. TSA's goal is to provide the greatest number of mission flight coverage and protection to aircraft cockpits.

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**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Air Cargo
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Air Cargo

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	803	739	\$122,332
FY 2015 President's Budget	668	642	\$106,920
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,265
FY 2016 Current Services	668	642	\$108,185
FY 2016 Program Change	(23)	(22)	(\$2,207)
FY 2016 Total Request	645	620	\$105,978
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(23)	(22)	(\$942)

The FY 2016 Budget includes 645 positions, 620 FTE, and \$105.978 million for the Air Cargo PPA:

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$990 thousand for pay inflation
- Increase of \$275 thousand for retirement contributions

Program Change:

- Decrease of 23 FTP, 22 FTE, and \$2.207 million for RBS efficiencies to the Transportation Security Inspectors

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ATSA charges TSA with the implementation of statutory requirements for ensuring the security of transportation systems and passengers when cargo is transported by air.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

**Air Cargo PPA
(Dollars in Millions)**

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
Air Cargo Policy Programs	\$25.4	\$25.6
Air Cargo Screening Technologies	\$11.0	\$11.0
Air Cargo Inspectors	\$70.5	\$69.4
TOTAL	\$106.9	\$106.0

Air Cargo Policy Programs: \$25.6 million

The program is responsible for securing the air cargo supply chain including cargo, conveyances, and people. The air cargo transportation system consists of 443 domestic airports, about 140 international airports, approximately 300 air carriers (with both domestic and international operations), approximately 4,000 indirect air carriers and 1,100 Certified Cargo Screening Facilities (CCSFs). TSA focuses on two primary security threats related to the air cargo transportation system: (1) introduction of an explosive device on a commercial aircraft, and (2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction.

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 required TSA to implement a system to ensure that 100 percent of all cargo on passenger aircraft is screened at a level commensurate with checked baggage. To meet this requirement, TSA employed two phases for screening air cargo: one phase for cargo departing U.S. airports, and the other phase for international inbound cargo.

As of August 1, 2010, 100 percent of all cargo transported on a passenger aircraft departing U.S. airports are required to be screened. Beginning December 3, 2012, TSA required 100 percent screening of international inbound air cargo on passenger aircraft using a risk based approach to screening. Requirements incorporate the Trusted Shipper concept, originally set forth in the May 2011 SDs and Emergency Amendments issued in response to the attempt to conceal explosives in an all-cargo aircraft bound for the United States from Yemen. Achieving 100 percent screening of all inbound air cargo carried on passenger aircraft fulfills a requirement of the 9/11 Act and further strengthens global supply chain security. In addition, TSA has implemented the Trusted Shipper concept for all-cargo carriers, and requires them to screen 100 percent of all elevated risk cargo to the same standards as those required for passenger carriers.

TSA continues to regulate approximately 1,000 CCSFs in the Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP). TSA developed the CCSP to support the requirement for industry to screen 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft from U.S. airports. CCSP allows screening of cargo at points throughout the supply chain by an approved CCSF prior to the arrival of the cargo at airport. In FY 2016 through the CCSP, TSA will continue to certify cargo screening facilities located throughout the United States to screen cargo prior to providing cargo to airlines for shipment on passenger flights. Participation in the program is voluntary and enables vetted, validated, and certified supply chain facilities to comply with the 100 percent screening requirement. TSA conducts comprehensive re-certifications for each CCSF every three years.

Air Cargo Advance Screening Pilot - TSA personnel work at the National Targeting Center-Cargo (NTC-C) side by side with CBP Officers to target high-risk air cargo shipments as part of the Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS) pilot initiative. This partnership with CBP involves obtaining manifest information on cargo destined for the United States well before being loaded on the inbound flight. TSA and CBP have developed response protocols that have been implemented when high-risk cargo is identified. Through this pilot and use of the risk identifiers developed within CBP's Automated Targeting System (ATS), TSA is able to ascertain the countries that are the sources of the highest percentage and greatest number of potentially high-risk shipments. In FY 2015, TSA will work with CBP for the adjudication of the NPRM.

- The ACAS pilot currently includes voluntary participants from multiple nodes in the supply chain to include the express integrated carriers, passenger air carriers, freight forwarders, and all-cargo aircraft operators.
- TSA and CBP are receiving advance cargo security filing data from pilot participants in over 190 countries.
- Close partnerships with industry have been integral in the development of the ACAS operational model. The ACAS pilot is currently focused on collecting data, refining targeting procedures, and establishing appropriate communication systems.
- TSA and CBP are working together on integrating key risk components to include the TSA “trusted shipper concepts into the overall risk model for ACAS. Work continues on system messaging, communication protocols, and screening requirements for ACAS. TSA and CBP continue to work bilaterally and multilaterally to engage the global community on risk methodologies, advance information, and supply chain security screening.
- Industry participants are voluntarily providing a subset of data elements through the current CBP Trade Act of 2002 requirements. Over 198 million shipments have been processed from pilot participants who are at varying stages of the pilot.
- There are currently three Advance Cargo Information (ACI) pilots around the world: ACAS in the U.S., PACT in Canada, and PRECISE in the EU. Close partnership with industry and international partners is crucial for the ongoing development of the ACAS processes to include system messaging, communication protocols, and operational procedures.
- TSA is actively engaged with counterparts in Canada, including Transport Canada and Canada Border Services Agency, and the European Commission (DG TAXUD and DG MOVE) regarding the status of the three pilots. This engagement includes information sharing, addressing ongoing regulatory efforts, harmonizing whenever possible, and developing consistent messaging – specifically the “Joint Principles” messaging effort.
- TSA is active in the ICAO Working Group on Air Cargo Security and has participated with CBP in the World Customs Organization (WCO) Technical Experts Group on Air Cargo Security. Industry is represented in both groups, to include TIACA, IATA, and the Global Express Association. TSA has volunteered to participate in the soon-to-be formed ICAO-WCO Joint Working Group on ACI and continues to participate in the work group.

Air Cargo Screening Technologies: \$ 11.0 million

The FY 2016 Budget supports the qualification and evaluation of existing and emerging air cargo screening technologies and procedures to determine suitability, effectiveness, and feasibility for use in air cargo screening environments. Cargo screening faces unique challenges due to a wide variance in commodities, volume, throughput, and facility characteristics for each screening entity. No single technology is appropriate for every screening scenario. TSA has authorized a suite of technologies and associated screening protocols from which screening entities may choose on the basis of their unique requirements and commodities.

The following technologies are currently approved for use by industry to screen air cargo on passenger and all cargo aircrafts unless otherwise noted:

- ETD units
- Non- Computed Tomography (CT) X-Ray (small, medium, and large aperture) systems
- AT X-Ray (small, medium, and large aperture) systems

- EDS
- EMD units
- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) monitors

TSA publishes authorized screening equipment on the TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List (ACSTL), which is published on a secure website accessible by the regulated parties, which industry references when making their procurement decisions. TSA does not procure or deploy equipment for the air cargo industry. Instead, industry is required to purchase, use, and maintain systems authorized by TSA and listed on the ACSTL.

The current TSA ACSTL contains 110 qualified and/or approved pieces of cargo screening equipment. The following chart depicts the equipment on the TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List:

Technology Type	TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List for Passenger and All Cargo Aircraft - Version 9.1 ¹								
	Qualified ²			Approved ³			In Qualification Testing and Evaluation ⁴		
X-Ray	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>
		28	29	23	2	1	0	9	9
ETD	3			0			5		
EMD	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	1
EDS	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO₂ Monitor	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Technology list as of 06/25/14

² Qualified technology specifies equipment, by technology, which has undergone a formal TSA sponsored test process and is deemed qualified for screening operations. All parties should purchase equipment from the qualified section of the ACSTL.

³ Approved technology specifies equipment, by technology, which has been conditionally approved for screening operations and is currently undergoing or scheduled for qualification test activities. This equipment has up to 36 months from the date when it was added to the approved technology section to successfully pass TSA's qualification test. If it is unable to pass qualification activities within the prescribed 36 months, it will be removed from the approved technology section at the prescribed expiration date. Due to this fact, regulated parties who procure equipment from the approved technology section do so at their own risk.

⁴ This section includes all devices that are currently in any step of the Air Cargo Screening Qualification Testing process. Devices that have successfully undergone laboratory testing are moved to the Approved section of the ACSTL while they undergo field testing. As such, the devices listed in the Approved section of the chart are also included in the Qualification Testing and Evaluation section.

TSA continues to evaluate the operational efficacy of these technologies to accommodate the cargo screening volumes currently required to support the 100-percent screening mandate. Outcomes of DHS and TSA field testing and evaluation and the IAC CCSP requirements may result in modifications or additions to this list. TSA has also issued screening protocols for use of these technologies. The protocols detail screening methodologies for each technology type and provide guidance on which technologies can be used for specific commodity classes.

Air Cargo Inspectors: \$69.4 million

Domestic Cargo Inspections - TSA Transportation Security Inspectors-Cargo (TSI-Cs) perform compliance inspections; including special emphasis inspections, focused inspections, and air cargo

surges (weeklong compliance enforcement surges focused on Indirect Air Carriers, air carriers, and CCSFs within a single metropolitan area); along with investigations and tests of air carriers and IACs. TSA TSI-Cs also perform educational outreach to assist air carriers and IACs in complying with air cargo security mandates. TSI-Cs are located at 121 airports with high cargo volumes in the United States.

Air Cargo Inspectors enforce statutory and regulatory requirements and provide guidance to industry on securing air cargo. Inspectors ensure that air carriers (passenger and all-cargo) and indirect air carriers meet their operational responsibility by implementing the security requirements issued by TSA. This includes maintaining a TSA-approved security program that describes the security policies, procedures, and systems that must be implemented in order to comply with TSA security requirements. These requirements include measures related to the acceptance, handling, and inspection of cargo; training of employees in security and cargo inspection procedures; testing employee proficiency in cargo inspection; and access to cargo areas and aircraft.

TSA provides compliance oversight of 300 domestic aircraft operators and foreign air carriers as well as 4,000 IACs and over 1,000 CCSFs. Each year, TSA inspectors carry out planned and random inspections targeting these foreign and domestic air carriers and IACs. In addition, inspectors conduct monthly cargo surges at airports and IAC facilities with a risk-based approach to scheduling that address specific identified vulnerabilities. TSA also promotes the full compliance with security requirements through outreach programs and collaboration with industry.

The Compliance Work Plan outlines goals for inspecting regulated entities based upon risk at the station level, in addition to the minimum entity inspection requirements. TSA calculates risk scores for airlines (which include both passenger and all-cargo), IACs, and CCSFs. Security Index scores are utilized to focus Inspector time during all field activities, including cargo surges, Special Emphasis Inspections and testing. At a high-level, TSI-Cs conduct inspections based on following risk schema:

- Previous inspection and test results;
- Previous investigation/non-compliance history;
- Operation volumes; and
- Intelligence and other special considerations.

Cargo Targeting Unit - Since FY 2010, TSA has maintained a presence with CBP at the NTC-C to increase information sharing between TSA and other agencies involved in the identification and mitigation of high-risk cargo. The NTC-C is able to utilize known terrorist information received from National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P) and conduct in-depth research in various systems to identify cargo shipments and businesses linked to these individuals.

In FY 2014, in support of Domestic Targeting, TSA increased staff at the NTC-C through internal realignments to focus on domestic cargo. This realignment allows TSI-Cs to perform numerous tasks in support of the domestic cargo security mission. In FY 2016, these initiatives will include:

- Conducting domestic security reviews of high-risk air cargo shipments referred from field inspectors during Cargo Risk Based Inspection Technique (CRBIT) activities;
- Assisting in cargo alarm resolution through research;
- Conducting in-depth research on new IAC and CCSF applicants;

- Conducting Security Threat Assessment verifications for field inspectors and the Office of Law Enforcement Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE FAMS) Investigative Risk and Analysis Division;
- Developing inspection and testing protocols for Cargo Surges, using the various systems available to them to focus the surge activity on higher risk entities.

Additionally, in FY 2016, TSA CTU will continue to leverage resources at the NTC-C to develop a Risk-Based Inspection Tool to be used to direct CRBIT and canine risk-based activities.

International Air Cargo Security (including Air Cargo Inspectors) - Air cargo security, especially those measures applied to goods carried on passenger aircraft, remains a high priority. TSA continues several efforts to ensure that cargo destined for the United States is subjected to the required level of security. These efforts include:

- Participating on the ICAO International Cargo Workgroup and focusing on the full spectrum of cargo security issues such as determining recognition of other countries' cargo programs, identifying best practices for dissemination to other cargo experts, and incorporating all-cargo operations into the Compliance Work Plan;
- Ensuring that the Work Plan reflects a comprehensive review of all airports and carriers involved in transporting cargo directly to the United States;
- Implementing the airport assessment methodology for those airports providing only cargo operations/service to the United States;
- Conducting visits to all airports and air carrier stations involved in transporting cargo on commercial aircraft to the United States;
- Deploying inspectors to high threat locations in response to credible intelligence information; and
- Evaluating the NCSPs and K9SPs of other countries to determine if recognition can be granted due to the fact that their national program provides a commensurate level of security.

International Cargo Inspections - During FY 2014, passenger flights from 140 foreign airports in 86 countries transported cargo to the United States. About 8.0 billion pounds of cargo is transported on commercial aircraft annually from foreign airports. A significant amount of these cargo loads did not originate at Last Point of Departure airports, but were initiated at locations sometimes two, three, or more airports before their final movement to the United States - necessitating a thorough understanding and verification of security measures of the cargo supply chain. Of particular concern is the preponderance of countries that currently screen cargo, but do not use the type of equipment or the specific techniques required by TSA.

In FY 2016, TSA will continue to verify the security measures applied to international inbound air cargo and will do so through deployment of TSS. The verification procedures include a series of on-site audits of foreign airports, air carrier cargo facilities, and off-airport sites which accept, handle, and screen air cargo. Verification procedures are conducted at every foreign LPD airport at least annually, with interim activities scheduled for the higher-priority sites. These activities include comprehensive reviews of each air carrier's quarterly security programs, observation of the implementation of its security program evaluation of Authorized Representative Agreements, and proper use of approved screening methods.

In FY 2014, TSA has 61 international inspector positions funded through the Air Cargo PPA. These field positions are distributed among the six Regional Operations Centers, which are located in Miami, Dallas, Singapore, Frankfurt, Honolulu, and Northern Virginia.

All TSSs are cross-trained to perform cargo inspections and general inspections for time and expense efficiencies depending where they are located globally.

National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) Recognition - Through NCSP recognition, TSA determines if a foreign government's air cargo security program is commensurate with current U.S. air cargo security standards introducing efficiencies for both government and private industry by reducing duplicative requirements, allowing screening to be completed earlier in the supply chain, and permitting the optimal use of distributed screening locations so that screening can occur at various nodes along the supply chain. These assessed measures include the type of technology used to conduct the screening, the amount of cargo screened, and the processes used to resolve any identified issues.

NCSP recognition enables TSA to leverage the host government's oversight capabilities to verify air carrier screening operations and data.

As of July 2014, TSA has established NCSP recognition with 38 countries. This includes all of 28 European Union Member States, Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Iceland, Norway, and South Africa. Another seven countries are in the process of being evaluated or are implementing the recommendations resulting from on-site reviews. NCSP countries account for approximately 69 percent of the air cargo volume (by weight) transported on passenger aircraft bound for the United States. In addition to those NCSPs formally recognized by TSA, additional countries are being evaluated or are currently implementing TSA recommendations resulting from the visits and assessments. FY 2016 priorities for NCSP outreach has expanded to include those countries from which a high volume of air cargo originates.

Another priority area for TSA is to ensure that 100 percent of the NCSP non-air carrier inspections are scheduled and conducted, except those locations where the host government or State Department denies access. This includes regulated agents and known consignors.

National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) Recognition - Through NCSP recognition, TSA determines if a foreign government's air cargo security program is commensurate with current U.S. air cargo security standards introducing efficiencies for both government and private industry by reducing duplicative requirements, allowing screening to be completed earlier in the supply chain, and permitting the optimal use of distributed screening locations so that screening can occur at various nodes along the supply chain. These assessed measures include the type of technology used to conduct the screening, the amount of cargo screened, and the processes used to resolve any identified issues. NCSP recognition enables TSA to leverage the host government's oversight capabilities to verify air carrier screening operations and data.

As of January 2015, TSA has established NCSP recognition with 40 countries. This includes all of 28 European Union Member States, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Israel, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, the People's Republic of China, and South Africa. In addition to those NCSPs formally recognized by TSA, additional countries are being evaluated or are currently implementing TSA recommendations resulting from the visits and

assessments. FY 2016 priorities for NCSP outreach has expanded to include those countries with strategic importance.

Another priority area for TSA is to ensure that 100 percent of the NCSP non-air carrier inspections are scheduled and conducted, except those locations where the host government or State Department denies access. This includes regulated agents and known consignors.

National Explosives Detection Canine Security Program Recognition - The K9SP recognition process evaluates and recognizes K9SPs in foreign countries for use in aviation security, to include screening of air cargo, passengers and other individuals, checked baggage, and accessible property. K9SP is a separate effort from TSA's domestic K9 program. As of January 2015, TSA has established K9SP recognition with 4 countries. This includes New Zealand, South Africa, France, and the Netherlands. In FY2016, TSA plans to expand K9SP recognition engagement and outreach to the governments of foreign countries to evaluate explosives detection canine to determine if such programs provide a level of security commensurate with current U.S. requirements and, thus, whether they may be recognized by TSA for implementation by affected air carriers.

Strengthening International Air Cargo Security Requirements - TSA has expanded its outreach and engagement with ICAO WCO, the Universal Postal Union, and influential Member States involved in each entity to strengthen supply chain security. Through the implementation of more robust international standards, TSA ensures progress toward a more secure environment that does not slow or stall the movement of legitimate commerce. In FY 2016, TSA will continue efforts to address national government restrictions/prohibitions that hamper implementation of TSA air cargo security requirements by air carriers.

Institutionalize Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) Validations - In FY 2014 TSA developed a process in conjunction with CBP by which TSA will conduct C-TPAT validations for air carriers on behalf of CBP during normally scheduled TSA visits. This initiative must be memorialized within an agreed Memorandum of Understanding between TSA and CBP. In FY 2015, TSA will continue working with CBP to develop a detailed process to facilitate such visits by TSSs. By FY16, it is anticipated that the full transition will be complete authorizing TSA to conduct C-TPAT validations for air carriers. In FY 2016, TSA intends to conduct inspections for the C-TPAT certified air carriers.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Air Cargo Security

The Air Cargo Security investment funds the operation of three major IT systems that implement multiple security layers of TSA's layered approach to air cargo security. The investment contains the Indirect Air Carrier Management System (IACMS), Known Shipper Management System (KSMS), and Freight Assessment System (FAS). This investment also supports two minor systems, the Data Application Tool and Security Threat Assessment Tool. These systems work to confirm the identity and business legitimacy to assess the risk of companies shipping goods on passenger aircraft; verify 100% screening of domestic and international air cargo to TSA standards, as required by law; vet individuals in security sensitive positions to reduce the risk from insider threats; and facilitate TSA's efforts to ensure entities transporting and screening air cargo employ appropriate security procedures.

The Air Cargo Security investment is to be funded out of the Air Cargo PPA in FY 2016.

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$21,520	\$21,523	\$16,078

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Planning - \$74	Freight Assessment System (FAS)	Funds planning and oversight for all FAS activities.
	Indirect Air Carrier Management System (IACMS)	Funds planning and oversight for all IACMS activities.
	Known Shipper Management System (KSMS)	Funds planning and oversight for all KSMS activities.
Acquisition - \$74	IACMS	Expands access to authorized representatives, a key stakeholder requirement, which significantly reduces workload for regulated parties.
	KSMS	Provides capability for real-time known shipper vetting using web services, enabling regulated parties to better integrate vetting into their business processes. Provides the capability to vet shippers from Mexico and Canada, reducing the need to perform manual verification visits, significantly reducing regulatory costs for regulated parties.
Maintenance - \$15,930	FAS	Funds operating costs for FAS, which provides an oversight mechanism to verify that all cargo is being screened as required by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act.
	IACMS	Funds operating costs for IACMS, which manages the IAC certification and renewal process, ensuring that IACs implement standard security programs that reduce terrorism risk. IACMS also enables IACs and Air Carriers to obtain Security Threat Assessments for their employees and authorized representatives, vetting individuals to reduce the threat of insiders introducing explosive or incendiary devices into the air cargo supply chain.
	KSMS	Funds operating costs for KSMS, which verifies the identity and assesses the risk of companies shipping goods on passenger aircraft, reducing the likelihood of a shipper introducing an explosive or incendiary device into commerce.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Federal Air Marshals

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$800,214
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$11,331
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$811,545
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$5,200
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$816,745
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$16,531

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$816.745 million for the FAMS PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$176 thousand for a transfer from the Information Technology PPA within the Transportation Security Support Appropriation to realign one Communications Security position
- Increase of \$8.182 million for pay inflation
- Increase of \$4.873 million for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$1.9 million to transfer training funds to the Screener Training and Other PPA to centralize TSA Academy training funds

Program Changes:

- Increase of \$5.2 million for a FAMS Enhancement

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The FAMS PPA funds payroll costs, supports all operational and infrastructure requirements, and training and travel expenses of the FAMS. The vast majority of this PPA funds the salaries for FAMS and the civilian workforce to provide the vital protective and law enforcement services necessary for both domestic and international air travel as well as other transportation related security activities.

The PPA also supports the continuing development and maintenance of the Service's infrastructure, internal business processes, and systems that enable FAMS to seamlessly perform the integrated set of functions that make up their mission. In addition to the activities detailed on the following page, this PPA provides funding for workforce management activities: maintenance of facilities in the Washington, D.C. area, Atlantic City, New Jersey, and 22 field offices across the country; program

infrastructure and logistics support such as vehicles, communications, duty equipment, and physical security. In FY 2016, the FAMS will continue to explore consolidation and support efficiencies commensurate with workforce adjustments.

In FY 2014, the FAMS initiated a strategic plan to close six field offices and realign the associated personnel to field offices with the highest strategic potential value. In FY 2015, the San Diego, Tampa, Pittsburgh, and Phoenix locations will be closed, followed by the Cleveland and Cincinnati offices in FY 2016. This plan places FAMS in the best position to cover critical missions while remaining a high performing counterterrorism organization.

The following table provides the components and associated funding levels in this PPA:

FAMS PPA
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
Payroll, Compensation and Benefits	\$663.3	\$681.7
General Expenses	31.4	31.4
Travel	100.1	100.1
Training	5.4	3.5
TOTAL	\$800.2	\$816.7

Key programs of the PPA include:

Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) - The FAMS is a full participant in the JTTF, a nation-wide counter-terrorism enforcement program managed by the FBI. The JTTF targets terrorism-related criminal threats against the United States and its interests. FAMS personnel are assigned to partner with other task force member agencies to provide support during investigations of aviation and other transportation-related threats. The working relationships between the FAMS and other task force participants enable real-time information sharing. Further, it enhances both short-term decision making during immediate critical threats and long-term strategic decision making during the evolution of ongoing threats, such as the 2010 printer cartridge bomb plot.

Travel: \$100.1 million

This portion funds all travel necessary to perform domestic and international mission coverage, mission essential training, and other business-related travel in support of FAMS operational and programmatic goals. The FAMS schedules the coverage of high-risk flights according to a concept of operations that incorporates threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Each year, the FAMS continues to provide priority flight coverage operations in accordance with its Concept of Operations.

Training: \$3.5 million

Through its training programs, the TSA Office of Training and Workforce Engagement /Law Enforcement and Industry Training Division (OTWE/LEITD) provides effective learning environments and opportunities to the TSA OLE/FAMS by utilizing current and relevant curricula and

training methodologies to enable and challenge FAMs, and other transportation security professionals, to perform their duties and responsibilities in a highly effective and efficient manner.

Upon entry into the FAM Training Program, FAM trainees undergo an intensive 16.5-week training program conducted at FLETC in Artesia, New Mexico and at the FAMS Training Center (FAMSTC) in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The training component provides for all associated training requirements to include FLETC-related expenses, role player contracts, hotel lodging contracts for Atlantic City-based classes, training supplies, firing range fees, training gear, equipment, and clothing. Once assigned to a field office, each FAM undergoes recurrent, in-service training to maintain the necessary skill base and firearms certification levels on a quarterly basis. Currently, the FAMS has the highest firearms qualification score of any Federal agency (85 percent or 255/300).

Additional training offered by OTWE/LEITD includes a robust FAMS Field Office Recurrent Training Program, which requires all mission status FAMs to complete 160 hours of recurrent training a year. The training is designed to maintain and enhance perishable tactical skills critical to the success of the FAMS mission. The OTWE/LEITD is also responsible for providing instructor development courses for instructors placed at field offices as well as those assigned to various training centers. This is accomplished through a series of train-the-trainer courses offered at the FAMSTC that focus on supporting the FAMS mission.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Passenger Security Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Passenger Security Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-		- (\$1,446,972)
FY 2015 President's Budget	-		- (\$2,398,293)
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-		- \$266,343
FY 2016 Current Services	-		- (\$2,131,950)
FY 2016 Program Change	-		-
FY 2016 Total Request	-		- (\$2,131,950)
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-		- \$266,343

¹ FY 2014 Revised Enacted reflects actual collections during fiscal year 2014. This amount does not include \$390 million in collections for deficit reduction identified in the BBA nor the \$250 million in collections assigned to fund the ASCF.

² FY 2015 President's Budget reflects estimated collections for a proposal that would have increased the fee of \$5.60 per one-way trip that was enacted by the BBA, to \$6.00 per one-way trip in the final three quarters of fiscal year 2015. The amount does not include \$1.190 billion for deficit reduction identified in the BBA nor the \$250 million in collections assigned to fund the ASCF.

³ FY 2016 Current Services reflects estimated collections in accordance with the BBA and Public Law 113-294 that established a fee limitation of \$11.60 per round trip effective in December 2014. The amount does not include \$1.25 billion for deficit reduction identified in the BBA nor the \$250 million in collections assigned to fund the ASCF.

⁴ FY 2016 Program Change includes a proposal that would increase the fee of \$5.60 per one-way trip to \$6.00 per one-way trip in the final three quarters of fiscal year 2016. The proposal would generate an additional \$195 million dedicated to deficit reduction.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In accordance with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (BBA), the September 11th Security Fee (Passenger Fee) was restructured in July 2014 from \$2.50 per enplanement with limitations of \$5.00 per one-way trip and \$10.00 per round trip to \$5.60 per one-way trip with no limitations. In December 2014, the fee was further restructured to implement a round trip limitation of \$11.20 in accordance with PL 113-294.

Additionally, current services includes a proposal that would increase the fee of \$5.60 per one-way trip to \$6.00 per one-way trip in the final three quarters of FY 2016. The proposal would generate an additional \$195 million in collections. The entire \$195 million increase is dedicated to deficit reduction. Thus, the 2016 Total Request does not include \$1.25 billion for deficit reduction identified in the BBA, \$195 million for deficit reduction created by the proposal, or the \$250 million in collections assigned to fund the ASCF.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	- (\$379,366)
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	- (\$420,000)
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$420,000
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$420,000

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The BBA repealed TSA's authority to impose the Air Carrier Fee beginning October 1, 2014. Current services assume that the Air Carrier Fee repeal continues for all of FY 2015 and all of FY 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$250,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$250,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$250,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$250,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF), first established in FY 2005, is authorized through FY 2028 by P.L. 110-53. The ASCF supports the installation of optimal screening systems at airports and the purchase and installation of EDS equipment. In FY 2016, TSA continues to request to use the ASCF for the purchase and installation of EDS equipment.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP)

The EBSP identifies, tests, procures, deploys, installs, sustains, and recapitalizes TSE across all Federalized airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage. The EBSP supports screening to minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to terrorist or criminal activity. It reduces costs and improves security screening efficiency through automation of processes to detect and prevent the introduction of explosives materials, weapons, and other dangerous articles into commercial aircraft. Key objectives are: increasing threat detection capability; improving checked baggage screening efficiency; replacing aging EDS and ETD units; and using competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. The EBSP addresses a capability gap by screening 100% of checked baggage.

The EBSP investment is to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

- EDS Procurement and Installation PPA \$51.2 million
- Screening Technology Maintenance PPA \$193.7 million
- Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA \$250.0 million

Funding tables for this investment are included in the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 2: FAMS Enhancement
PPA: Federal Air Marshals
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,200

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$811,545
Program Increase							0	0	\$5,200
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$800,214	0	0	\$816,745

Description of Item:

The primary focus of the FAMS is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal or hostile acts targeting U.S. carriers, airports, passengers, and crew. TSA requests an increase of \$5.2 million to the FAMS. This increase will allow FAMS to renew hiring in FY 2016.

Justification:

The last FAM training class was brought on board September 11, 2011 and began flying in January of 2012. The program increase enables TSA to hire FAMS and allows TSA to rebalance the FAM workforce. Hiring new FAMs will alleviate the impacts of a hiring freeze including an aging workforce, stagnation, and diminished career progression. This increase will revitalize FAM personnel and have a significant, positive impact on FAMS operational capabilities.

In addition, TSA intends to finalize a phased field office consolidation in FY 2016 to more effectively and efficiently conduct highest priority security operations.

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

The FAMS will continue to focus on coverage of high-risk flights.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 2: Restoration of Assumed RBS Efficiencies - TSA Academy Instructors
 PPA: Screener Training and Other, Airport Management and Support
 Program Increase: Positions 31, FTE 31, Dollars \$2,492

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							3,200	3,077	\$825,231
Program Increase							31	31	\$2,492
Total Request	3,215	3,065	\$813,857	3,190	3,067	\$818,024	3,231	3,108	\$827,723

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes an increase of 31 FTP/FTE and \$2.500 million to support staffing needs at the Academy. This includes an increase of 31 FTP/FTE and \$2.492 million in the Aviation Security appropriation and \$8 thousand in the Transportation Security Support Appropriation. Of the \$2.492 million in Aviation Security:

- 31 FTP/FTE and \$2.481 million is from Screener Training and Other
- \$11 thousand is from Airport Management.

Justification:

In support of TSA's efforts towards professionalization of the officer workforce, TSA is requesting an additional \$2.5 Million and 31 FTP for TSA Academy operations to expand its Academy deliveries of mission essential training. Since the Academy operations were established at FLTEC in Glynco, Georgia in April of 2012, TSA has graduated approximately 7,000 of its 45,000+ employees. Through the training provided thus far, TSA has been able to see a marked improvement in the attitude of the portion of the workforce who have completed training at the Academy and their support of the overall mission of TSA. Initial efforts have allowed TSA to touch its supervisor and lead officers, and this proposed increase will allow TSA to expand the courses conducted at the Academy, to not only include more categories of employees, but to also support follow-on training that will continue to build upon the foundation established through these first Academy training deliveries. Much of the prior efforts have been done with contractors or TSA employees temporarily assigned to the Academy to provide the class. An established presence at FLETC provides a consistent and structured training environment for the officer workforce that supports TSA's focus on professionalization and helps

officers understand their connectivity within the DHS network. Workforce transformation will take time and with this funding allocation, TSA will be able to make an additional investment into a structured formalized training campus for the continued delivery of mission essential training, and the professional development of its officers.

Impact on Performance:

Without the increase, TSA will be limited in its ability to provide the essential training necessary to maintain a more professional officer workforce.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 1: RBS Efficiencies - Screener Workforce

PPA: Screener PC&B, Screener Training and Other, Airport Management and Support
Program Decrease: Positions (1,666), FTE (1,666), Dollars \$(110,005)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							50,952	46,666	\$3,804,388
Program Decrease							(1,666)	(1,666)	(\$110,005)
Total Request	54,526	46,975	\$3,847,383	51,087	46,801	\$3,770,892	49,286	45,000	\$3,694,383

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a reduction of 1,666 FTP/FTE and \$110.462 million as a result of screener workforce efficiencies from expedited screening through RBS initiatives. This includes a reduction of 1,666 FTP/FTE and \$110.005 million in the Aviation Security appropriation and \$457 thousand in the Transportation Security Support appropriation. Of the \$110.005 million in Aviation Security:

- 1,666 FTP/FTE and \$107.087 million is from Screener PC&B;
- \$2.314 million is from Screener Training and Other; and,
- \$604 thousand is from Airport Management.

Since its inception, TSA has significantly reduced terrorist threats through a multi-layered approach to security. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test newer security protocols to improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology. The vision of RBS is to increase overall aviation security by focusing on high-risk and unknown passengers while expediting known or trusted travelers.

TSA has assumed a full year of savings for these reductions in FY 2016 and will begin working during FY 2015 to achieve the necessary staffing levels through attrition. TSA has made a shift to more full time positions in the past year and therefore TSA assumes the FY 16 budget reduction will be all full time positions.

Justification:

TSA began implementing a series of risk-based initiatives in 2011. TSA continues to expand RBS efforts by adding new programs and populations selected for expedited screening by using intelligence and risk-based information. TSA also collaborates with stakeholders to identify, implement, and expand participation in risk-based security initiatives.

As part of its risk-based approach to passenger screening, TSA is pursuing several initiatives to build upon the early successes of TSA Pre✓®. Through the use of TSA Pre✓® lanes, which can process a larger volume of passengers more quickly, TSA is able to screen the same number of passengers within the current wait times or better, enabling the closure of some standard lanes, and reducing personnel requirements. One of TSA's goals for RBS in 2015 and beyond is to increase the known traveler population in order to improve aviation security and create staffing efficiencies at the security checkpoint that drive down passenger wait times and corresponding resource requirements. TSA intends to meet this goal by: (1) extending participation in TSA Pre✓® to additional air carriers; (2) identifying additional lower-risk populations for expedited screening; and, (3) promoting enrollment in TSA Pre✓® and other DHS trusted traveler programs. As a result of TSA's risk based approach to operations, TSA is proposing the following efficiencies for FY 2016:

- **Reduction to the Screener Workforce (Aviation \$35.009 million, Support \$123 thousand, Total \$35.132 million and 545 FTP/545 FTE):** TSA's Risk Based implementation of TSA Pre✓® at 119 airports in FY 2014 has enabled TSA to reduce passenger wait times and improve operational efficiency. As more and more passengers receive expedited screening through TSA's TSA Pre✓® lanes, the increase in passenger flow via more efficient TSA Pre✓® lanes results in reduced staffing requirements. RBS methods are more efficient in moving people through the checkpoint than regular screening lanes and require fewer resources than a traditional screening lane. As a result, TSA Pre✓® lanes process a larger volume of passengers more quickly, therefore, TSA is able to screen the same number of passengers within the current wait times or better. The primary driver for TSA's RBS endeavors is to improve security. As RBS initiatives expand throughout the aviation security system, TSA is gaining efficiencies at the checkpoint which allow for the closure of some standard screening lanes and reduced personnel requirements. The responsibility of the TSO has also evolved over time, into a more highly skilled, critical thinking, professional position. This proposed reduction is part of TSA's overall efforts to continue transitioning to a smaller, more skilled, professional workforce capable of meeting the evolving requirements of RBS operations.
- **Reduction to Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) Full Operational Capability (Aviation \$41.535 million, Support \$195 thousand, Total \$41.730 million and 650 FTP/650 FTE)** Following the December 25, 2009, attempted attack on Northwest Flight 253, TSA aggressively pursued immediate countermeasures to address the threat of non-metallic explosives and other dangerous materials concealed on a person. AIT units were purchased and deployed as an immediate countermeasure for detecting non-metallic explosive devices on a passenger during the checkpoint screening process. AITs met performance expectations for security value when initially deployed across the nation. From the original acquisition planning and determination of the number of units required for screening, several things have changed. Most notably, TSA adopted a risk-based philosophy for passenger screening and implemented

TSA Pre✓® checkpoint screening lanes that rely on pre-screening as an alternative to AIT for a large portion of passengers receiving expedited screening. As a result, TSA has been able to eliminate the requirement for AIT units at many of the checkpoint lanes. . These initiatives include intelligence and information-based pre-screening that limit the need for physical screening using technology such as AIT. The successful implementation and expansion of several RBS programs over the past year, and initiatives projected for the coming year, supports adjusting the acquisition and deployment plan to reflect a smaller number of AIT units compared with the original plan from 2010. As a result of reducing the number of AITs from 1,000 to projected 930 in FY 2015 President's Budget, TSO staffing and associated costs can be reduced as well. In FY 2016, the Full Operational Capability for AIT is projected to be 870 units based on increased expedited screening participation levels resulting from TSA's RBS initiatives. This request proposes to reduce staffing resources associated with 1,000 AITs down to the revised requirement of 870.

- **Reduction to Behavior Detection Workforce (Aviation \$33.461 million, Support \$139 thousand, Total \$33.600 million and 471 FTP/471 FTE):** As TSA continues to adopt risk-based practices at airport security checkpoints, TSA is evaluating all layers of security in order to ensure the agency is providing the most effective security in the most efficient way. The BDA Program is an integral part of TSA's many layers of security; providing real-time threat assessments based on behavior pattern recognition techniques that detect behavior indicators and suspicious activities that deviate from an established environmental baseline. Over the past year, TSA re-concentrated BDOs at larger and higher risk airports and reduced its full-time BDO footprint from 122 airports to 87 airports using a risk-based staffing model. This model incorporated factors in the traditional TSO Staffing Allocation Model but also added risk based factors. As a result, allocated behavior detection assets were placed at locations that provide the greatest opportunity for engaging the traveling public and airport employees to support TSA's risk based security initiatives. In doing so, TSA had only a 4.5% reduction in behavior detection passenger throughput coverage nationwide. Meanwhile at the 35 airports where TSA removed the allocated behavior detection assets, TSA created a spectrum of capabilities where a certain number of existing TSOs would receive behavior detection training and certification. Those officers would conduct traditional screening 80% of the time per pay period and 20% of their time would be conducting behavior detection related functions to support TSA's risk based security initiatives. The multi-function capability provides smaller and lower risk airports with behavior detection mitigation tools where otherwise the risk model would not have dedicated a full-time behavior detection capability. Lastly, TSA developed an updated Behavior Awareness Training (BAT) for the TSO workforce that further promotes reporting and identifying suspicious behaviors and activities. Therefore, TSA has determined that the existing allocation of 3,131 BDOs can be reduced without significant negative impacts to security while simultaneously enhancing the efficiency of the BDA program.

Impact on Performance:

The requested funded level is sufficient to meet security screening requirements within current or better wait times.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 2: RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Specialist - Explosives
PPA: Screener Training and Other, Airport Management and Support
Program Decrease: Positions (19), FTE (18), Dollars \$(2,021)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							3,200	3,077	\$825,231
Program Decrease							(19)	(18)	(\$2,021)
Total Request	3,215	3,065	\$813,857	3,190	3,067	\$818,024	3,181	3,059	\$823,210

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a reduction of \$2.044 million for Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives efficiencies through RBS initiatives. This includes a reduction of 19 FTP/18 FTE and \$2.021 million in the Aviation Security appropriation and \$23 thousand in the Transportation Security Support appropriation. Of the \$2.021 million in Aviation Security;

- 19 FTP/18 FTE and \$2.008 million is from Airport Management and
- \$13 thousand from Screener Training and Other.

Since its inception, TSA has significantly reduced terrorist threats through a multi-layered approach to security. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test newer security protocols to improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.

The vision of RBS is to increase overall aviation system security by focusing on high-risk and unknown passengers while expediting known or trusted travelers. In an effort to continuously improve aviation transportation security, TSA undertakes new initiatives to best align passenger screening resources based on risk assessments.

Justification:

As a result of TSA’s risk-based approach to operations, TSA proposes to reduce the number of TSS-E positions. One of the roles of the TSS-Es is to provide subject matter expertise and training to the TSOs. The TSS-E program provides frequent interaction with and formal training to TSOs to increase their ability to recognize potential IEDs and IED components. As TSA transitions to a smaller, more

skilled professional workforce capable of meeting the evolving requirements of RBS, TSA is able to reduce the number of TSS-Es without significant negative impacts to security responsiveness and training. The TSS-E Program will continue operating at over 100 of the Nation's largest airports and is available to respond to unresolved alarms at the checkpoint.

Impact on Performance:

The requested funded level is sufficient to meet security screening requirements within current or better wait times.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Inspectors
PPA: Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement, Air Cargo
Program Decrease: Positions (54), FTE (52), Dollars \$(5,217)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2,289	2,198	\$460,208
Program Decrease							(54)	(52)	(\$5,217)
Total Request	2,461	2,286	\$444,069	2,282	2,191	\$455,573	2,235	2,146	\$454,991

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a reduction of 54 FTP/52 FTE and \$5.217 million from the Aviation Security Appropriation for Transportation Security Inspector (TSI) position savings related to RBS. Of the \$5.217 million in Aviation Security:

- 31 FTP/30 FTE and \$3.010 million is from Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement and
- 23 FTP/22 FTE and \$2.207 million is from Air Cargo.

Justification:

TSA continues to expand RBS efforts by adding new programs and populations selected for expedited screening by using intelligence and risk-based information. TSA also collaborates with stakeholders to identify, implement, and expand participation in RBS initiatives. As TSA continues to adopt risk-based practices, TSA is evaluating all layers of security in order to ensure the agency is providing the most effective security in the most efficient way.

TSA's TSI and compliance programs are responsible for the evaluation of the security integrity of the Nation's airports, domestic air carriers, IACs, and CCSFs within the aviation environment. In addition, TSA maintains an inspector workforce which provides Federal inspection and security assessments within the surface transportation system, such as freight railroads, mass transit, passenger rail, highway motor carriers and pipelines.

Over the past few years, TSA's inspector community has made significant efforts to ensure that the inspections are scheduled in a way that balances and maximizes oversight while identifying possible

efficiencies in staffing. Analysis of inspection data as well as risk scores are used to drive and prioritize inspection activity and take into account several factors, including the latest intelligence information. TSA's Office of Security Operation's Compliance Programs Division evaluated current TSI staffing nationwide based on performance of the regulated parties and commensurate workload. By looking at past performance, and focusing efforts on regulated parties who would benefit from increased oversight, TSA is able to provide a more surgical review and focused enforcement to achieve additional compliance.

TSA anticipates it can attain this reduction in FTE through attrition and the collapsing of vacant positions where the loss of FTE would not degrade TSA's performance of its regulatory compliance oversight responsibilities.

Impact on Performance:

The requested funded level is sufficient to meet security screening requirements within current or better wait times.

Plan/Milestones/Schedule:

The FY 2016 Budget level will adequately fund the TSI program. This proposed reduction will not impact the current levels of security, as TSA will continue to prioritize and implement risk-based layers of security.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing civil aviation security services pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107–71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), \$[5,683,304,000]5,614,766,000^d, to remain available until September 30, [2016]2017²; of which not to exceed \$7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That any award to deploy explosives detection systems shall be based on risk, the airport's current reliance on other screening solutions, lobby congestion resulting in increased security concerns, high injury rates, airport readiness, and increased cost effectiveness: *Provided further*, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: *Provided further*, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year [2016]2017³ so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$[2,865,011]3,482,816,000^d: ***Provided further, That the fees deposited under this heading in fiscal year 2013 and sequestered pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a) that are currently unavailable for obligation, are hereby permanently cancelled²***: ***Provided further, That the funds deposited pursuant to section 515 of P.L. 108-334 (FY 2005 Homeland Security Appropriations Act) that are currently unavailable for obligation, are hereby permanently cancelled^d***: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year [2016]2017⁷, any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be used for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for the issuance of other transaction agreements for the purpose of funding projects described in section 44923(a) of such title: ***Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, mobile explosives-detection systems purchased and deployed using funds made available under this heading may be moved and redeployed to meet evolving passenger- and baggage-screening security priorities at airports⁸***: *Provided further*, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed report on— (1) the Department of Homeland Security efforts and resources being devoted to develop more advanced integrated passenger screening technologies for the most effective security of passengers and baggage at the lowest possible operating and acquisition costs, including projected funding levels for each fiscal year for the next 5 years or until project completion, whichever is earlier; (2) how the Transportation Security Administration is deploying its existing passenger and baggage screener workforce in the most cost effective manner; and (3) labor savings from the deployment of improved technologies for passenger and baggage screening and how those savings are being used to offset security costs or reinvested to address security vulnerabilities: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a semiannual report updating information on a strategy to increase the number of air passengers eligible for expedited screening, including: (1) specific benchmarks and performance measures to increase participation in Pre-Check by air carriers, airports, and passengers; (2) options to facilitate direct application for enrollment in Pre-Check through the Transportation Security Administration's Web site, airports, and other enrollment locations; (3) use of third parties to pre-screen passengers for expedited screening; (4)

inclusion of populations already vetted by the Transportation Security Administration and other trusted populations as eligible for expedited screening; and (5) resource implications of expedited passenger screening resulting from the use of risk-based security methods: *Provided further*, That Members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the United States Attorneys; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$5,683,304,000] 5,614,766,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[2016]2017...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[2016]2017...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ...\$[2,865,011]3,482,816,000 ^d	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ... <u><i>Provided further, That the fees deposited under this heading in fiscal year 2013 and sequestered pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a) that are currently unavailable for obligation, are hereby permanently cancelled^e</i></u>	Language to return discretionary sequestered Aviation Passenger Security Fees to the Treasury
⁶ ... <u><i>Provided further, That the funds deposited pursuant to section 515 of P.L. 108-334 (FY 2005 Homeland Security Appropriations Act) that are currently unavailable for obligation, are hereby permanently cancelled^f</i></u>	Language to return rescinded funds to the Treasury
⁷ ...[2016]2017...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁸ ... <u><i>Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, mobile explosives-detection systems purchased and deployed using funds made available under this heading may be moved and redeployed to meet evolving passenger- and baggage-screening security priorities at airports^g.</i></u>	Language to allow any funds either under this heading or previous appropriations may be moved and deployed to meet evolving passenger and baggage screening security priorities at airports.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security
 FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	57,212	49,427	\$4,937,705
FY 2015 President's Budget	53,593	49,203	\$5,683,304
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer In from Surface Transportation Security	5	5	\$783
Transfer In from Transportation Security Support	5	5	\$1,367
Transfer Out to Intelligence and Vetting	(1)	(1)	(\$860)
Total Transfers	9	9	\$1,290
Increases			
2016 pay raise	-	-	\$41,979
Annualization of prior year pay increase	-	-	\$10,964
New SPP Airports	-	-	\$521
Pay COLA for SPP	-	-	\$1,399
Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$15,804
Total, Increases	-	-	\$70,667
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$7,000)
Other Adjustments-to-Base	(140)	(140)	(\$23,944)
Total, Decreases	(140)	(140)	(\$30,944)
Total Other Adjustments	(140)	(140)	\$39,723
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(131)	(131)	\$41,013
FY 2016 Current Services	53,462	49,072	\$5,724,317
Program Changes			
Increases			
FAMS Enhancement	-	-	\$5,200
Restoration of Assumed RBS Efficiencies - TSA Academy Instructors	31	31	\$2,492
Total, Increases	31	31	\$7,692
Decreases			
RBS Efficiencies - Screener Workforce	(1,666)	(1,666)	(\$110,005)
RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Inspectors	(54)	(52)	(\$5,217)
RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Specialist - Explosives	(19)	(18)	(\$2,021)
Total, Decreases	(1,739)	(1,736)	(\$117,243)
Total Program Changes	(1,708)	(1,705)	(\$109,551)
FY 2016 Request	51,754	47,367	\$5,614,766
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(1,839)	(1,836)	(\$68,538)

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security Capital Fund
Mandatory Funding
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$250,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$250,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$250,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$250,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	57,212	49,427	\$3,361,367
FY 2015 President's Budget	53,593	49,203	\$3,115,011
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	9	9	\$1,290
Increases	(140)	(140)	\$733,066
Decreases	(140)	(140)	\$655,399
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(271)	(271)	\$1,389,755
FY 2016 Current Services	53,322	48,932	\$4,504,766
Program Changes			
Increases	31	31	\$7,692
Decreases	(1,739)	(1,736)	(\$117,243)
Total Program Changes	(1,708)	(1,705)	(\$109,551)
FY 2016 Request	51,614	47,227	\$4,395,215
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(1,979)	(1,976)	\$1,280,204

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Federal Air Marshals	-	-	\$800,214	-	-	\$11,331	-	-	\$5,200	-	-	\$816,745	-	-	\$16,531
Screening Partnership Program	-	-	\$154,572	-	-	\$12,355	-	-	-	-	-	\$166,927	-	-	\$12,355
EDS Procurement and Installation	126	118	\$84,075	(3)	(3)	(\$695)	-	-	-	123	115	\$83,380	(3)	(3)	(\$695)
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	1,614	1,549	\$348,653	7	7	\$3,370	(31)	(30)	(\$3,010)	1,590	1,526	\$349,013	(24)	(23)	\$360
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees	-	-	\$250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$250,000	-	-	-
Screener PC&B	47,897	43,734	\$2,952,868	(145)	(145)	\$26,289	(1,666)	(1,666)	(\$107,087)	46,086	41,923	\$2,872,070	(1,811)	(1,811)	(\$80,798)
Screener Training and Other	144	139	\$226,290	5	5	\$107	31	31	\$154	180	175	\$226,551	36	36	\$261
Screening Technology Maintenance	-	-	\$294,509	-	-	(\$14,000)	-	-	-	-	-	\$280,509	-	-	(\$14,000)
Airport Management and Support	3,046	2,928	\$591,734	5	5	\$7,100	(19)	(18)	(\$2,601)	3,032	2,915	\$596,233	(14)	(13)	\$4,499
Checkpoint Support	60	57	\$103,469	-	-	(\$6,204)	-	-	-	60	57	\$97,265	-	-	(\$6,204)
FFDO and Flight Crew Training	38	36	\$20,000	-	-	\$95	-	-	-	38	36	\$20,095	-	-	\$95
Air Cargo	668	642	\$106,920	-	-	\$1,265	(23)	(22)	(\$2,207)	645	620	\$105,978	(23)	(22)	(\$942)
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee	-	-	(\$420,000)	-	-	\$420,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$420,000
Aviation Passenger Security Fee	-	-	(\$2,398,293)	-	-	\$266,343	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,131,950)	-	-	\$266,343
Total	53,593	49,203	\$3,115,011	(131)	(131)	\$727,356	(1,708)	(1,705)	(\$109,551)	51,754	47,367	\$3,732,816	(1,839)	(1,836)	\$617,805

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Transport Canada	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,000)
Director of National Intelligence	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$240	-	-	\$240	-	-	-
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board - Detailee	-	-	-	-	-	\$180	-	-	\$180	-	-	-
International Civil Aviation Organization	-	-	\$25	1	1	\$50	1	1	\$50	-	-	-
Department of State - Counter Terrorism	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	-
Department of Defense - Africom	1	1	\$200	1	1	\$250	1	1	\$250	-	-	-
DHS - United States Coast Guard	-	-	\$150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - USCG	-	-	-	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$75	-	-	-
Department of Transportation - Safe Skies for Africa	-	-	\$1,400	-	-	\$1,400	-	-	\$1,400	-	-	-
Department of State - Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	\$700	-	-	\$700	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	1	1	\$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization of American States	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$65	-	-	\$65	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	2	2	\$4,625	2	2	\$5,260	2	2	\$4,260	-	-	(\$1,000)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Checkpoint Support	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$1,000)
Federal Air Marshals	-	-	-	-	-	\$420	-	-	\$420	-	-	-
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	2	2	\$3,625	2	2	\$3,840	2	2	\$3,840	-	-	-
Total Obligations	2	2	\$4,625	2	2	\$5,260	2	2	\$4,260	-	-	(\$1,000)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class
Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$792,307	\$357,532	\$854,828	\$497,296
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$293,160	\$305,696	\$295,717	(\$9,979)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$179,209	\$281,882	\$278,754	(\$3,128)
11.7 Military Personnel	\$91,425	\$91,538	\$88,512	(\$3,026)
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,587	\$2,361	\$2,378	\$17
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$529,460	\$446,071	\$596,947	\$150,876
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$678	\$689	\$670	(\$19)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,887,826	\$1,485,769	\$2,117,806	\$632,037
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$64,052	\$163,402	\$162,837	(\$565)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$788	\$877	\$877	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$125,582	\$127,123	\$127,423	\$300
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$12,891	\$17,385	\$17,410	\$25
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,169	\$9,693	\$9,695	\$2
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$431	\$432	\$432	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$311,341	\$299,535	\$370,517	\$70,982
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$136,383	\$143,376	\$140,321	(\$3,055)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$198,155	\$201,723	\$213,331	\$11,608
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$13,386	\$15,600	\$15,610	\$10
25.6 Medical Care	\$200	\$723	\$722	(\$1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$286,111	\$296,093	\$282,093	(\$14,000)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$420	\$420	\$415	(\$5)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$62,870	\$65,379	\$64,391	(\$988)
31.0 Equipment	\$173,246	\$199,697	\$121,642	(\$78,055)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,579	\$10,875	\$10,901	\$26
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$71,121	\$76,094	\$75,578	(\$516)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$816	\$815	\$815	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,473,541	\$1,629,242	\$1,615,010	(\$14,232)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$3,361,367	\$3,115,011	\$3,732,816	\$617,805
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,361,367	\$3,115,011	\$3,732,816	\$617,805
Full Time Equivalents	49,427	49,203	47,367	(1,836)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade
Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	63	63	63	-
L Band	11	12	12	-
K Band	432	421	421	-
J Band	1,032	1,060	1,060	-
I Band	1,872	1,812	1,794	(18)
H Band	2,570	2,594	2,539	(55)
G Band	6,290	6,123	5,928	(195)
F Band	9,128	8,827	8,213	(614)
E Band	25,534	26,760	26,282	(478)
D Band	10,267	5,910	5,431	(479)
C Band	12	10	10	-
B Band	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	57,212	53,593	51,754	(1,839)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	57,212	53,593	51,754	(1,839)
Total, Aviation Security::	57,212	53,593	51,754	(1,839)
Full Time Equivalent	49,427	49,203	47,367	(1,836)
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AVIATION SECURITY

(\$ in Thousands)

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2016 BUDGET			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services	New Initiative	Total	Budget Activity	Program's Name
Initiative #1 EBSP	\$494,911	\$0	\$494,911	Aviation Security	EDS Procurement and Installation, Screening Technology Maintenance, and Aviation Security Capital Fund
Initiative #2 PSP	\$172,752	\$0	\$172,752	Aviation Security	Checkpoint Support, and Screening Technology Maintenance
Total Non-IT Investment	\$667,663	\$0	\$667,663		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT Investments	\$667,663	\$0	\$667,663		

INITIATIVE #1 TSA – ELECTRONIC BAGGAGE SCREENING PROGRAM

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

EBSP was established to meet the congressional mandate for 100 percent screening of aviation-checked baggage in the National Airspace System for explosives by electronic or other approved means. This mandate was established in the ATSA. TSA's mission is to protect the Nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce. The EBSP ensures that the TSA mission is achieved through a risk-based prioritized requirements methodology and through development, testing, procurement, deployment, and lifecycle management of checked baggage TSE screening technologies. By utilizing screening activities that minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to acts of terrorism or criminal activity directed at aviation transportation, the program directly supports TSA's goals of protecting the transportation system from dangerous people and items that threaten its security, managing risks to critical transportation infrastructure, and strengthening the TSA's operations and management.

EBSP is responsible for full life cycle management of screening equipment utilized for screening checked baggage for concealed explosives. The primary detection technologies, or TSE, used by EBSP are EDS and ETD. EBSP is part of the TSA vision of layered security.

Key objectives of the program include: increasing threat detection capabilities, improving checked baggage screening efficiency, replacing EDS and ETD units at the end of their useful life, and utilizing

competitive procurement contracts to deliver new technologies to the field. The EBSP works closely with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), who is responsible for the certification testing of the screening equipment, as well as research and development of emerging screening technologies. The primary beneficiaries of the EBSP are the traveling public; commercial airlines; and airport authorities and the TSA Office of Security Operations, whose staff manages the daily operations of deployed TSE. The EBSP also engages the TSA Security Technology Infrastructure Program (STIP) to enable remote maintenance and monitoring of the deployed screening equipment. This may contribute to the integration of risk-based security principles into the checked baggage systems, through remote upgrades and toggling of threat detection algorithms.

The EBSP also involves efforts studying the integration of new technologies into existing systems to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability prior to full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment in the field in a variety of environmental conditions. EBSP conducts:

- Operational test and evaluation as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA, and
- Pilots, demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development and workforce characterization.

2. Significant Changes

The FY 2016 request includes \$494.9 million for EBSP.

TSA's successful focus on meeting the 100 percent screening mandate has led to an unbalanced age distribution in the current TSE fleet. The EBSP plans to continue replacing EDS and ETD units based on prioritization criteria to efficiently maintain 100 percent screening while working toward achieving steady-state equipment replacement. It is also pursuing efficiencies aimed at maximizing equipment utilization and extending equipment life.

In addition, EBSP is developing new algorithms to detect evolving threats. TSA expects new algorithms in the near term with the ability to more reliably detect homemade explosive formulations in checked baggage while also reducing false alarm rates. In coordination with DHS S&T and industry, TSA is working to certify, qualify and implement improved algorithms on both in-service EDS as well as new systems currently under development. EBSP will continue implementation of its Incremental Development Strategy to allow vendors to refine their automatic detection algorithms so that increasingly effective equipment types can become certified and qualified for purchase by TSA.

3. Project Schedule

Projects	Fiscal Quarter and Year		\$ in Thousands	
	Project Start	Project Complete	Total Estimated Completion Cost	Total Project Cost
(FY02-FY07) Program initiation (MNS, ConOps draft); Deployed systems for facility mods, Strategic Program Plan, & NEXGEN. Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule; Performed program/tech mgmt, system deployment, & O&M, per deployment plan	Q1 2002	Q1 2008	2,665,061	2,610,186
(FY02-FY07) Supplementals	Q1 2002	Q1 2008	1,366,500	1,366,500
(FY02-FY07) Maintenance	Q1 2002	Q4 2008	691,940	647,415
(FY08) Perform program management, system deployment, O&M, and tech management utilizing final strategic plan	Q1 2008	Q4 2009	536,487	533,191
(FY08) Maintenance	Q1 2008	Q4 2009	222,000	214,715
(FY09) Program Operations and Management and Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	194,912	70,996
(FY09 ARRA) Program Operations and Management and Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	7,023	7,023
(FY09) LOI/OTA	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	30,346	257,438
(FY09 ARRA) LOI/OTA	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	552,154	556,948
(FY09) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	264,377	141,486
(FY09 ARRA) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	182,223	116,880
(FY09) Maintenance	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	251,788	251,008
(FY10) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	195,631	61,080
(FY10) Maintenance	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	262,243	231,363
(FY10) Purchase and Install	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	170,700	88,066
(FY10) LOI/OTA	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	223,600	206,106
(FY 10 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	-	95,426
(FY10 Carryover) Purchase and Install	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	188,300	124,125
(FY10 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	219,700	492,825
(FY10 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	-	16,646
(FY11) LOI/OTA	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	55,875	48,403
(FY11) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	56,141	34,828
(FY11) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	12,464	14,480
(FY11) Maintenance	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	232,729	233,879
(FY11 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	194,125	51,590
(FY11 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	-	49,413
(FY11 Carryover) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	191,436	90,614
(FY11 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	-	2,481

(FY12) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	94,001	34,095
(FY12) LOI/OTA	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	12,300	12,829
(FY12) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	127,750	24,747
(FY12) Maintenance	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	259,135	229,674
(FY12 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	15,941	17,179
(FY12 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	119,630	694,000
(FY12 Carryover) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	70,146	33,866
(FY12 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	-	27,582
(FY13) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	79,335	45,100
(FY13) LOI/OTA	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	88,902	149,100
(FY13) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	133,353	32,390
(FY13) Maintenance	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	214,646	193,700
(FY14) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	149,168	33,900
(FY14) LOI/OTA	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	-	-
(FY14) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	143,972	35,900
(FY14) Maintenance	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	210,358	164,900
(FY15) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	89,871	-
(FY15) LOI/OTA	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	61,200	-
(FY15) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	151,000	-
(FY15) Maintenance	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	216,777	-
(FY16) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2016	Q4 2016	108,092	-
(FY16) LOI/OTA	Q1 2016	Q4 2016	79,500	-
(FY16) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2016	Q4 2016	113,600	-
(FY16) Maintenance	Q1 2016	Q4 2016	193,719	-
TOTAL			11,700,151	10,344,073

*FY 2002-FY 2016 excludes STIP and Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP) from the EDS PPA.

*FY 2011-FY 2016 excludes Surface and Cargo from the EDS PPA.

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

4. Schedule of Project Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

Projects (Aviation Security)	Prior **	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	1,179,471	149,168	89,871	108,092	1,526,602
LOI/OTA	2,863,132	-	61,200	79,500	3,003,832
EDS Purchase and Install	4,005,810	143,972	151,000	113,600	4,414,382
Maintenance	2,134,481	210,358	216,777	193,719	2,755,335
TOTAL	10,182,894	503,498	518,848	494,911	11,700,151

*FY 2002-FY 2016 excludes STIP and ASP from the EDS PPA.

*FY 2011–FY 2016 excludes Surface and Cargo from the EDS PPA.

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

** EDS Purchase and Installation includes all program funding except maintenance for FY02-FY08 due to past history reporting

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes

(\$ in Thousands)

Description of Milestone	Initial Total Cost	Planned Total Cost	Actual Total Cost	Explanation of Difference Between Current and Previous Estimate
(FY02-FY07) Program initiation (MNS, ConOps draft); Deployed systems for facility mods, Strategic Program Plan, & NEXGEN. Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule; Performed program/tech mgmt., system deployment, & O&M, per deployment plan. Maintained equipment	4,723,501	4,723,501	4,624,101	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment.
(FY08) Perform program management, system deployment, O&M, tech management, and maintenance utilizing strategic plan	758,487	758,487	747,906	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment.
(FY09) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	1,482,823	1,482,823	1,401,779	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY10) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	1,260,174	1,260,174	1,315,637	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY11) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan and for recapitalization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	742,770	742,770	525,688	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.

(FY12) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	699,903	699,903	380,666	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award
(FY13) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	685,957	685,957	420,290	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award
(FY14) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	515,828	515,828	234,700	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award

*FY 2002 – FY 2016 excludes STIP and ASP from the EDS PPA.

*FY 2011 – FY 2016 excludes Surface and Cargo from the EDS PPA.

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

6. Method of Performance

EBSP is currently in a mixed acquisition life cycle phase, focusing predominately on the produce/deploy/support phase of the acquisition process. The program submits multiple reports and briefings on the status of the program, including an overall EBSP expenditure plan, which is submitted to Congress annually. The plans include specific airport projects designated for the purchase and installation of EDS equipment; schedules and major milestones; a schedule for obligation of the funds; recapitalization priorities; the status of operational testing for each checked baggage screening technology under development; and data detailing actual versus anticipated unobligated balances. Additionally, progress against major project milestones in the Acquisition Program Baseline is reported to DHS on a regular basis.

Operational performance will be measured based on the following criteria:

- 100 percent electronic screening of checked baggage for explosives at all commercial airports nationwide
- Percent of checked baggage screened with EDS that maximize security, effectiveness, and efficiency
- Cost per bag screened
- Operational availability of baggage screening equipment
- Customer satisfaction

7. Related Annual Funding Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
N/A (All operations and maintenance are included in program cost estimates.)	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	N/A

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Allocated Budget	
	FY 2015	FY 2016
EDS/ETD Purchase & Install	302,071	301,192
Screening Technology Maintenance	216,777	193,719
Total	518,848	494,911

*FY 2002 – FY 2016 excludes STIP and ASP from the EDS PPA.

*FY 2011 – FY 2016 excludes Surface and Cargo from the EDS PPA.

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (P.L. 107-71) which requires 100% screening of checked baggage by EDS or an equivalent standard.

INITIATIVE #2

TSA – PASSENGER SCREENING PROGRAM (PSP)

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

TSA's PSP is responsible for aviation checkpoint security equipment for the Nation's airports. PSP's mission is to provide technologies that assist TSOs in denying entry to potential threats directed against the air transportation network. This aligns to TSA's mission of protecting the Nation's transportation systems to ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce and also aligns to the DHS mission of Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security, by embodying two associated goals into program operations: Preventing Terrorist Attacks and Managing Risks to Critical Infrastructure. PSP protects the travelling public and adapts to evolving security conditions by identifying and evaluating risks to passenger screening checkpoints and mitigating threats to infrastructure including terminals, aircraft, and checkpoints.

PSP consists of three security technology portfolios: people screening technologies, carry-on screening technologies, and layered security technologies. Each portfolio consists of subordinate security technology projects that focus on specific threat mitigation systems. PSP-managed technologies screen approximately 660 million passengers and their carry-on items for weapons, explosives, and prohibited items at approximately 450 Federalized airports nationwide each year. Program objectives include:

- increasing detection,
- limiting false alarms,
- enhancing efficiency,
- consolidating equipment footprint, and
- implementing the capability to allow centralized results monitoring in support of checkpoint staffing reductions.

To realize these goals, PSP is moving from independently-functioning technologies to optimized, integrated technologies that are easier to upgrade via software upgrades.

Additionally, TSA's RBS initiatives are driving changes to processes and capability needs at the checkpoint, affecting the types of lanes present at a checkpoint and number of TSE and TSOs needed to operate the checkpoint. The envisioned checkpoint security system is an optimized, integrated, and layered mix of networked systems that address known and emerging threats and vulnerabilities. PSP balances its duties with considerations such as passenger privacy, dignity, safety, and health, while maintaining affordability, deployment, maintenance, and other life cycle issues.

Current technologies that have been deployed include:

- AIT with ATR capability;
- AT-2 X-ray;
- BPS;
- BLS;
- CAD
- EMD; and
- ETD units

In FY 2015, TSA will complete testing and procurement of the Credential Authentication Technology (CAT), which will digitally validate the passengers' credential and provide near-real time vetting status updates from Secure Flight. This capability is being enabled through the automated transfer of information from Secure Flight through the STIP to the CAT units. In FY 2015 and FY 2016, TSA will procure and deploy CAT units to reach FOC. The deployment of CAT is essential in supporting RBS efforts and closing a known security vulnerability.

2. Significant Changes

TSA's FY 2016 request includes \$172.8 million for PSP. This request includes funding to purchase EMD units for recapitalization efforts and to develop next generation checkpoint screening solutions. Starting in FY 2016, checkpoint support technology will transition from the obtain phase to the sustainment phase of the life cycle for much of the security technology that has been procured. During this time, TSA will utilize base funding to focus more on a broad range of assessment and engineering activities that will increase the capabilities and prolong the life of existing equipment. This will be done through system software patching and upgrades, operating system upgrades, technical risk assessments, system certification and accreditation assessments and security compliance assessments.

The FY 2016 Budget will further reinforce this transition by allowing TSA to expand its cooperative efforts with industry in: 1) enhancing existing checkpoint capabilities and increasing detection and efficiencies, 2) investing in new technologies to better protect against emerging threats, and 3) examine additional capabilities or alternative concept of operations that can improve TSA's ability to assess threats.

TSA will also partner with other stakeholders in developing a security screening equipment architecture to provide a conceptual model of the current and future system structure. The architecture will be designed to be adaptable, modularized and potentially automated to best implement the agency's vision for risk based screening. The intent is to develop a virtual and physical architecture test-bed in order to drive further system interoperability.

Starting in FY 2016, funding will support the establishment of a quality assurance and surveillance process to ensure installed equipment continues to meet mission requirements. By implementing this process, TSA can ensure checkpoints are continuing to operate per the Agency's requirements.

TSA will also begin planning activities and market analysis for future planned recapitalization procurements as the checkpoint support program shifts to the sustain/enhance phase of the acquisition lifecycle. The FY 2016 Budget will support the development of emerging technologies and engineering initiatives in order to increase the TSA's ability to respond to the evolving and ever-changing threat landscape.

3. Project Schedule

Projects	Fiscal Quarter and Year		\$ in Thousands	
	Project Start	Project Complete	Total Estimated Completion Cost	Total Project Cost
(FY01) Transfer from FAA	Q1 2002	Q1 2002	\$-	\$-
(FY02) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	\$23,000	\$23,000
(FY03) Planning and Testing	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	\$2,000	\$2,000
(FY03) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	\$30,000	\$31,326
(FY03) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	\$10,000	\$10,000
(FY04) Planning and Testing	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	\$2,000	\$2,000
(FY04) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	\$30,000	\$11,341
(FY04) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	\$14,200	\$14,000
(FY05) Planning and Testing	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	\$2,000	\$2,000
(FY05) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	\$63,300	\$61,349
(FY05) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	\$31,000	\$30,046
(FY06) Planning and Testing	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	\$2,000	\$13,416
(FY06) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	\$93,220	\$82,732
(FY06) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	\$35,100	\$32,871
(FY07) Planning and Testing	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	\$2,000	\$7,359

(FY07) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	\$106,366	\$107,277
(FY07) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	\$40,000	\$38,048
(FY07) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	\$23,500	\$19,688
(FY 2007 Supplemental)				
(FY07) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2007	Q1 2007	\$1,500	\$664
(FY 2007 Supplemental)				
(FY08) Planning and Testing	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	\$2,000	\$8,035
(FY08) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	\$231,500	\$194,382
(FY08) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	\$41,263	\$40,944
(FY09) Planning and Testing	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	\$3,691	\$9,350
(FY09) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	\$202,965	\$192,923
(FY09) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	\$48,409	\$47,616
(FY09) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	\$5,370	\$8,035
(FY09) Procurement and Deployment (FY 2009 ARRA)	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	\$238,500	\$237,824
(FY09) Personnel Cost and Benefits (FY 2009 ARRA)	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	\$1,012	\$651
(FY10) Planning and Testing	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	\$12,909	\$12,909
(FY10) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	\$96,378	\$97,059
(FY10) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	\$63,125	\$62,058
(FY10) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	\$5,375	\$5,112
(FY11) Planning and Testing	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	\$17,297	\$39,843
(FY11) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	\$288,888	\$252,461
(FY11) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	\$76,000	\$72,528
(FY11) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	\$8,064	\$7,501
(FY12) Planning and Testing	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	\$15,447	\$13,966
(FY12) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	\$166,971	\$117,438
(FY12) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	\$61,230	\$61,985
(FY12) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	\$8,092	\$6,947
(FY13) Planning and Testing	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	\$15,447	\$11,483
(FY13) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	\$71,258	\$78,841
(FY13) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	\$77,999	\$64,327
(FY13) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	\$8,143	\$5,974
(FY14) Planning and Testing	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	\$13,000	\$8,345
(FY14) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	\$70,273	\$12,216
(FY14) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	\$75,821	
(FY14) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	\$8,610	\$5,965
(FY15) Planning and Testing	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	\$13,000	\$-
(FY15) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	\$70,865	\$-

(FY15) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	\$77,732	\$-
(FY15) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2015	Q4 2015	\$8,468	\$-
(FY16) Planning and Testing	Q1 2016	Q4 2016	\$13,000	\$-
(FY16) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2016	Q4 2016	\$64,523	\$-
(FY16) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2016	Q4 2016	\$86,790	\$-
(FY16) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2016	Q4 2016	\$8,439	\$-
TOTAL			\$2,789,040	\$2,165,835

*Excludes the Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP) and Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP) costs from the Checkpoint Support PPA.

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

4. Schedule of Project Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

Projects (<i>Aviation Security</i>)	Prior	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
Planning and Testing	\$76,791	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$115,791
Procurement and Deployment	\$1,665,846	\$70,273	\$70,865	\$64,523	\$1,871,507
Operations and Support (Maintenance)	\$498,326	\$75,821	\$77,732	\$86,790	\$738,669
Personnel Cost and Benefits	\$37,556	\$8,610	\$8,468	\$8,439	\$63,073
Total Project Expenditures*	\$2,278,519	\$167,704	\$170,065	\$172,752	\$2,789,040

*Excludes STIP and ASP from the Checkpoint Support PPA.

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

Description of Milestone	Planned Total Cost	Actual Total Cost	Explanation of Difference
Procurement and Deployment (FY06)	\$93,220	\$82,732	Program received quantity discount and awards lower than estimate; funds reallocated between activities
Procurement and Deployment (FY11)	\$288,888	\$252,461	Funds were reallocated between programs and activities
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY11)	\$76,000	\$72,528	Less deployments; funds reallocated to other maintenance requirements
Procurement and Deployment (FY12)	\$166,971	\$117,438	Funds were reallocated between programs and activities

* Only significant differences are listed

6. Method of Performance

TSA provides regular PSP status reports and briefings to DHS, OMB, and Congress, to include an annual expenditure plan to Congress and quarterly updates. The plans include specific technologies for purchase; program schedules and major milestones; a schedule for obligation of the funds; recapitalization priorities; the status of operational testing for each passenger screening technology under development; and data detailing actual versus anticipated unobligated balances. The plan also includes details on passenger screening pilot programs that are in progress or being considered for implementation in fiscal year.

Program performance will be measured based on the following criteria:

- Cost Per Passenger Screened
- Percent of Operational Availability
- Percent of Total Passengers Screened by AIT
- Percent of Checkpoint Lanes with AIT Coverage
- Percent of Checkpoint Lanes with AT Coverage
- Customer Survey

7. Related Annual Funding Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2016	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
N/A (All operations and maintenance are included in program cost estimates.)	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	N/A

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Allocated Budget	
	FY 2015	FY 2016
Checkpoint Support*	\$92,333	\$85,962
Screening Technology Maintenance**	\$77,732	\$86,790
TOTAL	\$170,065	\$172,752

*Excludes STIP and ASP from the Checkpoint Support PPA.

**Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under ATSA, which requires screening of all passengers and property including carry-on baggage and other articles that will be carried aboard a passenger aircraft.

10. Budget Allocation to Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Allocated Budget	
	FY 2015	FY 2016
Checkpoint Support*	\$92,633	\$91,375
Screening Technology Maintenance**	\$77,732	\$86,790
TOTAL	\$170,365	\$178,165

*Excludes STIP and ASP from the Checkpoint Support PPA.

**Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

11. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under ATSA, which requires screening of all passengers and property including carry-on baggage and other articles that will be carried aboard a passenger aircraft.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Federal Air Marshals
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	\$360,705	\$370,709	\$10,004
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$12,521	\$12,868	\$347
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$103,675	\$106,551	\$2,876
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	\$623	\$639	\$16
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	\$185,795	\$190,949	\$5,154
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	\$663,319	\$681,716	\$18,397
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$100,089	\$100,089	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$79	\$79	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$1,021	\$1,021	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$5,357	\$5,357	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$4,271	\$4,271	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$3	\$3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	\$3,960	\$3,960	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$8,892	\$7,026	(\$1,866)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$4,376	\$4,376	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	\$895	\$895	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$532	\$532	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$1,629	\$1,629	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$3,101	\$3,101	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$2,690	\$2,690	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	\$136,895	\$135,029	(\$1,866)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	\$800,214	\$816,745	\$16,531
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Federal Air Marshals Mission Statement

The FAMS PPA funds the FAMS's payroll costs, supports all operational and infrastructure requirements, and training and travel expenses. The vast majority of this PPA funds the salaries for FAMS and the civilian workforce to provide vital protective and law enforcement services necessary for both domestic and international air travel as well as other transportation related security activities. The PPA also supports the continuing development and maintenance of the Service's infrastructure, internal business processes, and systems that enable FAMS to seamlessly perform the integrated set of functions that make up their mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	\$360,705	\$370,709	\$10,004
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$12,521	\$12,868	\$347
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$103,675	\$106,551	\$2,876
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	\$623	\$639	\$16
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	\$185,795	\$190,949	\$5,154
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	\$663,319	\$681,716	\$18,397

The FY 2016 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$142,000 for a transfer from the Transportation Security Support Appropriation, an increase of \$8,182,000 for pay COLA, an increase of \$4,873,000 for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$5,200,000 for a FAMS Enhancement.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$8,892	\$7,026	(\$1,866)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal and Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.1. The FAMS uses this series for additional support for the Mission Scheduling and Notification System, support services for other elements (including contractors supporting contracting/procurement efforts) within the Service. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$1,866,000 for a transfer from the Transportation Security Support Appropriation and a transfer to the Screener Training & Other PPA within the Aviation Security Appropriation.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Partnership Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$37	\$37	\$37	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$158,050	\$154,432	\$166,786	\$12,354
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$101	\$101	\$102	\$1
31.0 Equipment	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$158,190	\$154,572	\$166,927	\$12,355
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$158,190	\$154,572	\$166,927	\$12,355
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Screening Partnership Program Mission Statement

The Screening Partnership Program (SPP) allows an airport operator to submit an application to have screening carried out by a qualified private screening company. The contractor must perform under federal oversight and the contracted screeners must perform at the same or at a higher performance levels as federal TSOs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$158,050	\$154,432	\$166,786	\$12,354

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$101	\$101	\$102	\$1

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener PC&B**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,676,400	\$1,617,584	\$1,583,886	(\$33,698)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$292,503	\$292,503	\$282,171	(\$10,332)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$169,344	\$169,344	\$163,362	(\$5,982)
11.7 Military Personnel	\$87,238	\$87,238	\$84,157	(\$3,081)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$805,667	\$783,825	\$756,139	(\$27,686)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$539	\$539	\$520	(\$19)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$3,031,691	\$2,951,033	\$2,870,235	(\$80,798)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,786	\$1,786	\$1,786	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$49	\$49	\$49	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,835	\$1,835	\$1,835	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,033,526	\$2,952,868	\$2,872,070	(\$80,798)
Full Time Equivalents	43,910	43,734	41,923	(1,811)

Screener PC&B Mission Statement

This PPA funds Personnel Compensation and Benefits costs for all Transportation Security Officer (TSO) positions as well as Worker's Compensation Payments

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,676,400	\$1,617,584	\$1,583,886	\$(33,698)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$292,503	\$292,503	\$282,171	\$(10,332)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$169,344	\$169,344	\$163,362	\$(5,982)
11.7 Military Personnel	\$87,238	\$87,238	\$84,157	\$(3,081)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$805,667	\$783,825	\$756,139	\$(27,686)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$539	\$539	\$520	\$(19)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$3,031,691	\$2,951,033	\$2,870,235	\$(80,798)

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 41,923 FTEs. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of 1,666 FTE as a result of the program change reductions related to screener workforce RBS efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener Training and Other
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$11,116	\$12,405	\$15,076	\$2,671
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9	\$9	\$11	\$2
11.7 Military Personnel	\$100	\$100	\$122	\$22
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,961	\$3,899	\$4,740	\$841
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$14,186	\$16,413	\$19,949	\$3,536
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$35,531	\$34,561	\$34,055	(\$506)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$35	\$34	\$34	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$289	\$279	\$279	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$116	\$111	\$111	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$120	\$115	\$115	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$222	\$212	\$212	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$26,649	\$26,619	\$26,231	(\$388)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$79,945	\$79,345	\$78,188	(\$1,157)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,883	\$8,858	\$8,729	(\$129)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$8,883	\$8,859	\$8,859	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$15	\$15	\$15	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$35	\$35	\$35	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$43,254	\$42,160	\$41,181	(\$979)
31.0 Equipment	\$7,994	\$7,984	\$7,868	(\$116)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$697	\$687	\$687	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$212,671	\$209,877	\$206,602	(\$3,275)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$226,857	\$226,290	\$226,551	\$261
Full Time Equivalents	141	139	175	36

Screener Training and Other Mission Statement

Provides the ATSA mandated and discretionary training to new TSO hires and the recurrent training of the TSO workforce.
Provides all the operational support, such as consumables; uniforms; supplies; claims; etc. to maintain the TSO workforce.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$11,116	\$12,405	\$15,076	\$2,671
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9	\$9	\$11	\$2
11.7 Military Personnel	\$100	\$100	\$122	\$22
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,961	\$3,899	\$4,740	\$841
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$14,186	\$16,413	\$19,949	\$3,536

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 175 FTEs. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of 31 FTE as a result of the program change related to RBS efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$35,531	\$34,561	\$34,055	(\$506)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$26,649	\$26,619	\$26,231	(\$388)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$79,945	\$79,345	\$78,188	(\$1,157)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,883	\$8,858	\$8,729	(\$129)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$43,254	\$42,160	\$41,181	(\$979)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$7,994	\$7,984	\$7,868	(\$116)

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

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Checkpoint Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$6,956	\$7,039	\$7,148	\$109
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$85	\$91	\$92	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,867	\$1,938	\$1,964	\$26
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$8,908	\$9,068	\$9,204	\$136
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$635	\$878	\$878	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,229	\$295	\$295	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$66	\$66	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$61,735	\$84,421	\$73,299	(\$11,122)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,750	\$190	\$190	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$293	\$1,641	\$1,141	(\$500)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$169	\$1,416	\$1,416	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$10	\$102	\$102	-
31.0 Equipment	\$26,580	\$5,392	\$10,674	\$5,282
Total, Other Object Classes	\$94,401	\$94,401	\$88,061	(\$6,340)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$103,309	\$103,469	\$97,265	(\$6,204)
Full Time Equivalents	52	57	57	-

Checkpoint Support Mission Statement

The Checkpoint Support PPA provides the resources required to test, procure, and deploy checkpoint capabilities and electronic surveillance equipment to enhance threat detection and security effectiveness at passenger checkpoint lanes in our Nation's airports. This equipment and these capabilities are a vital component of TSA's efforts to secure our nation's air transportation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$6,956	\$7,039	\$7,148	\$109
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$85	\$91	\$92	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,867	\$1,938	\$1,964	\$26
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$8,908	\$9,068	\$9,204	\$136

Salaries and Benefits include personnel and compensation costs for 57 FTEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$61,735	\$84,421	\$73,299	(\$11,122)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$11,122,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$293	\$1,641	\$1,141	(\$500)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$500,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$26,580	\$5,392	\$10,674	\$5,282

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$5,282,000 for the procurement of Checkpoint Transportation Security Equipment.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
EDS Procurement and Installation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$12,081	\$14,470	\$14,424	(\$46)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$941	\$381	\$381	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,642	\$4,320	\$4,378	\$58
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$18,664	\$19,171	\$19,183	\$12
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$531	\$450	\$445	(\$5)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$235	\$235	\$235	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$70	\$70	\$70	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$47,907	\$36,115	\$35,428	(\$687)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$92	\$90	\$89	(\$1)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,002	\$5,000	\$4,991	(\$9)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$902	\$902	\$902	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$420	\$420	\$415	(\$5)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$22	\$22	\$22	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$21,600	\$21,600	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$55,181	\$64,904	\$64,197	(\$707)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$73,845	\$84,075	\$83,380	(\$695)
Full Time Equivalents	112	118	115	(3)

EDS Procurement and Installation Mission Statement

The EDS Procurement and Installation PPA funds the purchase, deployment, and installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in the Nation's airports. The deployment of this equipment is a key component of TSA's ability to ensure the security of the air transportation system. Installation is an integral cost associated with the deployment of equipment that enhances the security of the air transportation system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$12,081	\$14,470	\$14,424	\$(46)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$941	\$381	\$381	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,642	\$4,320	\$4,378	\$58
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$18,664	\$19,171	\$19,183	\$12

Salaries and Benefits includes personnel and compensation costs for 115 FTEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$531	\$450	\$445	(\$5)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request reflects an \$5,000 decrease for mission critical travel.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$47,907	\$36,115	\$35,428	(\$687)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes a portion of installation efforts being funded from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF). The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$687,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$92	\$90	\$89	(\$1)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$1,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,002	\$5,000	\$4,991	(\$9)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$9,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$420	\$420	\$415	(\$5)

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$5,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Technology Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$64	\$64	\$64	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,792	\$1,792	\$1,792	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$284,319	\$292,649	\$278,649	(\$14,000)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$286,179	\$294,509	\$280,509	(\$14,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$286,179	\$294,509	\$280,509	(\$14,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Screening Technology Maintenance Mission Statement

The Screening Technology Maintenance PPA funds the corrective and preventative maintenance of passenger and baggage screening equipment in the Nation's airports. This funding is essential to ensure that all security screening equipment is operationally ready and supportable over its anticipated lifetime.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$284,319	\$292,649	\$278,649	(\$14,000)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$14,000,000 due to maintenance contract efficiencies and savings initiatives, including removal of excess equipment from the field, retiring obsolete technologies, and favorable pricing achieved through competitive contract awards for maintenance services.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$144,370	\$155,948	\$157,277	\$1,329
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$143	\$156	\$156	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,645	\$2,797	\$2,799	\$2
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,187	\$1,300	\$1,300	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,587	\$1,738	\$1,739	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$51,854	\$55,899	\$55,929	\$30
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$134	\$145	\$145	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$201,920	\$217,983	\$219,345	\$1,362
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$10,241	\$10,819	\$10,736	(\$83)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$143	\$151	\$150	(\$1)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$359	\$392	\$389	(\$3)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$120	\$131	\$130	(\$1)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$921	\$1,011	\$1,003	(\$8)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$40	\$45	\$45	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,121	\$5,618	\$5,575	(\$43)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$13,654	\$14,983	\$14,868	(\$115)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$15,420	\$16,957	\$16,827	(\$130)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$31	\$34	\$33	(\$1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$205	\$225	\$223	(\$2)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,212	\$5,500	\$5,458	(\$42)
31.0 Equipment	\$6,826	\$7,303	\$7,247	(\$56)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$61,448	\$67,418	\$66,902	(\$516)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$72	\$79	\$78	(\$1)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$119,817	\$130,670	\$129,668	(\$1,002)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$321,737	\$348,653	\$349,013	\$360
Full Time Equivalents	1,515	1,549	1,526	(23)

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement Mission Statement

The purpose of Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement is to provide activities that ensure that TSA continues to build a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the nation's commercial airports. Funding requested under this decision unit supports airport regulation compliance through domestic and international inspections, K-9 units, international outreach programs to ensure alignment and consistency in security requirements of the United States and those of the other nations to ensure transportation system integrity; and reimbursements provided to State and local law enforcement for support provided at commercial airport checkpoints.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$144,370	\$155,948	\$157,277	\$1,329
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$143	\$156	\$156	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,645	\$2,797	\$2,799	\$2
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,187	\$1,300	\$1,300	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,587	\$1,738	\$1,739	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$51,854	\$55,899	\$55,929	\$30
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$134	\$145	\$145	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$201,920	\$217,983	\$219,345	\$1,362

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 1,526 FTEs. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of 30 FTE as a result of the program change reductions related to screener workforce RBS efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$10,241	\$10,819	\$10,736	(\$83)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$143	\$151	\$150	(\$1)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$359	\$392	\$389	(\$3)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$120	\$131	\$130	(\$1)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$921	\$1,011	\$1,003	(\$8)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$5,121	\$5,618	\$5,575	(\$43)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$13,654	\$14,983	\$14,868	(\$115)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$15,420	\$16,957	\$16,827	(\$130)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$31	\$34	\$33	(\$1)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$205	\$225	\$223	(\$2)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,212	\$5,500	\$5,458	(\$42)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$6,826	\$7,303	\$7,247	(\$56)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$61,448	\$67,418	\$66,902	(\$516)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$72	\$79	\$78	(\$1)

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Airport Management and Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$242,581	\$242,847	\$245,605	\$2,758
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$514	\$516	\$522	\$6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,541	\$1,556	\$1,573	\$17
11.7 Military Personnel	\$2,900	\$2,900	\$2,933	\$33
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$94,925	\$95,351	\$96,433	\$1,082
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$342,461	\$343,170	\$347,066	\$3,896
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,106	\$11,219	\$11,248	\$29
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$555	\$571	\$572	\$1
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$124,781	\$125,294	\$125,597	\$303
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$10,574	\$10,772	\$10,798	\$26
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,966	\$4,077	\$4,087	\$10
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$159	\$163	\$163	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,988	\$9,242	\$9,264	\$22
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,473	\$34,870	\$34,954	\$84
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,988	\$9,242	\$9,264	\$22
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,229	\$4,348	\$4,358	\$10
25.6 Medical Care	\$26	\$27	\$27	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$529	\$544	\$546	\$2
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$12,689	\$13,031	\$13,063	\$32
31.0 Equipment	\$13,853	\$14,243	\$14,278	\$35
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,576	\$10,872	\$10,898	\$26
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$47	\$49	\$50	\$1
Total, Other Object Classes	\$244,539	\$248,564	\$249,167	\$603
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$587,000	\$591,734	\$596,233	\$4,499
Full Time Equivalents	2,924	2,928	2,915	(13)

Airport Management and Support Mission Statement

Airport Management and Support provides funding for each Federal Security Director and staff at each hub airport along with the headquarters personnel who direct the policy, analysis, and the administration of aviation screening and airport security. In addition, this PPA supports aviation functions at TSA's Transportation Security Operations Center. These offices and positions are critical to supporting the front-line operations of our TSOs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$242,581	\$242,847	\$245,605	\$2,758
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$514	\$516	\$522	\$6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,541	\$1,556	\$1,573	\$17
11.7 Military Personnel	\$2,900	\$2,900	\$2,933	\$33
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$94,925	\$95,351	\$96,433	\$1,082
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$342,461	\$343,170	\$347,066	\$3,896

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 2,915 FTEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,106	\$11,219	\$11,248	\$29

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$555	\$571	\$572	\$1

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$124,781	\$125,294	\$125,597	\$303

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$10,574	\$10,772	\$10,798	\$26

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,966	\$4,077	\$4,087	\$10

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,988	\$9,242	\$9,264	\$22

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,473	\$34,870	\$34,954	\$84

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,988	\$9,242	\$9,264	\$22

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,229	\$4,348	\$4,358	\$10

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$529	\$544	\$546	\$2

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$12,689	\$13,031	\$13,063	\$32

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2016 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$13,853	\$14,243	\$14,278	\$35

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,576	\$10,872	\$10,898	\$26

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2016 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$47	\$49	\$50	\$1

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,789	\$3,597	\$3,673	\$76
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$426	\$404	\$408	\$4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,589	\$1,508	\$1,523	\$15
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$5,804	\$5,509	\$5,604	\$95
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$104	\$80	\$80	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$55	\$42	\$42	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$524	\$401	\$401	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$15,889	\$12,166	\$12,166	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$641	\$491	\$491	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,142	\$874	\$874	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$100	\$77	\$77	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$429	\$328	\$328	-
31.0 Equipment	\$42	\$32	\$32	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$18,926	\$14,491	\$14,491	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$24,730	\$20,000	\$20,095	\$95
Full Time Equivalents	34	36	36	-

FFDO and Flight Crew Training Mission Statement

TSA has provided the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Flight Crew Training programs to deputize qualified airline pilots as federal law enforcement officers and to train flight crew members to defend the flight decks and cabins of aircrafts against acts of criminal violence or air piracy.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,789	\$3,597	\$3,673	\$76
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$426	\$404	\$408	\$4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,589	\$1,508	\$1,523	\$15
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$5,804	\$5,509	\$5,604	\$95

The FY 2016 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$56,000 for pay COLA.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Air Cargo
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$65,243	\$56,657	\$55,980	(\$677)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,218	\$3,625	\$3,577	(\$48)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$21,064	\$18,109	\$17,892	(\$217)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$90,530	\$78,396	\$77,454	(\$942)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,803	\$5,205	\$5,205	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$153	\$137	\$137	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$93	\$83	\$83	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$92	\$83	\$83	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$10	\$9	\$9	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,260	\$9,202	\$9,202	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,039	\$2,726	\$2,726	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$328	\$294	\$294	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$128	\$115	\$115	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$121	\$109	\$109	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,152	\$1,033	\$1,033	-
31.0 Equipment	\$950	\$852	\$852	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$9,673	\$8,676	\$8,676	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$31,802	\$28,524	\$28,524	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$122,332	\$106,920	\$105,978	(\$942)
Full Time Equivalents	739	642	620	(22)

Air Cargo Mission Statement

The Air Cargo program operates through compliance activities, regulatory efforts, and outreach initiatives. TSA uses a threat-based risk management approach based on two threats: 1) introduction of an explosive device on a passenger aircraft, and 2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$65,243	\$56,657	\$55,980	\$(677)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$4,218	\$3,625	\$3,577	\$(48)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$21,064	\$18,109	\$17,892	\$(217)
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$90,530	\$78,396	\$77,454	\$(942)

The FY 2016 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$990,000 for pay COLA, an increase of \$275,000 for retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$2,207,000 for Inspector RBS Efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	(\$285,000)	(\$315,000)	-	\$315,000
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	(\$94,366)	(\$105,000)	-	\$105,000
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	(\$379,366)	(\$420,000)	-	\$420,000
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	(\$379,366)	(\$420,000)	-	\$420,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee Mission Statement

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$(285,000)	\$(315,000)	-	\$315,000
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$(94,366)	\$(105,000)	-	\$105,000
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$(379,366)	\$(420,000)	-	\$420,000

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Passenger Security Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	(\$1,085,229)	(\$1,798,720)	(\$1,598,950)	\$199,770
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	(\$361,743)	(\$599,573)	(\$533,000)	\$66,573
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	(\$1,446,972)	(\$2,398,293)	(\$2,131,950)	\$266,343
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	(\$1,446,972)	(\$2,398,293)	(\$2,131,950)	\$266,343
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Aviation Passenger Security Fee Mission Statement

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$(1,085,229)	\$(1,798,720)	\$(1,598,950)	\$199,770
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$(361,743)	\$(599,573)	\$(533,000)	\$66,573
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$(1,446,972)	\$(2,398,293)	\$(2,131,950)	\$266,343

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$133,000	\$110,400	\$193,600	\$83,200
31.0 Equipment	\$117,000	\$139,600	\$56,400	(\$83,200)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees Mission Statement

The Aviation Security Capital Fund was extended by the 9/11 Bill and is authorized through 2028. The Aviation Security Capital Fund supports the installation of optimal screening systems at airports and, with the enactment of the FY 2012 through FY 2014 Appropriations Bill, funds equipment purchases and installation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$133,000	\$110,400	\$193,600	\$83,200

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. As provided in the FY 2012 through FY 2014 Appropriations Bills, the Aviation Security Capital Fund can be used for equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications. Funding in Advisory and Assistance Services is used to fund equipment installation.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$117,000	\$139,600	\$56,400	(\$83,200)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. As provided in the FY 2012 through FY 2014 Appropriations Bills, the Aviation Security Capital Fund can be used for equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications. Funds are requested in FY 2016 for equipment purchase.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	51,378	49,427	49,203
Increases			
Annualization of Prior Year Increases	684	27	-
Realignment of FTE and Other Adjustments to Base	3	-	-
Other Adjustments Related to Attrition and Hiring Fluctuations	345	-	-
Transfer of Resources from Other Appropriations to Aviation	53	8	10
Balanced Workforce Follow-on/Conversion	40	-	-
Other Adjustments to the base	600	-	-
Adjustment for Actual / Enacted FTE	-	3,149	-
Cease Staffing Exit Lanes (annualization)	37	-	-
Restoration of Assumed RBS Efficiencies - TSA Academy Instructors	-	-	31
Subtotal, Increases	1,762	3,184	41
Decreases			
Transfer of Resources from Aviation to Other Appropriations	-	(1)	(1)
Other Adjustments to the base	-	(367)	(140)
Workforce Shaping	-	(1,115)	-
FAMS Efficiency Program Decrease	(1)	-	-
VIPR Program Program Decrease	(79)	-	-
FFDO Program Decrease	(38)	(3)	-
Adjustment for Actual / Enacted FTE	(3,149)	-	-
Consolidate VIPR Funding	-	(185)	-
Reduce Playbook Operations	-	(302)	-
Reduce Screener Workforce due to Decrease in AIT FOC	(446)	-	-
Leverage efficiencies from Risk Based Security (RBS)	-	(1,435)	(1,666)
RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Specialist - Explosives	-	-	(18)
RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Inspectors	-	-	(52)
Subtotal, Decreases	(3,713)	(3,408)	(1,877)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	49,427	49,203	47,367
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(1,951)	(224)	(1,836)

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Aviation Security:
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Screeener Training and Other	\$8,898	\$2,750	\$2,750	0
Airport Management and Support	2,147	2,147	1,827	-\$320
Total Working Capital Fund	\$11,045	\$4,897	\$4,577	-\$320

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Surface Transportation Security

Mission Statement

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is mandated to protect the surface transportation system (including mass transit, freight rail, highways, pipeline, and maritime modes) and to ensure the freedom of movement and the security of people and commerce. This mission is accomplished largely by a consortium of Federal, State, local, and private entities coordinated by TSA to optimize resources in a risk-based approach to security. In addition to sector and modal planning and coordination, TSA provides operational deterrence support through surface security inspectors and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams. TSA also provides other protective resources such as: training; screening and detection programs; voluntary guidelines and best practices; regulations; security and process standards; vulnerability and risk assessment teams; and subject matter expertise to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for surface transportation security grant programs. TSA's surface transportation responsibilities also include coordination of government and industry activities to identify and address unacceptable risk associated with all security hazards affecting the Postal and Shipping Sector.

Various statutes and executive directives require that transportation risk reduction activities be determined and implemented collaboratively in accordance with strategic plans developed with security partners. These combined efforts play an essential role in the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) mission to prevent terrorist acts within the United States, to reduce vulnerability to terrorism, to minimize the damage from potential attacks and disasters, and to improve system resilience after an incident. The surface domain includes:

- Approximately 751 million passengers traveling on commercial buses each year; over 10 billion passenger trips on publicly operated mass transit per year; and 24 million students daily on school buses traveling more than 4 million miles annually.
- Over 140,000 miles of railroad track; 3.9 million miles of roads (46,717 miles of interstate highway and 114,700 miles of National Highway System roads); 604,000 highway bridges each over 20 feet of span; 366 highway tunnels each over 100 meters in length, and over 2.6 million miles of pipeline.
- Nearly 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials transported every day (95 percent by truck).
- The Marine Transportation System consisting of waterways, ports, and their connections, as well as commercial and recreational vessels, vehicles, and system users, such as importers and exporters. This system is geographically vast, with 95,000 miles of shoreline, 25,000 miles of rivers and canals, and is the primary transportation mode providing connectivity between the U.S. and global economies; 99 percent of overseas trade by volume enters or leaves the United States by ship.

The threat to surface transportation security has continued to grow over the past decade. Surface transportation remains an attractive target both globally (i.e. Madrid 2004 bombings, London 2005, Mumbai 2006, Moscow 2004 and 2010) and within the United States. As further examples:

- In 2004, two individuals planned to attack sites in New York City (Herald Square Plot).
- In 2006, seven individuals planned to attack and detonate backpack bombs on Port Authority Trans-Hudson trains while under the Hudson River between New Jersey and New York.
- In 2007 four individuals planned to attack pipelines at the John F. Kennedy Airport.
- In 2008 there was a threat to New York City commuter rail.
- In 2009, a potential terrorist planned to bomb the New York City subway.
- In 2010, an individual left a car with gas, propane, fertilizer, and firecrackers at Times Square in New York City.
- Also in 2010, another potential terrorist was arrested in a sting operation that October for plotting against the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

To counter the dynamic, yet enduring nature of the threat to surface transportation, TSA, its government partners, and industry owners and operators have committed to improve the security and resilience of the transportation system.

TSA plays a pivotal role in strengthening Surface Transportation Security. The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (9/11 Act, P.L. 110-53) requires TSA to take measures to strengthen specific modes of transportation by conducting modal security assessments, requiring modal security plan development, providing guidelines for modal security training, and conducting exercise activities to reinforce those security plans. Additionally, the Administration's 2010 Surface Transportation Priority Security Assessment designates TSA as the lead agency for implementing 17 of that report's 20 recommendations. The FY 2016 Budget for Surface Transportation Security reflects TSA's continuing efforts to improve surface transportation security pursuant to these requirements.

B. Budget Activities:

This appropriation includes two major programs, Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations, and Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and VIPR. Both are described as follows:

Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations - Provides funding for the coordination among all surface security stakeholders of processes and programs to identify and remediate unacceptable risks to critical infrastructure from all types of hazards, and for the development of a regulatory framework and administrative policy for national security strategies, plans, and programs that identify innovative solutions and best practices.

Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and VIPR - Employs a cadre of inspectors to assess compliance, administer voluntary security programs, national program delivery, and provide outreach on security assets in the surface transportation system. Deploys multi-modal VIPR teams in all modes of transportation (Surface and Aviation) to detect and deter potential terrorist activities. These resources interact daily within the transportation network to enhance security measures and are available for surge operations during times of heightened security.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes 861 positions, 818 FTE, and \$123,828,000. The total adjustment to base includes a decrease of 7 positions, 7 FTE; an increase of \$467,000; and a decrease of 37 positions, 35 FTE, and \$4,276,000 in program changes including:

- Decrease of 24 positions, 23 FTE, and \$3,070,000 for a reduction in two VIPR teams; and
- Decrease of 13 positions, 12 FTE, and \$1,206,000 for efficiencies from Risk-Based Security (RBS) initiatives in the Surface Inspector program.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Staffing and Operations	157	133	\$35,262	137	127	\$29,375	130	120	\$28,510	(7)	(7)	(\$865)	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	(\$865)
Surface Inspectors and VIPR	544	491	\$73,356	768	733	\$98,262	731	698	\$95,318	(37)	(35)	(\$2,944)	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)	-	-	\$1,332
Total, Surface Transportation Security	701	624	\$108,618	905	860	\$127,637	861	818	\$123,828	(44)	(42)	(\$3,809)	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)	(7)	(7)	\$467
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	701	624	\$108,618	905	860	\$127,637	861	818	\$123,828	(44)	(42)	(\$3,809)	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)	(7)	(7)	\$467
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	701	624	\$108,618	905	860	\$127,637	861	818	\$123,828	(44)	(42)	(\$3,809)	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)	(7)	(7)	\$467
Rescissions	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	701	624	\$88,618	905	860	\$127,637	861	818	\$123,828	(44)	(42)	(\$3,809)	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)	(7)	(7)	\$467

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Staffing and Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Staffing and operations

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	157	133	\$35,262
FY 2015 President's Budget	137	127	\$29,375
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	(\$865)
FY 2016 Current Services	130	120	\$28,510
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	130	120	\$28,510
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(7)	(7)	(\$865)

The FY 2016 Budget includes 130 positions, 120 FTE, and \$28.5 million for the Staffing and Operations PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Decrease from transfers of 5 FTP, 5 FTE, and \$783,000 to the Aviation Security Appropriation (Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA) to align international operations under one PPA
- Decrease from transfer of 2 FTP, 2 FTE, and \$383,000 to the Intelligence and Vetting Appropriation (1 FTP, 1 FTE, and \$200,000 to the Other Vetting Programs PPA, and 1 FTP, 1 FTE, and \$183,000 to the Intelligence PPA) for intelligence operations
- Increase of \$55,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$181,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$65,000 for retirement contributions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA, in accordance with the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (P.L. 107-71), is responsible for assessing security threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences in all surface transportation modes. Further, TSA is charged with identifying needed security enhancements for surface transportation and related infrastructure, as well as developing security plans, and issuing and enforcing regulations to improve modal security. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-7 and Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8 expand TSA's security responsibilities to include coordination of preparedness, and activities for all hazards threatening the critical infrastructure and systems that comprise the Transportation Systems Sector.

The key strategic plans and requirements documents driving TSA’s security efforts are the Executive Order to Strengthen Surface Transportation, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA), the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, the 9/11 Act, and the 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

The following activities are supported by Staffing and Operations:

Staffing and Operations – FY 2016 Budget
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request
Cross-modal Activities (Including Maritime, Postal & Shipping)	\$9.5	\$9.5
Mass Transit Activities (Including Passenger, Rail & Bus)	\$4.7	\$4.7
Freight Rail Activities	\$4.0	\$3.7
Pipeline Activities	\$3.7	\$3.5
Highway and Motor Carrier Activities	\$7.5	\$7.1
TOTAL	\$29.4	\$28.5

Cross-modal Activities (Including Maritime, Postal & Shipping): \$9.5 million

National Transportation Strategies, Plans and Reports: TSA will revise the Transportation Systems Sector Specific Plan, based on direction and guidance from the revised National Infrastructure Protection Plan, developed in response to Presidential Policy Directive 21. The agency is also required to develop an annual report on the sector. These documents reflect multiple strategies, plans and reports for the protection of transportation assets to meet planning and reporting requirements required by IRTPA and the 9/11 Act. The latter statute mandates strategies, plans and associated reports to be developed in collaboration with Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, owners and operators of transportation infrastructure, private sector stakeholders, and non-profit employee representative organizations. TSA strives to minimize the overlap in planning and reporting requirements and to provide a unified process for its stakeholders.

Intermodal Security Training Exercise Program (I-STEP): I-STEP assists TSA and the Transportation Systems Sector in complying with the 9/11 Act, specifically by conducting a security exercise program for security partners in the Mass Transit, Freight Rail, Highway and Motor Carriers, and Pipeline sectors. I-STEP enables security partners to enhance security capabilities, build partnerships, and gain insights in transportation security to prevent and deter acts of terrorism. I-STEP focuses on building and sustaining security preparedness to protect the traveling public, enhance national resilience, and identify capability gaps and needed resources.

I-STEP’s Security Measures and Resources Toolbox (SMARToolbox) organizes best practices gathered from TSA and security partners across all surface modes in a convenient filtering tool, available to Federal, State and local, private sector, and international partners via the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). I-STEP operationalizes the Surface Risk-Based Security Strategy to identify desired security outcomes and uses operations-based exercises to validate outcomes. TSA has expanded its exercise planning capacity by introducing a public-facing, on-line

exercise planning and information management system (Exercise Information System) capable of supporting all modes in the transportation system. This system assists stakeholders in planning training exercises and enhancing preparedness. TSA maintains the SMARToolbox database and assists industry in incorporating updated best practices and new functionality.

In FY 2016 I-STEP will continue to engage industry to secure nationally-significant transportation infrastructure and assist security partners to develop outcome-based policies and plans for risk-based priorities. Engagement approaches will seek to improve linkages between public and private sector partners within and across modal industries to enhance regional transportation security efforts. I-STEP will solicit information from stakeholders to identify security best practices that assist partners in continuously improving the risk posture of transportation systems serving the Nation.

Mass Transit Activities (Including Passenger, Rail & Bus): \$4.7 million

Assessments: The Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) program is designed to establish security standards for individual system security programs and assess progress through voluntary comprehensive reviews. Review categories include security plans, training, drills, public outreach efforts and background checks. The BASE program analyzes security programs for each transit system and identifies opportunities to further security enhancement. Reviews are conducted with emphasis on the 100 largest transit systems based on passenger volume, which account for over 80 percent of all public transportation users.

Infrastructure Protection: TSA, in conjunction with DHS, has identified critical infrastructure assets of national concern through the Top Transit Asset List (TTAL). The TTAL consists of national critical infrastructure assets vital to the functionality and continuity of a major transit system. TSA manages the TTAL including asset additions, coordinating structural blast assessments, and informing the FEMA-administered Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) on the remediation status of the TTAL and review of project applications.

Mass Transit and Passenger Rail Modal Security Strategy: In collaboration with surface modal working groups and federal partners, TSA is working to develop and implement this strategy in order to enhance the public's perception of surface transportation security; assist industry in reporting significant security incidents with uniformity; facilitate the free movement of people and goods; assure that privacy and civil liberties are protected; and limit casualties in the event of a terrorist attack.

Stakeholder Collaboration: TSA collaborates with transit agencies to collect and disseminate best practices and threat information; identify common vulnerabilities; and share proven and emerging countermeasures to mitigate vulnerabilities. TSA also works closely with mass transit and passenger rail operators to engage in planning to meet security contingencies; set grant funding; assist agencies in documentation; and address opportunities for security enhancements.

Standards Development: TSA engages with the American Public Transportation Association (APTA) to develop a set of recommended public transportation standards/recommended practices. This effort, led by APTA's Security Standards Policy and Planning Committee, has also included security professionals from the industry, business partner representatives, and other Federal Government

entities. The objective of this program is to develop, implement and maintain standards, to achieve performance efficiency in transit system design and operation.

Counter-terrorism Guides: TSA provides transportation stakeholders across all surface modes with an awareness of specific issues that should be considered when developing and implementing organizational security plans. As necessary, updates to these guides provide security awareness, best practices and other security related information relevant to the mode.

Cybersecurity: All surface modes are increasingly reliant on complex cyber systems to maintain normal operations, and as such, the cybersecurity risk to surface modes is increasing. TSA is addressing this increasing risk by developing the Surface Cybersecurity Strategy and working with industry stakeholders on implementation. TSA has directly facilitated or participated in modal security assessments, risk-management initiatives, and cybersecurity I-STEP exercises. Through timely information sharing and outreach, TSA ensures surface transportation stakeholders have access to actionable threat information.

Government Coordinating Councils (GCC): Surface Modal GCCs are comprised of representatives of government agencies who routinely interact and partner with TSA. GCCs act as counterparts to the private, industry-led Sector Coordinating Councils (SCCs) for all surface modes of transportation to review and develop modal-wide security programs to protect the nation's transportation sector. TSA and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) serve as co-Sector Specific Agencies. In this role, TSA collaborates with DOT to host meetings, develop agendas, and support logistics.

Information Sharing: TSA communicates with stakeholders in all surface modes through working groups, web-based portals, public awareness campaigns, incident-specific messaging, daily security-oriented publications, and other outreach methods. Examples include the Public Transit-Information Sharing Analysis Center, which TSA provides funding to through the American Public Transportation Association; HSIN; Transit and Rail Intelligence Awareness Daily messages; and Security Awareness Messages.

Freight Rail Activities: \$3.7 million

Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) Support for Surface Policy Development: The SAG is a group of subject matter experts who provide TSA with objective, independent information for policy development and industry-engagement activities through research and analysis of Toxic Inhalation Hazards (TIH) found in the transportation sector. TSA uses the analysis during policy development for the transportation of TIH materials in pipelines, highway vehicles, and rail tank cars. The information is sourced from the DHS Science and Technology Chemical Security Analysis Center (DHS S&T CSAC) Jack Rabbit I and II large-scale TIH release projects. DHS S&T CSAC is a governmental partner with TSA and the SAG, and this collaboration has resulted in a shared understanding of risks; identification of possible cost-effective security measures to mitigate risks; and strengthening of industry partnerships.

As in Mass Transit Activities, Freight Rail Activities provide modal-specific contributions to counter-terrorism guides, cybersecurity, GCCs, and information sharing with stakeholders.

Pipeline Activities: \$3.5 million

Critical Facility Security Review (CFSR): TSA intends to continue its assessment program for critical pipeline facilities. Utilizing the criteria contained in the TSA Pipeline Security Guidelines, pipeline operators have updated their listings of facilities essential to system operations. Under the CFSR Program, TSA evaluates the physical security of 50-60 of these pipeline facilities annually.

Corporate Security Review (CSR): On an annual basis, TSA conducts 12 CSRs of natural gas and hazardous liquid transmission and natural gas distribution pipeline systems within the United States. This allows the program to revisit a company every four years to assess the current status of the company's security efforts and gauge progress from previous reviews.

Industry Workshop: In FY 2016, TSA plans to host the annual International Pipeline Security Forum to enhance government and industry pipeline security domain awareness, improve information sharing, and provide opportunities for discussion of major domestic and international pipeline security issues.

As in Mass Transit Activities, Pipeline Activities provide modal-specific contributions to counter-terrorism guides, cybersecurity, GCCs, and information sharing with stakeholders.

Highway and Motor Carrier Activities: \$7.1 million

Assistance for Randomized Monitoring Over Routes (ARMOR): TSA is developing a tool for the randomized deployment of patrols to deter and prevent terrorist attacks to public transit systems while balancing available resources, ridership demands, and system characteristics. Due to large volumes of passengers, public transit systems in major U.S. cities provide prime terrorism targets. As a result, ARMOR will provide unique analytic capabilities to improve decision-making, as well as tools for optimally deploying limited resources.

First Observer™ Program: The First Observer™ Program is an anti-terrorism domain awareness training program for highway and motor carrier surface transportation security professionals to identify, observe, assess, and report potential terrorist or suspicious activities. Training is free and accessible 24/7 through a web-based training portal. TSA is working with internal experts and industry to expand the program to all modes of surface transportation. Additionally, TSA works with industry to identify emerging security training needs; develop new training modules; refresh existing training; and ensure compliance with the 9/11 Act Security Training Rule.

Highway BASE Program: The Highway BASE Program is comprised of security and response assessment areas for highway and motor carrier operators, focused on operators identified by risk-based data from private and public sources. Assessment results will be used for annual action item updates; resource allocation in the highway and motor carrier mode; and updates to tools for use by industry.

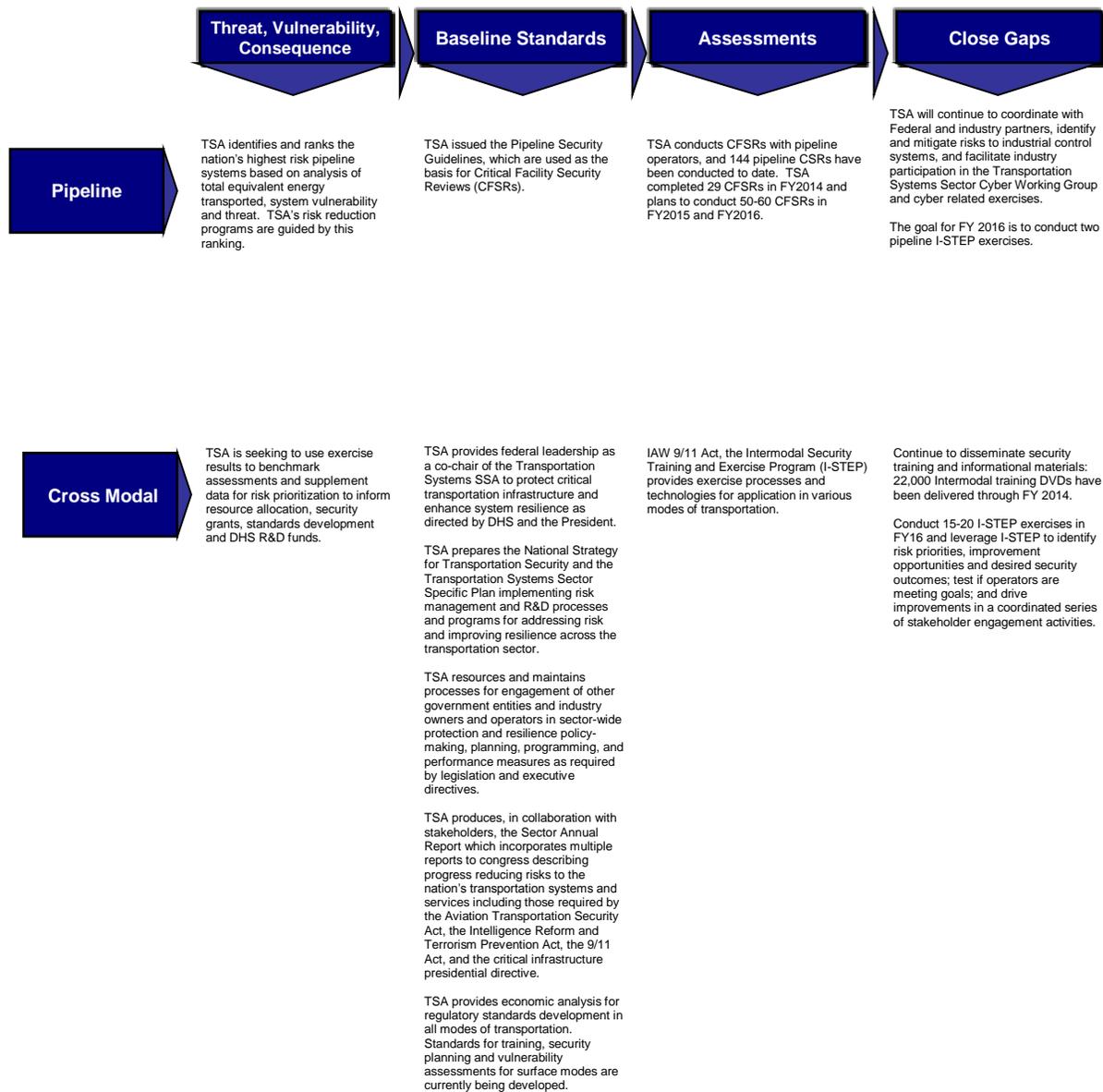
As in Mass Transit Activities, Highway and Motor Carriers Activities provide modal-specific contributions to counter-terrorism guides, cybersecurity, GCCs, and information sharing with stakeholders.

Grant Oversight and Management Support:

Grants Programs: TSA provides subject matter expertise and assists FEMA in the framework development and review of grants related to surface transportation security, primarily through support to FEMA's National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP). NPGP is designed to develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country in support of national preparedness. NPGP will prioritize the development and sustainment of core capabilities as outlined in the National Preparedness Goal. Particular emphasis will be placed on building and sustaining capabilities that address high consequence events that pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the U.S. and can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards. TSA will provide subject matter expertise for passenger rail and mass transit security programs in support of NPGP. TSA activities in support of NPGP include: determining grant funding priorities and allocation methodologies; issuing guidance; and evaluating and recommending individual projects within NPGP in the areas of intercity bus, freight rail, mass transit, ferry, and passenger rail systems.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE MATRIX

	Threat, Vulnerability, Consequence	Baseline Standards	Assessments	Close Gaps
Freight Rail	<p>The strategic security goal is to reduce the risk associated with the transportation of potentially dangerous cargoes by rail, and to increase the resiliency of the railroad network. The primary strategic objectives to achieve this goal are: reduce the vulnerability of cargo; reduce the vulnerability of the network; and reduce the consequences of attack.</p> <p>TSA will work with industry operators to identify physical and cyber threats to the freight rail network and its operational components. TSA will continue to lead the effort to identify and implement policies, practices, and programs that can reduce vulnerabilities by enhancing detection/deterrence capabilities and mitigate consequences by improving response.</p>	<p>TSA will continue to monitor compliance with the Security Action Items for the transportation of TIH materials and the provisions of 49 CFR Part 1580.</p> <p>TSA plans to implement measures as part of the Freight Rail Sub-sector plan of the National Strategy for Transportation Security that will establish standards for conducting employee training and security related exercises.</p>	<p>TSA in cooperation with key industry operators will continue to assess the risks to and from freight railroad transportation. Using a variety of mechanisms to assess both strategic and tactical risk, TSA will engage the industry in an effort to identify and quantify physical, cyber, and economic risks.</p>	<p>TSA will evaluate all currently-in-place measures, both procedural and physical, to ensure that baseline standards and risk-reduction metrics continue to be valid. For those standards or metrics in need of revision, TSA will work with the industry to implement risk based, cost effective measures.</p>
Mass Transit	<p>TSA's Mass Transit & Passenger Rail strategy consists of the following three objectives: increase visible deterrence through the deployment of canine teams, passenger screening teams and anti-terrorism teams; increase infrastructure resilience by protecting the most critical tunnels, stations and bridges; fully engage the public and transit operators in the counterterrorism mission.</p> <p>These objectives are achieved through the BASE program; identification of critical assets; and development of communication architecture to allow for efficient and effective communication to our security partners.</p>	<p>The BASE program is a security assessment of mass transit and passenger rail systems nationally. The assessments are conducted on a voluntary basis and with emphasis on the 100 largest systems based on passenger volume. The 17 Security and Emergency Management Action Items were developed by TSA, FTA and transit officials engaged through the Mass Transit SCC. Assessment results help establish a baseline which identifies security priorities for transit and passenger rail security programs.</p> <p>Cyber security was incorporated into the existing BASE program as an action item for FY13.</p>	<p>TSA continues to conduct BASE assessments across the mass transit and passenger rail mode. In FY 2015, 20 security assessments are projected to be completed, and in FY 2016, 20 assessments are planned.</p> <p>In coordination with DHS and industry, TSA identified the top 67 mass transit and passenger rail assets. These assets were selected using criteria such as asset type, passenger flow, and iconic value. Understanding what physical security measures are in place at these assets and developing plans to close security gaps is a major priority going forward.</p>	<p>TSA assures preparedness through multi-faceted information sharing networks to disseminate timely, accurate intelligence and security advisories and alerts while also conducting multiple regional I-STEP exercises.</p> <p>TSA is also focused on supporting operational deterrence activities such as mass transit and passenger rail Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response activities at high-risk locations, Operation Railsafe and Operation Bus safe bring together Federal, state, local and transit law enforcement to deploy at train stations, platforms, buses, and terminals to conduct counter terrorism operations and exercise incident response.</p>
Highway	<p>TSA is completing assessments on the trucking (non-HAZMAT), motor coach, and school bus modes through the use of the BASE Assessment Program and the analysis of the aggregate results of these assessments.</p> <p>TSA has completed structural security assessments of up to 53 significant highway infrastructures with full analysis and aggregate reporting for specific bridge and tunnel types.</p>	<p>TSA is focused on continued development and maintenance of Baseline Standards in all four Highway Motor Carrier (HMC) sub-areas through the HMC BASE Program.</p> <p>TSA has developed Security Action Items (SAI) that are intended to provide affected highway industries with baseline security foundations that can act as guidance and practical security risk reduction activities.</p>	<p>Since 2010, TSA has completed vulnerability assessments on 53 critical infrastructures (highway bridges and tunnels) including risk-based component level analysis of security mitigation strategies. The infrastructure assessments also capture cost data to replace the existing structure and costs to implement the recommended security mitigation strategies.</p>	<p>TSA encourages stakeholders to implement Security Action Items (SAIs). TSA is also encouraging stakeholders to have front-line employees complete voluntary security training either internally or using the TSA supplied First Observer® training program.</p> <p>TSA continues to coordinate highway motorcarrier risk-based VIPR operations and I-STEP security exercises with industry stakeholders and, as well as distribute modal counterterrorism guides and other HMC security materials.</p>



**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Inspectors and VIPR
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Surface Inspectors and VIPR

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	544	491	\$73,356
FY 2015 President's Budget	768	733	\$98,262
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,332
FY 2016 Current Services	768	733	\$99,594
FY 2016 Program Change	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)
FY 2016 Total Request	731	698	\$95,318
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(37)	(35)	(\$2,944)

The FY 2016 Budget includes 731 positions, 698 FTE, and \$95.318 million in FY 2016 for the Surface Inspectors and VIPR PPA:

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$160,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$919,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$253,000 for retirement contributions

Program Changes:

- Decrease of 24 FTP, 23 FTE, and \$3.070 million to reduce the VIPR program by two teams in conjunction with planned Federal Air Marshals Service (FAMS) field office strategic realignments
- Decrease of 13 FTP, 12 FTE, and \$1.206 million for RBS Efficiencies identified from the Transportation Security Inspector program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Surface Transportation Security Inspector and VIPR PPA provides resources for the Surface Compliance program and Surface VIPR program.

The following table provides the components and associated funding levels of this PPA.

Surface Inspectors and VIPR PPA
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
Surface Security Inspectors	\$37.7	\$37.0
Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response ¹	\$60.6	\$58.3
TOTAL	\$98.3	\$95.3

Surface Security Inspectors: \$37.0 million

Surface inspectors provide a unique and critically important Federal inspection and security assessment program with responsibilities in nationwide domestic surface transportation security. With emphasis on freight railroads, mass transit, passenger rail; highway motor carriers, and to a limited extent, pipelines, TSA has set out to enhance security preparedness in an industry that is the largest transporter of passengers in the country.

The following chart provides historical and current information on the total number of Surface, Aviation, and Cargo Transportation Security Inspector (TSIs) positions across TSA.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Aviation Regulation	966	1,045	1,014
Domestic Inspectors	654	672 ¹	641 ⁵
Domestic Canine Inspectors ²	190	310 ²	310
VIPR Inspectors	45 ¹	0 ¹	0
International Inspectors	62	48 ³	48
International Repair Station Inspectors	15	15	15
Air Cargo	681	577	554
Domestic Inspectors	500	496 ³	473 ⁵
Domestic Canine Inspectors	120	0 ²	0
International Inspectors	61	81 ³	81
Surface	300	319	302
Domestic Inspectors	225	272 ⁴	259 ⁵
VIPR Inspectors	75 ⁴	0 ⁴	0
Multi-Modal VIPR Inspectors	0	47 ^{1,4}	43 ⁵
Total Inspectors	1,947	1,941	1,870

¹ The VIPR program was proposed for consolidation in FY 2015 to perform multimodal operations. Of the 45 previous Aviation VIPR inspector positions, 18 were realigned to Domestic Inspectors and the balance of 27 were moved to multi-modal VIPR inspectors in the Surface Appropriation.

² Includes 120 previous cargo canines as a result of consolidating the Canines program into Aviation Regulation.

³ 14 international inspector positions shifted from Aviation Regulation to Air Cargo, due to the consolidation of the inspector workforce. In addition, 4 Air Cargo domestic inspector positions and 2 non-inspector positions were realigned to Air Cargo international inspector positions to manage the international operations of the Air Cargo Advance Screening Pilot.

⁴ The VIPR program was proposed for consolidation in FY 2015 to perform multimodal operations. Of the 75 previous Surface VIPR inspector positions, 47 were realigned to domestic surface inspection activities to more properly reflect the work they perform, 20 moved to multi-modal VIPR inspectors, and 8 positions were eliminated.

⁵ Reflects the reduction to Aviation Regulation (31 inspectors), Cargo (23 inspectors) and Surface (13 inspectors and 4 VIPR inspectors) as a result of RBS efficiencies.

Transportation Security Inspectors - Surface (TSI-Ss) are deployed through a risk-based approach and provide coverage of key passenger rail and mass transit rail facilities in their regions, as well as 49 High Threat Urban Areas (HTUAs), as defined by DHS. The location and number of inspectors is also determined by transit ridership, proximity to Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) shipment locations (freight rail), critical infrastructure ratings, and HTUA ranking. TSI-S personnel conduct regulatory inspections; security assessments; and voluntary security programs. They also provide stakeholder liaison functions and situational awareness of security conditions. During surface transportation incidents, they convey valuable first-hand information to TSA Federal Security Directors (FSDs), security, policy, intelligence offices, and TSA leadership. To ensure inspectors operate safely and appropriately in the surface transportation environment, TSA schedules its TSI-Ss for a one-week railroad safety course at the Transportation Technology Center, Inc. (TTCI), a specialized facility in Pueblo, Colorado. Most other TSI training is conducted at the TSA Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia. Training is a key component to ensure TSA has a technically proficient and agile workforce.

The statute underlying 49 CFR parts 1520 and 1580, provides TSA's TSI-Ss with regulatory authority to ensure a secure chain of custody of security-sensitive material rail cars occurs between rail carriers and shippers/receivers at points of origin, delivery, and interchange. TSA's TSI-Ss observe the handling and placement of security-sensitive material rail cars and verify the paperwork at the covered facilities to ensure compliance, including security inspections, reporting requirements for incidents and significant security concerns, potential threats, and location tracking requirements. That law also requires the designation of a Rail Security Coordinator, and an alternate, by freight and passenger railroad carriers, rail transit systems, and certain hazardous materials facilities.

Responsibilities of the TSI-Ss include:

- Conducting regulatory inspections to ensure compliance with surface rules and regulations;
- Conducting threat and vulnerability inspections, reviews, and assessments (i.e. BASE) that are used to determine the capability of a potentially targeted transportation system/asset to reduce the risk from a specified threat;
- Conducting Risk Reduction Survey assessments for railcars carrying TIH materials and shippers;
- Serving as panel members on the Transportation Security Grant Program (TSGP) to review project proposals, assess grant applications, and assist in developing a process for awarding grants;
- Responding to surface transportation security incidents (i.e., train derailments, possible improvised explosive devices, major truck accidents, etc.) to gather real-time, on-scene information which are provided to FSDs and TSA senior leadership;
- Staffing transit agency and freight rail operations centers in times of increased threat, heightened alert, or during a catastrophic event; and,
- Participating in multi-modal operations.

Surface Security Inspectors conduct various types of threat and vulnerability assessments, inspections, reviews, and other activities, described as follows:

- Freight Rail Corridor Assessments (FRCAs): TSA conducts FRCAs, which focus on assessing the vulnerabilities of high-population areas where TIH materials are moved by rail in

significant quantities. The FRCAs provide site-specific mitigation strategies, lessons learned and support the development of Security Action Items (SAIs). On-site assessments consist of a detailed examination of the railroad(s) operations and procedures within the HTUA and take approximately four to six weeks to complete, depending on the HTUA and complexity of the railroad operations within the corridor.

- Station Criticality Assessments (SCA) also known as Station Profiles: TSI-Ss conduct SCAs which are in-depth assessments of critical infrastructure facilities and transit stations. SCAs gained importance after the terrorist attacks on the mass transit in Mumbai, Madrid, London, and Moscow. These assessments which mitigate that type of threat provide detailed information on a variety of station-related intelligence, such as the locations of exits, telephones, Closed Circuit Television, electrical power, station managers, etc. This information has been extremely useful in VIPR planning, and is also relevant for first responders, intelligence planners, and security personnel. The assessments for a majority of stations across the Nation have been completed and are continually updated as security enhancements are added to stations.
- Surface Inspectors have completed over 315 Mass Transit and 331 Highway/Motor Carrier BASE reviews since FY 2010. 92 Highway/Motor Carrier and 34 Mass Transit BASE reviews are scheduled for FY2015.
- Mass Transit System Criticality Tool: This is a tool designed to measure the criticality of transit assets in relation to a number of predetermined factors. TSI-S personnel work closely with transit agencies to identify key system assets and obtain asset consequence and vulnerability details.
- Surface Compliance Analysis Network (SCAN): SCAN monitors and analyzes surface security incidents to detect trends or links that indicate a potential threat – filling the “security” information gap between law enforcement (criminal) and intelligence agencies. TSA created the SCAN in response to a need to enhance the possible detection of an impending threat towards surface transportation modes within the U.S. transportation industry. SCAN is designed to analyze surface transportation security-related information, reported to the Freedom Center under 49 CFR 1580.105/203 to detect potential hostile trends and/or linkages within reported surface transportation security incidents and, based on that analysis, determines the potential for a surface transportation related security event. The SCAN strives to target the intelligence gathering phase of a planning cycle and zeroing in on those activities that provide an adversary the information it needs to conduct a successful attack. SCAN analyzes and synchronizes information from multiple sources and disseminates the analysis of potential trends to those industry partners who are mutually affected by the trend. SCAN also circulates information relating to security incidents to TSA’s Office of Intelligence as well as field-deployed Transportation Security Inspectors, enabling those Inspectors to conduct additional information collection activities and record such incidents in the Performance and Results Information System database.
- Surface Security Inspectors have completed 6 EXIS TTXs in FY 2014. Planning and stakeholder coordination remain on-going for FY2015.

- The RMAST program improves overall security on the Nation’s highest risk transportation venues and infrastructures and reduces the need for stakeholders to stretch their limited resources for hardening security at some of their most critical and high risk locations. TSA’s RMAST program offers additional “eyes and ears” to identify the most serious vulnerabilities and to ensure that TSI resources are deployed to the most critical and high risk venues. This program strengthens TSA’s partnership and commitment to surface transportation stakeholders.
- Compliance/Regulatory Inspections: In accordance with 49 CFR 1580-Rail Transportation Security, TSI-Ss conduct compliance inspections throughout the freight rail and mass transit domain on a 24/7 basis, 365 days a year.
- Surface Inspectors have conducted over 15,000 RRS since program inception, reducing the “unattended” rate from over 50% to only 2.86%.
- Formerly known as TWIC Enrollment Centers, the Uniform Enrollment Services (UES) Centers now provide services for TWIC as well as TSA’s Pre✓™ and Hazardous Material Endorsement (HME) programs. Surface Security Inspectors, in coordination with the TWIC Program Office, conduct Quality Assurance (QA) assessments of the Centers and provide the data to the UES QA Manager and the TWIC Program Office. Surface Security Inspectors conduct approximately 240 assessments per year.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response: \$58.3 million

The mission of the VIPR program is to deter and prevent terrorism. The objective of VIPR deployments in all transportation modes is to ensure readiness to augment stakeholder capabilities in detecting and deterring potential terrorist activity, by engaging in local transportation security operations and special requirements. To achieve this, TSA utilizes random deployments that are unpredictably executed in timing, location, and activity type. VIPR operations teams may include TSIs, Transportation Security Officers, Federal Air Marshals, Behavior Detection Officers, Transportation Security Specialists-Explosives, Explosives Detection Canine teams, and Federal, State and local law enforcement officers. Uniformed VIPR team members provide a visible law enforcement and transportation deterrent presence that support efforts to prevent an adversary from breaching security activities. In response to the shooting at Los Angeles International Airport in November, 2013, the proportion of operations conducted in aviation locations was increased to approximately 50 percent of all operations. This shift reflects the flexibility of TSA to rapidly redirect and deploy VIPR capabilities in response to changes in the threat profile. All teams are now characterized as multi-modal and can be deployed in aviation or surface transportation venues. In FY 2016, TSA proposes to reduce the number of VIPR teams from 33 to 31 to coincide with the strategic realignment of FAMS field offices.

	Aviation Appropriation Multi-Modal Teams	Surface Appropriation Multi-Modal Teams	Aviation Operations	Surface Operations	Total Operations
FY 2014 Actuals	22	15	8,718	8,131	16,849
FY 2015 Planned	0	33	7,400	7,400	14,800
FY 2016 Planned	0	31	7,000	7,000	14,000

* Above table reflect the change in VIPR operations and reflects a 50/50 split in the aviation and surface mode. Actual operational tempo is subject to adjustments based on intelligence or special requirements.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Reduce Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)
PPA: Surface Inspectors and VIPR
Program Decrease: Positions (24), FTE (23), Dollars \$(3,070)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							768	733	\$99,594
Program Decrease							(24)	(23)	(\$3,070)
Total Request	544	491	\$73,356	768	733	\$98,262	744	710	\$96,524

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a decrease of \$3.1 million to the VIPR program. The FY 2016 funding level represents a reduction of two teams, 24 FTP, and 23 FTE. The proposed reduction would result in a decrease of VIPR teams from 33 to 31. The reduction of teams would coincide with the strategic realignment of the co-located FAMS field offices.

Justification:

The mission of the VIPR program is to deter and prevent terrorism. This is achieved by conducting VIPR operations that promote confidence in and protection of all modes of the Nation's transportation systems. TSA personnel participating in VIPR operations include Federal Air Marshals, Transportation Security Officers, Behavioral Detection Officers, Transportation Security Inspectors, Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives and Explosive Detection Canine Teams. These TSA personnel coordinate with other Federal, State, and local transportation security personnel and law enforcement officers to augment existing terrorism risk mitigation measures through random deployment.

VIPR teams can be deployed for normal transportation mode activities, during periods of heightened threat or at special events that require additional security. VIPR teams provide deterrent and detection capabilities while introducing an element of surprise to disrupt potential terrorist activities.

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

TSA will continue to maintain VIPR operations in the areas of highest risk. The table below reflects the change in VIPR operations and reflects a 50/50 split in the aviation and surface mode. Actual operational tempo is subject to adjustments based on intelligence or special requirements.

	Aviation Appropriation Multi-Modal Teams	Surface Appropriation Multi-Modal Teams	Aviation Operations	Surface Operations	Total Operations
FY 2014 Actuals	22	15	8,718	8,131	16,849
FY 2015 Planned	0	33	7,400	7,400	14,800
FY 2016 Planned	0	31	7,000	7,000	14,000

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Inspectors
 PPA: Surface Inspectors and VIPR
 Program Decrease: Positions (13), FTE (12), Dollars \$(1,206)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							768	733	\$99,594
Program Decrease							(13)	(12)	(\$1,206)
Total Request	544	491	\$73,356	768	733	\$98,262	755	721	\$98,388

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a decrease of \$1.206 million to the Surface Security Inspectors. The FY 2016 funding level represents a reduction of 13 FTP, and 12 FTE. The proposed reduction would bring the total number of Surface Security Inspectors down to 259.

Justification:

TSA's inspector community has made significant efforts to ensure that the inspections are scheduled in a way that balances and maximizes oversight while identifying possible efficiencies in staffing. Analysis of inspection data is used to drive and prioritize inspection activity and take into account several factors, including the latest intelligence information. TSA did an in-depth analysis of the nationwide current TSI staffing, focusing on (1) How much work must be done; (2) How much time inspections take; and, (3) Risk Factors. Based on this efficiency and risk analysis, TSA determined that it could reduce its TSI-S staffing allocation through attrition and the collapsing of vacant positions without degrading TSA's performance of its regulatory compliance oversight responsibilities. In addition, TSA conducts a review of the quantity of work required annually and based on present operational requirements; there are no known or identified adverse issues.

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

The requested funded level is sufficient to meet security screening requirements.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to surface transportation security activities, [127,637,000] \$123,828,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2016] 2017².
(*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$127,637,000] <u>\$123,828,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
 FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	701	624	\$108,618
FY 2015 President's Budget	905	860	\$127,637
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer Out to Aviation Security	(5)	(5)	(\$783)
Transfer Out to Intelligence and Vetting	(2)	(2)	(\$383)
Total Transfers	(7)	(7)	(\$1,166)
Increases			
2016 pay raise	-	-	\$1,100
Annualization of prior year pay increase	-	-	\$215
Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$318
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,633
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$1,633
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	\$467
FY 2016 Current Services	898	853	\$128,104
Program Changes			
Decreases			
RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Inspectors	(13)	(12)	(\$1,206)
Reduce Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)	(24)	(23)	(\$3,070)
Total, Decreases	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)
Total Program Changes	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)
FY 2016 Request	861	818	\$123,828
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(44)	(42)	(\$3,809)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	701	624	\$108,618
FY 2015 President's Budget	905	860	\$127,637
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	(7)	(7)	(\$1,166)
Increases	-	-	\$1,633
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	(7)	\$467
FY 2016 Current Services	898	853	\$128,104
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)
Total Program Changes	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)
FY 2016 Request	861	818	\$123,828
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(44)	(42)	(\$3,809)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Staffing and Operations	137	127	\$29,375	(7)	(7)	(\$865)	-	-	-	130	120	\$28,510	(7)	(7)	(\$865)
Surface Inspectors and VIPR	768	733	\$98,262	-	-	\$1,332	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)	731	698	\$95,318	(37)	(35)	(\$2,944)
Total	905	860	\$127,637	(7)	(7)	\$467	(37)	(35)	(\$4,276)	861	818	\$123,828	(44)	(42)	(\$3,809)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$66,875	\$88,999	\$86,038	(\$2,961)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$90	\$86	(\$4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$471	\$691	\$670	(\$21)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$18,844	\$24,174	\$23,353	(\$821)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$86,251	\$113,954	\$110,147	(\$3,807)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,558	\$1,284	\$1,282	(\$2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$201	\$328	\$328	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$579	\$944	\$944	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$155	\$156	\$156	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$28	\$21	\$21	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,542	\$10,379	\$10,379	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$136	\$114	\$114	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$446	\$418	\$418	-
31.0 Equipment	\$24	\$39	\$39	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$6,698	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$22,367	\$13,683	\$13,681	(\$2)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$108,618	\$127,637	\$123,828	(\$3,809)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$108,618	\$127,637	\$123,828	(\$3,809)
Full Time Equivalents	624	860	818	(42)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	4	4	4	-
L Band	1	1	1	-
K Band	26	22	21	(1)
J Band	100	125	122	(3)
I Band	225	410	382	(28)
H Band	222	221	209	(12)
G Band	71	70	70	-
F Band	52	52	52	-
Total Permanent Positions	701	905	861	(44)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	701	701	905	204
Headquarters	234	234	234	-
U.S. Field	467	671	627	(44)
Total, Surface Transportation Security:	701	905	861	(44)
Full Time Equivalents	624	860	818	(42)
Average ES Salary	164,742	164,742	164,742	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Staffing and Operations**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$16,050	\$14,381	\$13,751	(\$630)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,003	\$5,322	\$5,089	(\$233)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$22,053	\$19,703	\$18,840	(\$863)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,403	\$1,031	\$1,029	(\$2)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$108	\$79	\$79	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$26	\$19	\$19	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$11,208	\$8,203	\$8,203	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$120	\$88	\$88	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$344	\$252	\$252	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,209	\$9,672	\$9,670	(\$2)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$35,262	\$29,375	\$28,510	(\$865)
Full Time Equivalents	133	127	120	(7)

Staffing and Operations Mission Statement

Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations is charged with managing TSA's efforts to mitigate the risk and provide security direction to all non-aviation transportation systems. This responsibility covers rail, mass transit, highways, buses, trucking, ferries, and pipelines. The Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations office also works with industry, State and local governments, and other Federal agencies in developing standards and regulations to ensure the security of these vital transportation systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$16,050	\$14,381	\$13,751	\$(630)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,003	\$5,322	\$5,089	\$(233)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$22,053	\$19,703	\$18,840	\$(863)

The FY 2016 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$236,000 for pay COLA, an increase of \$65,000 for retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$1,166,000 due to transfers to the Aviation Security and Intelligence and Vetting appropriations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,403	\$1,031	\$1,029	(\$2)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$2,000 due to the transfer to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security
Surface Inspectors and VIPR
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$50,825	\$74,618	\$72,287	(\$2,331)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$90	\$86	(\$4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$471	\$691	\$670	(\$21)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,841	\$18,852	\$18,264	(\$588)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$64,198	\$94,251	\$91,307	(\$2,944)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$155	\$253	\$253	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$201	\$328	\$328	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$579	\$944	\$944	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$47	\$77	\$77	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,334	\$2,176	\$2,176	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$16	\$26	\$26	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$102	\$166	\$166	-
31.0 Equipment	\$24	\$39	\$39	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$6,698	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$9,158	\$4,011	\$4,011	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$73,356	\$98,262	\$95,318	(\$2,944)
Full Time Equivalents	491	733	698	(35)

Surface Inspectors and VIPR Mission Statement

TSA has been given the responsibility to ensure the compliance of security regulations and standards within the rail and mass transit modes. TSA will accomplish this with a cadre of 300 inspectors located at significant rail, mass transit, and transit centers across the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$50,825	\$74,618	\$72,287	\$(2,331)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$61	\$90	\$86	\$(4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$471	\$691	\$670	\$(21)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$12,841	\$18,852	\$18,264	\$(588)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$64,198	\$94,251	\$91,307	\$(2,944)

The FY 2016 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$1,079,000 for pay COLA, and increase of \$253,000 for retirement contributions, and a decrease of \$4,276,000 for a VIPR program reduction and RBS efficiencies in the Transportation Security Inspectors.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	775	624	860
Increases			
FTE Adjustment	-	3	-
Other Adjustments	-	44	-
Consolidate VIPR Funding	-	257	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	304	-
Decreases			
Reduce VIPR Teams	(100)	(48)	(23)
Transfer from Surface to Support	(2)	-	-
Efficiencies	(5)	-	(12)
Transfer from Surface to Screener Training and Other	-	(8)	-
MRK Center transfer to OIA	-	(12)	-
Other Adjustment	(44)	-	-
Transfer to Intelligence	-	-	(1)
Transfer to Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	-	-	(5)
Transfer to Other Vetting Programs	-	-	(1)
Subtotal, Decreases	(151)	(68)	(42)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	624	860	818
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(151)	236	(42)

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Intelligence and Vetting

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Intelligence and Vetting:

The Intelligence and Vetting appropriation (formerly known as Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing), strives to reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the transportation system through application of intelligence and threat assessment methodologies that are intended to identify known or suspected terrorist threats working in or seeking access to the Nation's transportation system.

This appropriation supports compliance with:

- National Strategy for Homeland Security,
- USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001 (P.L. 107-56),
- Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296),
- Aviation Transportation Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71),
- Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA, P.L. 107-295),
- Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347),
- Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59),
- Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176),
- Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA, P.L. 108-408), and
- Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (9/11 Act, P.L. 110-53).

The National Strategy for Homeland Security and these laws provide direction to the Federal Government to protect homeland security, placing special emphasis on deterrence, prevention, interdiction of threats, aggression, and unlawful acts directed toward the United States. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-11 (HSPD-11), *Comprehensive Terrorist-Related Screening Procedures*, issued August 27, 2004, directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in coordination with other Federal agencies, to “enhance terrorist-related threat assessment through comprehensive, coordinated procedures.”

The objective of HSPD-11 is to more effectively detect and interdict individuals known to engage in terrorist activities or those who are reasonably suspected to be doing so, or who have been engaged in terrorist activities. To that end, the broad range of existing government and private sector security measures and initiatives will be augmented by a comprehensive, coordinated, and integrated threat assessment environment. Implementation of HSPD-11 must facilitate the efficient movement of people, cargo, and conveyances and minimize any negative impacts on related activities. The Presidential Directive requires that these goals be achieved without compromising personal or institutional privacy and with due respect for other rights and freedoms quintessential to the American way of life.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) supports this directive through the programs within the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation that integrate intelligence information and the vetting of passengers and transportation workers. These programs include: Intelligence, Secure Flight, Aviation Workers, Flight Crew Vetting, Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA) General Aviation, Indirect Air Carriers, Certified Cargo Shippers, Large Aircraft Operators, Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC), Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP), TSA Pre✓[®] Application Program, and Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP).

All programs that comprise this appropriation are designed to enhance security for the transportation sector (air, land and sea), focusing on risk-based, intelligence driven screening procedures. Much of the risk analysis being performed can be adapted for use in other sectors of this dynamic network.

B. Budget Activities:

Intelligence - TSA's Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) receives, assesses, and distributes intelligence information to support TSA's mission of securing the transportation system. OIA also conducts strategic operational and tactical risk-based security planning, which includes TSA Risk Knowledge (TSA-RK) Center. The FY 2015 President's Budget proposed to realign OIA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the renamed Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

Secure Flight - Under the Secure Flight Final Rule (Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 209), the Secure Flight program assumed responsibility of airline passenger watch list matching from the airline industry into one program managed and operated by the Federal Government. This consolidation meets the provisions outlined in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458) and the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. For the purpose of preventing terrorists from boarding an aircraft or accessing the sterile area of a U.S. airport, the Secure Flight program uses an automated process to match Secure Flight Passenger Data (SFPD) against watch lists maintained by the federal government; manual review is conducted to resolve any potential matches.

Secure Flight began program implementation with the first domestic aircraft operator on January 27, 2009. On June 22, 2010, Secure Flight met its goal of conducting watch list matching for all domestic aircraft operator flights within, into and out of the United States, as well as international point-to-point flights between two foreign cities. On November 23, 2010, Secure Flight completed deployment to all covered foreign air carriers flying into and out of the United States. As of October 2012, Secure Flight has conducted watch list matching for all foreign air carriers operating covered flights overflying the United States. Beginning in FY 2012, Secure Flight, in support of TSA's risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to aviation security, began the TSA Risk-Based Security (RBS) initiative called TSA Pre✓[®]. This initiative enhances aviation security by placing more focus on potentially high-risk passengers, while improving the traveling experience of individuals who pose a low-risk to aviation security. Secure Flight pre-screens an average of 6 million passengers daily to include continuous watch list matching.

Other Vetting - This activity incorporates the personnel, administrative, and operational costs of vetting and credentialing operations. It also includes TSA's efforts to modernize its vetting infrastructure. Other Vetting initiatives include:

- Crew Vetting Program for crewmembers flying into, over, and out of the United States on commercial passenger or cargo aircraft;
- Aviation Workers Program;

TSA Vetting Facts

Daily TSA:

** Perpetually vets over 14.8 million records.*

** Pre-screens an average of 6 million air passengers to include recurrent watch list matching.*

** Responds to over 150 redress requests.*

- Other Aviation Vetting Programs, including DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP), Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), 12/5 Standard Security Program (12/5), Maryland Three (MD-3) Program and Airspace Waivers (ASW);
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)/Airmen Certificate Vetting;
- Consolidated Screening Gateway and Transportation Vetting System platforms; and
- Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM), which will provide a single, uniform vetting management system.

Transportation Worker Identification Credential - The TWIC allows identity verification through the use of biometric technology and is capable of working as an integral part of access control systems deployed by the maritime transportation sector. The TWIC Final Rule was issued on January 25, 2007. The enrollment of workers, including longshoremen, truckers, port employees, and U.S. merchant mariners began in October 2007. As of December 31, 2014, TSA had processed more than 3.255 million enrollments. The program is funded entirely from fee revenue.

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program - The USA PATRIOT Act prohibits states from issuing a license to transport hazardous materials (hazmat) in commerce unless a determination has been made that the individual does not pose a security risk (49 U.S.C. § 5103a). The Act further requires that this risk assessment include checks of criminal history records, legal status, and relevant intelligence databases. TSA implemented the HTAP to meet this mandate and conducts a security threat assessment (STA) on anyone applying to obtain, renew or transfer a Hazardous Materials Endorsement (HME) on their state-issued Commercial Driver's License (CDL). The STA includes a fingerprint-based Criminal History Records Check (CHRC), a legal status check, and checks for ties to terrorism. The program also fulfills statutory requirements under the Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296) regarding transportation security issues of persons engaged in any aspect of the safe transportation of explosive materials. Operational since January 31, 2005, the program has enrolled more than 2.78 million drivers as of December 31, 2014 and is entirely funded by fee revenue.

TSA Pre✓® Application Program - Pre✓® is one of several risk-based security initiatives the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and TSA are using to enhance screening operations and redefine the passenger experience for millions of travelers. Pre✓® is a prescreening initiative that conducts risk assessments on passengers who voluntarily participate in the program. If TSA determines an individual is a low risk traveler, that individual may be eligible for expedited screening at the airport checkpoint. As of December 31, 2014 TSA Pre✓® had approved more than 796,000 travelers.

Other Vetting Fees - The following fee programs provide revenue to fund an STA that may also include a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC (program descriptions can be found in the PPA section):

- General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport;
- Air Cargo; and
- TSA Pre✓® Application Program.

The following fee programs provide revenue for a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC only:

- Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee (previously Secure Identification Display Area and Sterile Area Workers); and,
- Other STAs to include PCSSP; 12/5; Maryland Three Program; and Sensitive Security Information (SSI). Large Aircraft Security Program (LASP) and SSI were previously separate PPAs.

Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP) - Established under the Vision 100 - Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176), AFSP reviews and assesses biographic and biometric information of non-U.S. citizens applying for training at FAA certified flight schools. These persons are subject to an STA consisting of a CHRC through the FBI, a Treasury Enforcement Communication System (TECS) check through U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for immigration status, and a Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB)

check. Since its transfer to TSA from the FBI in July 2004, this program was expanded to conduct background checks of non-U.S citizens seeking flight training in aircraft weighing under 12,500 pounds maximum gross take-off weight (MTOW). AFSP processes approximately 50,000 training applications annually. AFSP is a mandatory program funded entirely by fee revenue.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a total budget authority for the Intelligence and Vetting mandatory and discretionary appropriations of 837 positions, 784 FTE and \$421,651,000. The Budget consists of 721 positions, 671 FTE, and \$227,698,000 in appropriated funding; and 116 positions, 113 FTE, and \$193,953,000 in discretionary fee collections. Also included in this appropriation are 15 positions, 15 FTE and \$5,200,000 in mandatory fee collections.

The total adjustments to base total 58 positions, 57 FTE, and \$118,270,000. The adjustments include an increase of 9 positions and 9 FTE and a decrease of \$1,278,000 in appropriated funding, an increase of 40 positions, 39 FTE and \$119,348,000 in discretionary fee funding, and an increase of 9 positions, 9 FTE and \$200,000 in mandatory fee funding. The program changes include 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$2,800,000 to provide operations and maintenance funding for the DHS Watchlist Service (WLS), and 0 positions, 0 FTE, and a reduction of \$6,350,000 to the Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program (LACSP).

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016					
	Revised Enacted		President's Budget		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Secure Flight	274	99,487	286	112,543	286	105,637		(6,906)		(4,970)		(1,936)
Intelligence			258	51,801	260	51,977	2	176			2	176
Other Vetting Programs	112	83,287	118	68,182	125	70,084	7	1,902		1,420	7	482
Subtotal, Appropriated	386	182,774	662	232,526	671	227,698	9	(4,828)		(3,550)	9	(1,278)
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - Fees	21	70,027	21	34,832	42	82,267	21	47,435			21	47,435
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program	19	18,710	17	12,000	34	21,083	17	9,083			17	9,083
General Aviation - Fees		377		350		400		50				50
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fees		6,627		6,500		6,500						
Other Security Threat Assessments				50		50						
Air Cargo - Fees	11	3,698	10	7,173	11	3,500	1	(3,673)			1	(3,673)
TSA Pre [✓] ® Application Program – Fees	1	50,115	26	13,700	26	80,153		66,453				66,453
Subtotal, Discretionary	52	149,554	74	74,605	113	193,953	39	119,348			39	119,348
Alien Flight Student Program - mandatory fee	6	5,178	6	5,000	15	5,200	9	200			9	200
Subtotal, Mandatory	6	5,178	6	5,000	15	5,200	9	200			9	200
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	444	337,506	742	312,131	799	426,851	57	114,720		(3,550)	57	118,270
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - Fees	(21)	(70,027)	(21)	(34,832)	(42)	(82,267)	(21)	(47,435)			(21)	(47,435)
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program	(19)	(18,710)	(17)	(12,000)	(34)	(21,083)	(17)	(9,083)			(17)	(9,083)
General Aviation-Offsetting Fees		(377)		(350)		(400)		(50)				(50)
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fees		(6,627)		(6,500)		(6,500)						
Other Security Threat Assessments				(50)		(50)						
Air Cargo - Fees	(11)	(3,698)	(10)	(7,173)	(11)	(3,500)	(1)	3,673			(1)	3,673
TSA Pre [✓] ® Application Program – Fees	(1)	(50,115)	(26)	(13,700)	(26)	(80,153)		(66,453)				(66,453)
Subtotal, Discretionary	(52)	(149,554)	(74)	(74,605)	(113)	(193,953)	(39)	(119,348)			(39)	(119,348)
Alien Flight Student Program - Mandatory Fees	(6)	(5,178)	(6)	(5,000)	(15)	(5,200)	(9)	(200)			(9)	(200)
Subtotal, Mandatory	(6)	(5,178)	(6)	(5,000)	(15)	(5,200)	(9)	(200)			(9)	(200)
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	386	182,774	662	232,526	671	227,698	9	(4,828)	0	(3,550)	9	(1,278)
Rescissions												
Transfers												
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	386	182,774	662	232,526	671	227,698	9	(4,828)	0	(3,550)	9	(1,278)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Secure Flight
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Secure Flight

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	308	274	\$99,487
FY 2015 President's Budget	308	286	\$112,543
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,936)
FY 2016 Current Services	308	286	\$110,607
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	(\$4,970)
FY 2016 Total Request	308	286	\$105,637
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$6,906)

The FY 2016 Budget includes 308 positions, 286 FTE, and \$105.637 million for the Secure Flight PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase from transfer of \$650,000 realigned from the Aviation Security appropriation (Checkpoint Support PPA) for Credential Authentication Technology (CAT) to continue software license support for the CAT effort;
- Increase of \$91,000 to annualize the 2015 pay raise,
- Increase of \$361,000 for the 2016 pay raise,
- Increase of \$112,000 for retirement contributions; and
- Decrease of \$3.150 million due to efficiencies from RBS expansion

Program Changes:

- Increase of \$1.380 million for the DHS WLS initiative; and
- Decrease of \$6.350 million to the Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program (LACSP).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Secure Flight mitigates known and unknown threats to aviation security by identifying high- and low-risk passengers and designating them for enhanced screening, standard screening, expedited screening, or prohibition from boarding a covered flight, as appropriate. The program's goals are to:

- Prevent individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft;
- Identify individuals on the Selectee List for enhanced screening;
- Support TSA's RBS mission by identifying high-risk passengers for appropriate security;
- measures/actions and identifying low-risk passengers for expedited screening;
- Minimize misidentification of individuals as potential threats to aviation security; and
- Protect passengers personal information from unauthorized use and disclosure.

The Secure Flight program enhances the Nation's transportation system by operating a risk-based, intelligence-driven watch list matching capability for 800 million passengers each year across 267 aircraft operators. Secure Flight delivers a matching capability that uses government watch lists in order to effectively identify individuals

who may pose a threat to aviation or national security. As a result, these individuals receive enhanced screening and/or are prohibited from boarding an aircraft. Secure Flight matches passenger information against watch lists maintained by the Federal Government. These lists, which include the No Fly and Selectee lists, contain full name and date of birth. In addition, Secure Flight includes a matching function for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Do Not Board List, which contains a list of individuals with communicable diseases who meet specific criteria and pose a significant health risk to other passengers. These individuals are restricted from boarding commercial aircraft departing from and/or arriving in the United States.

Secure Flight conducts watch list matching for all covered U.S. aircraft operators and foreign air carriers flying into, out of, and within the United States, as well as all foreign air carriers operating covered flights flying over the United States. Covered aircraft operators must collect and transmit full SFPD for watch list matching, including the passengers' full name, date of birth, and gender as they appear on the government-issued identification the passenger plans to use when traveling, as well as passport number (if available), Redress Number (if available), and Known Traveler Number (if available). By receiving the SFPD as early as 72 hours prior to scheduled flight departure, the program provides earlier insight to:

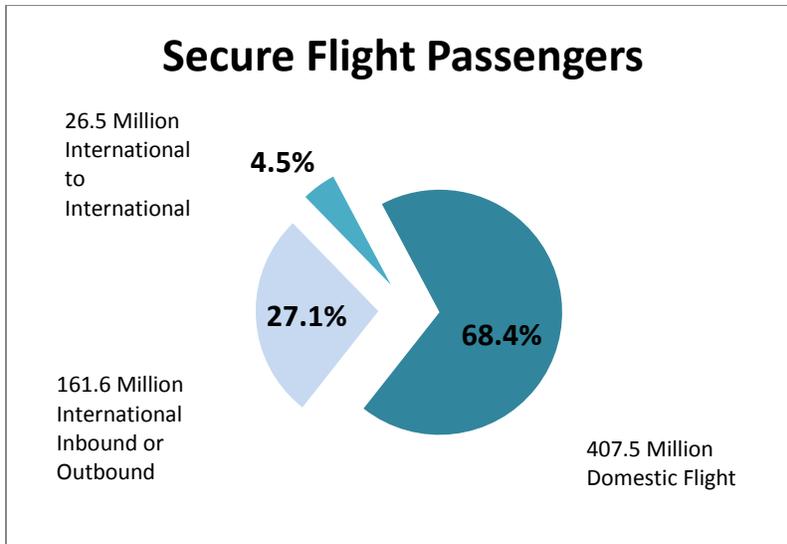
- Watch list matches; and
- Integration of the DHS Redress process.

More than 99 percent of passengers are cleared by Secure Flight in advance of airport arrival and do not experience delays in obtaining boarding passes.

The FY 2016 request includes \$2.8 million for the DHS WLS, of which \$1.38 million is for Secure Flight, which will enhance TSA's ability to identify a passenger on the watch list that is attempting to board an airplane, through an automated reconciliation process.

<p><i>Covered Operators and Carriers</i></p> <p><i>Secure Flight conducts watch list matching for all covered aircraft operators and air carriers flying into, out of, within and overflying the United States.</i></p> <p><i>Covered U.S. Operators:</i> ■</p> <p><i>Department of Defense:</i> ■</p> <p><i>Covered Foreign Air Carriers:</i> 181</p>

The following chart details Secure Flight coverage between January 1, 2014 and September 30, 2014.



In support of TSA’s risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to aviation security, Secure Flight enables the TSA RBS strategy through TSA Pre✓®. This initiative enhances aviation security by placing more focus on potentially high-risk passengers, while improving the traveling experience of individuals who pose a low risk to aviation security. Eligible passengers voluntarily provide additional information prior to traveling, which allows TSA to conduct more robust passenger pre-screening and better segment the passenger population according to risk. Secure Flight has enabled the continued expansion of RBS and TSA Pre✓®, by integrating into its pre-screening capability several new low-risk populations and enhanced risk assessments using the SFPD already provided to TSA. Secure Flight has been critical to the success of RBS initiatives.

Airlines currently participating in TSA Pre✓® include: Air Canada, Alaska Airlines, American Airlines, Delta Airlines, United Airlines, US Airways, Virgin America Airlines, Hawaiian Airlines, JetBlue Airways, Southwest Airlines, and Sun Country Airlines, as well as many of their affiliates. As of December, 2014, TSA Pre✓® is available at more than 120 airports.

TSA is promulgating a rule for general aviation large aircraft (regulation identifier number 1652-AA53) that will include provisions for this watch list matching as well as certain general aviation operators weighing 30,000 pounds or more. IRTPA requires TSA to establish a process to conduct watch list matching for operators of aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds to be used in charter air transportation or lessors of aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds flying into, out of, or within the United States.

Under the draft rule, general aviation will submit passenger information to Secure Flight for watch list matching. In FY 2016 Secure Flight will work towards implementing system and operational changes for vetting these passengers. These additional populations represent approximately 2,000 general aviation operators. As a result, an estimated 11 million additional SFPD records will be submitted by these operators per year.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Secure Flight

The Secure Flight program strengthens security by operating a threat-based watch list matching capability to identify potential matches, enhancing the security of domestic and international commercial air travel. Secure Flight's goals are to:

- Prevent individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft;
- Identify individuals on the Selectee List for enhanced screening;
- Support TSA's RBS mission by identifying high-risk passengers for appropriate security measures/actions and identifying low-risk passengers for expedited screening;
- Minimize misidentification of individuals as potential threats to aviation security; and
- Protect passengers' personal information from unauthorized use and disclosure.

The investment portion of the Secure Flight program is proposed to be funded at \$105.097 million out of the Secure Flight PPA in FY 2016.

Activity Funding
(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$98,947	\$112,003	\$105,097

FY 2016 Funding Breakout
(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$105,097	Secure Flight Program	Funds for operating and maintenance cost of the Secure Flight program to perform watch list matching to identify known or suspected threats to aviation security, and to identify low-risk passengers for expedited screening.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Other Vetting Programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other Vetting Programs

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	125	112	\$83,287
FY 2015 President's Budget	126	118	\$68,182
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	7	7	\$482
FY 2016 Current Services	133	125	\$68,664
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$1,420
FY 2016 Total Request	133	125	\$70,084
Total Change 2015 to 2016	7	7	\$1,902

The FY 2016 Budget includes 133 positions, 125 FTE and \$70.084 million for the Other Vetting PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase from transfer of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$200,000 from the Surface Transportation Security appropriation, to appropriately align the vetting position function within the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation;
- Increase 6 FTP/6 FTE as part of the Balanced Workforce Initiative which federalized vetting adjudication positions previously held by contractors, as recommended by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) December 2011 report (GAO-12-60) and the U.S. DHS, Office of Inspector General report in October 2012 (OIG-13-05);
- Increase of \$43,000 to annualize the 2015 pay raise;
- Increase of \$180,000 for the 2016 pay raise; and
- Increase of \$59,000 for retirement contributions.

Program Change:

- Increase of \$1.420 million for the DHS WLS initiative.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Other Vetting Programs PPA
(\$ in Millions)

Programs	FY 2015	FY 2016
Aviation Workers Program	\$5.1	\$5.9
Crew Vetting Program	\$3.4	\$5.4
Other Aviation Vetting Programs	\$0.3	\$0.3
Administration and Operations	\$21.1	\$29.0
Technology Infrastructure Modernization*	\$38.3	\$29.5
TOTAL	\$68.2	\$70.1

*Total TIM requirement is projected to be \$42.6 million for FY 2016. The difference between this estimate and the request is expected from TWIC, HTAP, CFATS and Pre✓® Application Program fees and is likely to fluctuate based on the population level for TIM services provided.

The numerous small vetting programs included in the Other Vetting PPA are in an operational and maintenance mode and will continue to vet the various populations each fiscal year. Since inception of each of these programs, over 157 million names have been vetted.

Total Names Vetted Since Program Inception

(as of November 30, 2014)

Program	Population Vetted
Aviation Workers and Secure Identification Display Area (SIDA) Badges	9,556,908
Crew Vetting*	151,916,939
DCA Access Standard Security Program	109,355
Private Charter Standard Security Program	5,401
12/5 Standard Security Program	124,384
Maryland Three	6,382
Airspace waivers	1,273,704
TOTAL	162,993,073

*Air crews are vetted prior to each flight.

Aviation Workers Program (including SIDA and other badge holders): \$5.9 Million

The Aviation Workers Program includes those individuals who apply for, or are issued personnel identification credentials at U.S. federalized domestic airports. Prior to receiving credentials, aviation workers must undergo a successful name-based STA, and if applicable, a fingerprint-based Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) CHRC. Since implementation of the Aviation Channeling Service Provider (ACSP) project in FY 2012, TSA has a total of three Designated Aviation Channelers (DACs) to submit aviation worker enrollments. The program reviews approximately 450,000 aviation workers annually.

Crew Vetting Program: \$5.4 Million

The Crew Vetting Program (CVP) screens flight crewmembers (passenger and cargo) on flights into, out of or over the continental United States prior to an airport's release of an aircraft for takeoff. This includes pilots and other crew in the cockpit, as well as cabin crew such as flight attendants or cargo loadmasters. Flight crewmembers undergo a name-based STA to determine if they have a terrorist nexus, and if so, TSA would notify the air carrier that the individual cannot have access to United States airspace. The program reviews approximately 14.2 million flight crewmembers annually.

Other Aviation Vetting Programs: \$0.3 Million

Other Aviation Vetting Programs includes the DASSP, PCSSP, 12/5, MD-3 Program, and ASW Program. These programs all require a name-based STA. Some also require a fingerprint-based CHRC. Since inception, TSA has vetted over 1.4 million records for the Other Aviation Vetting Programs, vetting approximately 100,000 new records, annually.

Administration and Operations: \$29.0 Million

This activity includes the general administrative expenses of the vetting programs within the appropriation to include the common biometric identity initiative. It also includes all payroll costs for the Other Vetting PPA, excluding TIM (see TIM below).

The Other Vetting PPA also provides funding for the Transportation Vetting System (TVS) to conduct STAs for crew members, general aviation flight crews, and FAA airman certificate holders. TVS provides name-based biographic data matching (vetting) on individuals with access to transportation related infrastructure to ensure they do not pose a threat to transportation or national security. Administration and Operations had an increase of 6 positions and 6 FTEs for the Adjudication Balanced Workforce contract conversion.

Technology Infrastructure Modernization: \$29.5 Million

The TIM Program mission is to protect the Nation's transportation infrastructure from criminal and terrorist attacks by replacing current legacy vetting systems with an integrated end-to-end solution that manages enrollments, credentials, and vetting assessment results for millions of transportation sector workers and travelers. The TIM program creates a person-centric system that:

- Eliminates redundant background checks;
- Enables information sharing across DHS;
- Improves the management and timely processing of STAs;
- Improves and streamlines credentialing services to simplify the process into a universal credentialing service; and
- Produces tamper-resistant credentials to support multiple licenses, privileges, or statuses within a single physical credential.

The TIM Program is interfacing with other DHS information services, including those of the Screening Coordination Office (SCO), CBP, the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and others as appropriate. The TIM Program will also interface with other Federal agencies as necessary, including the FBI, the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), and other critical Federal infrastructure.

TIM will be providing services to traveler and transportation worker populations covering Maritime, Surface, and Aviation transportation modes. In the second quarter of FY 2014, the TIM program achieved Initial Operating Capability (IOC) as scheduled, and in the third quarter of FY 2014 the TWIC population was fully migrated into TIM to finalize Increment One for the Maritime population. TSA is currently assessing the results of the Maritime build and working on the steps for implementing the next phase of the TIM build. As additional fee populations are fully migrated over to the TIM system, each fee program will contribute to the operations and maintenance costs of TIM based on the program's usage of the TIM system.

Estimated TIM Vetting Population Sizes
(FYs 2014-2018)

TIM Vetting	Population Size
Alien Flight Students	92,000
Aviation & Airports	5,681,000
Cargo	673,000
FAA Certificate Holders	1,863,000
Freight Railroads	201,000
Hazardous Materials Endorsement	1,512,000
Maritime - Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC)	1,926,000
TSA Pre✓®	1,950,000
Public Transportation Agencies & Passenger Railroads	345,000
Sensitive Security Information	1,000
Total Estimated Population	14,244,000

Concurrent with this modernization effort, TSA is working toward the implementation of a common universal fee structure that will capitalize on the capabilities of an improved credentialing infrastructure. The new Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) framework (formerly called the Universal Rule) will establish comparable STA services for vetting activities with a common fee structure. The total fee will vary across populations and applicants depending on the specific STA requirements. The SVAR is currently under executive clearance, and TSA anticipates implementation to be in FY 2018. TSA's vetting modernization is being coordinated with the Department's other ongoing information technology modernization efforts and will interact with numerous other systems such as: TECS, USCIS SAVE, OBIM's Automated Biometric Fingerprint Identification System, and the FBI's Criminal Justice Information System.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Technology Infrastructure Modernization

The TIM Program reduces the probability of a terrorist attack on the transportation sector by replacing legacy vetting systems with a unified person-centric system; this eliminates exploitable gaps, improves enrollment and threat assessment methodologies, and enables TSA to provide credentials to more transportation populations. The TIM System provides an integrated, end-to-end solution to manage identities, credentials, and assessment results for millions of transportation workers, providing more accurate and timely identification of terrorist threats. TIM provides a service oriented architecture framework, mission services, and service capabilities.

The TIM program is currently proposed to be funded out of multiple areas in FY 2016:

- Other Vetting PPA \$29.544 million
- TWIC Fees \$ 5.142 million
- HTAP Fees \$ 3.246 million
- TSA Pre✓® Application Program Fees \$ 3.561 million
- National Protection and Program Directorate (NPPD) –
Reimbursable Agreement \$ 1.100 million

Activity Funding
(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$54,251	\$42,713	\$42,597

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	278	258	\$51,801
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	2	2	\$176
FY 2016 Current Services	280	260	\$51,977
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	280	260	\$51,977
Total Change 2015 to 2016	2	2	\$176

The FY 2016 Budget includes 280 positions, 260 FTE, and \$51.977 million for the Intelligence PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase from transfer of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$183,000 from the Surface Transportation Security appropriation (Staffing and Operations PPA) to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation;
- Increase from transfer of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$210,000 from the Aviation Security appropriation (Aviation Regulation PPA) to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation;
- Increase of \$82,000 to annualize the 2015 pay raise;
- Increase of \$342,000 for the 2016 pay raise;
- Increase of \$109,000 for retirement contributions; and
- Decrease of \$750,000 for efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The FY 2015 President's Budget transferred the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation. This realignment enables TSA to combine the intelligence and vetting functions to inform daily operations and enhance mission effectiveness by supporting an intelligence-driven, risk-based approach to our counterterrorism mission. For example, all vetting functions will more easily inform intelligence analysis and intelligence functions will assist in vetting analysis.

TSA's OIA provides TSA with the capability to review, synthesize, and analyze transportation specific intelligence in addition to providing comprehensive and cogent analytic products. It is the only Federal intelligence entity focused solely on the transportation sector. OIA coordinates closely and shares information with the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the Intelligence Community (IC), the intelligence sections of law enforcement agencies, and the transportation industry. To facilitate collaboration and provide rapid analysis and notification of threats, the office assigns Field Intelligence Officers (FIOs) at key transportation nodes and places liaison officers at key IC and law enforcement agencies.

Intelligence is critical to TSA's overall risk-based security strategy and the intelligence products generated provide the threat framework utilized to prioritize security resources. These products are regularly used by TSA senior leadership, the Federal Security Directors, the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), and the

transportation industry to guide decisions. TSA operates and maintains 24/7 intelligence capabilities at TSA Headquarters, Annapolis Junction Operation Center (AJOC), Colorado Springs Operation Center (CSOC) and the TSA Freedom Center. Through these centers, TSA disseminates warnings and notifications of credible and immediate threats and assists in coordinating domestic and international civil aviation and other modal security intelligence activities.

To perform its mission, OIA provides and maintains Top Secret and Secret Collateral classified information technology infrastructures for interfacing via voice, video, and data with the IC, state and local law enforcement, field sites, and industry partners. TSA Intelligence Managed Network (TINMAN) supports the Headquarters, AJOC, CSOC and Freedom Center locations. The TSA Remote Access to Classified Enclaves (TRACE) solution provides secure access to classified and unclassified threat information in a timely manner to remote locations. In FY 2016 TSA will complete a transition from TRACE to Homeland Security Data Network to better enable information sharing at the classified levels with TSA field components and local transportation stakeholders. The Crisis Management System is a classified voice, video, and data system that is maintained and certified by Defense Information Systems Agency and utilized for classified connectivity to the Intelligence community during national crisis and special events.

The FY 2015 President's Budget realigned funding for the TSA-RK Center to the Intelligence PPA. The TSA-RK Center is a risk portal located on the TSA iShare intranet site that enables Office of Security Operations, OIA, Office of Law Enforcement/FAMS, the Office of Global Strategies, and the Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement to share risk-related information across the agency, ensuring that all offices make decisions based on consistent data. TSA-RK Center is a tool which enables senior field and headquarters leaders to select countermeasures to prevent, deter, and respond to a security incident. This portal serves as an integrated repository for this risk-related information, and includes a risk analysis database that will allow for the manipulation and analysis of the critical information.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	21	21	\$70,027
FY 2015 President's Budget	21	21	\$34,832
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	22	21	\$47,435
FY 2016 Current Services	43	42	\$82,267
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	43	42	\$82,267
Total Change 2015 to 2016	22	21	\$47,435

The FY 2016 budget includes 43 positions, 42 FTE, and estimated fee collections of \$82.267 million for the TWIC program.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase 22 FTP/ 21 FTE as part of the Balanced Workforce Initiative which federalized vetting adjudication positions previously held by contractors; as recommended by the GAO December 2011 report (GAO-12-60) and the DHS OIG report in October 2012 (OIG-13-05); and
- Increase of \$47.435 million in revenue collections based on FY 2016 TWIC applicant projections and to account for vendor fees previously retained by the vendor.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The TWIC program enhances security by providing a tamper-resistant biometric credential to maritime workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of port facilities and vessels that are regulated under MTSA. The program provides a common, consistent biometric credential at over 2,700 facilities and on over 12,000 vessels. When fully implemented by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) after the promulgation of the TWIC reader rule, the program will require biometric verification of identity by facility and vessel operators as required by the rule. Prior to issuing a TWIC, the program ensures the identity of each TWIC holder has been verified; a satisfactory security background check has been completed on that identity; and each credential issued is positively linked to the rightful holder through the use of biometric technology.

TWIC’s personal identity verification standards and credential issuance closely align with those of Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 12 and its implementing standard, Federal Information Processing Standard 201-1. The program specifically follows biometric standards of the American National Standards Institute for its pattern-based fingerprint format operational biometric, and was the first to adopt common biometric standards in the Federal Government. TSA also works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to ensure compliance with appropriate national standards and to develop technology specifications to support the overall program. In addition, TSA and USCG continue to work closely with the maritime, smart card, and reader industries and the TWIC Stakeholder Communications Committee.

The standard TWIC Fee is \$129.75¹ per applicant. A reduced TWIC fee of \$105.25 has also been established for those applicants that previously completed a comparable STA. The card replacement fee is \$60.00. The final TWIC rule includes the ability to provide a discount for Free and Secure Trade card holders, documented merchant mariners, and truckers with Hazardous Materials Endorsement (HME). As of FY 2012, TWIC holders applying for a HME are able to pay a reduced fee in states that have elected to offer comparability between the HME and TWIC security threat assessments. This fulfills statutory requirements under the 9/11 Act.

The credential is valid for five years. Starting August 31, 2012, the TWIC program began issuing Extended Expiration Date (EED) TWICs for eligible individuals. The EED TWICs extended the STA and associated expiration date for three years at a cost of \$60.00 per TWIC. To be eligible to obtain an EED card, a TWIC holder must be a U.S. citizen and have a valid card (i.e., not revoked) that expired on or before December 31, 2014. Obtaining an EED card only required one trip to an enrollment center of eligible TWIC holder's choosing to pick-up and activate the card. TWIC holders not wishing to use the EED card option, or those who are not eligible for the EED card option, renewed their expiring TWICs by completing a standard enrollment and paying the enrollment fee of \$129.75 to obtain a five-year TWIC. The EED option ended December 31, 2014.

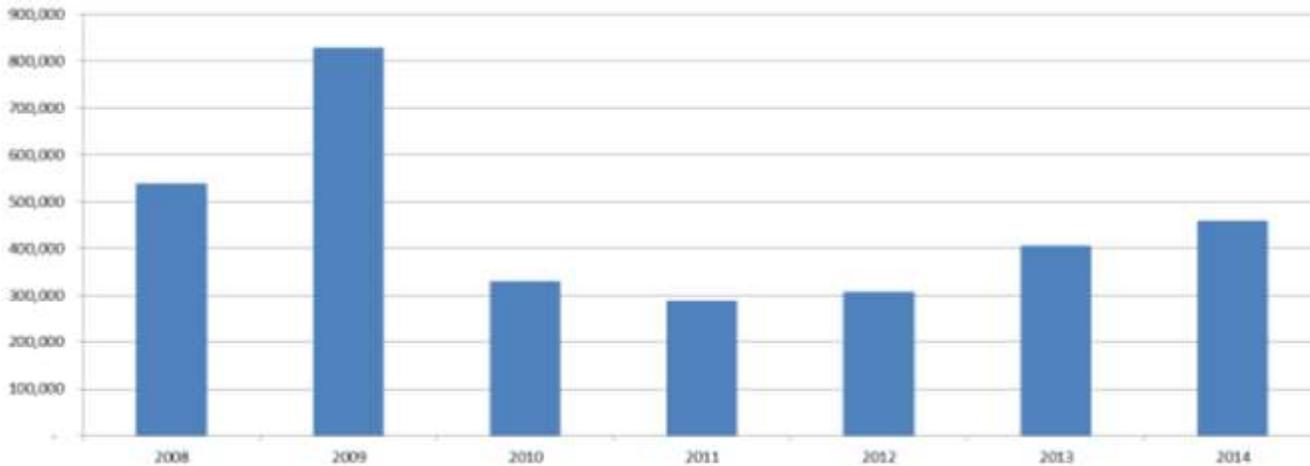
The TWIC program transitioned all 136 enrollment sites to the new universal enrollment services (UES) contract on June 28, 2013. The UES contract expanded enrollment services to include both TWIC and HME. As of October 2014 all HME enrollment sites have transitioned to UES. As a result, the existing TWIC enrollment center footprint has expanded its presence into every state. In addition, the transition to UES provides for a robust capability for mobile enrollments and provides a foundation for Enroll Your Own (EYO) focused on a specific stakeholder population. Through mobile enrollments, a Trusted Agent and mobile unit are sent to a vendor/company location for enrollments. Currently, 24 mobile enrollments have been implemented. EYO enables vendors the capability to enroll their own personnel by qualifying one or more personnel as a Trusted Agent.

In December 2012, the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act 2012 was enacted and requires that within 270 days the DHS Secretary reform the TWIC enrollment and issuance process to require no more than one visit. TSA implemented OneVisit in 3 phases, with the first phase implemented in Alaska on July 29, 2013. Phase 2 was started in December 2013 at five enrollment centers in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Nationwide implementation began in the third quarter of FY 2014, via the TSA TIM program and was completed in July 2014.

The following chart shows enrollment activity since the start of the TWIC program. The increase in applicants every five years is attributed to the five-year TWIC renewal cycle; however, that pattern has flattened as a result of the normal turnover of workers in the maritime industry. In FY 2014, TSA processed 447,318 TWIC applicants and 157,371 EED requests. At the end of FY 2014, TSA has processed over 3,255,851 TWIC enrollments.

¹ The total program fee may adjust based on changes to FBI fees to complete a criminal history records request. Currently the TWIC fee reflects the FBI fee of \$14.50.

TWIC Enrollments



Prior to promulgating the TWIC reader rule, and to fully leverage the security benefit of the TWIC, the USCG has authorized the use of TWIC readers in place of the current requirement to visually inspect the card prior to allowing access to secure areas. Additionally, the USCG is currently verifying compliance with the TWIC requirements through electronic validation during vessel and facility compliance exams and/or security spot checks. Through the use of approximately 250 handheld readers for TWIC verification, the USCG is maximizing the use of the security features of the credential.

In FY 2014 the TWIC population was fully migrated into the TIM system. The fee structure will fall under the SVAR framework upon publication of the rule currently projected for FY 2018.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC)

The TWIC program is mandated by TSA, which requires the Secretary to issue a “biometric transportation security card” to those requiring unescorted access to MTSA-regulated facilities after determining the individual does not pose a security risk. The SAFE Port Act of 2006 further requires program timelines and conducting an extensive pilot to evaluate TWIC reader performance and impacts on maritime business operations. The program began issuing credentials in October 2007, with a national compliance date of April 15, 2009; it is entirely funded through applicant fees. The beneficiaries of TWIC are: facility employees; longshoremen; U.S. mariners; long-haul and drayage truck drivers; and those needing unescorted access to secure areas of MTSA-regulated facilities.

The investment portion of the TWIC program is proposed to be funded for \$43.748 million out of the TWIC PPA in FY 2016.

Activity Funding (\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$32,271	\$28,628	\$43,748

FY 2016 Funding Breakout (\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$43,748	TWIC Program	Funds for operating and maintenance cost of the TWIC program to issue biometric transportation security cards.

Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM)

The TIM Program will reduce the probability of a terrorist attack on the transportation sector by replacing legacy vetting systems with a person-centric system; this will eliminate exploitable gaps, improve enrollment and threat assessment methodologies, and enable TSA to vet and provide credentials to more transportation populations. The TIM System will provide an integrated, end-to-end solution to manage identities, credentials, and assessment results for millions of transportation workers, providing more accurate and timely identification of terrorist threats. TIM will provide a service oriented architecture framework, mission services, and service capabilities. The IOC occurred in April 2014.

The TIM program is proposed to be funded out of multiple areas in FY 2016:

- Other Vetting PPA \$29.544 million
- TWIC Fees \$ 5.142 million
- HTAP Fees \$ 3.246 million
- TSA Pre✓[®] Application Program Fees \$ 3.561 million
- NPPD – Reimbursable Agreement \$ 1.100 million

Additional funding details can be found in the Other Vetting PPA.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	17	19	\$18,710
FY 2015 President's Budget	17	17	\$12,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	18	17	\$9,083
FY 2016 Current Services	35	34	\$21,083
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	35	34	\$21,083
Total Change 2015 to 2016	18	17	\$9,083

The FY 2016 Budget includes 35 positions, 34 FTE, and estimated fee collections of \$21.083 million in the Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP).

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of 18 FTP / 17 FTE as part of the Balanced Workforce Initiative which federalized vetting adjudication positions previously held by contractors; as recommended by the GAO December 2011 report (GAO-12-60) and the DHS OIG report in October 2012 (OIG-13-05); and
- Increase of \$9.083 million in revenue collections based on FY 2016 HTAP applicant projections and to account for vendor fees previously retained by the vendor.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HTAP was established to fulfill the statutory requirements of both the USA PATRIOT Act and the Safe Explosives Act to further protect against the threats to transportation posed by terrorists, dangerous criminals, and illegal aliens that may attempt to transport hazardous materials in commerce.

The program is funded through fee revenue that consists of three elements:

- 1) The cost for contractor support to collect and process fingerprint and application information. This amount varies based on the state the applicant applies for an HME. For applicants applying in a state which utilizes a TSA-contracted agent, this fee is \$38;
- 2) The \$14.50² fee charged by the FBI to run fingerprint-based criminal history records checks; and
- 3) TSA program costs to administer the program, including conducting the STAs; this fee is \$34.

² The total program fee may adjust based on changes to FBI fees to complete a criminal history records request. Currently the HTAP fee reflects the FBI fee of \$14.50.

States must forward biographic and biometric (fingerprint) information to TSA in an approved and established format to facilitate the STA process. Currently, nine States collect the required biographic information and biometric data through their individually established and maintained programs. The remaining 41 states and the District of Columbia have elected to utilize the TSA-contracted agent. Additionally, drivers registered in a state serviced by the TSA Agent may be fingerprinted in any other state serviced by the TSA Agent.

The HTAP has a robust redress process, including appeals, waivers, and Administrative Law Judge review. The program conducted threat assessments on 264,231 applicants in FY 2014 confirming the vital role of improving the safety and protection of passengers and freight traveling on our Nation’s highways. As of December 31, 2014, HTAP has processed over 2.78 million applications since implementation in January 2005. Beginning in FY 2012, TWIC holders applying for a HME STA are able to pay a reduced fee in states that have elected to offer comparability between the TWIC and HME STA. This fulfills statutory requirements under the 9/11 Act.

The HTAP will transition to the SVAR fee framework when the SVAR is published, currently projected for FY 2018.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

HAZMAT Threat Assessment Program (HTAP)

The HTAP meets USA PATRIOT Act requirements, which prohibits States from issuing a license to an individual who transports hazardous materials (Hazmat) in commerce without determining if the person is a security risk. The Act requires checks be conducted against criminal history, immigration, and international databases. HTAP meets this mandate by conducting an STA on drivers applying to obtain, renew, or transfer an HME on State-issued CDLs. HTAP leverages existing criminal history, legal status and intelligence data to perform an STA on commercial truck drivers who transport Hazmat to determine the threat status to transportation security. STAs utilize national data sources and consistent vetting standards which are universally applied to applicants seeking an HME. HTAP is a key component of the DHS/TSA layered management approach to transportation security.

The investment portion of the HTAP program is proposed to be funded for \$8.455 million out of the HTAP PPA in FY 2016.

Activity Funding
(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$7,612	\$7,217	\$8,455

FY 2016 Funding Breakout
(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$8,455	HAZMAT Program	Funds for operating and maintenance cost of the HAZMAT Threat Assessment Program to provide security checks on individuals transporting hazardous materials.

Technology Infrastructure Modernization

The TIM Program will reduce the probability of a terrorist attack on the transportation sector by replacing legacy vetting systems with a person-centric system; this will eliminate exploitable gaps, improve enrollment and threat assessment methodologies, and enable TSA to vet and provide credentials to more transportation populations. The TIM System will provide an integrated, end-to-end solution to manage identities, credentials, and assessment results for millions of transportation workers, providing more accurate and timely identification of terrorist threats. TIM will provide a service oriented architecture framework, mission services, and service capabilities.

The TIM program is proposed to be funded out of multiple areas in FY 2016:

- Other Vetting PPA \$29.544 million
- TWIC Fees \$ 5.142 million
- HTAP Fees \$ 3.246 million
- TSA Pre✓[®] Application Program Fees \$ 3.561 million
- NPPD – Reimbursable Agreement \$ 1.100 million

Additional funding details can be found in the Other Vetting PPA.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: General Aviation-Offsetting Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$377
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$350
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$50
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$400
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$400
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$50

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$400,000 in estimated fee collections to support General Aviation STA vetting and program management activities.

Adjustment to Base:

- Increase of \$50,000 in revenue collections based on FY 2016 General Aviation fee projections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This offsetting collection supports General Aviation flights into DCA as provided by the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act. The DASSP conducts name-based STAs for all flight crewmembers and passengers including security coordinators and armed security officers on non-commercial aircraft (non-cargo) flying into/out of DCA from/to one of the 28 domestic gateway airports. TSA levies a \$490 fee per flight for training of armed security officers, and a \$296 fee per roundtrip for the screening personnel and equipment used to support such flights at DCA and a \$15 fee per person onboard the flight. TSA vetted over 15,000 General Aviation - DCA passenger and crew in FY 2014 and has vetted over 100,000 General Aviation – DCA passengers and crew in the DASSP since inception in October 2005. This program will transition to the TIM system after IOC and to the SVAR fee framework when the SVAR is published.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Air Cargo - Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Air Cargo - Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	11	11	\$3,698
FY 2015 President's Budget	11	10	\$7,173
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	(\$3,673)
FY 2016 Current Services	11	11	\$3,500
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	11	11	\$3,500
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	1	(\$3,673)

The FY 2016 Budget includes 11 positions, 11 FTE, and estimates \$3.500 million in fee collections to support the Air Cargo program.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of 1 FTE to correct current FTE levels in PPA; and
- Decrease of \$3.673 million in revenue collections based on current FY 2016 AC/IAC/CCSP application projections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Air Cargo program fee collections support STA of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain, including individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities. In FY 2016, TSA will charge a \$41 per assessment fee to offset costs for conducting the STA and program management costs. The fee structure is based on cost and population analyses conducted in support of the Air Cargo Screening Final Rule (published in August 2011); the final fee structure of \$41 was published in May 2012 and effective June 22, 2012. Prior to June 22, 2012, this program was funded through the Aviation Security Appropriation Air Cargo PPA and there were no STA fees for applicants. This program is now entirely funded through fees. In FY 2014, TSA vetted approximately 118,000 air cargo workers as of September 30, 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$6,627
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$6,500
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$6,500
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$6,500
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program was previously known as the SIDA Fee. TSA estimates \$6.5 million in FY 2016 fee collections to support the SIDA and Aviation Workers airport employee checks through the Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program includes those individuals who apply for, or are issued, personnel identification credentials at U.S. domestic airports (e.g., airport facilities workers, retail employees, airline employees, taxi drivers, parking attendants, etc.). Depending on the access level granted to the airport worker, the individual may be required to have a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC. The FBI fees collected by this program support the costs for a fingerprint-based CHRC.

In addition to the FBI CHRC, prior to receiving any identification credentials, aviation workers must undergo a successful name-based STA, which is currently funded through the Other Vetting PPA. This population will eventually be covered under the SVAR. The program also processes FBI CHRCs for the General Aviation population. Airport and aircraft operators are provided a choice of service providers from among three TSA DACs.

As of September 30, 2014, the total current badged Aviation Worker population is approximately 2.2 million, which includes approximately 620,000 new or modified applications in FY 2014. The FY 2016 estimate is based on approximately 450,000 new applicants with the projected FBI fee of \$14.50 per applicant. The total program fee may adjust based on changes to FBI fees to complete a criminal history records request.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Other Security Threat Assessments
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other Security Threat Assessments

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$50
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$50
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$50
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

Other Security Threat Assessments (OSTA) fees include the LASP and SSI fees. The FY 2016 Budget includes an estimate of \$50,000 in FY 2016 fee collections to support OSTA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The OSTA fees fund the 12/5, PCSSP, Maryland-Three (MD-3), Airspace Waivers (ASW), LASP and SSI. The fees collected by these programs support the costs for a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC. Populations under these programs also undergo a name-based STA, which is currently funded through the Other Vetting PPA. These populations will eventually be covered under the SVAR.

The 12/5 program conducts an FBI CHRC for flight crewmembers (e.g., cockpit crew, airline personnel authorized in the cockpit, cargo carrier employees) operating aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or more. The annual population for the 12/5 program is approximately 2,500 applicants. Each program conducts STAs for regulated parties.

The PCSSP program is for private charter flight crewmembers operating aircraft with a maximum certified takeoff weight of 45,000 kilograms (100,309 pounds) or more, or a passenger-seating configuration of 61 or more, or whose passengers are enplaned from or deplaned into a sterile area. PCSSP does not include government charters.

The MD-3 program applies to pilots who operate aircraft and apply for privileges to fly to or from the three General Aviation airports in the Washington, D.C. restricted flight zones (Potomac Airport, Washington Executive/Hyde Field, and College Park Airport).

The ASW program, in conjunction with the FAA, conducts FBI CHRCs for domestic and international flight crew members and passengers for access to: certain operational areas of DCA, access to Washington, D.C. flight restricted zones, major sporting events, Disney theme parks, flight training, and special events.

The LASP program will provide for the fee collections to fund FBI CHRCs for the large aircraft security program. Vetting costs are currently supported by appropriated funds. Fee collection will begin after the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) is approved and with the SVAR.

The original LASP NPRM included language to require all U.S. operators of aircraft over 12,500 MTOW to adopt and implement a TSA-approved security program. Subsequent to industry feedback and comments, TSA drafted a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM) which is currently under executive review at TSA. The SNPRM modifies the MTOW threshold from 12,500 pounds to 30,000 pounds. Operators having an MTOW over 30,000 pounds will be required to adopt a TSA-approved security program and the GA 30 Security Program, which will be similar to the current process for U.S. air carriers and commercial operators. The SNPRM also proposes that GA operators transporting persons or cargo for compensation/hire in an aircraft with an MTOW over 12,500 pounds adopt a 12/5 Security Program and a Private Charter/Compensation or Hire Security Program, as necessary, which will have specific requirements and checks for each population as determined by TSA. TSA will begin collecting a fee with the implementation of the SVAR and the General Aviation Security Program SNPRM.

TSA is collecting the SSI fee to fund the FBI CHRC for those individuals who require access to SSI. The FY 2016 estimate is based on approximately 3,448 applicants with the FBI CHRC requirement at a fee of \$14.50. The total program fee may adjust based on changes to FBI fees to complete a criminal history records request.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Alien Flight Student Program - mandatory fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Alien Flight Student Program - mandatory fee

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	6	6	\$5,178
FY 2015 President's Budget	6	6	\$5,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	9	9	\$200
FY 2016 Current Services	15	15	\$5,200
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	15	15	\$5,200
Total Change 2015 to 2016	9	9	\$200

The FY 2016 Budget includes 15 positions, 15 FTE, and estimates \$5.2 million in fee collections for the Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP).

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of 9 FTP/ 9 FTE in 2016, as part of the Balanced Workforce Initiative which federalized vetting adjudication positions that were previously held by contractors; and
- Increase of \$200,000 in revenue collections based on FY 2016 AFSP fee projections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

AFSP conducts terrorist, immigration and criminal-background checks on all foreign students applying for flight training in the United States or abroad at FAA-certified flight training locations. Applicants are subject to an STA in accordance with Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act. AFSP applicants identified as a threat to aviation or national security under this program will be denied training.

The program reviews and assesses both biographic and biometric information to identify individuals who may pose a security threat. Prior to the September 11, 2001 attacks, there were no systematic security checks performed on non-U.S. citizens applying for FAA-certified flight training in the United States or abroad.

Section 612 of the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act transferred the function for screening AFSP applicants from the Attorney General to the DHS Secretary (and subsequently delegated to the TSA). The Act also gives the DHS Secretary the authority to establish a fee to offset costs of vetting AFSP applicants.

AFSP currently collects a fee of \$127.25 per basic applicant. This fee includes \$112.75 for extensive TSA international and domestic threat assessments, and \$14.50 for an FBI CHRC, which may adjust based on changes to FBI fees for criminal history records request. On May 13, 2009, AFSP also began collecting a fee of \$70 per recurrent applicant. Fees collected for AFSP support the enrollment, vetting and adjudication of flight training applicants and program management support. AFSP applicants, who require training for a new skill set, will also be required to undergo a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC. Operational since 2004, AFSP has processed approximately 450,000 applications since inception. As of August 2014, AFSP has processed approximately 50,000 flight training fee applications in FY 2014. AFSP is entirely funded by fee revenue. The program has

added 9 FTEs as part of the Balanced Workforce Initiative which federalized positions that were previously held by contractors, as recommended by the GAO December 2011 report (GAO-12-60) and the DHS OIG report in October 2012 (OIG-13-05). This program will transition to the TIM system and the SVAR fee framework when the system is completed and the SVAR is published, currently projected for FY 2018.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
TSA Pre✓® Application Program – Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: TSA Pre✓® Application Program – Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	1	\$50,115
FY 2015 President's Budget	27	26	\$13,700
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$66,453
FY 2016 Current Services	27	26	\$80,153
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	27	26	\$80,153
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$66,453

The FY 2016 Budget includes 27 positions, 26 FTE, and estimated fee collections of \$80.153 million for the TSA Pre✓® Application Program.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$66.453 million in revenue collections based on current FY 2016 TSA Pre✓® applicant projections and to account for vendor fees previously retained by the vendor.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA Pre✓® is one of several risk-based security initiatives that DHS and TSA are using to enhance screening operations and redefine the passenger experience for millions of travelers. TSA Pre✓® is a prescreening initiative that conducts risk assessments on passengers who voluntarily participate prior to their arrival at the airport checkpoint. If TSA determines an individual is a low risk traveler, that individual may be able to receive expedited screening.

To expand the population of travelers eligible for TSA Pre✓® at participating airport security checkpoints, TSA launched the TSA Pre✓® Application Program in December 2013, previously referred to as the TSA Pre✓® Trusted Traveler program, for domestic air travel. This program is designed as a fee-based program similar to TSA’s HTAP and TWIC threat assessment program as well as CBP’s Global Entry program. TSA is implementing the TSA Pre✓® Application Program pursuant to its authority to “[e]stablish requirements to implement trusted passenger programs and use available technologies to expedite security screening of passengers who participate in such programs, thereby allowing security screening personnel to focus on those passengers who should be subject to more extensive screening.” Under this program, travelers may be eligible for expedited security screening for air travel through TSA Pre✓® lanes, if they: (1) voluntarily submit requested biometric and biographic information to TSA; (2) pay the \$85 non-refundable program fee covering TSA’s costs for conducting the security threat assessment and adjudicating the application; and (3) successfully undergo a security threat assessment to confirm they do not pose a threat to transportation or national security.

The program is funded through fee revenue that consists of three elements:

- 1) A \$34.50 fee that remains with the vendor for enrollment services;
- 2) The \$14.50 fee charged by the FBI to run fingerprint-based criminal history records checks (which may adjust based on changes to FBI fees for criminal history records request); and
- 3) A \$36 fee for the TSA program costs to administer the program, including STAs.

Over 300 enrollment centers are now available at UES sites, which serve multiple programs including TWIC and HTAP, and at airports. TSA continues to look for opportunities to expand the TSA Pre✓[®] population. The following chart depicts the current status of the TSA Pre✓[®] Application Program as of September 30, 2014:

Cumulative Program Statistics

(From Inception, December 4, 2013 thru September 30, 2014)

Program Areas	Measurement
Total Enrollments	591,095
Total Approved	580,514
Number of Enrollment Centers Open**	313

**Includes 274 Universal Enrollment Services Sites and 28 On-Airport enrollment sites

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Technology Infrastructure Modernization

The TIM Program will reduce the probability of a terrorist attack on the transportation sector by replacing legacy vetting systems with a person-centric system; this will eliminate exploitable gaps, improve enrollment and threat assessment methodologies, and enable TSA to vet and provide credentials to more transportation populations. The TIM System will provide an integrated, end-to-end solution to manage identities, credentials, and assessment results for millions of transportation workers, providing more accurate and timely identification of terrorist threats. TIM will provide a service-oriented architecture framework, mission services, and service capabilities.

The TIM program is proposed to be funded out of multiple areas in FY 2016:

- Other Vetting PPA \$29.544 million
- TWIC Fees \$ 5.142 million
- HTAP Fees \$ 3.246 million
- TSA Pre✓[®] Application Program Fees \$ 3.561 million
- NPPD – Reimbursable Agreement \$ 1.100 million

Additional funding details can be found in the Other Vetting PPA.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: DHS Watchlist Service
PPA: Secure Flight, Other Vetting Programs
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,800

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							441	411	\$175,721
Program Increase							0	0	\$2,800
Total Request	433	386	\$182,774	434	404	\$180,725	441	411	\$178,521

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$2.8 million to support the DHS WLS, which includes \$1.38 million for the Secure Flight PPA and \$1.42 million for the Other Vetting PPA.

TSA uses the DHS WLS, which provides a single gateway of Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) data from the TSC to DHS. DHS (via CBP as the technical steward) acts as service provider and manages the feed of terrorist watch list data to Secure Flight and the Transportation Vetting System (TVS).

This initiative covers the implementation of technological and operational sustainment and maintenance for Secure Flight and TVS's use of the DHS WLS.

Justification:

The DHS WLS provides a single gateway of TSDB data from the TSC to DHS. The Department recognizes the critical importance of accurate and timely information sharing with the TSC about encounters with those known or reasonably suspected of being involved in terrorist activity. However, currently DHS components must report encounters back to the TSC manually via XML, email, or phone call, resulting in the potential for timeliness and accuracy issues. To address this gap, the Department is requesting resources to develop an automated, near-real-time feedback mechanism to share encounter information with the TSC.

Tier II level reconciliation of watch list records provides verification of critical attributes with the source of the watch list record, TSC. By enabling this level of reconciliation TSA is able to reduce the risk of failing to identify a transportation worker or identify a passenger on the watch list that is attempting to receive a credential through the STA process or board an airplane. This level of reconciliation is a manual process today taking two

resources over four weeks to complete. As a result it is only done on an annual basis increasing the risk of failing to match a transportation worker or passenger.

The encounter management capability will act as a central mechanism to receive encounter information from DHS Components and programs, and send that information electronically to the TSC. This capability enables sharing encounter information to TSC in an automated, near-real-time feedback mechanism that will contribute to a current and accurate watchlisting and screening process. Requested funding enables DHS to work with TSC to develop requirements and pilot this encounter service to exchange terrorist encounter data using the WLS. Funding is requested for CBP, TSA, and USCIS to implement and maintain this encounter service.

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

The WLS plays a major role in supporting DHS Strategic Goal 1.1 – Prevent Terrorist Attacks by helping identify known terrorists before they fly on commercial aircraft. Automating the reconciliation of the watch list represents both an improvement in efficiencies and risk-based security. This effort would eliminate the manual processes enabling critical resources to only focus on correcting exceptions.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 1: Reduction to Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program
 PPA: Secure Flight
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(6,350)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							308	286	\$105,637
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$6,350)
Total Request	308	274	\$99,487	308	286	\$112,543	308	286	\$99,287

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 request includes a reduction of \$6.35 million in the Secure Flight PPA Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program (LACSP). The total cost of the LACSP request is \$6.367 million in FY 2016.

Justification:

The reduction of \$6.35 million is due to a delay in the General Aviation Security Rulemaking, which will postpone modifications to the Secure Flight system, processes and procedures until the General Aviation Security Rule is further in the approval process. These modifications will ultimately allow Secure Flight to vet the passengers on large general aviation aircraft against the No-Fly and Selectee lists.

The 2004 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) mandates that DHS make advanced passenger prescreening available to charter and lessors of aircraft greater than 12,500 pounds that fly into, out of, or within the United States. TSA is promulgating the General Aviation Security Rule supporting these provisions of IRTPA as well as additional regulations for aircraft over 30,000 pounds. In order for TSA to make the appropriate modifications to the Secure Flight system, processes and procedures to vet these populations, funding for this initiative will be required prior to the effective date of the rule. Upon publishing of the rule, full funding for this program will be requested.

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

This reduction will not adversely impact the Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program. Funding at the FY16 requested level of \$6.367 million will permit TSA to proceed with critical steps of the developmental stage including the purchase of the necessary hardware and software.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for the development and implementation of intelligence and vetting activities, [\$232,526,000] \$227,698,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2016]2017².

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$232,526,000] <u>\$227,698,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	488	444	\$337,506
FY 2015 President's Budget	794	742	\$312,131
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer In from Surface Transportation Security	2	2	\$383
Transfer In from Aviation Security	1	1	\$860
Total Transfers	3	3	\$1,243
Increases			
2016 pay raise	-	-	\$883
Actual FTE Adjustment to Air Cargo Fee PPA	-	1	-
Annualization of prior year pay increase	-	-	\$216
Change in Collections/Receipts	-	-	\$119,548
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	55	53	-
Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$280
Total, Increases	55	54	\$120,927
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(\$3,900)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$3,900)
Total Other Adjustments	55	54	\$117,027
Total Adjustments-to-Base	58	57	\$118,270
FY 2016 Current Services	852	799	\$430,401
Program Changes			
Increases			
DHS Watchlist Service	-	-	\$2,800
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,800
Decreases			
Reduction to Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program	-	-	(\$6,350)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$6,350)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$3,550)
FY 2016 Request	852	799	\$426,851
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	58	57	\$114,720

Department of Homeland Security
Intelligence and Vetting:
Mandatory Funding¹
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	6	6	\$5,178
FY 2015 President's Budget	6	6	\$5,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases	9	9	\$200
Total, Increases	9	9	\$200
Decreases			
Total, Decreases	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	9	9	\$200
2016 Current Services	15	15	\$5,200
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
2016 Request	15	15	\$5,200
2015 to 2016 Change	9	9	\$200

¹FY14 - FY16 includes Alien Flight Student Program (mandatory fee only).

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	488	444	\$337,506
FY 2015 President's Budget	794	742	\$312,131
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	3	3	\$1,243
Increases	55	54	\$120,927
Decreases	-	-	(\$3,900)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	58	57	\$118,270
FY 2016 Current Services	852	799	\$430,401
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$2,800
Decreases	-	-	(\$6,350)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(\$3,550)
FY 2016 Request	852	799	\$426,851
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Total Change	58	57	\$114,720

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Secure Flight	308	286	\$112,543	-	-	(\$1,936)	-	-	(\$4,970)	308	286	\$105,637	-	-	(\$6,906)
Intelligence	278	258	\$51,801	2	2	\$176	-	-	-	280	260	\$51,977	2	2	\$176
Other Vetting Programs	126	118	\$68,182	7	7	\$482	-	-	\$1,420	133	125	\$70,084	7	7	\$1,902
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - Fees	21	21	\$34,832	22	21	\$47,435	-	-	-	43	42	\$82,267	22	21	\$47,435
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program	17	17	\$12,000	18	17	\$9,083	-	-	-	35	34	\$21,083	18	17	\$9,083
General Aviation - Fees	-	-	\$350	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$50
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fees	-	-	\$6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,500	-	-	-
Other Security Threat Assessments	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
Air Cargo - Fees	11	10	\$7,173	-	1	(\$3,673)	-	-	-	11	11	\$3,500	-	1	(\$3,673)
TSA Pre [✓] Application Program – Fees	27	26	\$13,700	-	-	\$66,453	-	-	-	27	26	\$80,153	-	-	\$66,453
Subtotal, Discretionary	788	736	307,131	49	48	118,070	-	-	(3,550)	837	784	421,651	49	48	114,520
Alien Flight Student Program - Mandatory Fees	6	6	\$5,000	9	9	\$200	-	-	-	15	15	\$5,200	9	9	\$200
Subtotal, Mandatory	6	6	\$5,000	9	9	\$200	-	-	-	15	15	\$5,200	9	9	\$200
Total	794	742	\$312,131	58	57	\$118,270	-	-	(3,550)	852	799	\$426,851	58	57	\$114,720

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
DHS - National Protection & Programs Directorate	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Other Vetting Programs	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$47,052	\$76,301	\$82,537	\$6,236
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$173	\$249	\$249	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,041	\$3,202	\$3,242	\$40
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,012	\$20,335	\$22,555	\$2,220
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$62,278	\$100,087	\$108,583	\$8,496
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$523	\$1,279	\$1,379	\$100
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$173	\$241	\$441	\$200
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,496	\$5,630	\$5,830	\$200
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$874	\$403	\$403	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$189,759	\$115,282	\$232,809	\$117,527
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5,351	\$11,306	\$10,586	(\$720)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$14,059	\$15,504	\$11,504	(\$4,000)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$2	\$2	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$6,612	\$7,450	\$4,879	(\$2,571)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$432	\$683	\$2,583	\$1,900
31.0 Equipment	\$50,344	\$52,664	\$46,252	(\$6,412)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$275,228	\$212,044	\$318,268	\$106,224
Total, Direct Obligations	\$337,506	\$312,131	\$426,851	\$114,720
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$337,506	\$312,131	\$426,851	\$114,720
Full Time Equivalents	444	742	799	57

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting**
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	-	2	2	-
L Band	7	8	8	-
K Band	70	84	86	2
J Band	142	221	226	5
I Band	63	196	207	11
H Band	97	115	151	36
G Band	50	109	112	3
F Band	30	56	56	-
E Band	29	-	1	1
D Band	-	2	2	-
B Band	-	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	488	794	852	58
Unfilled Positions EOY	33	51	51	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	455	743	743	-
Headquarters	488	721	779	58
U.S. Field	-	73	73	-
Total, Intelligence and Vetting:	488	794	852	58
Full Time Equivalents	444	742	799	57
Average ES Salary	170,712	173,975	173,975	-
Average Salary, Banded Positions	101,351	105,764	105,764	-
Average Band	10	10	10	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Intelligence**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	\$26,060	\$26,571	\$511
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$86	\$86	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$1,265	\$1,265	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	\$7,265	\$7,650	\$385
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	\$34,676	\$35,572	\$896
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$640	\$640	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$6	\$6	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	\$5,514	\$5,514	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$10,305	\$9,585	(\$720)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$162	\$162	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	\$2	\$2	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$274	\$274	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$222	\$222	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	\$17,125	\$16,405	(\$720)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	\$51,801	\$51,977	\$176
Full Time Equivalents	-	258	260	2

Intelligence Mission Statement

Provide Intelligence Analysis, Coordination, and Dissemination -- TSA will continue to provide current and strategic warning regarding threats to U.S. transportation modes and identify trends and changes in targeting. The TSA intelligence unit analyzes intelligence and disseminates information through liaison with intelligence community agencies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	\$26,060	\$26,571	\$511
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$86	\$86	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	\$1,265	\$1,265	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	\$7,265	\$7,650	\$385
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	\$34,676	\$35,572	\$896

The FY 2016 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 260 FTE. It includes an increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE (1 FTE transfer each from Surface Staffing and Operations and from Aviation Regulation); an increase of \$342 thousand for Pay COLA, an increase of \$82 thousand for annualization of FY 15 pay raise, and an increase of \$109 thousand for retirement contributions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$0	\$10,305	\$9,585	(\$720)

The FY 2016 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Secure Flight
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$27,932	\$28,817	\$29,096	\$279
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$5	\$5	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,240	\$1,165	\$1,165	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,325	\$7,034	\$7,319	\$285
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$36,497	\$37,021	\$37,585	\$564
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$165	\$165	\$165	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,200	\$200
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$500	\$300	\$300	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,261	\$32,645	\$27,645	(\$5,000)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$50	\$50	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,300	\$5,300	\$1,400	(\$3,900)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$190	\$190	\$190	-
31.0 Equipment	\$27,064	\$31,362	\$32,592	\$1,230
Total, Other Object Classes	\$62,990	\$75,522	\$68,052	(\$7,470)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$99,487	\$112,543	\$105,637	(\$6,906)
Full Time Equivalents	274	286	286	-

Secure Flight Mission Statement

The mission of the Secure Flight Program is to significantly improve the Federal Government's ability to prevent terrorists from boarding aircraft, help move passengers through airport screening more quickly, and reduce the number of individuals selected for secondary screening, while fully protecting passengers' privacy and civil liberties.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$27,932	\$28,817	\$29,096	\$279
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$5	\$5	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,240	\$1,165	\$1,165	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,325	\$7,034	\$7,319	\$285
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$36,497	\$37,021	\$37,585	\$564

The FY 2016 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 286 FTE. It includes an increase of \$91 thousand for FY 2015 pay annualization, an increase of \$361 thousand for Pay COLA, and an increase of \$112 thousand for retirement contributions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,200	\$200

The FY 2016 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,261	\$32,645	\$27,645	(\$5,000)

The FY 2015 request reflects the needs for the Secure Flight Program, including Risk Based Screening and the Large Aircraft and Private Charter Passenger Screening Program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,300	\$5,300	\$1,400	(\$3,900)

The FY 2016 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$27,064	\$31,362	\$32,592	\$1,230

The FY 2016 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs, and is also a result of the DHS Watchlist Service program change.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Other Vetting Programs**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$12,656	\$12,960	\$13,710	\$750
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$128	\$128	\$128	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$639	\$627	\$627	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,855	\$3,858	\$4,252	\$394
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$17,278	\$17,573	\$18,717	\$1,144
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$189	\$189	\$189	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$30	\$30	\$30	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$100	\$100	\$100	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$41,852	\$37,364	\$37,364	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$996	\$996	\$996	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$100	\$100	\$100	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$200	\$1,200	\$1,200	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$100	\$100	\$100	-
31.0 Equipment	\$21,438	\$9,530	\$10,288	\$758
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$66,009	\$50,609	\$51,367	\$758
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$83,287	\$68,182	\$70,084	\$1,902
Full Time Equivalents	112	118	125	7

Other Vetting Programs Mission Statement

The mission of Other Vetting is to help support the identification of individuals deemed as potential terrorists or who pose a security threat to either aviation or national security.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$12,656	\$12,960	\$13,710	\$750
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$128	\$128	\$128	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$639	\$627	\$627	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,855	\$3,858	\$4,252	\$394
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$17,278	\$17,573	\$18,717	\$1,144

The FY 2016 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 125 FTE. It includes an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE (transfer from Surface Staffing and Operations); an increase of 6 FTP/6 FTE for a balanced workforce contract conversion; an increase of \$180 thousand for Pay COLA, an increase of \$43 thousand for annualization of FY 15 pay raise, and a \$59 thousand increase for retirement contributions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$21,438	\$9,530	\$10,288	\$758

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The increase is a result of the Watchlist Service program change.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,589	\$2,255	\$4,335	\$2,080
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$40	\$40	\$40	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$700	\$520	\$977	\$457
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$3,329	\$2,815	\$5,352	\$2,537
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$68	\$100	\$200	\$100
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$138	\$200	\$400	\$200
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$218	\$175	\$175	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$57,539	\$13,100	\$62,869	\$49,769
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,729	\$8,342	\$8,342	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,062	\$500	\$1,829	\$1,329
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$112	\$100	\$2,000	\$1,900
31.0 Equipment	\$832	\$9,500	\$1,100	(\$8,400)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$66,698	\$32,017	\$76,915	\$44,898
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$70,027	\$34,832	\$82,267	\$47,435
Full Time Equivalents	21	21	42	21

Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee Mission Statement

The mission of the TWIC Program is to establish an integrated, credential-based, identity verification program through the use of biometric technology to grant workers unescorted access to secure areas within the nation's transportation system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,589	\$2,255	\$4,335	\$2,080
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$40	\$40	\$40	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$700	\$520	\$977	\$457
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$3,329	\$2,815	\$5,352	\$2,537

The FY 2016 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 42 FTE. It includes an increase of 22 FTP/21 FTE for a balanced workforce contract conversion.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$68	\$100	\$200	\$100

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of services and costs associated with the increase in fees earned and to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$138	\$200	\$400	\$200

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of services and costs associated with the increase in fees earned and to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$57,539	\$13,100	\$62,869	\$49,769

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of services and costs associated with the increase in fees earned and third party vendor collections previously not reported.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,062	\$500	\$1,829	\$1,329

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of services and costs associated with the increase in fees earned and to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$112	\$100	\$2,000	\$1,900

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of services and costs associated with the increase in fees earned and to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$832	\$9,500	\$1,100	(\$8,400)

The FY 2016 request more appropriately aligns the estimates with actual costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,118	\$1,765	\$3,406	\$1,641
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$45	\$30	\$30	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$45	\$30	\$30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$613	\$400	\$800	\$400
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,821	\$2,225	\$4,266	\$2,041
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$55	\$40	\$40	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$218	\$155	\$155	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$16	\$3	\$3	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,917	\$7,918	\$14,960	\$7,042
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,350	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$607	\$200	\$200	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$300	\$300	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$15	\$9	\$9	-
31.0 Equipment	\$707	\$1,150	\$1,150	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$15,889	\$9,775	\$16,817	\$7,042
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$18,710	\$12,000	\$21,083	\$9,083
Full Time Equivalents	19	17	34	17

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program Mission Statement

The mission of the HazMat Program is to support public safety by ensuring that all commercial drivers transporting hazardous materials are thoroughly checked against terrorist and criminal databases and receive the appropriate endorsement from DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,118	\$1,765	\$3,406	\$1,641
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$45	\$30	\$30	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$45	\$30	\$30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$613	\$400	\$800	\$400
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,821	\$2,225	\$4,266	\$2,041

The FY 2016 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 34 FTE. It includes an increase of 18 FTP/17 FTE for a balanced workforce contract conversion.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,917	\$7,918	\$14,960	\$7,042

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of services and costs associated with the increase in fees earned and third party vendor collections previously not reported.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$17	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$347	\$345	\$395	\$50
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$10	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$377	\$350	\$400	\$50
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$377	\$350	\$400	\$50
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

General Aviation-Offsetting Fee Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection supporting General Aviation flights into DCA as provided by the Vision 100 Act.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$347	\$345	\$395	\$50

The FY 2016 request reflects adjustment to total collection estimate.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$4,000	\$4,000
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,627	\$6,500	\$2,500	(\$4,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$6,627	\$6,500	\$6,500	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$6,627	\$6,500	\$6,500	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection for the Commercial Aviation and Airport Workers who require an FBI CHRC.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000

The FY 2016 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,627	\$6,500	\$2,500	(\$4,000)

The FY 2016 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Other Security Threat Assessments
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$50	\$50	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	\$50	\$50	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	\$50	\$50	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Other Security Threat Assessments Mission Statement

The OSTA fees fund the 12/5, Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), Maryland-Three (MD-3), Airspace Waivers (ASW), LASP and SSI.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Air Cargo - Fee**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,098	\$900	\$1,175	\$275
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$37	\$20	\$20	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$331	\$208	\$298	\$90
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,466	\$1,128	\$1,493	\$365
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$9	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$30	\$50	\$50	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,187	\$5,195	\$1,157	(\$4,038)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$100	\$100	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	\$100	\$100	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$600	\$600	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,232	\$6,045	\$2,007	(\$4,038)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,698	\$7,173	\$3,500	(\$3,673)
Full Time Equivalents	11	10	11	1

Air Cargo - Fee Mission Statement

The Air Cargo program, which includes the Indirect Air Cargo (IAC) and Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP), provides for fee collections supporting security threat assessments (STA) of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain, including individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,098	\$900	\$1,175	\$275
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$37	\$20	\$20	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$331	\$208	\$298	\$90
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,466	\$1,128	\$1,493	\$365

The increase is to align PC&B funding with actual expenses and to include the increase in FTE.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,187	\$5,195	\$1,157	(\$4,038)

The FY 2016 request more appropriately aligns estimates with actual program costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
TSA Pre✓® Application Program – Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$83	\$3,020	\$3,020	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$28	\$25	\$25	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$31	\$850	\$850	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$142	\$3,895	\$3,895	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$15	\$140	\$140	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	\$200	\$200	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$253	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$49,493	\$9,465	\$75,918	\$66,453
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$53	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$153	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$49,973	\$9,805	\$76,258	\$66,453
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$50,115	\$13,700	\$80,153	\$66,453
Full Time Equivalents	1	26	26	-

TSA Pre✓® Application Program – Fee Mission Statement

The mission of the TSA PreCheck Application Program is to increase the number of individuals eligible for expedited screening. This prescreening initiative conducts risk assessments on passengers who voluntarily participate prior to their arrival at the airport checkpoint. If TSA determines an individual is a low risk traveler, that individual may be eligible for expedited screening.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$83	\$3,020	\$3,020	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$28	\$25	\$25	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$31	\$850	\$850	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$142	\$3,895	\$3,895	-

The FY 2016 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 26 FTE to support the effort to deploy and manage the nationwide enrollment, vetting, adjudication and stakeholder coordination functions, as well as to manage program operations, contracts, fee revenue and technology.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$49,493	\$9,465	\$75,918	\$66,453

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of services and costs associated with the increase in fees earned and third party vendor collections.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence and Vetting
Alien Flight Student Program - mandatory fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$576	\$524	\$1,224	\$700
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$12	\$30	\$70	\$40
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$157	\$200	\$409	\$209
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$745	\$754	\$1,703	\$949
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$30	\$50	\$50	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,163	\$3,736	\$2,987	(\$749)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$30	\$100	\$100	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$50	\$50	\$50	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
31.0 Equipment	\$150	\$300	\$300	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,433	\$4,246	\$3,497	(\$749)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,178	\$5,000	\$5,200	\$200
Full Time Equivalents	6	6	15	9

Alien Flight Student Program - mandatory fee Mission Statement

The mission of the Alien Flight Student Program is to help identify individuals deemed as potential terrorists or who pose a security threat to either aviation or national security. This program reviews and assesses biographic and biometric information of non-U.S. citizens and other individuals who seek flight training at FAA certified flight schools located both inside and outside the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$576	\$524	\$1,224	\$700
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$12	\$30	\$70	\$40
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$157	\$200	\$409	\$209
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$745	\$754	\$1,703	\$949

The FY 2016 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 15 FTE. It includes an increase of 9 FTP/9 FTE for a balanced workforce contract conversion.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,163	\$3,736	\$2,987	(\$749)

The decrease is a result of the balanced workforce contract conversion and to more appropriately align estimates with actual costs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	420	444	742
Increases			
Adjustment for Actuals	33	-	-
Transfer of Intelligence PPA from Support Appropriation	-	258	-
Other Vetting Position and FTE Increase	-	1	-
Air Cargo FTE Increase	-	2	-
Transfer of TSA-RK Center from Surface Appropriation	-	12	-
Actual FTE Adjustment to Air Cargo Fee PPA	-	(1)	1
Transfer In from Aviation Security to Intelligence PPA	-	-	1
Balanced Workforce Contract Conversion in Hazmat Fee PPA	-	-	17
Transfer In from Surface Transportation Security to Other Vetting PPA	-	-	1
Balanced Workforce Contract Conversion in Other Vetting PPA	-	-	6
Transfer In from Surface Transportation Security to Intelligence PPA	-	-	1
Balanced Workforce Contract Conversion in TWIC Fee PPA	-	-	21
Balanced Workforce Contract Conversion in Alien Flight Student Program Fee PPA	-	-	9
TSA Pre [✓] ® Application Program	-	26	-
Subtotal, Increases	33	299	57
Decreases			
2% Mission Support Reduction	(7)	-	-
Realignment of Positions to HQ Admin and TWE	(2)	-	-
Actual FTE Adjustment to Air Cargo Fee PPA	-	(1)	1
Subtotal, Decreases	(9)	(1)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	444	742	799
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	24	298	57

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 Intelligence and Vetting
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Intelligence	\$230	\$270	\$554	\$284
Total Working Capital Fund	\$230	\$270	\$554	\$284

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS Components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking.

The FY 2016 Budget includes 55 FTP and 53 FTE for the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Annualization		FY 2016 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		TOTAL FY 2015 – FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Security Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	43	-	-	45	43
Transportation Security Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	6
Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3
Program Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	53	-	-	55	53

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Transportation Security Support

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Transportation Security Support:

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is an agency of more than 50,000 FTE and \$7.3 billion in budget authority, regulatory and law enforcement authorities, and a nationwide presence. The management and support of the organization is accomplished by a transportation security support staff in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and five Mission Support Centers (MSCs).

B. Budget Activities:

Intelligence - The Intelligence Program, Project, or Activity (PPA) was realigned in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 President's Budget to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

Headquarters Administration - Headquarters (HQ) Administration provides all aspects of the support infrastructure required to sustain TSA's nation-wide operations. These activities include serving as the central point on policy development, performance management, facilities management, financial management, acquisition, civil rights protection, legal advice, internal conduct and audits, and providing a safe and healthy work environment for employees.

Human Capital Services - Human Capital Services (HCS) includes all services that support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, payroll, and career development of TSA's employees at headquarters, field offices, airports, and other locations.

Information Technology - Information Technology (IT) provides the IT infrastructure and services to maintain connectivity, provide productivity tools, and support headquarters and field corporate applications.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes 1,965 positions; 1,826 FTE; and \$931,479,000 in appropriated funding for Transportation Security Support. Total adjustments-to-base include an increase of 79 FTP, 76 FTE and a decrease of \$2,886,000.

The Program Changes include a net increase of \$2,339,000 to:

- Increase for High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$2,888,000)
- Increase for Restoration of Assumed Risk-Based Security (RBS) – TSA Academy Instructors (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$8,000)
- Decrease to Leverage efficiencies from RBS – Screener Workforce (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$457,000)

- Decrease to Leverage efficiencies from RBS – Transportation Security Specialist - Explosives (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$23,000)
- Decrease to Leverage efficiencies from RBS – Transportation Security Inspectors (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$77,000) |

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Intelligence	266	230	\$44,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters Administration	1,306	1,062	\$272,250	1,301	1,202	\$275,891	1,297	1,198	\$276,930	(4)	(4)	\$1,039	-	-	(232)	(4)	(4)	\$1,271
Human Capital Services	265	216	\$204,250	264	245	\$204,215	348	326	\$202,164	84	81	(\$2,051)	-	-	-	84	81	(\$2,051)
Information Technology	320	282	\$441,000	321	303	\$451,920	320	302	\$452,385	(1)	(1)	\$465	-	-	\$2,571	(1)	(1)	(\$2,106)
Total, Transportation Security Support:	2,157	1,790	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	1,965	1,826	\$931,479	79	76	(\$547)	-	-	2,339	79	76	(2,886)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	2,157	1,790	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	1,965	1,826	\$931,479	79	76	(\$547)	-	-	2,339	79	76	(2,886)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	2,157	1,790	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	1,965	1,826	\$931,479	79	76	(\$547)	-	-	2,339	79	76	(2,886)
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	2,157	1,790	\$962,061	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	1,965	1,826	\$931,479	79	76	(\$547)	-	-	2,339	79	76	(2,886)

¹ Included in the FY 2015 President's Budget is a transfer of the Intelligence PPA from the Transportation Security Support Appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting Appropriation.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Intelligence

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	266	230	\$44,561
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The FY 2015 President's Budget realigned and incorporated the Intelligence PPA within TSA's Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Headquarters Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,306	1,062	\$272,250
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,301	1,202	\$275,891
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(4)	(4)	\$1,271
FY 2016 Current Services	1,297	1,198	\$277,162
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	(\$232)
FY 2016 Total Request	1,297	1,198	\$276,930
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(4)	(4)	\$1,039

The FY 2016 Budget includes 1,297 positions; 1,198 FTE; and \$276.9 million for Headquarters Administration.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of \$424,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$1.679 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of 1 FTP, 1 FTE for Balance Workforce Strategy Follow On from contract conversion
- Increase of \$1.994 million for reprogramming from the HCS PPA for HRAccess contract conversion
- Increase of \$581,000 for retirement contributions
- Decrease of 5 FTP, 5 FTE and \$1.191 million transfer to Aviation Security from realignment of positions and funds
- Decrease of \$15,000 from in-line savings
- Decrease of \$2.2 million from program efficiencies
- Decrease of \$1,000 for transfer to Aviation Security for new Screening Partnership Program Airports

Program Changes:

- Increase of \$3,000 for the TSA Academy Instructors
- Decrease of \$152,000 to leverage efficiencies from RBS – Screener Workforce
- Decrease of \$19,000 to leverage efficiencies from RBS – Transportation Security Specialists Explosives
- Decrease of \$64,000 to leverage efficiencies from RBS--Transportation Security Inspectors

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components that make up this PPA.

Headquarters Administration PPA

(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Personnel	\$172.8	\$174.9
Leadership	\$2.1	\$2.1
Internal Management & Controls (IM&C)	\$54.4	\$55.0
Workforce Support	\$18.3	\$17.3
Facilities Management and Physical Security	\$28.3	\$27.6
TOTAL	\$275.9	\$276.9

HQ Administration provides all aspects of the support infrastructure required to sustain TSA's nationwide operations. These activities include serving as the central point on policy development, performance management, facilities management, financial management, acquisition, civil rights protection, legal advice, internal conduct and audits, and providing a safe and healthy work environment for employees.

Personnel: \$174.9 million

Included in this PPA are personnel costs for the Offices of the Administrator and Deputy Administrator, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Chief Counsel, Finance and Administration (Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)), Legislative Affairs (LA), Acquisition, Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement (CRLOTE), Security, Training and Workforce Engagement (TWE), Professional Responsibility, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Leadership: \$2.1 million

Operating expenses are provided to develop the policy and management architecture to guide overall activities, ensure compliance with laws and regulations, and manage external relationships with Congress, the Administration, other oversight entities, and private sector partners. Executive leadership offices include the Office of the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, LA, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Internal Management and Controls: \$55.0 million

Operating expenses support the day-to-day management of an approximately \$7.3 billion budget and 50,800 FTE. Offices overseeing internal management and controls include: Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Acquisition, CFO, CAO, Chief Counsel, and Security. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Working Capital Fund is in part, funded under the Internal Management and Controls which funds DHS-wide and Government-wide activities such as Financial Statement Audit, Internal Control Audit, Flexible Spending Plan, Strategic Sourcing, Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12, and Consolidated Subscription Services.

Workforce Support: \$17.3 million

Ensures that the approximately 50,800 FTEs have an excellent working climate and a safe and healthy environment while performing TSA's mission through the following programs: Injury prevention, accident investigation and reporting, investigation of safety and health complaints, radiation safety, and health facilities. In addition, these programs ensure fair and lawful treatment of employees and the public.

Facilities Management and Physical Security: \$27.6 million

Facility and management support for HQ, the Freedom Center, the Franconia Warehouse, and the MSCs. The Franconia Warehouse is used to stage TSA equipment prior to deployment, to store special purpose consumables, and to temporarily store property and equipment during construction projects. The MSCs are the central field service support mechanism for TSA across all transportation modes.

PROGRAM OFFICES

Acquisition – Executes contracts and other agreements for the equipment, supplies and services needed by TSA to accomplish its mission. This office provides subject matter expertise in the areas of acquisition, field office acquisition guidance, grants management, requirements development, and program management.

Chief Administrative Officer – Develops and implements administrative service programs, policies, and functions to include compliance with safety, health, and environmental services regulations and policies; manages all TSA personal property, fleet, transportation program, transit benefits, and HQ parking; manages real estate leases, facilities and facility improvements for HQ, field offices and airports; and administers information management programs.

Chief Counsel – Delivers legal services to all of TSA's mission areas and staff, covering all substantive legal areas applicable to TSA. The comprehensive and inclusive array of services includes regulations and security standards, enforcement and incident management, international operations, litigation, procurement, field operations, employment and civil rights, labor relations, ethics, information law, fiscal law and liability management, drafting Congressional testimony and reviewing legislation.

Chief Financial Officer – Responsible for the fiscal management, integrity, and accountability of TSA. Ensures that funds necessary to carry out TSA's critical missions are obtained and the resources are used efficiently and that robust internal funds controls are applied. Provides planning guidance to align the TSA budget with DHS goals and objectives and provides performance guidance and assistance to ensure goals and objectives are executed.

Inspection – Ensures the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of TSA's workforce, operations, and programs through objective audits, covert testing, inspections, and criminal investigations.

Security – Oversees and administers the agency-wide physical, personnel, and internal security policies and procedures, thereby ensuring a safe and secure workplace for its employees, resources and facilities, and effectively determining the employment suitability of all TSA personnel, including contractors. Conducts assessments and reviews of TSA records to identify Sensitive Security Information (SSI) and, if necessary, redact SSI from those records relating to litigation, Freedom of Information Act, and other agency requests.

Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement – Provides guidance and advice on civil rights and equal employment opportunity services; identifies strategies and practices to promote a diverse and inclusive workforce and environment; assures compliance and performs outreach and engagement with the disability and multicultural communities; manages TSA Cares which provides a dedicated toll-free helpline for passengers with disabilities; provides conflict resolution services; ensures compliance with privacy requirements; and operates the TSA Contact Center and the DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program.

Strategic Communications and Public Affairs – Oversees the communications, media relations, public liaison, speechwriting, and all Web communication initiatives including the TSA Blog and social media activities. Audiences include the public, the media, Congress, TSA employees, internal stakeholders, and foreign partners. Strategic Communications and Public Affairs (SCPA) aims to increase public understanding of security procedures and agency policies and to prepare the public to navigate security.

Legislative Affairs – Serves as TSA’s primary interface with Congress. LA develops and advances TSA’s legislative priorities on Capitol Hill and prepares agency officials for appearances before Congress. In addition, LA develops and implements a comprehensive, proactive legislative strategy to inform Congress of TSA’s activities through briefings, meetings, tours, and responses to Congressional inquiries.

Office of Professional Responsibility – Ensures fair and consistent disciplinary practice TSA-wide. This includes reviewing and adjudicating allegations of misconduct for senior level, law enforcement employees, J band employees, and Transportation Security Managers, tracking and oversight of misconduct cases, and adjudicating appeals of adverse actions issued against Transportation Security Officers.

Training and Workforce Engagement (TWE) – Oversees the development and delivery of all workforce engagement, training, learning, employee formal development programs, and training programs for industry and international partners to support successful execution of TSA’s mission.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

N/A

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Human Capital Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Human Capital Services

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	265	216	\$204,250
FY 2015 President's Budget	264	245	\$204,215
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	84	81	(\$2,051)
FY 2016 Current Services	348	326	\$202,164
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	348	326	\$202,164
Total Change 2015 to 2016	84	81	(\$2,051)

The FY 2016 Budget includes 348 positions, 326 FTE, and \$202.2 million for Human Capital Services.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of \$94,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$469,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$92,000 for retirement contributions
- Increase of 84 FTP and 81 FTE for Balance Workforce Strategy Follow on for HRAccess contract conversion
- Decrease of \$2.316 million for reprogramming to HQ Administration and IT for the HRAccess contract conversion.
- Decrease of \$390,000 for transfer to Aviation Security for the Screening Partnership Program new airports

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components that make up this PPA.

Human Capital Services PPA
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Personnel	\$38.0	\$48.8
Recruitment, Assessment, and Personnel Administration	\$133.2	\$120.3
Other Human Capital Services	\$24.4	\$24.5
Leadership and Career Programs	\$8.6	\$8.6
TOTAL	\$204.2	\$202.2

HCS maintains oversight of all Human Resources (HR) contractual activities, develops policies, guidance, and programs that are used to identify and promote the best and most efficient HR practices, thereby allowing TSA to establish and administer programs necessary to create and sustain a diverse and highly skilled workforce.

TWE is the business leader for learning, employee development, and workforce engagement for TSA. It ensures alignment of agency training and workforce engagement initiatives with security capability and program changes required to execute the agency's counterterrorism mission across all transportation modes

Personnel: \$48.8 million

This PPA includes personnel costs to support all HR and training and development activities. HCS converted 84 positions and 81 FTE based on a staffing and cost analysis which determined that converting some functions of the HRAccess contract was more efficient in future years.

Recruitment, Assessment, and Personnel Administration: \$120.3 million

These activities provide HR Services to the workforce located in 448 airports in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories. Services are provided via HRAccess and include recruitment and hiring, personnel transactions, benefits processing, payroll processing, workforce planning, position management/position classification and help desk. HRAccess aligns with the enterprise Architecture of DHS and leverages available e-systems that create efficient services and processes. As a result, TSA benefits from improved customer service both through feedback and stakeholder communications, innovative approaches utilizing automated solutions and Federal best practice applications, and improved efficiency through system/process integration resulting in reduced overhead. The HRAccess contract is set to expire on January 1, 2017 and efforts are underway to acquire ongoing support for HR processes and services under the Personnel Futures Program (PFP). PFP is responsible for assessing the Human Capital organizational current state and providing leadership with, and ultimately executing, a sound path forward regarding the appropriate mix of contractor provided services and federally performed functions.

Other Human Capital Services: \$24.5 million

Other HCS include employee relations, collective bargaining, program management support of Human Capital systems, strategic Human Capital planning, reasonable accommodation, management of the Worker's Compensation program, and other mandatory programs – including drug and alcohol testing, Unemployment Compensation, and the Working Capital Fund.

The Partnership Office manages the implementation of the Collective Bargaining Agreement with the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) which includes coordinating the implementation of over 75 items contained in the contract with AFGE, provides training on the contract, and provides guidance on the application of the contract. The Office also operates the Unitary Dispute Resolution System which addresses grievances, workplace disputes, alleged violations of the Collective Bargaining Agreement, and disciplinary actions.

The Workers' Compensation Program Office oversees the TSA Workers' Compensation Federal Employees Compensation Act program and the TSA Nurse Case Management Program. The Periodic Roll initiative is a joint effort with the Nurse Case Management team in which all of the long-term disability (Periodic Roll) cases are examined for opportunities to return employees to work when medically feasible. To ensure injured workers receive expedited medical care, TSA uses a diagnostic testing network to schedule radiology and diagnostic imaging centers and at a reduced cost for employees with work-related injuries. This enables the physician to provide accurate and timely diagnosis for quality medical care and treatment which often result in an expedited return to work for the injured employee and offers the best chance for a successful recovery from the work related injury.

The DHS Working Capital Fund funds Department-wide and government-wide activities such as National Finance Center Payroll Services and Reporting, DHS Executive Leadership Development, and National Defense University Training.

Leadership and Career Programs: \$8.6 million

These programs cover the training and development of HQ and field staff. TWE works closely with TSA leadership to develop and administer programs to prepare for future leadership needs and fulfill the succession planning mandated by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and DHS. The program will identify the most critical current and future senior leadership requirements, prepare a pipeline of talented and motivated leaders at all levels, and identify the best external sources of recruitment when internal sources are insufficient to meet critical needs.

Succession Planning provides the opportunity for current leaders to make an investment in the development of future leaders and in the long-term success of TSA. The program has launched four leadership programs targeting different pools of applicants for critical positions. The DHS Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program is a formal program operating under OPM and DHS rules to develop candidates to executive positions. The Senior Leadership Development Program strengthens leadership and technical competencies of senior leaders in TSA. The Mid-Level Leadership Development Program builds TSA leadership strength at the mid-career level and helps retain experienced employees with strong leadership skills. The TSA Resident Program is a formal career development program designed to attract exceptional candidates with diverse backgrounds into targeted entry-level positions.

The professional development program provides mission-related training that is beneficial for an employee either in his/her current position or for professional development that will increase the employee's ability to contribute to TSA's mission in another capacity. Enhanced career development through rotations and developmental assignments, along with certificate programs, are intended to increase employees' proficiency in writing and other key competencies needed to support TSA's mission. The TSA Mentoring Programs will also contribute to the overall TSA mission as well as employees' professional and personal development through the transfer of knowledge and the sharing of networks that will build a strong community of leaders.

TSA leadership training programs provide competency-based training programs for team leaders, supervisors and managers. The programs fulfill leadership training requirements defined by OPM, the DHS Leader Development program, and TSA. Estimated projections for FY 2015/2016 are that approximately 2,000 seats will be offered in leadership training programs, both on-line and in a classroom setting.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

N/A

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Information Technology
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Technology

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	320	282	\$441,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	321	303	\$451,920
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(\$2,106)
FY 2016 Current Services	320	302	\$449,814
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$2,571
FY 2016 Total Request	320	302	\$452,385
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(1)	(1)	\$465

The FY 2016 Budget includes 320 positions, 302 FTE, and \$452.4 million for the Information Technology PPA.

Adjustments-to-Base:

- Increase of \$117,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$464,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$322,000 for reprogramming from the Human Capital PPA for HRAccess contact conversion
- Increase of \$156,000 for retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$29,000 as part of total In-line system savings of \$9 million
- Decrease of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$176,000 for a transfer to the Aviation Security Appropriation for realignment
- Decrease of \$2.421 million for efficiencies from Manual Continuous Monitoring
- Decrease of \$130,000 for transfer to Aviation Security for the Screening Partnership Program new airports
- Decrease of \$409,000 for transfer of Data Center overhead costs to DHS

Program Changes:

- Increase of \$2.888 million for Internal Cybersecurity Remediation
- Increase of \$5,000 for the TSA Academy Instructors
- Decrease of \$305,000 to leverage efficiencies from Risk Based Security – Screener Workforce
- Decrease of \$4,000 to leverage efficiencies from Risk Based Security – Transportation Security Specialists Explosives
- Decrease of \$13,000 to leverage efficiencies from Risk Based Security – Transportation Security Inspectors

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA:

Information Technology PPA
(\$ in millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Core Information Technology Program	\$389.3	\$385.9
Financial Management Systems	\$17.7	\$17.7
Working Capital Fund (WCF)	\$44.9	\$48.8
TOTAL	\$451.9	\$452.4

Core IT Program: \$385.9 million

A total of \$385.9 million and 320 positions/302 FTE supports the core IT and telecommunications infrastructure for all TSA enterprise-wide IT services that assist in accomplishing TSA’s mission. The core enterprise IT infrastructure supports the technology assets of HQ, field locations, and TSA Freedom Center personnel. The personnel equipment requires a large wide area network to support the information needs of the TSA user base. Resources are allocated for ongoing operations and maintenance for the TSA data centers, operation centers and failover resources. Support includes:

- National Help Desk support, which includes software, licensing and software distribution support;
- Headquarters and field IT support;
- Applications systems purchase and support;
- Operating platform management;
- Database management;
- System performance monitoring;
- Configuration management;
- Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) mission scheduling capabilities;
- FAMS communications and information systems;
- Security Incident Response;
- IT equipment maintenance and legacy systems support;
- Wireless infrastructure support and maintenance; and
- Technical architecture compliance and enterprise architecture-related support.

The growing needs of the TSA user base require TSA to continually enhance secure communications to stakeholders and help desk capability. TSA’s cyber security efforts involve the continued modernization of secure communication units as well as infrastructure protection, which includes but is not limited to:

- Firewalls;
- Intrusion detection and prevention;
- Antivirus;
- Content monitoring; and
- Managed Security Services.

The FY 2016 Budget supports TSA compliance efforts related to HSPD-12: *Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors* and Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-11-11 *Continued Implementation of HSPD-12 - Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors*. FY 2016 funding will enable implementation of the Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Logical Access Control System and the integration of TSA applications with PIV authentication across the enterprise. The PIV Application Integration effort will address multiple systems requiring significant modifications to use PIV authentication and to sustain the program in the out-years. The following chart depicts the HSPD-12 project implementation schedule of costs funded by the IT PPA:

HSPD-12 Project Schedule

(\$ in millions)

Project Phase	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Phase 1 -PIV Full Operational Capability	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.7
Phase 2 - Oracle Identity Manager Implementation	\$5.2	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3
Phase 3 - Oracle Access Management Implementation		\$4.6	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8
TOTAL COST	\$9.9	\$10.6	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$6.8

The FY 2016 Budget also supports TSA’s contribution to the DHS enterprise-wide effort to continue closing cybersecurity gaps as highlighted in the *Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future*, including the protection of DHS networks and information. In FYs 2016-2017, TSA will focus on remediating all critical internal network security vulnerabilities associated with Mission Essential Systems, DHS Chief Financial Officer Designated Systems, and systems rated high-risk by Federal Information Processing Standards. FY 2016 funding also supports the remediation of all remaining internal network system vulnerabilities, leading to full system remediation across the agency.

In addition, TSA will focus on innovative investments to support policy initiatives such as commodity IT consolidation, cloud computing, and digital government. These initiatives will help to increase collaboration and connectivity across the organization. Licensing arrangements across TSA and DHS will be leveraged to maximize buying power, deliver next generation technology capabilities for greater enterprise adoption and provide for enhanced wireless connectivity. Funds will also be used for the initial planning, design, prototype capability and initial operational capability for TSA cloud storage. Establishing a storage cloud environment will support a common repository of data that can be used by TSA and will lead to comprehensive business continuity and protection against data loss across the agency. Backup solutions that span multiple types of devices (from servers to personal computers to mobile devices) will provide mission continuity and reduce, if not eliminate, redundancies in data storage requirements.

Financial Management Systems: \$17.7 million

Funds are for Interagency Agreements with the United States Coast Guard for the use of their financial management system. To address the numerous outdated, legacy financial management systems at many of its Components, DHS has initiated a Department-wide Financial Systems Modernization initiative. DHS must invest in modernizing Component financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting, and enable business process standardization.

In FY 2016, TSA requires funding to migrate to a shared service provider for financial, acquisition, and asset management solution services, with migration to be completed in FY 2017. Additional funds are included in the DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer FY 2016 Budget to facilitate the migration.

Working Capital Fund (WCF): \$48.8 million

Funds are for activities managed by the DHS WCF which include: e-Training, National Finance Center Payroll Services, Human Capital Business Systems, Capital Planning and Investment Control, DHS Infrastructure Transformation Program, Software Enterprise Licenses and Financial Statement Audit, and Government-wide IT-related activities.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Information Technology Infrastructure Program

The purpose of the IT Infrastructure Program (ITIP) is to provide comprehensive IT support for TSA. The IT Infrastructure is defined as all of the elements employed in the delivery of IT services to users, including the computing, network and telecommunications hardware, software, database management, operating systems software, middleware, help desk, Operations Centers, documentation and video, that is required to protect the Nation’s transportation systems while ensuring the freedom of movement for people and commerce. This investment focuses on the Domain of IT Services in support of a government agency. This investment addresses equipment and service needs across various government locations to technically support and expand the IT capabilities of the agency's workforce both within and outside the continental United States.

The ITIP investment is funded from the Information Technology PPA in FY 2016.

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$320,515	\$372,071	\$368,664

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$368,664	ITIP	Funds operation costs for ITIP, which provides comprehensive technical infrastructure support for TSA HQ, FAMs, and field locations. This investment addresses IT equipment and service needs across various government and industry contracts attempting to technically support and expand the IT capabilities of the agency's workforce

FAMS Mission and Scheduling Notification System

The FAMS Mission and Scheduling Notification System (MSNS) is an automated system that: determines allocation of Federal Air Marshals (FAMS) to flights, based on risk management strategy; coordinates and communicates mission assignments with Field Offices and FAMS; reserves airline seating and hotels with airlines and hotels; and tracks execution and support operational modifications. By using MSNS fewer employees are needed to conduct mission scheduling more efficiently. This provides better security and causes less disruption to the airline industry. The primary beneficiary for MSNS is the FAMS. MSNS currently supports all aspects of the mission need. Specific features include: 24x7x365 support for all aspects of capability, industry-leading planning and manpower allocation processes and software, process more than 45,000 airline seat tickets per month, including reservations, changes, cancellations, and more than 100 specific reports on all aspects of mission execution.

The FAMS MSNS investment is funded from the Information Technology PPA in FY 2016. The program was previously funded from the FAMS Appropriation and realigned to the Support Appropriation in FY 2014.

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$13,559	\$13,578	\$13,597

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Maintenance - \$13,597	FAMS MSNS	Funds operation costs for MSNS to schedule and deploy FAMS to meet the FAMS mission mandates and provide continued operation of the core capability and incorporation of normal technology refresh and enhancements.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Support:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation
PPA: Information Technology
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,888

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							320	302	\$449,814
Program Increase							0	0	\$2,888
Total Request	320	282	\$441,000	321	303	\$451,920	320	302	\$452,702

Description of Item:

DHS recognizes that in order to be a leader in cybersecurity, it must be a best-in-class implementer of cybersecurity. In order to act on this intent, the Department is requesting resources to help remediate known vulnerabilities in the most high-risk systems. In forming its FY 2016-2020 program and its FY 2016 Budget, the Department examined the set of vulnerabilities across all Components' IT systems and classified them based on their essentialness to mission, as well as the risk to the public and the Department's employees should the system be breached and sensitive information revealed. While progress has already been made, TSA's FY 2016 Budget of \$2.888 million reflects the Department's goal to fix all known vulnerabilities by FY 2017.

Justification:

Each of these high-risk vulnerabilities is related to an individual system owned by a Component. The Department endeavored to adopt enterprise solutions where feasible to remediate similar or identical vulnerabilities identified in multiple Component systems. For example, the implementation of a robust Department-wide identity, credential, and access management program will remediate system access control-oriented vulnerabilities identified in multiple Component systems, thus creating efficiencies. In many cases, however, the corrective action or fix must be directly applied to the individual system, hence the request in each component's budget as a part of the overall plan. The Department will institute a process to track performance towards closing these vulnerabilities starting in FY 2015, in order to demonstrate progress and assure that any issues are quickly addressed.

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

The proposed increase will provide TSA the capability to enhance critical network infrastructure protection in support of DHS Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Support:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Restoration of assumed RBS Efficiencies - TSA Academy
PPA: Headquarters Administration, Information Technology
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$8

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,617	1,500	\$726,976
Program Increase							0	0	\$8
Total Request	1,626	1,344	\$713,250	1,622	1,505	\$727,811	1,617	1,500	\$726,984

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes an increase of 31 FTP/31 FTE and \$2.5 million for the restoration of assumed RBS efficiencies for the TSA Academy. This includes an increase of 31 FTP/31 FTE and \$2.5 million in the Aviation Security appropriation and \$8,000 in the Transportation Security Support Appropriation, \$3,000 is from the HQ Administration and \$5,000 is from IT.

Justification:

In support of TSA's efforts towards professionalization of the officer workforce, TSA is requesting an additional \$2.5 Million and 31 FTP for TSA Academy operations to expand its Academy deliveries of mission essential training. Since the Academy operations were established at FLTEC in Glynco, GA in April of 2012, TSA has graduated approximately 7,000 of its 45,000+ employees. Through the training provided thus far, TSA has been able to see a marked improvement in the attitude of the portion of the workforce who have completed training at the Academy and their support of the overall mission of TSA. The funds requested in the Transportation Security Support Appropriation are for background investigations, payroll services and IT equipment.

Impact on Performance:

The proposed increase will provide TSA the capability to enhance the delivery of mission essential training and professional development of the officer workforce.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Support:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: RBS Efficiencies - Screener Workforce
PPA: Headquarters Administration, Information Technology
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(457)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,617	1,500	\$726,976
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$457)
Total Request	1,626	1,344	\$713,250	1,622	1,505	\$727,811	1,617	1,500	\$726,519

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a reduction of \$110.5 million for leveraging screener workforce efficiencies from expedited screening through Risk-Based Security (RBS). This includes a reduction of 1,666 positions, 1,666 FTE and \$110.0 million in the Aviation Security appropriation and \$457,000 in the Transportation Security Support appropriation. Of the \$457,000 decrease to the Transportation Security Support appropriation, \$152,000 is from the HQ Administration and \$305,000 is from IT.

Since its inception, TSA has significantly reduced terrorist threats through a multi-layered approach to security. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test newer security protocols to improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.

The vision of expedited screening is to increase overall aviation system security by focusing on high-risk and unknown passengers while expediting known or trusted travelers. In an effort to continuously improve aviation transportation security, TSA undertakes new initiatives to best align passenger screening resources based on risk assessments.

These efficiencies will also result in a decrease to those programs that support screening operations.

Justification:

Due to the reduction in the Screener Workforce from RBS initiatives, TSA expects a corresponding reduction in support programs including background investigation, professional development, drug testing, financial management, health and safety, and IT programs.

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

The proposed reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the support programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Support:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Specialist - Explosives
PPA: Headquarters Administration, Information Technology
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(23)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,617	1,500	\$726,976
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$23)
Total Request	1,626	1,344	\$713,250	1,622	1,505	\$727,811	1,617	1,500	\$726,953

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a reduction of \$2.04 million for leveraging Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives efficiencies through RBS initiatives. This includes a reduction of 19 positions, 18 FTE and \$2.02 million in the Aviation Security appropriation and \$23,000 in the Transportation Security Support appropriation. Of the \$23,000 decrease to the Transportation Security \$19,000 is from the HQ Administration and \$4,000 is from IT.

Since its inception, TSA has significantly reduced terrorist threats through a multi-layered approach to security. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test newer security protocols to improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.

The vision of expedited screening is to increase overall aviation system security by focusing on high-risk and unknown passengers while expediting known or trusted travelers. In an effort to continuously improve aviation transportation security, TSA undertakes new initiatives to best align passenger screening resources based on risk assessments.

These efficiencies will also result in a decrease to those programs that support screening operations.

Justification:

Due to the reduction in the Screener Workforce from RBS initiatives, TSA expects a corresponding reduction in support programs including background investigation, professional development, drug testing, financial management, health and safety, and IT programs.

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

The proposed reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the support programs |

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Support:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Inspectors
PPA: Headquarters Administration, Information Technology
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(77)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,617	1,500	\$726,976
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$77)
Total Request	1,626	1,344	\$713,250	1,622	1,505	\$727,811	1,617	1,500	\$726,899

Description of Item:

The FY 2016 Budget includes a reduction of \$6.5 million for leveraging Transportation Security Inspectors efficiencies from RBS initiatives. This includes a decrease of \$5.2 million in the Aviation Security Appropriation, \$1.2 million reduction in the Surface Transportation Security Appropriation, and \$77,000 reduction in Transportation Security Support Appropriations. Of the \$77,000 decrease to the Transportation Security appropriation \$64,000 is from HQ Administration, and \$13,000 is from IT.

This reduction is across the three different modes of Aviation Regulation, Cargo Inspections and Surface and Rail Inspections. Since its inception, TSA has significantly reduced terrorist threats through a multi-layered approach to security. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test newer security protocols to improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.

The vision of RBS is to increase overall aviation system security by focusing on high-risk and unknown passengers while expediting known or trusted travelers. In an effort to continuously improve aviation transportation security, TSA undertakes new initiatives to best align passenger screening resources based on risk assessments.

These efficiencies will also result in a decrease to those programs that support screening operations.

Justification:

Due to the reduction in the Screener Workforce from RBS initiatives, TSA expects a corresponding reduction in support programs including background investigation, professional development, drug testing, financial management, health and safety, and IT programs.

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

The proposed reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the support programs.]

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to transportation security support pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), [\$932,026,000] \$931,479,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2016] 2017²

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$932,026,000] <u>\$931,479,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	2,157	1,790	\$962,061
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,886	1,750	\$932,026
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer Out to Aviation Security	(6)	(6)	(\$1,367)
Total Transfers	(6)	(6)	(\$1,367)
Increases			
2016 pay raise	-	-	\$2,612
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$635
DHS Balance Workforce Strategy	85	82	-
Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$829
Total, Increases	85	82	\$4,076
Decreases			
Data Center Overhead Costs	-	-	(\$409)
In-line system savings	-	-	(\$15)
New SPP Airports	-	-	(\$1)
Other Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$29)
Reduction in Manual Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$2,421)
SPP	-	-	(\$520)
Savings from Extenal Investigations	-	-	(\$2,200)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$5,595)
Total Other Adjustments	85	82	(\$1,519)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	79	76	(\$2,886)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,965	1,826	\$929,140
Program Changes			
Increases			
High Risk Internal Cybersecurity Remediation	-	-	\$2,888
Restoration of assumed RBS Efficiencies - TSA Academy	-	-	\$8
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,896
Decreases			
RBS Efficiencies - Screener Workforce	-	-	(\$457)
RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Inspectors	-	-	(\$77)
RBS Efficiencies - Transportation Security Specialist - Explosives	-	-	(\$23)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$557)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$2,339
FY 2016 Request	1,965	1,826	\$931,479
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	79	76	(\$547)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: Summary of Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	2,157	1,790	\$962,061
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,886	1,750	\$932,026
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	(6)	(6)	(\$1,367)
Increases	85	82	\$4,076
Decreases	-	-	(\$5,595)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	79	76	(\$2,886)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,965	1,826	\$929,140
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$2,896
Decreases	-	-	(\$557)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$2,339
FY 2016 Request	1,965	1,826	\$931,479
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	79	76	(\$547)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Headquarters Administration	1,301	1,202	\$275,891	(4)	(4)	\$1,271	-	-	(\$232)	1,297	1,198	\$276,930	(4)	(4)	\$1,039
Human Capital Services	264	245	\$204,215	84	81	(\$2,051)	-	-	-	348	326	\$202,164	84	81	(\$2,051)
Information Technology	321	303	\$451,920	(1)	(1)	(\$2,106)	-	-	\$2,571	320	302	\$452,385	(1)	(1)	\$465
Total	1,886	1,750	\$932,026	79	76	(\$2,886)	-	-	\$2,339	1,965	1,826	\$931,479	79	76	(\$547)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Support:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
DHS – FBI	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - Real Estate	-	-	\$900	-	-	\$900	-	-	\$900	-	-	-
DHS - Legal Support	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	-
National Counter-Terrorism Center	1	1	\$100	1	1	\$165	1	1	\$165	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	1	1	\$1,450	1	1	\$1,465	1	1	\$1,465	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Headquarters Administration	-	-	\$1,350	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	-
Information Technology	1	1	\$100	1	1	\$165	1	1	\$165	-	-	-
Total Obligations	1	1	\$1,450	1	1	\$1,465	1	1	\$1,465	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$207,270	\$185,977	\$194,543	\$8,566
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,719	\$2,682	\$2,829	\$147
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9,960	\$9,121	\$9,414	\$293
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$59,787	\$53,768	\$56,184	\$2,416
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$6,806	\$6,918	\$8,868	\$1,950
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$286,542	\$258,466	\$271,838	\$13,372
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$8,016	\$7,393	\$7,174	(\$219)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$346	\$343	\$335	(\$8)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,567	\$2,579	\$2,564	(\$15)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$21,863	\$21,963	\$21,723	(\$240)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$46,228	\$46,229	\$46,226	(\$3)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$179	\$179	\$174	(\$5)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$307,656	\$317,637	\$309,921	(\$7,716)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$118,231	\$107,685	\$103,753	(\$3,932)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$100,531	\$100,394	\$98,732	(\$1,662)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,592	\$5,631	\$5,579	(\$52)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$34	\$32	\$31	(\$1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$26,805	\$26,757	\$26,754	(\$3)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,549	\$2,066	\$2,034	(\$32)
31.0 Equipment	\$33,758	\$33,507	\$33,487	(\$20)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,101	\$1,101	\$1,090	(\$11)
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$63	\$64	\$64	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$675,519	\$673,560	\$659,641	(\$13,919)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$962,061	\$932,026	\$931,479	(\$547)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$962,061	\$932,026	\$931,479	(\$547)
Full Time Equivalents	1,790	1,750	1,826	76

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	33	29	30	1
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
L Band	57	50	46	(4)
K Band	375	329	332	3
J Band	728	633	636	3
I Band	383	335	391	56
H Band	276	241	251	10
G Band	176	155	161	6
F Band	88	77	80	3
E Band	23	20	21	1
D Band	10	9	9	-
C Band	3	3	3	-
B Band	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	2,157	1,886	1,965	79
Unfilled Positions EOY	120	105	105	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	2,037	1,781	1,809	28
Headquarters	1,833	1,554	1,619	65
U.S. Field	324	332	346	14
Total, Transportation Security Support::	2,157	1,886	1,965	79
Full Time Equivalents	1,790	1,750	1,826	76
Average ES Salary	171,910	171,910	171,910	-
Average Salary, Banded Positions	109,507	109,507	108,555	(952)
Average Band	10	10	10	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Headquarters Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$123,571	\$125,874	\$127,343	\$1,469
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,169	\$2,210	\$2,224	\$14
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,522	\$6,644	\$6,686	\$42
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$37,380	\$38,077	\$38,606	\$529
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$169,642	\$172,805	\$174,859	\$2,054
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,863	\$4,885	\$4,835	(\$50)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$251	\$252	\$249	(\$3)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,542	\$1,549	\$1,533	(\$16)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$21,601	\$21,702	\$21,482	(\$220)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$336	\$338	\$335	(\$3)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$128	\$128	\$127	(\$1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,113	\$10,160	\$10,057	(\$103)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$40,621	\$40,817	\$40,433	(\$384)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$12,985	\$13,046	\$12,914	(\$132)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,244	\$5,268	\$5,215	(\$53)
25.6 Medical Care	\$21	\$21	\$21	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$770	\$773	\$765	(\$8)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,475	\$1,482	\$1,467	(\$15)
31.0 Equipment	\$1,535	\$1,542	\$1,526	(\$16)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,101	\$1,101	\$1,090	(\$11)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$22	\$22	\$22	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$102,608	\$103,086	\$102,071	(\$1,015)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$272,250	\$275,891	\$276,930	\$1,039
Full Time Equivalents	1,062	1,202	1,198	(4)

Headquarters Administration Mission Statement

TSA Headquarters Administration include such critical functions as Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Chief Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, Legislative Affairs, Acquisition, Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement, Training and Workforce Engagement, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$123,571	\$125,874	\$127,343	\$1,469
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,169	\$2,210	\$2,224	\$14
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,522	\$6,644	\$6,686	\$42
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$37,380	\$38,077	\$38,606	\$529
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$169,642	\$172,805	\$174,859	\$2,054

Salaries and Benefits represent costs for 1,198 FTE. The FY 2016 request reflects a net increase for 2016 Pay COLA and retirement contributions

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,863	\$4,885	\$4,835	(\$50)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$251	\$252	\$249	(\$3)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,542	\$1,549	\$1,533	(\$16)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$21,601	\$21,702	\$21,482	(\$220)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$336	\$338	\$335	(\$3)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$128	\$128	\$127	(\$1)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,113	\$10,160	\$10,057	(\$103)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$40,621	\$40,817	\$40,433	(\$384)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included under this object class are contracts for security support, EEO support, and corporate training.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$12,985	\$13,046	\$12,914	(\$132)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$5,244	\$5,268	\$5,215	(\$53)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$770	\$773	\$765	(\$8)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,475	\$1,482	\$1,467	(\$15)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,535	\$1,542	\$1,526	(\$16)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,101	\$1,101	\$1,090	(\$11)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Human Capital Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$23,516	\$23,711	\$30,398	\$6,687
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$464	\$472	\$605	\$133
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$588	\$788	\$1,010	\$222
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,040	\$6,139	\$7,870	\$1,731
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$6,806	\$6,918	\$8,868	\$1,950
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$37,414	\$38,028	\$48,751	\$10,723
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,216	\$2,209	\$2,040	(\$169)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$51	\$51	\$46	(\$5)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$262	\$261	\$241	(\$20)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12	\$12	\$11	(\$1)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$51	\$51	\$47	(\$4)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$97,402	\$97,076	\$89,615	(\$7,461)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$46,455	\$46,209	\$42,658	(\$3,551)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,990	\$19,923	\$18,391	(\$1,532)
25.6 Medical Care	\$11	\$11	\$10	(\$1)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$226	\$225	\$207	(\$18)
31.0 Equipment	\$160	\$159	\$147	(\$12)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$166,836	\$166,187	\$153,413	(\$12,774)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$204,250	\$204,215	\$202,164	(\$2,051)
Full Time Equivalents	216	245	326	81

Human Capital Services Mission Statement

Human Capital Services include all the activities that support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, and payroll of TSA's Transportation Security Officers and other workforce at headquarters, field locations, and airports, and personnel policies, programs and systems and training and development activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$23,516	\$23,711	\$30,398	\$6,687
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$464	\$472	\$605	\$133
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$588	\$788	\$1,010	\$222
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,040	\$6,139	\$7,870	\$1,731
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$6,806	\$6,918	\$8,868	\$1,950
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$37,414	\$38,028	\$48,751	\$10,723

Salaries and Benefits represent costs for 326 FTE. The FY 2016 request reflects a net increase due to a contractor conversion and for 2016 Pay COLA and retirement contributions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,216	\$2,209	\$2,040	(\$169)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$51	\$51	\$46	(\$5)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$262	\$261	\$241	(\$20)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12	\$12	\$11	(\$1)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$51	\$51	\$47	(\$4)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$97,402	\$97,076	\$89,615	(\$7,461)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease in travel due to efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$46,455	\$46,209	\$42,658	(\$3,551)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included under this object class are contracts for security support, EEO support, and corporate training.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,990	\$19,923	\$18,391	(\$1,532)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$11	\$11	\$10	(\$1)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$226	\$225	\$207	(\$18)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$160	\$159	\$147	(\$12)

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Information Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$35,731	\$36,392	\$36,802	\$410
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,585	\$1,689	\$1,718	\$29
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,497	\$9,552	\$9,708	\$156
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$46,813	\$47,633	\$48,228	\$595
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$297	\$299	\$299	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$38	\$40	\$40	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,025	\$1,030	\$1,031	\$1
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$45,880	\$45,879	\$45,880	\$1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$200,064	\$210,401	\$210,249	(\$152)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$20,650	\$20,659	\$20,662	\$3
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$67,394	\$67,425	\$67,427	\$2
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$348	\$363	\$364	\$1
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$26,035	\$25,984	\$25,989	\$5
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$574	\$359	\$360	\$1
31.0 Equipment	\$31,841	\$31,806	\$31,814	\$8
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$41	\$42	\$42	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$394,187	\$404,287	\$404,157	(\$130)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$441,000	\$451,920	\$452,385	\$465
Full Time Equivalents	282	303	302	(1)

Information Technology Mission Statement

Information Technology provides and maintains the IT network and infrastructure services and support for all of TSA. TSA will continue to enhance the effectiveness of its entire workforce through its IT core support.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$35,731	\$36,392	\$36,802	\$410
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,585	\$1,689	\$1,718	\$29
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,497	\$9,552	\$9,708	\$156
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$46,813	\$47,633	\$48,228	\$595

Salaries and Benefits represent costs for 302 FTE. The FY 2016 request reflects a net increase for 2016 Pay COLA and the annualization of the 2015 pay increase.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,025	\$1,030	\$1,031	\$1

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$45,880	\$45,879	\$45,880	\$1

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$200,064	\$210,401	\$210,249	(\$152)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request reflects a net decrease in advisory and assistance services to account for increases in internal cybersecurity remediation efforts and realigned support costs due to a contract conversion for HR Access/Personnel Futures, and reductions taken for Continuous network monitoring costs, leveraging Risk Based Security (RBS) efficiencies, and costs transferred to DHS for Data Center overhead.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$20,650	\$20,659	\$20,662	\$3

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$67,394	\$67,425	\$67,427	\$2

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$348	\$363	\$364	\$1

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$26,035	\$25,984	\$25,989	\$5

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$574	\$359	\$360	\$1

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$31,841	\$31,806	\$31,814	\$8

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Intelligence
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$24,452	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$86	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,265	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,870	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$32,673	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$640	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$77	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,505	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$162	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$2	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$274	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$222	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$11,888	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$44,561	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	230	-	-	-

Intelligence Mission Statement

Provide Intelligence Analysis, Coordination, and Dissemination -- TSA will continue to provide current and strategic warning regarding threats to U.S. transportation modes and identify trends and changes in targeting. The TSA intelligence unit analyzes intelligence and disseminates information through liaison with intelligence community agencies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$24,452	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$86	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,265	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,870	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$32,673	-	-	-

In FY 2015 the Intelligence PPA transferred from the Transportation Security Support appropriation to the Intelligence and Vetting appropriation.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,701	1,790	1,750
Increases			
Transfer from Surface	2	-	-
Transfer from FAMS	49	-	-
Other Adjustments	47	-	-
Transfer from Aviation	2	212	-
Transfer in to Support from TTAC/Intelligence & Vetting	24	-	-
Balance Workforce Follow-on	-	-	82
Subtotal, Increases	124	212	82
Decreases			
Transfer from Support to Aviation	(35)	-	(6)
Other adjustments/transfer to Intelligence & Vetting	-	(246)	-
Leverage Efficiencies from Risk Based Security (RBS)	-	(6)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(35)	(252)	(6)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,790	1,750	1,826
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	89	(40)	76

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Support:
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Headquarters Administration	\$7,955	\$8,500	\$8,476	-\$24
Human Capital Services	7,458	6,597	6,535	-62
Information Technology	59,418	44,970	48,823	3,853
Intelligence	230	0	0	0
Total Working Capital Fund	\$75,061	\$60,067	\$63,834	\$3,767

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce -- both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have been prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking.

The FY 2016 Budget includes 85 FTP and 82 FTE for TSA's portion of the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Annualization		FY 2016 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		Total FY 2015 – FY 2016 DHS Balance Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Human Resource Management/Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	81	-	-	84	81
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	82	-	-	85	82

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Annualization of FY 2015 Base DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

The FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce includes 85 FTP, 82 FTE and \$0 for various Aviation programs:

- TSA does not have plans for the conversion of contracts in FY 2017.
- TSA does not need funds for Annualization of FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce.
- The FY 2016 Budget does reflect additional 85 FTP/82 FTE that resulted from contract conversions completed in FY 2014. These positions were annualized in the FY 2015 base, and full costs were included in the FY 2015 current services.

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Federal Air Marshals

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Federal Air Marshal Service:

The Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) promotes public confidence in our Nation's civil transportation systems through the effective risk-based strategic deployment of Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) in both air and land based mission-related assignments. The organization's primary focus is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crew.

B. Budget Activities:

Management and Administration

The FAMS mission demands a host of critical planning, operational, and support programs to protect the public from the threat of a terrorist attack or other criminal activity. The FAMS Management and Administration programs encompass vital enforcement, information management, and infrastructure components necessary to support core operations. Examples include FAMS participation in Joint Terrorism Task Force activities, management and implementation of a sophisticated flight/mission scheduling and notification system, and performance of mission critical workforce management, command and control, information technology, logistics, and related services.

Travel and Training

In order to maintain optimum readiness and to perform its primary operational functions, the FAMS requires extensive training and mission travel capabilities. FAMs must undergo continuous training to maintain and expand their expertise in the full-range of skills necessary to operate within the transportation domain, to include specialized tactics, enforcement, surveillance detection, marksmanship, and other skill sets. Furthermore, this Program, Project, or Activity (PPA) funds FAMS mission travel, which is an integral component of the international and domestic flight coverage activities that are core to the FAMS mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The President's FY 2015 Budget realigns the FAMS appropriation into a single PPA within the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Aviation Security appropriation and also realigns funding from the FAMS appropriation into TSA's Surface Transportation Security appropriation for the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Program. Historically, the VIPR Program has received funding in three appropriations: the FAMS, Aviation Security, and Surface Transportation. The consolidation of funding will increase transparency on analysis and reporting, and will result in more efficient management of business processes. The FY 2016 Budget sustains these realignments.

D: Efficiencies:

N/A

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Federal Air Marshals:

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	-	-	\$716,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and Training	-	-	\$107,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Federal Air Marshals:	-	-	\$824,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$824,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$824,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA
Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management and Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$716,767
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

N/A

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Travel and Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Travel and Training

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$107,860
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

N/A

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Federal Air Marshals: FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$824,627
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	-

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Air Marshals:
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$824,627
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	-
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	-

N/A

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Air Marshals:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Director of National Intelligence	-	-	\$250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board	-	-	\$250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Management and Administration	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Air Marshals:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$369,013	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$12,809	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$106,062	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$638	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$190,074	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$678,596	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$104,511	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$82	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,066	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,174	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$4,460	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3	-	-	-
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,911	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,724	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,822	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$935	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$556	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,701	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,277	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$2,809	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Subtotal, Obligations	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$146,031	-	-	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$824,627	-	-	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$824,627	-	-	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$369,013	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$12,809	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$106,062	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$638	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$190,074	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$678,596	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$711	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$82	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,066	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,553	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$4,460	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,911	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,407	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,123	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$935	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$556	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,701	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$854	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$2,809	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$38,171	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$716,767	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Management and Administration Mission Statement

The Management and Administration (M&A) PPA funds the FAMS' staffing/payroll requirements, which include: salary/compensation, benefits, awards, overtime, etc. In addition, M&A funds critical administrative and operational requirements including the FAMS' mission scheduling system and information technology requirements, rent, wireless communications systems; recruitment/hiring and retention services (background investigations, security clearances, medical exams/physicals, drug tests); and a host of program support services and requirements (interagency agreements, vehicle leasing, shipment of goods,

utilities/communications, janitorial services, supplies, duty equipment, printing, physical security, etc.)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$369,013	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$12,809	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$106,062	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$638	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$190,074	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$678,596	-	-	-

The FY 2015 Salaries and Benefits request includes a transfer of \$675,664,000 to the Aviation Security and Surface Transportation Security Appropriations.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Travel and Training
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$103,800	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$621	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,317	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$699	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,423	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$107,860	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$107,860	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Travel and Training Mission Statement

The Travel and Training (T&T) PPA is used to cover all travel and training requirements that support the FAMS program. The travel portion of the PPA supports the FAMS requirements for mission travel (per diem and lodging) and associated costs, such as airport parking and automated travel account services. Mission travel resources are essential to the FAMS ability to perform scheduled flight coverage on both domestic and international operations and provide the FAMS the necessary mobility and flexibility to perform their enforcement and counterterrorism missions. T&T funds also support other FAMS travel required for

non-mission and training purposes. T&T also supports the FAMS comprehensive training requirements to include TP I (Basic Law Enforcement Training) and TP II (FAMS specific training) for new Federal Air Marshals and all recurrent field training. This PPA provides funding for all associated training requirements, such as Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) costs, training-related ammunition, TP II instructor contracts, hotel lodging contracts for Atlantic City classes, training supplies, firing range fees, professional and training gear, equipment and clothing. The T&T PPA also supports the required professional training for other professional development and career training as required.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Security Administration



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Intermodal Screening Operations: Intermodal Screening Operations focuses its resources to improve passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying new intelligence-driven, risk-based screening procedures and enhancing use of technology. By placing more emphasis on pre-screening individuals and optimizing screening processes and the use of technology, TSA can focus its efforts on passengers who are more likely to pose a risk to transportation, enhancing the travel experience for known and trusted travelers going through expedited screening. TSA also supports the installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in our Nation's airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage, including Explosives Trace Detection devices and Explosive Detection System equipment. Other activities captured in this program area are air cargo screening, federal and proprietary canine deployments, and vetting airline passengers and transportation employees.

Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement: Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement encompasses TSA's security reviews, assessment, and enforcement activities in the various modes of transportation. Activities captured in this program area include: Intelligence and Analysis, Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, domestic and international inspectors, and reviews and assessments.

In Flight Security: In-Flight Security encompasses TSA's in-flight security activities in the aviation domain. Activities captured in this program area includes: Federal Air Marshals' international and domestic flight coverage, deputizing airline pilots, and training crew members in self-defense.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows TSA’s FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Intermodal Screening Operations	46,161	5,083,944
Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement	2,781	490,361
In Flight Security	45	850,437
Management and Administration	1,823	922,182
Total Budget Request (mandatory and discretionary)	50,810	7,346,924

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the TSA programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Intermodal Screening Operations	100%					
Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement	84%	16%				
In Flight Security	100%					
Management and Administration	64%					36%

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

TSA resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Intermodal Screening Operations	\$ 5,183,705	47,993	\$ 5,052,909	47,899	\$ 5,083,944	46,161
Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement	\$ 410,421	2,413	\$ 417,984	2,583	\$413,097	2,495
In Flight Security	\$ 873,994	58	\$ 833,792	45	\$ 850,437	45
Management and Administration	\$ 539,365	340	\$ 588,996	408	\$ 587,273	442
Total	\$ 7,007,485	50,804	\$ 6,893,681	50,935	\$ 6,934,751	49,143

Performance Measures

For *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent TSA’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Average number of days for DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (TRIP) redress requests to be closed						
Description: This measure describes the average number of days for the processing of traveler redress requests, excluding the time DHS waits for the traveler to submit all required documents. DHS TRIP is a single point of contact for individuals who have inquiries or seek resolution regarding difficulties they experienced during their travel screening at transportation hubs or crossing U.S. borders. DHS TRIP is part of an effort by the Departments of State and Homeland Security to welcome legitimate travelers while securing our country from those who want to do us harm.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<100	<97	<93	<78	<70	<60
Result:	99	93	52	62	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of daily travelers eligible to receive expedited physical screening based on assessed low risk						
Description: This measure describes the average number of daily travelers eligible to receive expedited physical screening based on assessed low risk. This low risk is established by focusing on risk-based, intelligence-driven security procedures and enhancing use of technology. Increases in this measure will strengthen aviation security while enhancing the passenger experience.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	450,000	900,000	900,000
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	698,025	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of air cargo screened on commercial passenger flights originating from the United States and territories						
Description: This measure captures the percent of air cargo screened on commercial passenger flights originating from the United States and territories. Screening methods approved in the Certified Cargo Screening Program include: physical search (includes opening boxes, removing and opening all inner cartons), X-ray, explosives trace detection, explosives detection system, canine teams, and the use of other approved detection equipment. The air cargo screening strategy uses a multi-layered, risk-based approach to securing air cargo by permitting indirect air carriers, shippers, and other entities further up the supply chain to screen cargo closer to its point of origin through the Certified Cargo Screening Program and allow air carriers to accept pre-screened certified cargo.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of air carriers operating from domestic airports in compliance with leading security indicators						
Description: This measure identifies air carrier compliance for U.S. flagged aircraft operating domestically with leading security indicators. These critical indicators are derived from security laws, rules, regulations, and standards. A leading security indicator is a key indicator that may be predictive of the overall security posture of an air carrier. Identifying compliance with the key indicators assesses air carrier's vulnerabilities and is part of an overall risk reduction process. Measuring compliance with standards is a strong indicator of system security.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	99.2%	98.1%	98.0%	98.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of domestic air enplanements vetted against the terrorist watch list through Secure Flight						
Description: The Secure Flight program compares domestic passenger information to the No Fly and Selectee List components of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), which contains the Government's consolidated terrorist watch list, maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center. The No Fly and Selectee Lists are based on all the records in the TSDB, and represent the subset						

of names who meet the criteria of the No Fly and Selectee designations. Secure Flight will also match data against additional subsets of the TSDB as determined by Department and Agency leadership. This is a unified approach to watch list matching for covered passenger flights, to avoid unnecessary duplication of watch list matching efforts and resources and reduce the burden on aircraft operators.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of foreign airports that serve as last points of departure and air carriers involved in international operations to the United States advised of necessary actions to mitigate identified vulnerabilities in order to ensure compliance with critical security measures

Description: This index combines: (1) percent of foreign airports serving as Last Point of Departure to the U.S. notified of critical vulnerabilities and accompanying recommendations, and (2) percent of foreign air carriers operating flights from these foreign airports and U.S. air carriers operating from any foreign airport regardless of destination notified of violations of critical regulations and accompanying recommendations/follow-up action. TSA evaluates/documents security at foreign airports with service to U.S., airports from which U.S. air carriers operate, and other sites on a 5-point scale against critical International Civil Aviation Organization aviation and airport security standards. TSA assess compliance with these standards and provides feedback to the host governments for awareness and recommended follow-up action. Identifying and notifying air carriers of non-compliance with critical regulations mitigates air carrier vulnerabilities and reduces risk.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of inbound air cargo screened on international passenger flights originating from outside the United States and Territories

Description: This measure captures the amount of inbound air cargo screened from last point of departure countries on commercial passenger flights originating from outside the United States and Territories. Screening is defined as a physical examination or non-intrusive methods of assessing whether cargo poses a threat to transportation security. Methods of screening include x-ray systems, explosives detection systems, explosives trace detection, explosives detection canine teams certified by TSA, or a physical search together with manifest verification, or additional methods approved by the TSA Administrator, pursuant to Section 1602 of Public Law 110-53, Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	93.0%	99.5%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international air enplanements vetted against the terrorist watch list through Secure Flight						
Description: The Secure Flight program compares international passenger information to the No Fly and Selectee List components of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), which contains the Government's consolidated terrorist watch list, maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center. The No Fly and Selectee Lists are based on all the records in the TSDB, and represent the subset of names who meet the criteria of the No Fly and Selectee designations. Secure Flight will also match data against additional subsets of the TSDB as determined by Department and Agency leadership. This is a unified approach to watch list matching for covered passenger flights, to avoid unnecessary duplication of watch list matching efforts and resources and reduce the burden on aircraft operators.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of overall compliance of domestic airports with established aviation security indicators						
Description: This measure provides the percent of domestic airports assessed that comply with established security standards and practices related to aviation security. Security indicators are key indicators that may be predictive of the overall security posture of an airport. Identifying compliance with the key indicators assesses airport vulnerabilities and is part of an overall risk reduction process. Measuring compliance with standards is a strong indicator of system security.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	95.9%	95.0%	94.4%	94.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of overall level of implementation of industry agreed upon Security and Emergency Management action items by mass transit and passenger rail agencies						
Description: This measure provides the rate of implementation by mass transit, light and passenger rail, bus, and other commuter transportation agencies with established security standards and practices related to six critical Security Action Items (SAIs). These six SAIs are key indicators of the overall security posture of a mass transit and passenger rail transportation system. Measuring implementation of these six SAIs assesses transit vulnerabilities and is part of an overall risk reduction process.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	40%	75%	75%	77%	82%	86%
Result:	28%	39%	69%	78%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average number of international inspections conducted annually per inspector						
Description: International compliance with security requirements is measured through number of airport assessments and air carrier inspections for all regions and offices performed by field and headquarters inspectors.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	14	15	16	17	19	19
Result:	34.4	26.8	20.3	19.0	N/A	N/A

Measure: Level of baggage security screening assessment results						
Description: This measure appraises the percent of the time Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) correctly detect threat items concealed in baggage using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. This information is used to improve screening practices and procedures to reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the aviation transportation system. The actual results are Classified and are not releasable to the public at this time for security reasons.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified
Result:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	N/A	N/A

Measure: Level of passenger security screening assessment results						
Description: This measure appraises the percent of the time TSOs correctly detect threat items concealed in baggage using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. This information is used to improve screening practices and procedures to reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the aviation transportation system. The actual results are classified and are not releasable to the public at this time for security reasons.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified
Result:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of annual Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) operations to deter potential terrorist actions and enhance security at surface and aviation transportation facilities						
Description: This measure captures the number of Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) team operations conducted within the United States and its territories in all transportation modes. VIPR operations are defined as the deployment of any combination of TSA assets (personnel and/or equipment) for the purpose of enhancing the security of any mode of transportation (aviation, mass transit, highway, maritime, freight rail, and pipeline) with any of TSA's security and law enforcement stakeholders which may include federal, state, or local authorities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	4,200	7,850	12,600	14,400	14,800	14,000
Result:	6,492	8,868	15,260	16,849	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of high risk pipeline systems on which security reviews were conducted						
Description: Pipeline Security Reviews assess and elevate the security posture of the pipeline energy transportation mode. Information and recommendations from pipeline corporate headquarters and field site reviews inform critical energy facility operators of issues to enhance security from terrorism and criminal activity. The onsite security reviews develop firsthand knowledge of security planning and execution of the critical pipeline systems, establish communication with key pipeline security personnel, and identify and share smart practices. As industry wide security gaps are identified through the process, the TSA Surface Division develops programs to address gaps throughout the pipeline industry. Each pipeline corporation is assessed/reassessed every 4-5 years.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	16	15	15	15	23	40
Result:	16	16	7	0	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of checked baggage screened with Explosive Detection Systems (EDS)						
Description: The measure tracks the percentage of checked baggage screened by Explosives Detection System (EDS) equipment, and provides an indicator of the deployment and utilization of stand-alone and in-line Next Generation (NextGen) EDS, which are installed at airports to detect threats concealed within checked baggage. Checked baggage that is not screened with EDS is alternatively screened with Explosives Trace Detection units in order to meet the 100% checked baggage screening requirement of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	94%	91%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Result:	90%	90%	90%	90%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of countries with direct flights to the U.S. who are provided aviation security assistance						
Description: The measure reports the amount of interaction the United States has with countries providing Last-Point-of-Departure (LPD) service to the U.S. An LPD country is a country with at least one port providing direct traffic to a specific destination - usually a foreign airport with direct passenger and/or cargo flights to a U.S. destination airport. The U.S. interacts with countries providing LPD service with the goal to share aviation security policy and practices at either the national or airport level.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Indirect Air Carriers found to be compliant with TSA standard security programs						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of Indirect Air Carriers that have at least one finding during inspection calculated against the total number of inspections conducted. An Indirect Air Carrier (IAC) is defined as any person, organization, or business within the United States national air system that does not possess a Federal Aviation Administration issued air						

carrier operation certificate, yet employs the services of licensed air carriers to move cargo from one destination to another. Air carriers leasing and selling space on their aircrafts provide these services to companies for the purpose of shipping items. Examples of an IAC could be a charter vendor, the postal service, or freight forwarder. Standard Security Programs provide detailed guidance to these regulated parties on how to implement regulatory requirements. Continuing education, outreach efforts, and targeting additional resources on IACs identified as noncompliant, will increase the rate of IACs in compliance.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	84%	86%	88%	90%	92%	94%
Result:	97.3%	88.7%	90.0%	89.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international flight crews, aviation workers, hazardous material drivers, transportation workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of MTSA-regulated facilities and vessels, all mariners holding Coast Guard-issued credentials, and non-U.S. citizens receiving flight instruction at Federal Aviation Administration certified flight schools in the U.S. and abroad undergoing a Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) security threat assessment

Description: This measure indicates the percent of international flight crews, aviation workers, hazardous material drivers, transportation workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of MTSA-regulated facilities and vessels, and all mariners holding Coast Guard-issued credentials, and non-U.S. citizens receiving flight instruction at Federal Aviation Administration certified flight schools in the U.S. and abroad receiving a Security Threat Assessment. Vetting is a process in which individuals are cleared as able to access the transportation system and are therefore not considered a threat. Thorough vetting will decrease vulnerabilities of sensitive transportation systems by limiting access of potentially dangerous individuals who are identified by TTAC vetting and credentialing programs.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Resources Requested

TSA resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement	\$ 71,278	279	\$ 77,301	281	\$ 77,264	286
Total	\$ 71,278	279	\$ 77,301	281	\$ 77,264	286

Performance Measures

TSA contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

TSA resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	\$ 341,754	1,202	\$ 334,116	1,339	\$ 334,909	1,381
Total	\$ 341,754	1,202	\$ 334,116	1,339	\$ 334,909	1,381

Performance Measures

TSA contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
One-Time Exhibits*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard**
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Operating Expenses	46,400	6,782,607	48,116	6,750,733	47,812	6,821,503	(304)	70,770	---	---	(304)	70,770
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	25	13,164	24	13,214	24	13,269	---	55	---	---	---	55
Reserve Training	503	120,000	416	109,605	416	110,614	---	1,009	---	---	---	1,009
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	737	1,373,135	881	1,084,193	881	1,017,269	---	(66,924)	---	(66,924)	---	---
Alteration of Bridges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	94	19,200	96	17,947	96	18,135	---	188	---	---	---	188
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	---	185,958	---	176,970	---	159,306	---	(17,664)	---	---	---	(17,664)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Discretionary)	47,759	8,494,064	49,533	8,152,662	49,229	8,140,095	(304)	(12,566)	---	(66,924)	(304)	54,358
Retired Pay	---	1,460,000	---	1,443,896	---	1,605,422	---	161,526	---	---	---	161,526
Boat Safety	11	105,874	14	112,830	14	115,776	---	2,946	---	---	---	2,946
Maritime Oil Spill Program	---	186,225	---	101,000	---	101,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gift Fund	---	2,049	---	80	---	1,621	---	1,541	---	---	---	1,541
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Mandatory)	11	1,754,148	14	1,657,806	14	1,823,819	---	166,013	---	---	---	166,013
OSLTF Contribution	---	[45,000]	---	[45,000]	---	[45,000]	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transfer to ICE for UACs	---	[-29,000]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental funding transfer from AC&I to OE	---	[26,800]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 113-6)	805	227,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant	---	(149,459)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FY 2013 § 505 Rescission	---	(3,879)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transfer to DHS for Unaccompanied Children Emergency Reprogramming	---	[-2,500]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Discretionary, Mandatory and Rescissions)	48,575	10,321,874	49,547	9,810,468	49,243	9,963,914	(304)	153,447	---	(66,924)	(304)	220,371

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2015	02/02/2015	(P.L. 113-76) Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014	Capital Investment Plan	Under Development

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
 Authorization Levels for Discretionary Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year ¹	Amount	Amount ²	Amount
Operating Expenses	FY 2015	6,981,036	6,750,733	6,821,503
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	FY 2015	1,546,448	1,084,193	1,017,269
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	FY 2015	19,890	17,947	18,135
Alteration of Bridges	FY 2015	16,000	-	-
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	FY 2015	16,701	13,214	13,269
Reserve Training	FY 2015	140,016	109,605	110,614
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		8,720,091	7,975,692	7,980,790

¹ Howard Coble Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2014, P.L. 113-281, was signed December 18, 2014 (FY 2015).

² Appropriation Levels shown are FY 2015 President's Budget request for Coast Guard appropriations.

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Operating Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Coast Guard Operating Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Operating Expenses:

The Operating Expenses (OE) appropriation funds the Coast Guard's role as the principal Federal agency in the maritime domain providing for the safety, security, and stewardship of U.S. resources for the Nation.

B. Budget Activities:

The OE appropriation funds the annualization of prior-year funding, economic adjustments, and operating and maintenance funding for new and existing Coast Guard Programs, Projects and Activities (PPA). The OE request supports all 11 statutory Coast Guard missions and other Service activities in support of the Coast Guard's six DHS Programs and other National priorities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 request for Coast Guard provides 47,990 positions, 47,812 FTE, and \$6,821,503,100.

The OE request includes a \$238.627 million increase to base funding for: the transfer of funds for the Working Capital Fund; annualization of prior year funding; the FY 2016 pay increase for military (1.3-percent) and civilian (1.3-percent) personnel; military allowances; and the operation, maintenance, and crewing of systems, vessels, aircraft and shore facilities delivered via the Coast Guard's acquisition programs (e.g., National Security Cutter (NSC), shore facilities, Response Boat-Medium (RB-M), Logistics Information Management System (LIMS), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), and C-27J Aircraft).

The FY 2016 Budget preserves the Coast Guard's operational readiness to continue to meet today's needs and challenges, while investing in long-term mission capability. The OE adjustments-to-base include decreases of \$173.841 million from: vessel decommissionings; fixed wing aircraft retirements; shore-side support personnel reductions commensurate with asset divestitures; efficiencies in our support structure; management and support efficiencies; the termination of one-time costs; and annualization of prior year management efficiencies.

The Department of Homeland Security strives to be a leader in cyber-security. To meet this goal, the Department is prioritizing base resources to address known vulnerabilities in all of its systems. Funds to remediate known cyber-security gaps are being funded from within Coast Guard's operating expenses base as part of the Department wide effort to increase awareness of cyber-security risks. In FY 2016, \$14.281 million in base funding is planned to address USCG's

cyber-security remediation effort with remediation of known vulnerabilities to be completed by 2018. Coast Guard requests no new funding for this initiative in FY 2016.

Base adjustment increases include:

- Annualization of FY 2015 Funding – \$54.959 million
- Mandatory Personnel Entitlements – \$80.840 million
- Operational Adjustments – \$6.821 million
- Operating and Maintenance funds for new assets, including follow-on costs related to Shore Facilities, RB-M, LIMS, and Surface and Air Asset Follow-on – \$96.007 million

Base adjustment decreases include:

- Termination of One-Time FY 2015 Costs – (\$21.422 million)
- Prior Year Management Annualizations – (\$78.811 million)
- Operational Adjustments – (\$60.863 million)
- Asset Decommissionings and Retirements – (\$12.745 million)

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Coast Guard Operating Expenses

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Military Pay and Allowances	39,223	3,408,580	40,608	3,434,594	40,333	3,466,088	(275)	31,494	-	-	(275)	31,494
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits	7,177	764,874	7,508	787,372	7,479	799,816	(29)	12,444	-	-	(29)	12,444
III. Training and Recruiting	-	202,928	-	197,800	-	205,825	-	8,025	-	-	-	8,025
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	-	1,034,650	-	991,919	-	1,010,317	-	18,398	-	-	-	18,398
V. Centrally Managed Accounts	-	331,935	-	335,262	-	329,684	-	(5,578)	-	-	-	(5,578)
VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	-	1,039,640	-	1,003,786	-	1,009,773	-	5,987	-	-	-	5,987
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	46,400	6,782,607	48,116	6,750,733	47,812	6,821,503	(304)	70,770	-	-	(304)	70,770
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
FY 2013 § 505 Rescission	-	(3,879)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSLTF Contribution	-	[24,500]	-	[24,500]	-	[24,500]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Reprogramming to ICE for UACs	-	[-29,000]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandy Supplemental funding transfer from AC&I to OE	-	[26,800]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 113-76)	[805]	227,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	46,400	7,005,728	48,116	6,750,733	47,812	6,821,503	(304)	70,770	-	-	(304)	70,770

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
I. Military Pay and Allowances
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: I. Military Pay and Allowances

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted (Gross)	40,471	39,223	\$3,408,580
FY 2015 President's Budget	39,776	40,608	\$3,434,594
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	331	(275)	\$31,494
FY 2016 Current Services	40,107	40,333	\$3,466,088
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	40,107	40,333	\$3,466,088
Total Change 2015 to 2016	331	(275)	\$31,494

The President's Budget requests \$3.466 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Military Pay and Allowances PPA funds expenses related to compensation and benefits for active duty military personnel. This category includes pay, allowances, employer's share of the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA), Social Security credits, and other expenses associated with compensating military personnel. Costs related to compensation are calculated by using the Coast Guard's Standard Personnel Cost (SPC) tables. These tables are updated annually and provide a detailed calculation for each billet, broken down by rank/rate, location—in the United States (INCONUS) or out of the country (OCONUS), which includes Alaska and Hawaii—medical costs and permanent change of station (PCS) expenses. Calculations for medical cost estimates are the same for each billet. Calculations for PCS moves and base pay are based upon rank and location of billet. The FY 2016 submission includes a 1.3-percent pay increase for military personnel.

The Coast Guard was founded as a military, multi-mission, maritime service. Active duty military personnel ensure the Service remains agile, adaptable, and ready to serve the Nation's maritime interests across a range of dynamic operational environments. As members of one of the Nation's five Armed Forces and the only military service within the Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard military personnel conduct missions that protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests in the Nation's inland waters, ports, waterways, and coastal regions, territorial sea, and on the high seas.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: II. Civilian Pay and Benefits

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted (Gross)	7,925	7,177	\$764,874
FY 2015 President's Budget	7,868	7,508	\$787,372
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	15	(29)	\$12,444
FY 2016 Current Services	7,883	7,479	\$799,816
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	7,883	7,479	\$799,816
Total Change 2015 to 2016	15	(29)	\$12,444

The President’s Budget requests \$799.816 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Civilian Pay and Benefits PPA funds expenses related to compensation and entitlements for Federal civilian employees. The workforce is composed of General Schedule (GS) personnel, Administrative Law Judges (AL), Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel, personnel whose salaries are Administratively Determined (AD) (e.g., Coast Guard Academy civilian faculty members), Wage Grade (WG) positions employed in industrial operations, and “Non-Ceiling” (NC) employees (e.g., cooperative education students, student aides, and Federal junior fellows). These annually updated tables provide a detailed calculation for each billet, broken down by pay grade and location—INCONUS or OCONUS (which includes Alaska and Hawaii). The FY 2016 submission includes a 1.3-percent pay increase for civilian personnel, as well as funding for an increase in retirement contributions for the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).

Civilian personnel are an integral part of the Coast Guard and vital to execution of its statutory missions. The Coast Guard continues to complement its military workforce by recruiting diverse, well-educated, and dedicated civilians needed to meet current and future demands.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
III. Training and Recruiting
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: III. Training and Recruiting

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted (Gross)	-	-	\$202,928
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$197,800
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$8,025
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$205,825
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$205,825
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$8,025

The President's Budget requests \$205.825 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Training and Recruiting PPA funds the Coast Guard's basic and professional training and education programs, as well as operation and maintenance of the eight major Coast Guard training centers, the Coast Guard Academy, nine regional training centers and Coast Guard recruiting centers. The Coast Guard's Force Readiness Command serves as the principal training component charged with optimizing human performance to enhance premier mission execution by providing clear tactics, techniques, and procedures, relevant training, and quality assessments throughout the fleet. Enhanced safety and efficiencies are realized through service wide assessments and standardization, the oversight of unit readiness, and the management of armories, ammunition and small arms firing ranges. Annually the Coast Guard training education systems conduct Basic Training for 3,000 recruits and commissions 300 officers. Further, initial enlisted specialty training occurs at 19 "A" schools, and advanced and currency training is conducted in over 900 "C" schools.

This request includes essential funding to recruit and process CG applicants into the enlisted and officer corps, including expenses for members that are processed through the Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) prior to accession. In addition, funding provides for tuition, travel, and per diem for formal training and education performed by military service members and civilian personnel. Through internal and external efficiency reviews and prioritization efforts, it ensures prudent allocation of limited training and workforce preparation resources that arm Coast Guard personnel with the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to execute missions. The Coast Guard maintains a rigorous set of standard operating procedures to ensure the validity and reliability of training and stewardship of training resources. In addition to the training provided by the Coast Guard, the funding also ensures adequate resources are available for training

opportunities provided through other DHS training facilities, commercial providers, DoD, and other government agencies. Training and education are conducted by dedicated resident staffs in classrooms, but may also include exportable training, correspondence courses, and/or computer-based training.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted (Gross)	-	-	\$1,034,650
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$991,919
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$18,398
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$1,010,317
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$1,010,317
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$18,398

The President's Budget requests \$1.010 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance PPA funds units, facilities, and activities that are under the direct operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard's Headquarters and Atlantic Area or Pacific Area Commanders. These include Base Support Units (BSUs); National Security Cutters (WMSL), High and Medium Endurance Cutters (WHECs/WMECs); Sectors; Patrol Boats; Multi-mission Boat Stations; Air Stations; Communication Stations; Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF); support commands; and Area Offices as applicable for supplies, materials, and services that allow the Coast Guard to sustain an operations tempo with an immediate response capability for Coast Guard missions. This request funds unit level maintenance of cutters, boats, aircraft, electronics systems, mechanical systems, and electrical equipment; service-life replacement and emergent purchase of boats; procurement of supplies and materials utilized for unit "housekeeping" and administration, spare parts, liquid fuel, and energy; and other materials consumed that contribute directly to mission effectiveness.

To address legacy financial management system inadequacies, DHS launched the Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) initiative in 2011 to modernize financial management systems at Components. DHS must invest in modernizing financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting, and enable business process standardization. The FSM initiative follows DHS Directives, OMB guidance, and processes developed by Treasury's Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation.

Funds to migrate USCG to a shared service provider for financial, acquisition and asset management solution services are being funded from within Coast Guard's Operating Expenses base or by DHS headquarters as part of the FSM initiative. In FY 2016, \$26.921 million in

funding is planned for the USCG FSM initiative; with migration scheduled to be completed in FY 2018, of which \$2.931 million is from DHS headquarters and \$23.990 million is from USCG. The DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer provides guidance and oversight to Component FSM initiatives. Coast Guard requests no new funding for these initiatives in FY 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
V. Centrally Managed Accounts
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: V. Centrally Managed Accounts

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted (Gross)	-	-	\$331,935
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$335,262
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$5,578)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$329,684
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$329,684
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$5,578)

The President's Budget requests \$329.684 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Centrally Managed Accounts PPA funds centrally managed accounts that provide service to the entire Coast Guard. The major accounts include: the Federal Telephone System (FTS), Standard Workstation recapitalization, Coast Guard Data Network (CGOne), satellite and data communications, General Services Administration (GSA) rent, postal expenses, ammunition replenishment, and the DHS Working Capital Fund.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted (Gross)	-	-	\$1,039,640
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$1,003,786
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$5,987
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$1,009,773
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$1,009,773
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$5,987

The President's Budget requests \$1.010 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance PPA funds the Coast Guard's depot level maintenance for the Service's shore facilities, electronics, vessels, and aircraft. The Coast Guard maintains its aircraft, vessels, and shore infrastructure using a blend of organic maintenance and repair infrastructure and contracted depot level maintenance activities. A mature project planning and execution program exists within the Coast Guard to provide routine organizational-level and depot level maintenance. Where expertise or infrastructure does not exist organically within the Service, the Coast Guard uses contracted resources to provide the requisite maintenance support.

This funding is vital to ongoing sustainment and support of in-service Coast Guard aircraft; Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information Technology (C4IT) systems; shore facilities; and vessels.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES: (\$ thousands)

Infrastructure-CGOne

The Coast Guard completed its transition to DHS OneNet in March 2010. CGOne represents a special security enclave on DHS OneNet that allows the Service to meet its unique requirements as a military service while serving every individual and contractor, including reservists and auxiliaries.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA5 \$24.191 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
24,191	24,191	24,191

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 24,191	Level 2 IT Investments	Provides network tuning to ensure bandwidth use is optimized and security is maintained. Provides needed connectivity for CG employees to include links to cutters at sea.

Infrastructure-SWIRS

SWIRS supports and maintains the Standard Workstation, which is a combination of desktop/laptop hardware and special collection of software (named the “standard image”). It also maintains file, print, and application servers along with providing configuration management, help desk support, and software requirements of the systems.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA5 \$56.615 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
56,615	56,615	56,615

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 56,615	Level 2 IT Investments	Supports and maintains the standard workstation. Adopt IT best practices and leverage life cycle upgrades. Supports remote hosting of users for disaster recovery, contingency planning, and continuity of operations.

USCG-Core Accounting System (CAS)

The Core Accounting System (CAS) suite is the primary accounting system for USCG, Transportation Security Agency (TSA), and Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). The Core Accounting System (CAS) suite is an enterprise accounting, procurement, assets and management decision support system.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA5 \$29.847 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
29,595	31,492	29,847

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 29,847	Level 2 IT Investments	Provides financial operations, data integrity, financial transparency, compliance with federal laws, regulations, guidelines and requirements

Vessel Logistics System (VLS)

VLS consists of Fleet Logistics System (FLS), Configuration Management Plus (CMPlus), Naval and Electronics Supply Support System (NESSS), and Automated Requisition Management Systems (ARMS). These systems/applications are used to provide vessel logistics information management for the Coast Guard.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA5 \$5.207 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
5,207	5,207	5,207

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 5,207	Level 3 IT Investments	Provides configuration management, maintenance management, inventory management, supply chain management and technical data/information management to Coast Guard assets.

Financial Management Service Improvement Initiative (FMSII)

The Financial Management Service Improvement Initiative (FMSII) will enable DHS to obtain financial, procurement, and asset management services from a Federal Shared Service Provider (FSSP). The services will resolve system issues with data integrity, operations efficiency, sustainability, reliability capability, and gaps in responsiveness to software change requests. Key stakeholders are the USCG, TSA, DNDO, & DHS.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA5 \$23.990 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
13,250	20,820	23,990

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 23,990	Level 2 IT Investments	Provides financial operations, data integrity, financial transparency, compliance with federal laws, regulations, guidelines and requirements across USCG, TSA, DNDO and DHS.

Rescue-21

Rescue 21 is an advanced command, control, and communications system that leverages direction-finding (DF) technology to more accurately locate the source of distress calls, while also upgrading playback recording features, enhancing distress call clarity, and reducing coverage gaps to protect mariners at sea. The system also enables VHF communications interoperability with other federal, state, and local first responder agencies, and supports Digital Selective Calling (DSC) capabilities necessary for compliance with Global Maritime Distress Safety System (GMDSS). Rescue 21 replaces the antiquated legacy National Distress Response System (NDRS).

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA6 \$75.204 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
75,204	75,204	75,204

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Cross Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance 75,204	Level 1 IT Investments	The Rescue 21 Project eliminates many existing communication coverage gaps ("dead zones") while ensuring nearly continuous, enhanced VHF-FM marine radio coverage out to 20 nautical miles from shore within the coastal zone. The system provides digital voice recording capability with immediate playback to resolve unclear transmissions, which is a critical function to support search and rescue planning and response asset management. The system also provides improved direction finding capability for more timely response to mariners in distress and an improved ability to distinguish hoax calls from actual distress calls, which helps avoid unnecessary costs and risks to response crews and assets.

Asset Logistics Management Information System (ALMIS)

The Asset Logistics Management information System (ALMIS) provides complete aviation and naval logistics support for Coast Guard operations, mission scheduling, asset configuration, maintenance, supply, procurement, and financial business processes. ALMIS is a centralized system that captures programmatic information that is used at all levels of the organization.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA6 \$8.230 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
8,230	8,230	8,230

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 8,230	Level 3 IT Investments	ALMIS provides operational oversight capability for mission scheduling and execution. The system directly supports 325 aircraft, 1,618 Small Boats, 166 Cutters and 109 DGPS Towers. ALMIS benefits also include the metrics and statistics to support HQ operational performance analysis.

CG Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS)

CG-LIMS is a replacement for legacy logistics IT systems. It uses a COTS tool configured to match the Coast Guard business model. CG-LIMS supports the USCG Modernization goal of a single, unified logistics system that improves mission-readiness, operational effectiveness, and decision-making by enabling decision support at the enterprise and tactical level. Beneficiaries of the CG-LIMS project are the U.S. Coast Guard, DHS, and DoD.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA4 \$3.884 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
1,468	3,066	3,884

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Cross Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance 3,884	Level 3 IT Investments	CG-LIMS will achieve significant savings in the Coast Guard's annual operating expenses for surface and air assets, and will improve availability rates of those assets by integrating the support processes and capabilities needed to improve operational effectiveness.

Coast Guard Business Intelligence (CGBI)

CGBI is a Business Intelligence system designed to reduce organizational uncertainty and risk in decision making. It is a performance management system that supports all CG mission programs and support functions. The objective of CGBI is to provide the right information at the right time, to the right people to support operational, tactical and strategic reporting and analysis needs across the Coast Guard. CGBI is accessed by over 77,000 employees, contractors and Auxiliary members.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA2 \$1.126 million
- PPA4 \$4.990 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
6,302	6,096	6,116

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 6,116	Level 3 IT Investments	CGBI provides reporting, analysis, data discovery and data visualization services to enterprise decision makers, managers, unit leaders and individuals. CGBI is used in all mission and support areas.

Direct Access

Direct Access is a military Human Resources (HR) system that uses Oracle and PeopleSoft Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) products to meet military payroll and personnel management requirements for the Coast Guard. The Direct Access system consolidated five Coast Guard HR and payroll applications, as well as six Public Health Service HR applications to form the workforce management tool that exists today.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA2 \$0.833 million
- PPA4 \$13.068 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
13,068	13,068	13,901

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 13,068	Level 3 IT Investments	Direct Access is a critical payroll and workforce management tool, and is the authoritative source for all Coast Guard HR activities. It also provides HR and payroll services to two non-DOD uniformed services: NOAA and USPHS.

Interagency Operations Centers (IOC)

The Interagency Operations Center (IOC) Project is an overarching initiative to improve operational capabilities, situational awareness, tactical decision making and joint, coordinated emergency response in the maritime environment. The IOC project will provide an Information Management (IM) technology demonstrator solution focused on targeting operations, planning & monitoring across 35 locations.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA4 \$7.164 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
7,164	7,164	7,164

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Cross Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance 7,164	Level 3 IT Investments	Meets requirements of 2006 SAFE Port Act; IOCs enable the Coast Guard to better plan, coordinate, and execute maritime security operations among interagency partners to include Federal, State, Local, Tribal, International, Public, and Private Sector stakeholders.

Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE)

The Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) supports Coast Guard operations by documenting USCG mission activities, supporting mission activity targeting and enabling emergency response management. MISLE is a highly integrated system and exchanges data with 22 other government information systems, generating efficiency in operations as well as reducing overall IT costs across the enterprise.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA4 \$9.655 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
9,655	9,655	9,655

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 9,655	Level 3 IT Investments	MISLE is a highly integrated system and exchanges data with other government information systems; it facilitates boarding, inspection, facilities, vessel, investigation, waterway, bridges, pollution, and parties case management and activities. MISLE documents and supports most USCG mission activities in a way not currently available from other USCG, DHS, or COTS systems.

Ports and Waterways Safety System (PAWSS)

The Ports and Waterways Safety System (PAWSS) is a part of the Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) program, and is one of several systems used for this program. The PAWSS was Congressionally Mandated to modernize VTS in five ports (New York, Houston/Galveston, San Francisco, Prince William Sound, and Puget Sound) and introduce automated VTS systems in four other ports (Lower Mississippi River, Sault Ste. Marie, Berwick Bay, and Port Arthur) through the use of commercially available technology including Automatic Identification System (AIS), radars, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), and voice communications.

This is proposed to be funded out of a single PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- PPA6 \$17.949 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
17,949	17,949	17,949

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Mission Support 17,949	Level 3 IT Investments	This modernization of the existing VTS system facilitates the safe and efficient flow of maritime commercial traffic into and out of U.S. ports. It does so by providing mariners and government responders with critical situational awareness information related to vessel movements in areas with heavy vessel traffic.

Transfers to and from Other Accounts

Transfer\$5,984

PPA Breakdown - Transfer		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (2 FTP, 2 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	331
	Military Health Care	13
	Permanent Change of Station	18
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	7
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Units	5,605
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	10
		5,984

Increases

Annualization of Part Year Funding.....\$54,959

PPA Breakdown - Annualization of Part Year Funding		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (162 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	11,598
	Military Health Care	1,620
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (14 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	1,397
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	693
	Recruiting and Training Centers	248
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	3,914
	5th District	3
	7th District	1,048
	8th District	138
	9th District	5
	Headquarters Directorates	12,110
	Headquarters Units	1,955
	Other Activities	32
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	2,974
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	787
	Electronics Maintenance	6,056
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	1,009
	Vessel Maintenance	9,372
		54,959

Annualizes funding and FTE to provide full-year resources for certain projects and programs requested in the prior year.

FY 2015 Line Items	FTE (Mil)	FTE (Civ)	Recurring Amount (\$000)
Shore Facility Follow-On	0	0	1,603
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	2	0	1,911
Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On	0	0	1,942
Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	78	9	16,715
National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	65	3	29,727
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	17	1	3,061
Efficiencies (Insourcing)	0	1	[54]
Total	162	14	54,959

Mandatory Personnel Entitlements

Annualization of 2015 Military and Civilian Pay Raise\$7,180

PPA Breakdown - Annualization of 2015 Military and Civilian Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	5,184
	Permanent Change of Station	44
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	1,952
		7,180

Provides one quarter of funding to annualize the FY 2015 military and civilian (one percent) pay raise.

2016 Military Pay Raise.....\$20,177

PPA Breakdown - 2016 Military Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	20,016
	Permanent Change of Station	161
		20,177

Provides three quarters of funding for the FY 2016 military (1.3 percent) pay raise.

2016 Civilian Pay Raise\$7,587

PPA Breakdown - 2016 Civilian Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	7,587
		7,587

Provides three quarters of funding for the FY 2016 civilian (1.3 percent) pay raise.

2016 Military Allowances.....\$42,942

PPA Breakdown - 2016 Military Allowances		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances (Basic Allowance for Housing)	9,576
	Military Health Care	20,166
	Permanent Change of Station	13,200
		42,942

Provides funding to maintain current services and ensure parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with DoD. This request includes additional funding for Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) changes scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2016. Health care costs are forecasted using actuarial projections and include funding for Coast Guard clinics, TRICARE, pharmaceuticals, use of DoD military treatment facilities and Public Health Service physicians serving at Coast Guard medical facilities. Permanent Change of Station costs are forecasted to increase based on actuarial projections and an increase in average travel order cost.

2016 Civilian Allowances.....\$2,954

PPA Breakdown - 2016 Civilian Allowances		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	2,954
		2,954

Provides non-recurring funding for the compensable work day of February, 29th 2016.

Operational Adjustments

GSA and Other Governmental Rent.....\$1,650

PPA Breakdown - GSA and Other Governmental Rent		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	17th District	850
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	800
		1,650

Provides funding for cost increases of General Services Administration (GSA) leased buildings occupied by the Coast Guard. The account reflects cost obligations resulting from occupancy agreements established between the Coast Guard and GSA to meet specific operational and shore facility requirements.

High Risk Internal Cyber-security Remediation.....\$5,171

PPA Breakdown - High Risk Internal Cyber-security Remediation		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	2,127
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	3,044
		5,171

During the formulation of the FY 2016 budget request, DHS examined components’ IT system vulnerabilities and prioritized them based on the following criteria: impact to operational mission, risk to the public, and risk to the Department’s employees. While progress has already been made, the FY 2016 request reflects the Department’s direction to remediate known high risk vulnerabilities by 2018 and includes funding specifically identified to assist in hiring qualified cyber-security personnel.

Each of the identified vulnerabilities related to a component controlled system and the corrective action will be directly applied to the individual system. This increase funds execution of a portion of the DHS-wide corrective action plan. The Department will track remediation of vulnerabilities commencing in FY 2015.

Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets

Shore Facility Follow-On\$3,310

PPA Breakdown - Shore Facility Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	1,228
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	2,082
		3,310

Provides for the operation and maintenance of recapitalized shore facilities scheduled for completion prior to 2016. This funding request is required for energy, utility services, routine repairs, and housekeeping. This request also supports non-recurring maintenance and repairs (e.g., system renewals, preventive and emergency maintenance, scheduled inspections, etc.) anticipated throughout the life of the facility.

The request provides the resources required to operate and maintain new, and make improvements to existing facilities, acquired through the execution of the following Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement projects:

- Air Facility Cold Bay Hangar Construction;

- Station Houston Construction;
- Sector Cleveland Harbor Boat Maintenance Annex - Phase II;
- Sector Field Office Galveston Industrial Support Facility Construction;
- Rescue 21 Juneau/Kodiak High Site Construction;
- Base Honolulu Fast Response Cutter Homeport Upgrades;
- Atlantic Area Regional Dive Locker Construction.

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On\$453

PPA Breakdown - Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (1 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	63
	Military Health Care	9
	Permanent Change of Station	15
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	4
	Recruiting and Training Centers	1
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	17th District	12
	Headquarters Directorates	241
	Headquarters Units	1
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	10
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	63
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	20
	Vessel Maintenance	14
		453

Provides follow-on funding for the operation, maintenance, and support personnel for four RB-Ms. The RB-M provides a significant increase in capability over the 41-foot Utility Boat (UTB) but requires additional operation and maintenance funding to meet current mission demands.

Logistics Information Management System (LIMS) Follow-On.....\$2,452

PPA Breakdown - Logistics Information Management System (LIMS) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	2,452
		2,452

Provides funding for the operation and maintenance of the first segment of CG-LIMS. CG-LIMS is the Coast Guard’s enterprise logistics management system, which is designed to interface with existing and future logistics and financial systems to increase Coast Guard capability for hosting

application services, performing data migration, maintaining user licenses, facilitating software changes, conducting system certification and accreditation, and facilitating data management processes.

Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On.....\$17,191

PPA Breakdown - Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (156 FTP, 67 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	4,512
	Military Health Care	591
	Permanent Change of Station	1,734
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (5 FTP, 2 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	230
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,046
	Recruiting and Training Centers	85
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	70
	1st District	25
	7th District	732
	8th District	1,312
	17th District	424
	Headquarters Directorates	459
	Headquarters Units	1,449
	Other Activities	11
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	1,221
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	806
	Vessel Maintenance	2,484
		17,191

Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On Support Hulls 19-22

Provides personnel for shore-side support of FRC hulls 19-22 to be home-ported in Cape May, New Jersey, and Ketchikan, Alaska. These billets will staff the shore-side Maintenance Augmentation Teams, as well as FRC support personnel at the Surface Forces Logistics Center and C4IT Service Center.

Fast Response Cutter Operation & Maintenance (O&M) for hulls 18-21

Provides O&M funding for Fast Response Cutter (FRC) hulls 18-21, scheduled for delivery in 2016. These FRCs will be home-ported as follows: FRC hull 18 in San Juan, Puerto Rico; FRC hulls 19-20 in Cape May, New Jersey; and FRC hull 21 in Ketchikan, Alaska. The FRC is the replacement for the 110-foot Island Class patrol boat that is past its designed service life. The

FRC is more capable than the 110-foot patrol boat with advanced electronics and enhanced operational capabilities.

Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Crews for Hulls 20-23

Provides personnel to operate and maintain FRC hull 20 home-ported in Cape May, New Jersey; FRC hulls 21 and 22 home-ported in Ketchikan, Alaska; and FRC hull 23 home-ported in Pascagoula, Mississippi. Advance arrival of the crews is critical to ensure appropriate pre-arrival training is received to ensure crew readiness prior to cutter delivery.

National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On\$6,061

PPA Breakdown - National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (140 FTP, 41 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	2,928
	Military Health Care	368
	Permanent Change of Station	1,064
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (6 FTP, 3 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	379
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	329
	Recruiting and Training Centers	55
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	1
	Pacific Area	195
	Headquarters Units	225
	Other Activities	7
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	506
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Vessel Maintenance	4
		6,061

NSC Follow-On Support

Provides personnel funding for shore-side support of NSC (WMSL Class) hulls four and five, to be home-ported in Charleston, SC. The personnel will provide centralized fleet support of these hulls for the Surface Forces Logistics Center and Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information Technology Service Center.

National Security Cutter (NSC) Crew Golf (Phase I & II) for NSC 6

Provides personnel to operate and maintain NSC-6. In order to complete critical pipeline and pre-acceptance training, it is necessary to establish NSC-6 crew Phase I and Phase II at least 6 months in advance of delivery. Since the delivery of BERTHOLF (NSC-1), the Coast Guard has continuously reduced pipeline training timelines to optimize pre-delivery activities of NSC crews.

C-27J Aircraft Support Follow-On\$47,420

PPA Breakdown - C-27J Aircraft Support Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (143 FTP, 72 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	5,491
	Military Health Care	645
	Permanent Change of Station	1,197
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (9 FTP, 5 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	478
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	13,507
	Recruiting and Training Centers	169
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	5th District	8
	8th District	2
	11th District	964
	Headquarters Directorates	2,260
	Headquarters Units	275
	Other Activities	12
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	1,227
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	20,330
	Electronics Maintenance	275
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	580
		47,420

C-27J Follow-on Support

Provides personnel for support of the first four C-27J aircraft at the Aviation Logistics Center, Aviation Technical Training Center, and Aviation Training Center. The personnel will support the induction of the C-27J fleet of aircraft into long-term sustainment plans.

C-27J Fleet Induction Phase 1 Follow-on

Provides funding for 2,000 flight hours including personnel, operations and maintenance, and support of C-27J airframes one through four. These operational hours provide additional Maritime Patrol Aircraft capacity. The flight hour capacity of these C-27Js will improve the Coast Guard’s ability to primarily conduct missions such as Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations (AMIO), Counter-Drug (CD), Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security, Search and Rescue, and Living Marine Resources (LMR).

HC-130J Aircraft Follow-On.....\$7,615

PPA Breakdown - HC-130J Aircraft Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (33 FTP, 17 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	1,152
	Military Health Care	149
	Permanent Change of Station	255
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,366
	Recruiting and Training Centers	47
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	5th District	1,709
	14th District	428
	Headquarters Directorates	8
	Headquarters Units	35
	Other Activities	3
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	391
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	2,072
		7,615

Provides funding for personnel, operation and maintenance, and support for HC-130J aircraft #7. This HC-130J enhances the Coast Guard’s ability to primarily conduct the Search and Rescue (SAR), Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations (AMIO), Counter-Drug (CD), Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) and Living Marine Resources (LMR) enforcement missions.

MH-60T Helicopter Follow-On\$5,359

PPA Breakdown - MH-60T Helicopter Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (27 FTP, 14 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	1,027
	Military Health Care	122
	Permanent Change of Station	424
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,558
	Recruiting and Training Centers	18
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	17th District	465
	Headquarters Directorates	7
	Headquarters Units	98
	Other Activities	3
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	50
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	1,127
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	460
		5,359

Provides funding for personnel, operation and maintenance, and support of MH-60T aircraft #43. This MH-60T aircraft will enhance the Coast Guard’s ability to conduct the Search and Rescue (SAR), Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations (AMIO), Counter-Drug (CD), Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS), and Living Marine Resources (LMR) enforcement missions.

Air Station Los Angeles Relocation: Phase 1\$3,415

PPA Breakdown - Air Station Los Angeles Relocation: Phase 1		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (1 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	89
	Military Health Care	5
	Permanent Change of Station	507
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	300
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	11th District	1,023
	Headquarters Units	136
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	355
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	1,000
		3,415

Provides funding for the relocation of personnel and aircraft from Air Station Los Angeles to Air Station San Francisco and Air Station Humboldt Bay. The current lease at Los Angeles International Airport, where Air Station Los Angeles is located, expires in 2016. Requests to extend the lease were denied by the airport authority. The Coast Guard will establish a forward operating base at Naval Base Ventura County to maintain operations. Coast Guard Search and Rescue response times within the current area of operation will continue to meet national standards.

ATTC Underwater Egress Facility Support Follow-on\$171

PPA Breakdown - ATTC Underwater Egress Facility Support Follow-on		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (1 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	44
	Military Health Care	5
	Permanent Change of Station	13
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (1 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	39
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	7
	Recruiting and Training Centers	9
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Units	5
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	9
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	40
		171

Provides funding for personnel, supplies, and equipment necessary for the operation and support of the emergency underwater egress training device and course at Aviation Technician Training Center (ATTC), Elizabeth City, NC. The trainer develops critical survival skills for air boat crews in the event of an emergency evacuation if a capsizing occurs on the response boat during mission execution.

sUAS Service Contract\$2,560

PPA Breakdown - sUAS Service Contract		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (2 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	121
	Military Health Care	9
	Permanent Change of Station	28
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	600
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	1,789
	Headquarters Units	2
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	11
		2,560

Provides funding for personnel support and contracted sUAS operations for National Security Cutters (NSCs). This request funds supervisory personnel and a service contract for shipboard sUAS operations. Contracted personnel and equipment will deploy aboard NSCs to perform flight and maintenance duties in support of Coast Guard operations.

Base Re-Allocations (Non-Add)

Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian.....[\$789]

PPA Breakdown - Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-7 FTP, -7 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(686)
	Military Health Care	(61)
	Permanent Change of Station	(26)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (7 FTP, 7 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	789
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(16)
		0

Transfers seven military FTP/FTE to civilian FTP/FTE. These conversions are consistent with GAO recommendations to change military positions funded in PPA I (Military Pay and Allowances) with inherently civilian job functions to civilian positions funded in PPA II (Civilian Pay and Benefits).

Decreases

Termination of One Time Costs(\$21,422)

PPA Breakdown - Termination of One-Time Costs		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Permanent Change of Station	(9,273)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(1,799)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(205)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(128)
	Pacific Area	(100)
	5th District	(6)
	7th District	(304)
	8th District	(56)
	9th District	(10)
	11th District	(20)
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,982)
	Headquarters Units	(1,520)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(1,856)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(150)
	Electronics Maintenance	(1,870)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(120)
	Vessel Maintenance	(2,023)
		(21,422)

This line item reflects FY 2016 savings associated with the termination of one-time costs for program start-up and exit transactions requested in FY 2015.

FY 2015 Line Items	Non-Recurring Amount (\$000)
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	(127)
Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	(3,591)
National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	(3,933)
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	(1,442)
Efficiencies	(2,550)
Vessel, Board, and Search Teams	(195)
Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security	(41)
Patrol Boat Operational Efficiency	(143)
Fixed Wing Aircraft "Bravo-0" Response	(304)
Aids to Navigation (ATON)	(261)
Eight 110-ft Patrol Boats	(2,873)
Two High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)	(5,029)
Three HC-130 Aircraft	(705)
Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction	(228)
Total	(21,422)

Part Year Management Annualizations(\$78,811)

PPA Breakdown - Part Year Management Annualizations		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-562 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(39,470)
	Military Health Care	(5,602)
	Permanent Change of Station	(4,707)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-54 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(5,006)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(1,417)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(805)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(212)
	8th District	(204)
	9th District	(15)
	11th District	(250)
	13th District	(17)
	14th District	(50)
	17th District	(79)
	Headquarters Directorates	(7,307)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(1,527)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(9,422)
	Electronics Maintenance	(35)
	Vessel Maintenance	(2,686)
		(78,811)

This line item annualizes part-year reductions from various asset decommissionings and programmatic reductions requested in FY 2015.

FY 2015 Line Items	FTE (Mil)	FTE (Civ)	Recurring Amount (\$000)
Efficiencies	(174)	(54)	(20,075)
Vessel, Board, and Search Teams	(17)	0	(1,682)
Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security	(4)	0	(991)
Patrol Boat Operational Efficiency	(12)	0	(1,110)
HC-144A Aircraft Programmed Flight Hours	0	0	(4,919)
Fixed Wing Aircraft "Bravo-0" Response	(23)	0	(2,704)
Domestic Specific Emitter Identification (DSEI) Program	0	0	(400)
Aids to Navigation (ATON)	(14)	0	(1,335)
Eight 110-ft Patrol Boats	(72)	0	(9,501)
Two High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)	(184)	0	(21,424)
Three HC-130 Aircraft	(43)	0	(12,647)
Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction	(19)	0	(2,023)
Total	(562)	(54)	(78,811)

Operational Adjustments

Shore-side Support Structure Review & Rebalancing.....(\$607)

PPA Breakdown - Shore-side Support Structure Review & Rebalancing		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-16 FTP, -8 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(528)
	Military Health Care	(72)
	Permanent Change of Station	80
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(15)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(16)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Units	(27)
	Other Activities	(1)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(28)
		(607)

A thorough review of the Coast Guard's shore-side support structure identified personnel reductions that could be taken with no direct operational impact and minimal loss to current service delivery levels. This line item implements those reductions.

Logistics & Service Center Shared Service Efficiencies.....(\$1,900)

PPA Breakdown - Logistics & Service Center Shared Service Efficiencies		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-5 FTP, -3 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(233)
	Military Health Care	(23)
	Permanent Change of Station	38
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-13 FTP, -7 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(591)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(7)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(5)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Units	(32)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(47)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(1,000)
		(1,900)

Reflects a targeted reduction of positions within the shared services divisions at Coast Guard Logistics and Service Centers and a workload re-leveling among remaining personnel to increase the efficiency of logistics and service centers.

National Capitol Region Footprint Consolidation.....(\$3,000)

PPA Breakdown - National Capitol Region Footprint Consolidation		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(3,000)
		(3,000)

Reduces the cost of the Coast Guard’s real property footprint in the NCR by consolidating GSA leased property occupants into the Douglas A. Munro Coast Guard Headquarters Building at the St. Elizabeths site. This reduction is in alignment with Administration directives and government-wide strategies to promote efficient spending to support agency operations.

Fuel Logistics Management Program Review.....(\$300)

PPA Breakdown - Fuel Logistics Management Program Review		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(300)
		(300)

Provides annual savings from the liquid fuel energy account through the initiation of a Public-Private Partnership to provide petroleum logistics services at operational field-level fuel distribution locations.

Health Services Delivery Review & Rebalancing(\$3,799)

PPA Breakdown - Health Services Delivery Review & Rebalancing		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-14 FTP, -7 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(413)
	Military Health Care	(3,368)
	Permanent Change of Station	50
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(13)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(20)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(2)
	9th District	(2)
	13th District	(2)
	Headquarters Directorates	(2)
	Headquarters Units	(14)
	Other Activities	(1)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(12)
		(3,799)

Reflects savings in personnel and contracted support funding for Coast Guard health services delivery. Savings will be realized through reduction of health services personnel, but position realignment and workload adjustments at the Coast Guard Health, Safety, and Work-Life Service Center and certain field locations will ensure there is no level of service reduction to members or dependents.

Headquarters Directorate Reduction.....(\$5,000)

PPA Breakdown - Headquarters Directorate Reduction		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(5,000)
		(5,000)

Reflects savings in Coast Guard Headquarters directorates. A focused effort to reduce duplicative purchasing of consumable supplies and materials will be the largest driver of savings for this initiative. Operational policy development and direct support functionality will not be affected by the proposed reduction.

Cellular Wireless Savings.....(\$4)

PPA Breakdown - Cellular Wireless Savings		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(4)
		(4)

Reflects savings associated with a reduction of cellular telephone contracts.

Professional Services Contract Reduction.....(\$44,999)

PPA Breakdown - Professional Services Contract Reduction		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Health Care	(3,298)
	Permanent Change of Station	(886)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(7,182)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(199)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(9,425)
	Headquarters Units	(3,509)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(2,409)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(4,791)
	Electronics Maintenance	(6,631)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(4,702)
	Vessel Maintenance	(1,967)
		(44,999)

Reflects savings in professional services contracts based on an assessment of the contract’s direct contribution to Coast Guard front-line operations. The changes include the termination of contracts due to expire in 2015 that are not mission critical.

Continuous Monitoring Reduction.....(\$1,254)

PPA Breakdown - Continuous Monitoring Reduction		Total (\$000)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	(1,254)
		(1,254)

Reduces funding for manual continuous monitoring requirements for IT system security due to the increased capability of the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, scheduled for implementation in FY 2015. The CDM for internal cyber-security will create a more efficient information security business model. As the scope of CDM expands, this program will further standardize security products and tools across the Department.

Asset Decommissionings and Retirements

Two 110-foot Patrol Boats.....(\$1,061)

PPA Breakdown - Two 110-foot Patrol Boats		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-27 FTP, -14 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(801)
	Military Health Care	(122)
	Permanent Change of Station	163
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(25)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(20)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	7th District	(80)
	Headquarters Directorates	(244)
	Headquarters Units	(50)
	Other Activities	(2)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(106)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	(16)
	Vessel Maintenance	242
		(1,061)

Decommissions two 110-foot Island Class (WPB) patrol boats. The 110-foot WPB fleet is beyond its projected 20-year service life and is increasingly costly to maintain and operate. These assets are being replaced by the more capable Fast Response Cutters (FRCs). The Coast Guard will re-invest the savings from decommissioning the 110-foot WPBs to fund the operations and maintenance costs of the FRCs scheduled for delivery in 2016.

Three HC-130 Aircraft(\$11,684)

PPA Breakdown - Three HC-130 Aircraft		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-106 FTP, -53 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(3,726)
	Military Health Care	(478)
	Permanent Change of Station	500
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(221)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(71)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	11th District	(3,092)
	Other Activities	(9)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(116)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(4,471)
		(11,684)

Retires three HC-130H airframes and the associated 2,400 flight hours and the positions for these three aircraft currently assigned to Air Station Sacramento, California. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2014 authorized the transfer of these aircraft to the Department of Defense for reconditioning before final transfer to the U.S. Forest Service.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Operating Expenses
Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than \$700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of \$31,000,000; purchase or lease of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; **purchase or lease of other equipment (at a unit cost of no more than \$250,000)**;¹ minor shore construction projects not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total cost on any asset; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 9709377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; [\$6,750,733,000;] **\$6,821,503,100**,² of which \$340,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities; of which \$24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which not to exceed \$15,300 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation: Provided further, That to the extent fees are insufficient to pay expenses of recreational vessel documentation under such section 12114, and there is a backlog of recreational vessel applications, then personnel performing non-recreational vessel documentation functions under subchapter II of chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code, may perform documentation under section 12114: *Provided further*, That, without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d), after June 30, up to \$10,000,000 may be reprogrammed within this appropriation in accordance with subsections (a), (b), and (c), of section 503.

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... <u>purchase or lease of other equipment (at a unit cost of no more than \$250,000)</u> ; ...	The proposed language provides a clearly defined threshold for the use of the OE appropriation to procure end-use items to include software systems and equipment for an amount equal to or less than the proposed funding amount. Similar procurements above the defined level would become a necessary expense of the AC&I appropriation.

² ... [\$6,750,733,000;] <u>\$6,821,503,100</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
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B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

U. S. Coast Guard

Operating Expenses

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	48,396	46,400	\$6,778,728
FY 2015 President's Budget	47,644	48,116	\$6,750,733
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer	2	2	\$5,984
Total Transfers	2	2	\$5,984
Increases			
Annualization of Part Year Funding	-	176	\$54,959
Mandatory Personnel Entitlements			
Annualization of 2015 Military and Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$7,180
2016 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$20,177
2016 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$7,587
2016 Military Allowances	-	-	\$42,942
2016 Civilian Allowances	-	-	\$2,954
Operational Adjustments			
GSA and Other Governmental Rent	-	-	\$1,650
High Risk Internal Cyber-security Remediation	-	-	\$5,171
Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets			
Shore Facility Follow-On	-	-	\$3,310
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	1	1	\$453
Logistics Information Management System (LIMS) Follow-On	-	-	\$2,452
Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	161	69	\$17,191
National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	146	44	\$6,061
C-27J Aircraft Support Follow-On	152	77	\$47,420
HC-130J Aircraft Follow-On	33	17	\$7,615
MH-60T Helicopter Follow-On	27	14	\$5,359
Air Station Los Angeles Relocation: Phase 1	1	1	\$3,415
ATTC Underwater Egress Facility Support Follow-on	2	2	\$171
sUAS Service Contract	2	1	\$2,560
Base Re-Allocations (Non-Add)			
Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian	[7]	[7]	[\$789]
Total, Increases	525	402	\$238,627
Decreases			
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(\$21,422)
Part Year Management Annualizations	-	(616)	(\$78,811)
Operational Adjustments			
Shore-side Support Structure Review & Rebalancing	(16)	(8)	(\$607)
Logistics & Service Center Shared Service Efficiencies	(18)	(10)	(\$1,900)
National Capitol Region Footprint Consolidation	-	-	(\$3,000)
Fuel Logistics Management Program Review	-	-	(\$300)
Health Services Delivery Review & Rebalancing	(14)	(7)	(\$3,799)
Headquarters Directorate Reduction	-	-	(\$5,000)
Cellular Wireless Savings	-	-	(\$4)
Professional Services Contract Reduction	-	-	(\$44,999)
Continuous Monitoring Reduction	-	-	(\$1,254)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Asset Decommissionings and Retirements			
Two 110-foot Patrol Boats	(27)	(14)	(\$1,061)
Three HC-130 Aircraft	(106)	(53)	(\$11,684)
Total, Decreases	(181)	(708)	(\$173,841)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	346	(304)	\$70,770
FY 2016 Current Services	47,990	47,812	\$6,821,503
FY 2016 Request	47,990	47,812	\$6,821,503
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	346	(304)	\$70,770

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Operating Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	48,396	46,400	\$6,778,728
FY 2015 President's Budget	47,644	48,116	\$6,750,733
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	525	402	\$238,627
Decreases	(181)	(708)	(\$173,841)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	346	(304)	\$70,770
FY 2016 Current Services	47,990	47,812	\$6,821,503
FY 2016 Request	47,990	47,812	\$6,821,503
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	346	(304)	\$70,770

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015 President's Budget			2016 Adjustments-to-Base			2016 Program Changes			FY 2016 Request			2015 to 2016 Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
I. Military Pay and Allowances															
Military Pay and Allowances (AFC-01)	39,776	40,608	2,897,147	331	-275	16,247	-	-	-	40,107	40,333	2,913,394	331	-275	16,247
Military Health Care (AFC-57)	-	-	\$403,855	-	-	\$10,692	-	-	-	-	-	\$414,547	-	-	10,692
Permanent Change of Station (AFC-20)	-	-	133,592	-	-	4,555	-	-	-	-	-	138,147	-	-	4,555
<i>Subtotal</i>	39,776	40,608	3,434,594	331	-275	31,494	-	-	-	40,107	40,333	3,466,088	331	-275	31,494
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits															
Civilian Pay and Benefits (AFC-08)	7,868	7,508	787,372	15	-29	12,444	-	-	-	7,883	7,479	799,816	15	-29	12,444
<i>Subtotal</i>	7,868	7,508	787,372	15	-29	12,444	-	-	-	7,883	7,479	799,816	15	-29	12,444
III. Training and Recruiting															
Training and Education (AFC-56)	-	-	99,246	-	-	6,560	-	-	-	-	-	105,806	-	-	6,560
Recruiting and Training Centers (AFC-34)	-	-	98,554	-	-	1,465	-	-	-	-	-	100,019	-	-	1,465
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	197,800	-	-	8,025	-	-	-	-	-	205,825	-	-	8,025
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance															
Atlantic Command (AFC-30)	-	-	185,915	-	-	3,645	-	-	-	-	-	189,560	-	-	3,645
Pacific Command (AFC-30)	-	-	204,960	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	205,096	-	-	136
1st District (AFC-30)	-	-	60,159	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	60,210	-	-	51
5th District (AFC-30)	-	-	20,716	-	-	1,737	-	-	-	-	-	22,453	-	-	1,737
7th District (AFC-30)	-	-	83,451	-	-	1,424	-	-	-	-	-	84,875	-	-	1,424
8th District (AFC-30)	-	-	49,960	-	-	1,211	-	-	-	-	-	51,171	-	-	1,211
9th District (AFC-30)	-	-	30,695	-	-	-3	-	-	-	-	-	30,692	-	-	(3)
11th District (AFC-30)	-	-	16,927	-	-	-1,359	-	-	-	-	-	15,568	-	-	(1,359)
13th District (AFC-30)	-	-	22,258	-	-	-7	-	-	-	-	-	22,251	-	-	(7)
14th District (AFC-30)	-	-	18,748	-	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	19,138	-	-	390
17th District (AFC-30)	-	-	28,969	-	-	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	30,649	-	-	1,680
Headquarter Directorates (AFC-30)	-	-	188,389	-	-	-3,452	-	-	-	-	-	184,937	-	-	(3,452)
Headquarter Managed Units (AFC-30)	-	-	80,081	-	-	12,890	-	-	-	-	-	92,971	-	-	12,890
Other Activities (AFC40)	-	-	691	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	746	-	-	55
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	991,919	-	-	18,398	-	-	-	-	-	1,010,317	-	-	18,398
V. Centrally Managed Accounts															
Centrally-Managed Operating Expenses (AFC-36)	-	-	335,262	-	-	-5,578	-	-	-	-	-	329,684	-	-	(5,578)
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	335,262	-	-	-5,578	-	-	-	-	-	329,684	-	-	(5,578)
VI. Depot Level Maintenance															
Aeronautical (AFC-41)	-	-	319,493	-	-	4,007	-	-	-	-	-	323,500	-	-	4,007
Electronic (AFC-42)	-	-	242,262	-	-	-3,045	-	-	-	-	-	239,217	-	-	(3,045)
Civil/Ocean Engineering & Shore Facilities (AFC-43)	-	-	190,592	-	-	369	-	-	-	-	-	190,961	-	-	369
Vessel (AFC-45)	-	-	251,439	-	-	4,656	-	-	-	-	-	256,095	-	-	4,656
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	-	1,003,786	-	-	5,987	-	-	-	-	-	1,009,773	-	-	5,987
SubTotal Operating Expenses	47,644	48,116	6,750,733	346	-304	70,770	-	-	-	47,990	47,812	6,821,503	346	-304	70,770

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses Summary of Reimbursable Resources (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security	126	123	\$10,677	110	95	\$10,128	106	95	\$25,236	(4)	-	\$15,108
Department of Defense	473	396	\$74,099	449	426	\$48,918	426	388	\$128,239	(23)	(38)	\$79,321
Department of Transportation	16	18	\$775	7	5	\$1,846	25	22	\$3,095	18	17	\$1,249
Department of Treasury	1	2	\$3,607	1	1	\$187	65	58	\$8,225	64	57	\$8,038
Department of Commerce	5	7	\$1,145	5	4	\$1,321	6	5	\$849	1	1	(\$472)
Department of State	5	3	\$3,036	7	6	\$971	4	4	\$5,504	(3)	(2)	\$4,533
Department of Justice	1	1	\$242	1	1	\$145	1	1	\$5,153	-	-	\$5,008
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$20	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	\$20	-	-	(\$19,980)
Environmental Protection Agency	20	17	\$1,185	19	19	\$2,256	7	6	\$3,567	(12)	(13)	\$1,311
- Panama Canal Authority	-	-	\$6	-	-	\$54	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$21
Other Anticipated Reimbursables General	132	162	\$5,023	58	38	\$35,801	153	150	\$32,105	95	112	(\$3,696)
Operational Reimbursements	-	-	\$95,930	-	-	\$141,373	-	-	\$50,000	-	-	(\$91,373)
Total Budgetary Resources	779	729	\$195,745	657	595	\$263,000	793	729	\$262,068	136	134	(\$932)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Military Pay & Benefits	558	539	\$74,950	464	423	\$72,947	585	544	\$76,710	121	121	\$3,763
Civilian Pay & Benefits	221	190	\$24,865	193	172	\$22,293	208	185	\$23,310	15	13	\$1,017
Operational Reimbursements	-	-	\$88,143	-	-	\$167,760	-	-	\$162,048	-	-	(\$5,712)
Total Obligations	779	729	\$187,958	657	595	\$263,000	793	729	\$262,068	136	134	(\$932)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$556,718	\$567,621	\$576,603	\$8,982
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5,354	\$5,459	\$5,545	\$86
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$16,577	\$16,902	\$17,169	\$267
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$728,711	\$779,175	\$788,751	\$9,576
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,890,525	\$1,835,762	\$1,841,550	\$5,788
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$6,936	\$6,743	\$6,765	\$22
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$184,923	\$196,099	\$199,202	\$3,103
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$238,097	\$230,239	\$245,589	\$15,350
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$7,369	\$7,176	\$7,203	\$27
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$3,635,210	\$3,645,176	\$3,688,377	\$43,201
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$193,680	\$178,988	\$186,000	\$7,012
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$117,587	\$116,191	\$118,759	\$2,568
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$53,018	\$60,082	\$57,940	(\$2,142)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$30,888	\$26,622	\$27,578	\$956
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$179,026	\$163,058	\$168,077	\$5,019
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,532	\$3,328	\$3,353	\$25
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$150,093	\$140,387	\$143,936	\$3,549
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$778,305	\$722,639	\$693,911	(\$28,728)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$218,865	\$210,352	\$215,529	\$5,177
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$248,019	\$213,275	\$215,073	\$1,798
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$4,460	\$4,159	\$4,159	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$305,643	\$298,322	\$295,539	(\$2,783)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$216,926	\$179,738	\$203,107	\$23,369
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$747	\$913	\$681	(\$232)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$730,656	\$676,129	\$682,181	\$6,052
31.0 Equipment	\$126,372	\$104,832	\$105,620	\$788
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,086	\$7,206	\$9,168	\$1,962
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$2,581	\$2,515	\$2,515	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$3,370,484	\$3,108,736	\$3,133,126	\$24,390
Total, Direct Obligations	\$7,005,694	\$6,753,912	\$6,821,503	\$67,591
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,576)	(\$3,179)	-	\$3,179
Unobligated Balance, end of year	3,179	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$7,007,297	\$6,750,733	\$6,821,503	\$70,770
Full Time Equivalents	46,400	48,116	47,812	(304)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Military
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-10	1	1	1	-
O-9	4	4	4	-
O-8	24	24	24	-
O-7	6	5	5	-
O-6	282	277	280	3
O-5	732	723	726	3
O-4	1,239	1,212	1,220	8
O-3	2,245	2,203	2,226	23
O-2	1,406	1,396	1,411	15
O-1	183	189	203	14
CWO	1,553	1,551	1,557	6
E-10	1	1	1	-
E-9	297	295	295	-
E-8	638	623	630	7
E-7	3,230	3,178	3,218	40
E-6	6,624	6,526	6,588	62
E-5	8,042	7,884	7,948	64
E-4	7,138	7,016	7,087	71
E-3	3,861	3,753	3,768	15
E-2	1,423	1,373	1,373	-
E-1	690	690	690	-
Cadet/OC	852	852	852	-
Total Permanent Positions	40,471	39,776	40,107	331
Total Perm. Employment EOY	40,471	39,776	40,105	329
Headquarters Military Positions	822	805	805	-
U.S. Field Military	39,509	38,831	39,162	331
Foreign Field Military	140	140	140	-
Total, Operating Expenses:	40,471	39,776	40,107	331
FTE	39,223	40,608	40,333	(275)
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	101,522	105,646	107,428	1,782
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	60,823	63,041	61,449	(1,592)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	15	13	13	-
GS-15	157	157	157	-
GS-14	539	537	536	(1)
GS-13	1,303	1,304	1,311	7
GS-12	1,686	1,685	1,693	8
GS-11	987	968	972	4
GS-10	29	29	29	-
GS-9	653	655	657	2
GS-8	168	166	165	(1)
GS-7	721	714	711	(3)
GS-6	288	276	275	(1)
GS-5	153	151	151	-
GS-4	30	30	30	-
GS-3	2	2	2	-
GS-2	5	5	5	-
Other Graded Positions	1,189	1,176	1,176	-
Total Permanent Positions	7,925	7,868	7,883	15
Unfilled Positions EOY	610	606	605	(1)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	7,315	7,262	7,278	16
Headquarters	1,237	1,230	1,231	1
U.S. Field	6,688	6,638	6,652	14
Total, Operating Expenses:	7,925	7,868	7,883	15
FTE	7,177	7,508	7,479	(29)
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	220,400	222,900	224,621	1,721
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	108,424	108,836	109,154	318
Average Grade, GS Positions	11	11	11	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Reimbursable Military
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-8	1	-	1	1
O-6	10	10	11	1
O-5	27	25	30	5
O-4	38	40	41	1
O-3	25	35	26	(9)
O-2	15	5	16	11
O-1	15	5	16	11
CWO	25	20	27	7
E-9	5	2	5	3
E-8	13	8	14	6
E-7	34	35	36	1
E-6	100	91	107	16
E-5	122	110	123	13
E-4	108	74	110	36
E-3	18	4	20	16
E-2	2	-	2	2
Total Permanent Positions	558	464	585	121
Unfilled Positions EOY	41	41	41	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	517	423	544	121
Headquarters Military Positions	38	38	40	2
U.S. Field Military	508	414	532	118
Foreign Field Military	12	12	13	1
Total, Operating Expenses:	558	464	585	121
FTE	539	423	423	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	123,093	128,916	128,873	(43)
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	64,498	68,497	65,118	(3,379)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Reimbursable Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	13	13	12	(1)
GS-13	30	26	28	2
GS-12	47	40	44	4
GS-11	24	25	23	(2)
GS-9	22	23	21	(2)
GS-8	15	3	14	11
GS-7	40	40	38	(2)
GS-6	2	-	2	2
GS-5	27	22	25	3
Total Permanent Positions	221	193	208	15
Unfilled Positions EOY	33	21	23	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	188	172	185	15
Headquarters	51	20	48	28
U.S. Field	170	173	160	(13)
Total, Operating Expenses:	221	193	208	15
FTE	190	172	172	-
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	-	-	-	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	96,967	98,027	96,979	(1,048)
Average Grade, GS Positions	10	10	10	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
I. Military Pay and Allowances
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$728,711	\$779,175	\$788,751	\$9,576
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,890,525	\$1,835,762	\$1,841,550	\$5,788
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$6,936	\$6,743	\$6,765	\$22
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$238,097	\$230,239	\$245,589	\$15,350
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$6,968	\$6,767	\$6,788	\$21
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,871,237	\$2,858,686	\$2,889,443	\$30,757
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$58,841	\$59,192	\$60,693	\$1,501
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$75,353	\$76,298	\$78,793	\$2,495
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,754	\$4,617	\$4,631	\$14
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,278	\$6,130	\$6,078	(\$52)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$36,817	\$35,796	\$35,808	\$12
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$45,087	\$44,011	\$43,757	(\$254)
25.6 Medical Care	\$305,643	\$298,322	\$295,539	(\$2,783)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,521	\$2,554	\$2,639	\$85
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$48,161	\$46,945	\$46,664	(\$281)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$2,075	\$2,043	\$2,043	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$585,530	\$575,908	\$576,645	\$737
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,456,767	\$3,434,594	\$3,466,088	\$31,494
Full Time Equivalents	39,223	40,608	40,333	(275)

I. Military Pay and Allowances Mission Statement

This PPA requests funding for expenses related to compensation for active duty military personnel. This category also includes pay, allowances, employer's share of FICA, Social Security credits and other expenses associated with compensating military personnel. Requested funding will compensate military personnel as they serve the Nation across all of the Coast Guard's eleven statutory missions in support of the Coast Guard's six FYHSP Programs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$728,711	\$779,175	\$788,751	\$9,576
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,890,525	\$1,835,762	\$1,841,550	\$5,788
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$6,936	\$6,743	\$6,765	\$22
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$238,097	\$230,239	\$245,589	\$15,350
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$6,968	\$6,767	\$6,788	\$21
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,871,237	\$2,858,686	\$2,889,443	\$30,757

Salaries and benefits provide funds for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Coast Guard by active duty military personnel. The FY 2016 request reflects the net effect of proposals for pay (1.3 percent pay raise), medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. Increases result from the addition of personnel to operate new systems and assets. Decreases result from the reduction of personnel associated with asset divestments; and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$58,841	\$59,192	\$60,693	\$1,501

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard military service members, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding also supports the shipment of military members' household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. The FY 2016 request reflects the net effect of increases for PCS travel costs and decreases from enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$75,353	\$76,298	\$78,793	\$2,495

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of military members' household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. The FY 2016 request includes increases for PCS travel costs and decreases from enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,754	\$4,617	\$4,631	\$14

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). The FY 2016 request includes funding for the net of personnel increases and decreases, including costs associated with decommissionings or funding associated with delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,278	\$6,130	\$6,078	(\$52)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes funding for the net of personnel increases and decreases, including costs associated with decommissionings or funding associated with delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$36,817	\$35,796	\$35,808	\$12

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes funding for the net of personnel increases and decreases, including costs associated with decommissionings or funding associated with delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$45,087	\$44,011	\$43,757	(\$254)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2016 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$305,643	\$298,322	\$295,539	(\$2,783)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, funding supports medical care costs for military service members. The request includes actuary-forecasted cost decreases associated with the existing workforce, and changes in FTE through FY 2016 adjustments to base.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,521	\$2,554	\$2,639	\$85

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2016 request includes funding for the net of personnel increases and decreases, including costs associated with decommissionings or funding associated with delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$48,161	\$46,945	\$46,664	(\$281)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational, training and shore support units. The FY 2016 request reflects decreases in funding associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies and operational adjustments.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$556,718	\$567,621	\$576,603	\$8,982
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5,354	\$5,459	\$5,545	\$86
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$16,577	\$16,902	\$17,169	\$267
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$184,923	\$196,099	\$199,202	\$3,103
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$401	\$409	\$415	\$6
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$763,973	\$786,490	\$798,934	\$12,444
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$58	\$128	\$128	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$414	\$754	\$754	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$472	\$882	\$882	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$764,445	\$787,372	\$799,816	\$12,444
Full Time Equivalents	7,177	7,508	7,479	(29)

II. Civilian Pay and Benefits Mission Statement

This PPA requests funding for expenses related to compensation and entitlements for Federal civilian employees. The workforce is composed of General Schedule (GS) personnel, Administrative Law Judges (AL), Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel, personnel whose salaries are Administratively Determined (AD) (e.g., Coast Guard Academy civilian faculty members), Wage Grade (WG) positions employed in industrial positions, and Non-Ceiling (NC) employees (e.g., cooperative education students, student aids, summer interns and Federal junior fellows) and civilian employees not otherwise covered by other PPAs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$556,718	\$567,621	\$576,603	\$8,982
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5,354	\$5,459	\$5,545	\$86
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$16,577	\$16,902	\$17,169	\$267
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$184,923	\$196,099	\$199,202	\$3,103
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$401	\$409	\$415	\$6
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$763,973	\$786,490	\$798,934	\$12,444

Salaries and benefits funds provide for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Coast Guard by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2016 request reflects the net effect of proposals for pay (1.3 percent pay raise), benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. Increases are associated with the addition of personnel to support new systems and assets and non-recurring funding for the compensable work day of February 29, 2016. Decreases are associated with centralization of program-level shore maintenance and shore infrastructure work capability.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
III. Training and Recruiting
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$45,168	\$41,596	\$46,563	\$4,967
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,409	\$1,341	\$1,341	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$3,413	\$3,248	\$3,248	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$11,138	\$10,530	\$10,530	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$487	\$489	\$514	\$25
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$38,218	\$36,693	\$41,346	\$4,653
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$55,032	\$51,638	\$44,977	(\$6,661)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,157	\$628	\$6,042	\$5,414
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$17,512	\$16,039	\$16,039	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$532	\$498	\$196	(\$302)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$32,560	\$30,582	\$30,506	(\$76)
31.0 Equipment	\$4,931	\$4,518	\$4,523	\$5
Total, Other Object Classes	\$212,557	\$197,800	\$205,825	\$8,025
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$212,557	\$197,800	\$205,825	\$8,025
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

III. Training and Recruiting Mission Statement

Request provides funding for the Coast Guard's professional training and education programs, as well as operation and maintenance of the eight major Coast Guard training centers and support commands, the Coast Guard Academy, and recruiting centers. Additionally, this request includes funding for tuition, travel, and per diem for formal training and education performed as temporary additional duty (TAD) by military service members and civilian personnel. It also ensures the training infrastructure is resourced to provide Coast Guard personnel with the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for assigned missions. Training is provided by the Coast Guard, other DHS components, commercial providers, DoD, and other agencies. Training and education are usually conducted by dedicated resident staffs in classrooms, but may also include exportable training, correspondence courses, and/or computer-based training. Funding also supports TAD expenses for CG applicants processed thru the Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$45,168	\$41,596	\$46,563	\$4,967

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2016 request reflects increases in funding associated with the delivery of the C-27J aircraft, personnel and associated training necessary to induce the asset into the fleet.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$487	\$489	\$514	\$25

Includes printing and reproduction costs. The FY 2016 request reflects increase in funding associated with the delivery of a new asset, and training and operational manuals required to operate the C-27J aircraft.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$38,218	\$36,693	\$41,346	\$4,653

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (e.g., private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2016 request reflects increases in funding associated with delivery of the C-27J aircraft and follow-on operational expenses.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$55,032	\$51,638	\$44,977	(\$6,661)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2016 request reflects decreases in funding associated with reductions that are part of enterprise-wide contract services efficiencies and adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,157	\$628	\$6,042	\$5,414

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2016 request reflects increases in funding associated with the delivery of the C-27J aircraft, intra-agency training, and follow-on expenses required to meet operational readiness requirements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$532	\$498	\$196	(\$302)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft, C4ISR) and supporting systems. The FY 2016 request reflects the net effect of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$32,560	\$30,582	\$30,506	(\$76)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational, training and shore support units. The FY 2016 request reflects a decrease of funding associated with management and technology efficiency initiatives and the rebalancing of medical support services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$4,931	\$4,518	\$4,523	\$5

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. For example, this object class enables the Coast Guard to purchase furniture for Training Center classrooms. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase associated with support necessary to sustain operations and maintenance of the boat forces, aircrew, and rescue swimmer training facility.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$80,608	\$70,841	\$71,356	\$515
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$32,342	\$30,380	\$30,453	\$73
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$22,721	\$18,757	\$19,699	\$942
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$94,805	\$92,587	\$94,773	\$2,186
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2,944	\$2,746	\$2,746	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$35,599	\$33,218	\$28,332	(\$4,886)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$230,002	\$205,707	\$202,448	(\$3,259)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$60,393	\$56,616	\$56,655	\$39
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$37,552	\$40,276	\$38,673	(\$1,603)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$4,460	\$4,159	\$4,159	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$35,356	\$21,862	\$38,026	\$16,164
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$747	\$913	\$681	(\$232)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$423,400	\$385,178	\$392,551	\$7,373
31.0 Equipment	\$46,905	\$28,207	\$29,293	\$1,086
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$506	\$472	\$472	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,108,340	\$991,919	\$1,010,317	\$18,398
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,108,340	\$991,919	\$1,010,317	\$18,398
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance Mission Statement

Requests funding to units, facilities, and activities that are under the direct operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard's Atlantic Area and Pacific Area Commanders, operational units as well as headquarters units. These include National Security Cutters (NSCs), High Endurance Cutters (WHECs), Medium Endurance Cutters (WMECs), Communications Stations, Sector Commands, Stations, Marine Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs), various support units, and Area offices as applicable. Request includes funding to sustain normal operating costs that include energy, equipment, parts, and supplies for routine maintenance of operational assets and shore facilities, and administrative supplies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$80,608	\$70,841	\$71,356	\$515

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2016 request reflects costs associated with the acceptance of new assets to include: training, delivery acceptance, and site visits. Also included are costs associated with the necessary travel for planned asset decommissionings and the operation of a temporary forward operating air base at Naval Base Ventura County due to the cancellation of the Coast Guard's lease at Los Angeles International Airport.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$32,342	\$30,380	\$30,453	\$73

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2016 request reflects the net result of funding associated with the delivery of new assets.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$22,721	\$18,757	\$19,699	\$942

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). The FY 2016 request reflects lease of facilities associated with WMSL Crew Golf facilities and the lease of space for Sector Anchorage, AK.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$94,805	\$92,587	\$94,773	\$2,186

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft; utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements; and postal costs. The FY 2016 request reflects the net impact of divestment or delivery of new assets and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$35,599	\$33,218	\$28,332	(\$4,886)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2016 request reflects the net result of funding associated with the delivery of new assets and a reduction to spending by Coast Guard headquarters directorates.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$230,002	\$205,707	\$202,448	(\$3,259)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2016 request reflects the net result of funding associated with the delivery of new assets, a reduction to professional contract services, and the operation and maintenance of sUAS onboard the WMSL by contracted personnel.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$60,393	\$56,616	\$56,655	\$39

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2016 request reflects the net result of funding for the planned move from Coast Guard Air Station Los Angeles to Coast Guard Air Stations San Francisco and Humboldt Bay due to the lease cancellation at Los Angeles International Airport.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$37,552	\$40,276	\$38,673	(\$1,603)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2016 request reflects the net result of changes to professional services contracts.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$35,356	\$21,862	\$38,026	\$16,164

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2016 request reflects the net effect of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$747	\$913	\$681	(\$232)

Subsistence and support of persons include contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. The FY 2016 request reflects the net impact of follow-on funding for FY 2015 budget initiatives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$423,400	\$385,178	\$392,551	\$7,373

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2016 request reflects the net effect of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets, a change to the Coast Guard's fuel management program, and fuel purchases associated with planned operations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$46,905	\$28,207	\$29,293	\$1,086

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2016 request reflects the net effect of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
V. Centrally Managed Accounts
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$53,018	\$60,082	\$57,940	(\$2,142)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$67,858	\$54,598	\$55,947	\$1,349
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,948	\$8,863	\$8,863	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$58,797	\$60,975	\$58,568	(\$2,407)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$100,026	\$98,535	\$98,539	\$4
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$9,987	\$15,118	\$12,992	(\$2,126)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,411	\$5,762	\$5,684	(\$78)
31.0 Equipment	\$30,074	\$31,329	\$31,151	(\$178)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$335,119	\$335,262	\$329,684	(\$5,578)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$335,119	\$335,262	\$329,684	(\$5,578)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

V. Centrally Managed Accounts Mission Statement

This request provides funding for accounts centrally managed at Coast Guard Headquarters such as: Federal Telephone System (FTS) accounts, Standard Workstation recapitalization, ammunition replenishment, recapitalization of buoys, GSA Rent, postal expenses and Mass Transit benefits. Request includes critical support elements for Coast Guard operations. Lease of adequate office space, effective communications (computers, phones, etc.), and operational gear (ammunition) are all part of those critical support requirements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$53,018	\$60,082	\$57,940	(\$2,142)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2016 request reflects net impact of increased costs associated with GSA buildings occupied by the Coast Guard and the termination of GSA rental agreements as part of the consolidation of Coast Guard offices in the National Capital Region.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$67,858	\$54,598	\$55,947	\$1,349

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters and aircraft, utility costs, postal costs and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements. The change reflects the net impact of annualization of prior year initiatives, asset decommissionings, operational adjustments, and management efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$58,797	\$60,975	\$58,568	(\$2,407)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals development, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2016 request reflects the net of follow-on funding for new assets and management efficiencies associated with contract services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$100,026	\$98,535	\$98,539	\$4

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements (e.g., MIPR). The FY 2016 request reflects the annualization of prior year initiatives.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$9,987	\$15,118	\$12,992	(\$2,126)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2016 request reflects the net of funding associated with divestment or delivery of new assets, management efficiencies, and operational adjustments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,411	\$5,762	\$5,684	(\$78)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare parts inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2016 request reflects the net change associated with the FY 2015 ATON programmatic reduction and new surface asset follow-on costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$30,074	\$31,329	\$31,151	(\$178)

Equipment provides for the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2016 request reflects the net change associated with an increase for new surface and air asset follow-on costs and divestiture of assets.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$9,005	\$7,231	\$7,260	\$29
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$8,069	\$7,418	\$7,418	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,225	\$5,343	\$6,827	\$1,484
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$101	\$93	\$93	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$61,050	\$55,483	\$59,317	\$3,834
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$397,657	\$368,523	\$352,110	(\$16,413)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,202	\$10,562	\$10,536	(\$26)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$192,955	\$156,960	\$160,361	\$3,401
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$168,530	\$139,706	\$149,254	\$9,548
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$220,124	\$207,662	\$206,776	(\$886)
31.0 Equipment	\$44,462	\$40,778	\$40,653	(\$125)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,086	\$7,206	\$9,168	\$1,962
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,128,466	\$1,006,965	\$1,009,773	\$2,808
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,576)	(\$3,179)	-	\$3,179
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$3,179	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$1,603	(\$3,179)	-	\$3,179
Total Requirements	\$1,130,069	\$1,003,786	\$1,009,773	\$5,987
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

VI. Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance Mission Statement

Request provides service-wide funding to support the major maintenance and repair of Coast Guard aircraft, electronics systems, shore facilities and vessels not appropriated in the Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction & Improvements (AC&I) appropriation. This includes materials, services and supplies necessary for depot-level repair of buildings, structures, ground, towers, runways, aids to navigation, aircraft, and aircraft equipment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$9,005	\$7,231	\$7,260	\$29

Travel funds cover the costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2016 request reflects travel funding requirements associated with the addition of follow-on shore support personnel for new surface assets.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,225	\$5,343	\$6,827	\$1,484

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rent or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and equipment, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters and aircraft, utility costs, postal costs, and cutter, boat, and aircraft fuel requirements. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase for new surface asset follow-on costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$61,050	\$55,483	\$59,317	\$3,834

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase for mission support for new aviation assets.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$397,657	\$368,523	\$352,110	(\$16,413)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals development, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs, and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2016 request reflects the net change associated with targeted reductions to Professional and Assistance contracted services and increases for remediation of cyber-security vulnerabilities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,202	\$10,562	\$10,536	(\$26)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements (e.g., MIPR). The FY 2016 request reflects the net change associated with new surface asset follow-on costs and changes to contract services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$192,955	\$156,960	\$160,361	\$3,401

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. This request provides for the operation and maintenance of recapitalized shore facilities scheduled for completion prior to FY 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$168,530	\$139,706	\$149,254	\$9,548

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase for new asset follow-on costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$220,124	\$207,662	\$206,776	(\$886)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare parts inventories for cutters, boats and aircraft, supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2016 request reflects the net result of funding associated with the delivery and decommissioning of assets.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$44,462	\$40,778	\$40,653	(\$125)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2016 request reflects the net change associated with new surface asset follow-on costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,086	\$7,206	\$9,168	\$1,962

The FY 2016 request reflects an increase associated with facility upgrades at Air Stations San Francisco and Humbolt Bay to accommodate the relocation of Air Station Los Angeles as well as facility upgrades associated with establishment of the support structure for C27Js.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	47,013	46,400	48,116
Increases			
1. Transfer Follow-On	22	-	2
2. Annualization of part year funding	108	160	176
3. Annualization of Marine Environmental Response Personnel	-	26	-
4. Response Boat Medium follow-on	8	3	1
5. Shore Facility Follow-On	1	-	-
6. Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	53	130	69
7. National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	106	128	44
8. Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	31	20	-
9. Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On	3	-	-
10. Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition	11	-	-
11. Deployable Specialized Forces	25	-	-
12. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program	6	-	-
13. C-27J Aircraft Support Follow-On	-	-	77
14. HC-130J Aircraft Follow-On	-	-	17
15. MH-60T Helicopter Follow-On	-	-	14
16. Air Station Los Angeles Relocation: Phase 1	-	-	1
17. ATTC Underwater Egress Facility Support Follow-on	-	-	2
18. sUAS Service Contract	-	-	1
19. Adjustment for Actual / Enacted FTE	-	2,246	-
Subtotal, Increases	374	2,713	404
Decreases			
1. Prior Year Management Annualizations	(311)	(378)	(616)
2. High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)	(92)	(184)	-
3. HU-25 Aircraft	(36)	-	-
4. HC-130 Aircraft	-	(43)	(53)
5. 110-ft Patrol Boats	(53)	(73)	(14)
6. Shoreside Support Personnel	(5)	(21)	-
7. Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR	(28)	-	-
8. Enterprise-Wide, Management and Organizational Efficiencies	(53)	(224)	-
9. Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing	(54)	-	-
10. Targeted Intelligence Program	(14)	-	-
11. Drug and Alcohol Program Inspector	(3)	-	-
12. International Port Security Program	(3)	-	-
13. Port State Control Examinations	(20)	-	-
14. Auxiliary Program Management	(5)	-	-
15. Vessel, Board, and Search Teams	-	(18)	-
16. Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security	-	(4)	-
17. Patrol Boat Operational Efficiency	-	(13)	-
18. Fixed Wing Aircraft Bravo -0 Response	-	(24)	-
19. Aids to Navigation (ATON)	-	(15)	-
20. Shore-side Support Structure Review & Rebalancing	-	-	(8)
21. Logistics & Service Center Shared Service Efficiencies	-	-	(10)
22. Health Services Delivery Review & Rebalancing	-	-	(7)
23. Adjustment for Actual / Enacted FTE	(310)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(987)	(997)	(708)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	46,400	48,116	47,812
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(613)	1,716	(304)

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security

Operating Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
V. Centrally Managed Accounts	\$111,311	\$93,340	\$104,372	\$11,032
Total Working Capital Fund	\$111,311	\$93,340	\$104,372	\$11,032

Program/Project Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
GSA Rent	\$ 64,805	\$ 54,805	\$ 53,965	\$ (840)
FedLink	\$ 598	\$ 553	\$ 593	\$ 40
Financial Statement Audit	\$ 3,584	\$ 3,593	\$ 3,576	\$ (17)
Internal Control Audit	\$ 342	\$ 324	\$ 322	\$ (2)
Bankcard Program	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ (1)
TIER	\$ 57	\$ 46	\$ 50	\$ 4
NFC Payroll Services	\$ 2,237	\$ 1,866	\$ 2,236	\$ 370
HCBS Payroll Service	\$ 300	\$ 382	\$ 347	\$ (35)
Flexible Spending Account	\$ 20	\$ 59	\$ 61	\$ 2
DHS Exec Lead	\$ 27	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ -
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transfer Program	\$ 7,955	\$ 7,002	\$ 10,244	\$ 3,242
NCRIO	\$ 194	\$ -	\$ 188	\$ 188
ELA	\$ 22,603	\$ 15,993	\$ 23,970	\$ 7,977
NDU Faculty	\$ 65	\$ 61	\$ 62	\$ 1
Regulatory Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 20
CAO Mail Services	\$ 2,509	\$ 3,378	\$ 2,752	\$ (626)
e-Training	\$ 544	\$ 466	\$ 508	\$ 42
CLAN Operations	\$ 117	\$ 139	\$ 416	\$ 277
Interagency Council Funding	\$ 144	\$ 135	\$ 93	\$ (42)
USA Jobs	\$ 47	\$ 47	\$ 51	\$ 4
Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 134	\$ 124	\$ 135	\$ 11
e-Rulemaking	\$ 85	\$ 82	\$ 45	\$ (37)
HR LOB	\$ 12	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 1
e-GovBenefits	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 1
Fin Mgmt LOB	\$ 31	\$ 30	\$ 21	\$ (9)
Geospatial LOB	\$ 38	\$ 36	\$ 25	\$ (11)
Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	\$ 18	\$ 17	\$ 12	\$ (5)
e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ (2)
e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 487	\$ 456	\$ 500	\$ 44
e-Gov Disaster Mgmt	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,637	\$ 1,637	\$ -
IAE Loans and Grants	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 1
Performance Management LOB	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 1
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 1,201	\$ 954	\$ 1,252	\$ 298
Strategic Sourcing	\$ 389	\$ 266	\$ 316	\$ 50
CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 745	\$ 655	\$ 712	\$ 57
WCF Ops	\$ 177	\$ 160	\$ 188	\$ 28
Total Working Capital Fund	\$ 111,311	\$ 93,340	\$ 104,372	\$ 11,032

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet

Department of Homeland Security: U.S. Coast Guard

Table 1

	PY 2014 (Actual)	CY 2015 (Estimates)	BY 2016 (Estimates)	
1) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs	2	4	4	
2) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements	0	0	0	
3) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements	2	4	4	
4) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)	\$146,355	\$146,355	\$146,355	
5) Average Annual PCA Payment	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	
6) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position	0	0	0
	Category II Research Position	0	0	0
	Category III Occupational Health	2	4	4
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	0	0	0
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	0	0	0

- 7) If applicable, list and explain the necessity of any additional physician categories designated by your agency (for categories other than I through IV-B). Provide the number of PCA agreements per additional category for the PY, CY and BY.

N/A

- 8) Provide the maximum annual PCA amount paid to each category of physician in your agency and explain the reasoning for these amounts by category.

During FY' 14, \$75,000 in PCA was paid to three Coast Guard physicians in Category III at the National Maritime Center (NMC). One physician was hired on 20OCT13 and departed on 19APR14 for other job opportunities

- 9) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist).

The NMC is situated in the National Capital Region commuting area with four private hospitals, a major VA Regional Medical Center, two additional local VA facilities, and a major Army medical command and is therefore subject to a significant level of competition in the hiring of physicians. In addition, the VA and numerous other agencies are authorized by P.L. 108-445 to pay market level physician salaries that the Coast Guard cannot compete with as evidenced by the declination of several candidates for physician positions. For example, an entry level physician at the VA is now paid approximately \$195,000 for the level of experience expected to manage a National Safety Program while the best the Coast Guard can offer at the GS-14 level is \$166,771 annually without recurring retention bonuses throughout the entirety of the physician's Coast Guard career. Therefore, recruiting an experienced physician with a unique specialty such as occupational medicine is made more difficult by the higher salary paid by the VA under current law. The local VA Center regularly has approximately 10 vacancies announced at salary ranges from \$99,000 to \$375,000 per year. Until implementing PCA, NMC experienced three long term vacancies of category III physicians with few qualified candidates; one applicant presented a revoked medical license and numerous qualified applicants declined based on salary or retirement benefit considerations.

- 10) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

NMC utilizes a combination of Recruitment incentives (Superior Qualifications Appointments combined with recruitment and retention bonuses), in addition to PCA, to approach the salaries offered by VA and private sector physicians in the national Capitol region (NCR). In addition, the recent federal civilian employee pay freeze has exacerbated the need to rely on retention bonuses to retain the physicians currently employed at the NMC.

- 11) Provide any additional information that may be useful in planning PCA staffing levels and amounts in your agency.

N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security**
United States Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Coast Guard Environmental Compliance and Restoration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Environmental Compliance and Restoration:

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration (EC&R) appropriation provides funding for environmental cleanup, sustainment, and restoration of current and former contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and engineering remedies on Coast Guard assets for the purpose of obtaining or restoring compliance with environmental laws and preventing contamination and environmental damage.

EC&R funding ensures the Coast Guard maintains its responsibilities associated with environmental stewardship. The Coast Guard complies with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and other applicable Federal or State laws to clean up contamination at current and former Coast Guard properties.

B. Budget Activities:

EC&R activities include site investigation and remediation activities at shore facilities; to include Coast Guard property slated for divestiture or transfer, and engineering changes to Coast Guard buildings and structures for the purpose of complying with environmental laws and preventing contamination and environmental damage.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget request provides 25 positions, 24 FTE, and \$13.269 million for EC&R activities. This request provides for environmental remediation and restoration of Coast Guard facilities, including site assessment, remediation, and long term monitoring and management at Coast Guard facilities.

This request continues long term monitoring at 33 sites, begins or continues investigation/remediation site work for 21 sites, and displays a commitment to ongoing identification, investigation, cleanup, and long-term management of contamination from hazardous substances and pollutants for Coast Guard systems, buildings, structures, and assets.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	25	25	13,164	25	24	13,214	25	24	13,269	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration	25	25	13,164	25	24	13,214	25	24	13,269	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	25	25	13,164	25	24	13,214	25	24	13,269	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	25	25	13,164	25	24	13,214	25	24	13,269	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Environmental Compliance and Restoration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	25	25	\$13,164
FY 2015 President's Budget	25	24	\$13,214
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$55
FY 2016 Current Services	25	24	\$13,269
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	25	24	\$13,269
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$55

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 25 positions, 24 FTE, and \$13.269 million for EC&R.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of the EC&R Appropriation is to carry out a program of environmental compliance and restoration at current and former Coast Guard facilities. The program involves the identification, investigation, cleanup, and long-term management of contamination from hazardous substances and pollutants, as well as engineering changes (i.e., physical changes) to Coast Guard systems, buildings, structures, and assets in order to bring Coast Guard facilities into compliance with environmental laws, to prevent contamination, or to preclude an environmental liability.

Funding requested is planned to be allocated by EC&R activity as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Site Investigation/Remediation Activities (21 locations) | \$6.939 million |
| 2. Long Term Management of Restoration Project Sites (36 locations) | \$2.183 million |
| 3. Environmental Compliance Projects and Activities | \$750,000 |
| 4. Salaries | \$3.397 million |

Depending on project complexity and conditions identified during routine monitoring, detailed site surveys, or field work project, sites may undergo investigation and assessment, remediation, restoration, and/or long term management in a phased approach, requiring a funding distribution across multiple years. The table below provides a detailed listing of each planned FY 2016 EC&R project based on current information regarding prioritization of work. The list may be adjusted as new information is discovered based upon the completion of assessments and project risk priority.

Project Title	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Site Investigation/Remediation Activities	
Base Mobile - Site Remediation (Groundwater Contamination)	65
Station Fort Pierce - Site Remediation (Groundwater Contamination)	140
Station Grand Haven - Site Remediation (Underground Storage Tank (UST) Release)	315
Omega Station Oahu - Site Remediation (Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Soil Contamination)	730
Anclote Key Lighthouse - Site Remediation (Lead & Mercury Soil Contamination & Groundwater Contamination)	945
Egmont Key Lighthouse - Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	85
Air Station Annette Island - Site Remediation (Various Locations with Multiple Contamination Release)	2,000
Mount Diablo Radio Station - Site Remediation (Lead & Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) Soil Contamination)	995
Marine Safety Unit Valdez - Site Remediation (UST Release)	370
LORAN Station Saipan (former) - Site Investigation (Potential Improper Waste Disposal)	125
Robinson Point Light Station - Site Remediation (Lead & TPH Soil Contamination)	40
Aiki Point Light Station - Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	70
Station Rochester - Site Remediation (UST Release)	100
Barnegat Lighthouse - Site Remediation (UST Release)	70
Hanapepe Point Lighthouse - Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	30
Nawiliwili Harbor Lighthouse - Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	30
Pauwela Point Lighthouse - Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	30
Cape Kumukahi Point Lighthouse - Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	30
Beavertail Lighthouse - Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	150
Watch Hill Lighthouse - Site Remediation (Lead Soil Contamination)	210
LORAN Station Ulithi (former) - Site Remediation (Asbestos Containing Materials & Lead-Based Paint Contamination)	409
Subtotal Site Investigation/Remediation Activities	\$6,939

Project Title	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Long Term Management of Remediation Projects	
CG Yard (Site 9) - Long Term Monitoring (LTM)	17
Base Kodiak / Site 1 (CG Landfill) - LTM (Post-closure Maintenance & Monitoring)	57
Base Kodiak / Site 7A (Former Barrel Storage Area) - LTM	132
Base Kodiak / Site 6A (Motor gasoline) - Post-Closure Maintenance & Annual Groundwater Monitoring of UST Leaks	57
Base Kodiak / Site 2 (Former Navy Landfill) - LTM	42
Base Kodiak / Site 3 (Former Dry Cleaning/Laundry Facility) – LTM (Post Site Restoration)	258
Base Kodiak / Site 10/11 (Air Station Paint Storage) - LTM (JP-5 Spill Cleanup)	240
Base Kodiak / Site 23 (Former Power Plant) - (Additional Corrective Measure Study & LTM)	178
Base Elizabeth City / Bldg 77 (Stripping Shop Release) LTM of Ground Water Contamination	40
Base Elizabeth City / Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 32/37/38 - LTM (Maintenance & Monitoring of Phyto remediation at Former Fuel farm)	115
Base Elizabeth City / SWMU 64 (Bldg 75 Spent Solvent Release) - LTM	65
Base Elizabeth City / Bldg 79 - LTM (Electroplating Shop Release)	35
Base Elizabeth City / SWMU 28/56 (North Beach disposal Area) - LTM	180
Air Station Traverse City - Site Cleanup of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) (Annual Site Inspection & Cleanup of Transite Siding)	25
Base Elizabeth City / SWMU 33 (Former Waste Storage Area) - Site Restoration LTM	45
Base Elizabeth City / SWMU 15 (Former Burn Area & Landfill) - LTM (Phyto remediation System Operations and Maintenance)	35
CG Yard (Site 7) - LTM & Land Use Controls (LUCs)	36
Base Ketchikan (Marine Railway Area) - LTM (Marine Sediments Metals Contamination)	14
Base Elizabeth City / SWMU 62 - LTM (Seaplane Pipeline Release Site)	25
Base Elizabeth City / SWMU 55 (Gate 1) - LTM	15
Training Center Petaluma (Small Arms Firing Range) - LTM (Groundwater monitoring)	130

Project Title	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Egmont Key Lighthouse - LTM (Natural Attenuation of Groundwater Contamination)	8
Station Sabine - Site Restoration (Groundwater Contamination)	35
LORAN Station Yap (former) - LTM (Post - Cleanup Monitoring)	100
Detachment Sandy Hook - LTM (Monitoring of Natural Attenuation)	100
Base Elizabeth City / Former Navy Dispensary & Barracks Site - LTM (Natural Attenuation of Groundwater)	20
Guard Island Lighthouse - LTM (Inspection/Monitoring of Land Cap & Institutional Controls)	5
Station Bodega Bay (Former Drum Storage Area) - LTM (Ground Water Sampling)	65
Station Port Angeles - Site Restoration (Groundwater monitoring @ former UST)	23
Air Station Clearwater - LTM (Monitoring of Natural Attenuation of Fuel Release at Fuel Handling Hydrant #3)	6
Air Station Clearwater (Soil Contamination Former Burn Pit) - LTM	65
Sentinal Island Lighthouse (former) - LTM/Inspections of Soil Cap	11
Coast Guard Academy (Shipyard Parcel 1) - LTM (Inspection/Monitoring of Engineering Controls)	4
Subtotal Long Term Management of Remediation Projects	\$2,183
Environmental Compliance Projects & Activities	\$750
Salaries	\$3,397
Total FY 2016 Request	\$13,269

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses to carry out the environmental compliance and restoration functions of the Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, [\$13,214,000]\$13,269,000,¹ to remain available until September 30, [2019]2020.² (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$13,214,000] <u>\$13,269,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[2019] <u>2020</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Environmental Compliance and Restoration

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	25	25	\$13,164
FY 2015 President's Budget	25	24	\$13,214
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Annualization of Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$7
2016 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$1
2016 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$32
2016 Civilian Allowances	-	-	\$15
Total, Increases	-	-	\$55
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$55
FY 2016 Current Services	25	24	\$13,269
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	25	24	\$13,269
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$55

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	25	25	\$13,164
FY 2015 President's Budget	25	24	\$13,214
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$55
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$55
FY 2016 Current Services	25	24	\$13,269
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	25	24	\$13,269
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$55

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	25	24	\$13,214	-	-	\$55	-	-	-	25	24	\$13,269	-	-	\$55
Total	25	24	\$13,214	-	-	\$55	-	-	-	25	24	\$13,269	-	-	\$55

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,659	\$2,469	\$2,509	\$40
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$30	\$17	\$17	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$32	\$25	\$25	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$80	\$60	\$61	\$1
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$744	\$766	\$780	\$14
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$7	\$5	\$5	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$3,552	\$3,342	\$3,397	\$55
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$74	\$111	\$111	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12	\$18	\$18	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$4	\$2	(\$2)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$395	\$1,513	\$594	(\$919)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,675	\$18,179	\$9,087	(\$9,092)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,230	\$4,714	\$60	(\$4,654)
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$6,387	\$24,539	\$9,872	(\$14,667)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$9,939	\$27,881	\$13,269	(\$14,612)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$11,764)	(\$14,667)	-	\$14,667
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$14,677	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$1,348)	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$11,504	\$13,214	\$13,269	\$55
Full Time Equivalents	25	24	24	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Military
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-4	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	1	1	1	-
Headquarters Military Positions	1	1	1	-
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	1	1	1	-
FTE	1	1	1	-
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	128,752	131,657	129,573	(2,084)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	2	2	2	-
GS-13	7	7	7	-
GS-12	14	14	14	-
Total Permanent Positions	24	24	24	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	1	2	2	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	23	22	22	-
Headquarters	4	4	4	-
U.S. Field	20	20	20	-
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration:	24	24	24	-
FTE	24	23	23	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	127,617	128,229	128,754	525
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,659	\$2,469	\$2,509	\$40
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$30	\$17	\$17	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$32	\$25	\$25	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$80	\$60	\$61	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$744	\$766	\$780	\$14
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$7	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$3,552	\$3,342	\$3,397	\$55
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$74	\$111	\$111	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12	\$18	\$18	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$4	\$2	(\$2)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$395	\$1,513	\$594	(\$919)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,675	\$18,179	\$9,087	(\$9,092)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,230	\$4,714	\$60	(\$4,654)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$6,387	\$24,539	\$9,872	(\$14,667)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$11,764)	(\$14,667)	-	\$14,667
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$14,677	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$1,348)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$1,565	(\$14,667)	-	\$14,667
Total Requirements	\$11,504	\$13,214	\$13,269	\$55
Full Time Equivalents	24	24	24	-

Environmental Compliance and Restoration Mission Statement

Environmental Compliance and Restoration (EC&R) will provide for (1) environmental cleanup and restoration of current and formerly contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and (2) engineering fixes on Coast Guard assets to comply with environmental laws and keep environmental damage from developing. Failure to meet restoration or compliance responsibilities could subject the Coast Guard to fines, penalties, or shutdown of operational assets by environmental regulators. In addition, Coast Guard EC&R funding supports site investigation and remediation activities at shore facilities slated for property divestiture or transfer actions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,659	\$2,469	\$2,509	\$40
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$30	\$17	\$17	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$32	\$25	\$25	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$80	\$60	\$61	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$744	\$766	\$780	\$14
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$7	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$3,552	\$3,342	\$3,397	\$55

The FY 2016 request includes the proposed pay raise (1.3 percent for military and 1.3 for civilians), medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. The increase in civilian allowances is due to a rise in government cost contribution for various Federal Employee benefits to include Federal Government Life Insurance, Federal Employee Health Benefits, Federal Government Thrift Savings Plan contribution, and the requirement for non-recurring funding for the compensable workday of February 29, 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$4	\$2	(\$2)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports and other Coast Guard directives. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$395	\$1,513	\$594	(\$919)

Advisory and assistance includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4,675	\$17,917	\$9,087	(\$9,092)

Other services include contracts with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This request reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,230	\$4,714	\$60	(\$4,654)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. FY2016 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Reserve Training*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Coast Guard Reserve Training

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Reserve Training:

As the principal Federal agency charged with maritime safety, security, and environmental stewardship, the Coast Guard protects vital economic and security interests of the United States from internal and external maritime risks and threats. The Coast Guard Reserve may be called upon to provide units and personnel to augment active duty Coast Guard forces during times of crisis, domestically or worldwide.

B. Budget Activities:

The Reserve Training appropriation facilitates training, operation, and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program. Coast Guard Reserve Forces provide qualified and trained personnel for active duty in the event of conflict, national emergency, or natural and man-made disasters. Reservists maintain their readiness through mobilization exercises and duty alongside regular Coast Guard members during routine and emergency operations. Reservists will continue to serve as a cost-effective surge force to enhance the Nation's resilience to disasters.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 416 positions, 416 FTE, and \$110.614 million for Reserve Training. This request provides necessary resources for the training, operation, and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program, including training, equipping, and ensuring the readiness of a 7,000 member Coast Guard Reserve workforce.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Reserve Training	474	503	120,000	416	416	109,605	416	416	110,614	-	-	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	1,009
Total, Reserve Training	474	503	120,000	416	416	109,605	416	416	110,614	-	-	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	1,009
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	474	503	120,000	416	416	109,605	416	416	110,614	-	-	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	1,009
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	474	503	120,000	416	416	109,605	416	416	110,614	-	-	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	1,009

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Reserve Training

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	474	503	\$120,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	416	416	\$109,605
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,009
FY 2016 Current Services	416	416	\$110,614
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	416	416	\$110,614
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$1,009

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 416 positions, 416 FTE, and \$110.614 million for Reserve Training.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Coast Guard Reserve is the Coast Guard's surge military workforce and provides a cost-effective and versatile capacity to respond to major contingencies, such as natural and man-made disasters, maritime homeland security, national security, and other significant events.

The Coast Guard Reserve is a cornerstone of service readiness for contingency response. Coast Guard reservists also augment active duty forces through Inactive Duty Training and Active Duty Training periods. This request for funding ensures these reservists are fully trained and ready to perform vital missions when called upon to do so. Demand for Reserve support to a variety of contingencies remained high in FY 2014. As an example, a reserve force contingent was activated to support response and recovery operations related to the discharge of over 165,000 gallons of oil following the collision of the M/V Summer Wind and the "Kirby 27706" in Galveston Bay near Texas City, TX.

This request sustains 416 Full Time Support (FTS) military and civilian positions. This staff develops training policy and doctrine and manages all recruiting, formal training, personnel, and resource program oversight.

The Reserve workforce will remain a critically important component of the Coast Guard and will continue to have the requisite workforce strength to surge in response to national disasters and contingencies (i.e., flooding, earthquakes, terrorist and pollution incidents, and hurricanes).

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Reserve Training
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; [\$109,605,000] **\$110,614,000.**¹ (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$109,605,000] <u>\$110,614,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Reserve Training
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	474	503	\$120,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	416	416	\$109,605
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of 2015 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$150
Annualization of 2015 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$11
2016 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$734
2016 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$64
2016 Military Allowances	-	-	\$12
2016 Civilian Allowances	-	-	\$38
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,009
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,009
FY 2016 Current Services	416	416	\$110,614
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	416	416	\$110,614
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$1,009

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Reserve Training
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	474	503	\$120,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	416	416	\$109,605
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$1,009
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,009
FY 2016 Current Services	416	416	\$110,614
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	416	416	\$110,614
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$1,009

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Reserve Training	416	416	\$109,605	-	-	\$1,009	-	-	-	416	416	\$110,614	-	-	\$1,009
Total	416	416	\$109,605	-	-	\$1,009	-	-	-	416	416	\$110,614	-	-	\$1,009

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Reserve Training
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Selective Service System (SSS)	-	-	\$96	-	-	\$107	0	0	\$119	0	0	\$12
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$96	-	-	\$107	0	0	\$119	0	0	\$12

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Reserve Training	-	-	\$96	-	-	\$107	0	0	\$119	0	0	\$12
Total Obligations	-	-	\$96	-	-	\$107	0	0	\$119	0	0	\$12

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Reserve Training
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$6,575	\$6,125	\$6,216	\$91
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$11	\$10	\$10	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$100	\$93	\$93	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$10,254	\$9,871	\$9,883	\$12
11.7 Military Personnel	\$76,679	\$70,365	\$71,160	\$795
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$214	\$214	\$214	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,635	\$1,585	\$1,607	\$22
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$8,326	\$7,270	\$7,357	\$87
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$232	\$212	\$214	\$2
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$104,026	\$95,745	\$96,754	\$1,009
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,757	\$6,285	\$6,285	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$772	\$718	\$718	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$484	\$450	\$450	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$17	\$17	\$17	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$4,243	\$3,751	\$3,751	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,931	\$2,490	\$2,490	-
31.0 Equipment	\$159	\$148	\$148	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$15,364	\$13,860	\$13,860	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$119,390	\$109,605	\$110,614	\$1,009
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$119,390	\$109,605	\$110,614	\$1,009
Full Time Equivalents	503	416	416	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Military**
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-8	1	1	1	-
O-6	7	7	7	-
O-5	12	10	10	-
O-4	21	18	18	-
O-3	48	42	42	-
O-2	11	11	11	-
CWO	17	14	14	-
E-9	6	2	2	-
E-8	9	6	6	-
E-7	33	30	30	-
E-6	103	83	83	-
E-5	68	68	68	-
E-4	40	35	35	-
E-3	8	8	8	-
E-2	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	387	338	338	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	387	338	338	-
Headquarters Military Positions	40	40	40	-
U.S. Field Military	347	298	298	-
Total, Reserve Training:	387	338	338	-
FTE	410	338	338	-
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	117,273	121,524	123,222	1,698
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	69,553	70,438	68,666	(1,772)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	4	4	4	-
GS-13	2	2	2	-
GS-12	10	10	10	-
GS-11	7	5	5	-
GS-9	11	10	10	-
GS-8	5	4	4	-
GS-7	24	21	21	-
GS-6	14	13	13	-
GS-5	7	6	6	-
GS-4	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	87	78	78	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	87	78	78	-
Headquarters	11	11	11	-
U.S. Field	76	67	67	-
Total, Reserve Training:	87	78	78	-
FTE	93	78	78	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	83,123	83,082	83,054	(28)
Average Grade, GS Positions	9	8	8	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$6,575	\$6,125	\$6,216	\$91
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$11	\$10	\$10	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$100	\$93	\$93	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$10,254	\$9,871	\$9,883	\$12
11.7 Military Personnel	\$76,679	\$70,365	\$71,160	\$795
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$214	\$214	\$214	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,635	\$1,585	\$1,607	\$22
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$8,326	\$7,270	\$7,357	\$87
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$232	\$212	\$214	\$2
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$104,026	\$95,745	\$96,754	\$1,009
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,757	\$6,285	\$6,285	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$772	\$718	\$718	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$484	\$450	\$450	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$17	\$17	\$17	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$4,243	\$3,751	\$3,751	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,931	\$2,490	\$2,490	-
31.0 Equipment	\$159	\$148	\$148	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$15,364	\$13,860	\$13,860	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$119,390	\$109,605	\$110,614	\$1,009
Full Time Equivalents	503	416	416	-

Reserve Training Mission Statement

This PPA request funds compensation of active duty military service members and civilian personnel who support the Reserve Training program, and the 7,000 Coast Guard Reservists who are part of the Selective Reserve. This category also includes pay, allowances, employer's share of FICA, Social Security credits, operations, maintenances and other administrative expenses.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$6,575	\$6,125	\$6,216	\$91
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$11	\$10	\$10	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$100	\$93	\$93	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$10,254	\$9,871	\$9,883	\$12
11.7 Military Personnel	\$76,679	\$70,365	\$71,160	\$795
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$214	\$214	\$214	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,635	\$1,585	\$1,607	\$22
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$8,326	\$7,270	\$7,357	\$87
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$232	\$212	\$214	\$2
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$104,026	\$95,745	\$96,754	\$1,009

Salaries and Benefits provide funds for compensation directly related to duties performed by active duty military and civilian personnel. The FY 2016 request includes the proposed pay raise (1.3 percent military and 1.3 percent civilian). The increase in civilian allowances is due to a rise in government normal cost contribution for various Federal Employee benefits to include Federal Government Life Insurance, Federal Employee Health Benefits, Federal Government Thrift Savings Plan contribution, and the requirement for non-recurring funding for the compensable workday of Feb 29, 2016.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	528	503	416
Increases			
Actual FTE Adjustment	6	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	6	-	-
Decreases			
FY 2014 and FY 2015 Reduction of Reserve full-time support personnel	(31)	(87)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(31)	(87)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	503	416	416
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(25)	(87)	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

Acquisition, Construction and Improvement (AC&I) provides for the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of vessels, aircraft, shore facilities and military housing, aids to navigation (ATON) systems and facilities, and command, control, communications and computer systems and related equipment. Funds appropriated for AC&I are managed by Coast Guard acquisition project managers who oversee these projects and apply best practices, in accordance with the Coast Guard's Major Systems Acquisition Manual (MSAM) and applicable Department of Homeland Security (DHS) management directives, to optimize the return on recapitalization investments.

B. Budget Activities:

The AC&I appropriation funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The appropriation covers Coast Guard-owned and operated vessels, aircraft, shore facilities and other items such as command, control, communications and computer equipment. Through processes documented in the MSAM, acquisition managers are required to follow a continuum of activities ranging from pre-acquisition concept development to deployment and sustainment. Activities and documentation produced throughout the acquisition lifecycle inform budget requests and budget-related project activities

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 898 positions, 881 FTE, and \$1.017 billion for AC&I. The following is the funding for each sub-appropriation:

- Vessels - \$533,900,000
- Aircraft - \$200,000,000
- Other - \$65,100,000
- Shore and ATON - \$101,400,000
- Personnel and Management - \$116,868,800

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
I. Vessels	-	-	999,000	-	-	803,000	-	-	533,900	-	-	(269,100)	-	-	(269,100)	-	-	-
II. Aircraft	-	-	175,310	-	-	68,000	-	-	200,000	-	-	132,000	-	-	132,000	-	-	-
III. Other	-	-	64,930	-	-	57,300	-	-	65,100	-	-	7,800	-	-	7,800	-	-	-
IV. Shore and ATON	-	-	23,000	-	-	40,580	-	-	101,400	-	-	60,820	-	-	60,820	-	-	-
V. Personnel and Management	898	737	110,895	898	881	115,313	898	881	116,869	-	-	1,556	-	-	1,556	-	-	-
Total, Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	898	737	1,373,135	898	881	1,084,193	898	881	1,017,269	-	-	(66,924)	-	-	(66,924)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	898	737	1,373,135	898	881	1,084,193	898	881	1,017,269	-	-	(66,924)	-	-	(66,924)	-	-	-
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental transfer to OE	-	-	[-26,800]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to DHS for Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC)	-	-	[-2,500]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant to P.L. 113-76	-	-	(149,459)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	898	737	1,223,676	898	881	1,084,193	898	881	1,017,269	-	-	(66,924)	-	-	(66,924)	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
I. Vessels
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: I. Vessels

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$999,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$803,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$803,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	(\$269,100)
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$533,900
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$269,100)

The President's Budget requests \$533.900 million for AC&I.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Surface Assets

The Vessels subappropriation provides funding to recapitalize and/or improve the Coast Guard's fleet of boats and cutters. With many of the Coast Guard's cutters operating beyond their planned service life, these recapitalization and sustainment projects are critical to ensuring the continued mission effectiveness and readiness of the Coast Guard's surface fleet. FY 2016 funding continues initial work towards acquisition of a new Polar Icebreaker; supports the Survey and Design of Vessels and Boats; including a material condition Assessment on POLAR SEA, and continues the National Security Cutter (NSC), Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), Cutter Boats, and In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) projects. The Coast Guard's fleet of boats and cutters supported within this program collectively perform all eleven statutory Coast Guard missions in the offshore, coastal and inland operating areas.

The Coast Guard's future fleet of NSCs, OPCs and FRCs are replacing the current fleet of High and Medium Endurance Cutters and Island-Class Patrol Boats. These cutters will provide improved endurance, speed, sea-keeping, surveillance, and persistent presence in the offshore area of responsibility (AOR).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
II. Aircraft
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: II. Aircraft

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$175,310
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$68,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$68,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$132,000
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$200,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$132,000

The President's Budget requests \$200.000 million for AC&I.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Aviation Assets

The Aircraft subappropriation provides funding for recapitalization and sustainment of the Coast Guard's fleet of aging aircraft. It is comprised of fixed and rotary-wing aircraft sustainment projects.

The Coast Guard's fleet of fixed and rotary wing aircraft supported within this program collectively performs all Coast Guard missions in the Offshore, Coastal and Inland AORs. The land-based fixed-wing aircraft include the HC-144A, HC-130H/J and HC-27J aircraft. The HC-144A is the Coast Guard's primary medium-range fixed-wing aircraft. The Coast Guard's fleet of existing HC-130Hs and HC-130Js provide long range surveillance fixed-wing capability. Each of these fixed-wing aircraft enables the Coast Guard to conduct airborne surveillance, detection, classification and identification of vessels and other aircraft. The newly acquired HC-27J aircraft will provide additional maritime patrol capability as they become operational in the Coast Guard fleet.

The Coast Guard's fleet of rotary wing aircraft includes the HH-60 and HH-65 helicopters. The HH-60 is a medium-range recovery helicopter, and the HH-65 is a short-range recovery helicopter. Both aircraft are deployed from land-based air stations; the HH-65 is also deployed routinely aboard the Coast Guard's fleet of NSCs, WHECs, and WMECs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
III. Other
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: III. Other

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$64,930
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$57,300
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$57,300
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$7,800
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$65,100
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$7,800

The President's Budget requests \$65.100 million for AC&I.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information Technology (C4IT), Acquisition Management

The Other subappropriation procures hardware and software, including initial acquisition, development or construction or improvement of any system, software or equipment costing over \$1.0 million per usable segment or item, or \$10.0 million total project cost. In FY 2016, funding will support continued progress on build-out of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems, and CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS). This subappropriation also provides funding for Program Oversight and Management (PO&M).

The Coast Guard leverages its C4ISR capability to effectively execute a broad mission set in an immensely challenging operating environment. Assets are able to receive, evaluate and act upon information obtained through the capability provided by the systems supported in this program. The C4ISR project provides standardized capability to major cutters and aircraft, facilitating interoperability and information sharing. The CG-LIMS project is replacing redundant and obsolete logistics systems with one single integrated IT system capable of providing enhanced configuration management, supply support, and improved financial accountability. PO&M is critical for efficient oversight and execution of the Coast Guard's acquisition programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
IV. Shore and ATON
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: IV. Shore and ATON

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$23,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$40,580
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$40,580
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$60,820
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$101,400
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$60,820

The President's Budget requests \$101.400 million in FY 2016 for AC&I.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Shore Units, Military Housing and Aids-to-Navigation (ATON)

The AC&I shore facilities, military housing and ATON subappropriation provides funding for the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of the Coast Guard's shore facilities, military housing, ATON and related equipment. Shore facilities are critical to supporting all Coast Guard operations and addressing the shore-side needs of the service's operational communities. This funding also provides infrastructure upgrades at new cutter homeports and air stations to ensure these facilities are fully functional and ready prior to arrival of new assets.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
V. Personnel and Management
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: V. Personnel and Management

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	898	737	\$110,895
FY 2015 President's Budget	898	881	\$115,313
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	898	881	\$115,313
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$1,556
FY 2016 Total Request	898	881	\$116,869
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$1,556

The President's Budget requests 898 positions, 881 FTE, and \$116.869 million for AC&I.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Personnel to support program management of all acquisitions.

AC&I has a specific annual subappropriation to fund "personnel compensation and benefits and related costs." The primary activities include project management, financial management, support services, training, and workforce certification. Coast Guard acquisition programs rely on an appropriate level of government acquisition professionals with the competencies and capacity to manage acquisitions in accordance with CG and DHS policies, while meeting various requirements established in the Chief Financial Officer Act, Clinger-Cohen Act, DHS certification level requirements, and OMB Circular A-76.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 1: Vessels
PPA: I. Vessels
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(269,100)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$803,000
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$269,100)
Total Request	0	0	\$999,000	0	0	\$803,000	0	0	\$533,900

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Aircraft
PPA: II. Aircraft
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$132,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$68,000
Program Increase							0	0	\$132,000
Total Request	0	0	\$175,310	0	0	\$68,000	0	0	\$200,000

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Other Equipment
PPA: III. Other
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$7,800

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$57,300
Program Increase							0	0	\$7,800
Total Request	0	0	\$64,930	0	0	\$57,300	0	0	\$65,100

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Shore and Aids to Navigation
PPA: IV. Shore and ATON
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$60,820

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$40,580
Program Increase							0	0	\$60,820
Total Request	0	0	\$23,000	0	0	\$40,580	0	0	\$101,400

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Personnel and Management
PPA: V. Personnel and Management
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,556

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	881	\$115,313
Program Increase							0	0	\$1,556
Total Request	898	737	\$110,895	898	881	\$115,313	898	881	\$116,869

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; [\$1,084,193,000]\$1,017,268,800¹; of which \$20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C.2712(a)(5)); and of which the following amounts, to remain available until September 30, [2019]2020² (except as subsequently specified), shall be available as follows [\$803,000,000]\$533,900,000³ shall be available] to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment, of which \$63,400,000⁴, to remain available until September 30, 2017, is for post delivery activities associated with National Security Cutters; [\$68,000,000] \$200,000,000⁵ to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve aircraft or increase aviation capability; [\$57,300,000]\$65,100,000⁵ for other acquisition programs; [\$40,580,000]\$101,400,000⁶ for shore facilities and aids to navigation, including facilities at Department of Defense installations used by the Coast Guard; and [\$115,313,000]\$116,868,800⁸, to remain available until September 30, [2015]2016⁹, for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... [\$1,084,193,000] <u>\$1,017,268,800</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2019] <u>2020</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... \$803,000,000 shall be available] <u>\$533,900,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

<p>⁴ ... of which \$63,400,000⁴, to remain available until September 30, 2017, is for post delivery activities associated with National Security Cutters;.....</p>	<p>Language change to reflect two year availability of funds for National Security Cutter Post Delivery Activities (PDA).</p>
<p>⁵ ... [\$64,930,000 shall be available] <u>\$65,100,000</u>...</p>	<p>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>
<p>⁶ ... [\$5,000,000 shall be available] <u>\$101,400,000</u>...</p>	<p>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>
<p>⁷ ... [\$113,395,000] <u>\$116,868,800</u>...</p>	<p>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>
<p>⁸ ... [2015, shall be available] <u>2016</u>...</p>	<p>Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	898	737	\$1,223,676
FY 2015 President's Budget	898	881	\$1,084,193
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	898	881	\$1,084,193
Program Changes			
Increases			
Aircraft	-	-	\$132,000
Other Equipment	-	-	\$7,800
Shore and Aids to Navigation	-	-	\$60,820
Personnel and Management	-	-	\$1,556
Total, Increases	-	-	\$202,176
Decreases			
Vessels	-	-	(\$269,100)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$269,100)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$66,924)
FY 2016 Request	898	881	\$1,017,269
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$66,924)

C. Summary of Requirements

FY 2016 Capital Investment Plan (CIP) Acquisition, Construction & Improvements

(Thousands of dollars, budget year dollars)	FY 2015 Request	FY 2016 Request
Vessels	\$803,000	\$533,900
Survey and Design - Vessel and Boats	\$500	\$9,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	\$24,500	\$68,000
National Security Cutter (NSC)	\$638,000	\$91,400
Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	\$20,000	\$18,500
Fast Response Cutter (FRC)	\$110,000	\$340,000
Cutter Boats	\$4,000	\$3,000
Polar Icebreaker	\$6,000	\$4,000
Aircraft	\$68,000	\$200,000
HC-144A Conversion, Sustainment	\$15,000	\$3,000
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment	\$15,000	\$102,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	\$30,000	\$40,000
HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, Sustainment	\$8,000	\$55,000
Other	\$57,300	\$65,100
Program Oversight and Management	\$18,000	\$20,000
C4ISR	\$36,300	\$36,600
CG-LIMS	\$3,000	\$8,500
Shore and ATON	\$40,580	\$101,400
Major Shore, ATON and S&D	\$19,580	\$41,900
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	\$16,000	\$54,500
Minor Shore	\$5,000	\$5,000
Direct Personnel Costs	\$115,313	\$116,869
TOTAL	\$1,084,193	\$1,017,269

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Republic of Tunisia - 65- foot Arch Angel	-	-	\$15,282	-	-	\$9,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$9,000)
Saudia Arabia - 45-foot Response Boat Medium	-	-	-	-	-	\$180,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$180,000)
Yemen - 87-foot Coastal Patrol Boat	-	-	-	-	-	\$30,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$30,000)
Bahrain - 45-foot Response Boat Medium	-	-	-	-	-	\$28,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$28,000)
Kuwait - 45-foot Response Boat Medium	-	-	-	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$10,000
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$15,282	-	-	\$302,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	(\$237,000)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Republic of Tunisia - 65- foot Arch Angel	-	-	\$15,282	-	-	\$9,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$9,000)
Saudia Arabia - 45-foot Response Boat Medium	-	-	-	-	-	\$180,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$180,000)
Yemen - 87-foot Coastal Patrol Boat	-	-	-	-	-	\$30,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$30,000)
Bahrain - 45-foot Response Boat Medium	-	-	-	-	-	\$28,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$28,000)
Kuwait - 45-foot Response Boat Medium	-	-	-	-	-	\$55,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	\$10,000
Total Obligations	-	-	\$15,282	-	-	\$302,000	-	-	\$65,000	-	-	(\$237,000)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$44,716	\$46,793	\$47,542	\$749
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$157	\$164	\$167	\$3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$574	\$600	\$610	\$10
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$10,139	\$10,553	\$10,565	\$12
11.7 Military Personnel	\$27,637	\$35,075	\$35,437	\$362
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$90	\$115	\$116	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,657	\$12,764	\$12,959	\$195
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$2,428	\$3,079	\$3,111	\$32
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$98	\$123	\$124	\$1
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$97,496	\$109,266	\$110,631	\$1,365
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,418	\$3,429	\$5,909	\$2,480
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,436	\$964	\$1,329	\$365
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$223	\$215	\$444	\$229
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,219	\$2,789	\$754	(\$2,035)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$187,804	\$85,332	\$73,511	(\$11,821)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$290,596	\$74,076	\$149,290	\$75,214
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$3,868	\$2,466	\$2,311	(\$155)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$104,384	\$109,132	\$37,435	(\$71,697)
31.0 Equipment	\$878,757	\$712,248	\$482,913	(\$229,335)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$203,745	\$81,366	\$184,482	\$103,116
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,678,451	\$1,072,017	\$938,378	(\$133,639)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,775,947	\$1,181,283	\$1,049,009	(\$132,274)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,377,768)	(\$768,792)	(\$671,703)	\$97,090
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$768,792	\$671,703	\$639,962	(\$31,741)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,166,971	\$1,084,193	\$1,017,269	(\$66,924)
Full Time Equivalents	737	881	881	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Military
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-8	2	2	2	-
O-6	19	19	19	-
O-5	45	45	45	-
O-4	81	81	81	-
O-3	92	92	92	-
O-2	5	5	5	-
CWO	59	59	59	-
E-9	3	3	3	-
E-8	12	12	12	-
E-7	54	54	54	-
E-6	32	32	32	-
E-5	21	21	21	-
E-4	15	15	15	-
Total Permanent Positions	440	440	440	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	31	31	31	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	409	409	409	-
Headquarters Military Positions	175	175	175	-
U.S. Field Military	265	265	265	-
Total, Acquisition, Construction and Improvements:	440	440	440	-
FTE	356	449	449	-
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	122,780	127,141	127,770	629
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	78,004	80,236	78,288	(1,948)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	7	7	7	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	38	38	38	-
GS-14	112	112	112	-
GS-13	212	212	212	-
GS-12	57	57	57	-
GS-11	14	14	14	-
GS-10	2	2	2	-
GS-9	8	8	8	-
GS-8	8	8	8	-
GS-7	3	3	3	-
GS-6	2	2	2	-
GS-5	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	458	458	458	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	106	106	106	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	352	352	352	-
Headquarters	285	285	285	-
U.S. Field	173	173	173	-
Total, Acquisition, Construction and Improvements:	458	458	458	-
FTE	381	432	432	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	139,526	140,531	141,025	494
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
(Dollars in thousands)

Capital Investment Project	FY 2016 Congressional Request
I. Vessels & Critical Infrastructure	
1. Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats	9,000
2. In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)	68,000
3. National Security Cutter (NSC)	91,400
4. Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	18,500
5. Fast Response Cutter (FRC)	340,000
6. Cutter Boats	3,000
7. Polar Icebreaker	4,000
Subtotal - Vessels.....	533,900
II. Aircraft	
1. HC-144A Conversion, Sustainment Project	3,000
2. HC-27J Conversion, Sustainment Project	102,000
3. HH-65 Conversion, Sustainment Projects	40,000
4. HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, Sustainment Projects	55,000
Subtotal - Aircraft.....	200,000
III. Other	
1. Program Oversight and Management	20,000
2. C4ISR	36,600
3. CG-LIMS	8,500
Subtotal - Other.....	65,100
IV. Shore & Aids to Navigation	
1. Major Shore - Improve Pier for Move of 210' WMECs to Little Creek, VA	3,000
2. Major Shore - Renovate Utilities at Air Station Barbers Point	20,000
3. Major Shore - Replace Dry-dock Facility at CG Yard (OAKRIDGE) Phase I	6,000
4. Major Shore - Protect Waterfront Operations at Siuslaw River, OR	5,000
5. Major Shore - Provide Permanent Station Facilities - Station Vallejo	7,400
6. Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design	500
7. Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (MASI)	54,500
8. Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects	5,000
Subtotal - Shore & Aids to Navigation.....	101,400
VI. Personnel and Management	
1. Direct Personnel Costs	116,869
Subtotal - Personnel and Management.....	116,869
Summary Capital Investments	
Total Non-IT Initiatives (all projects over \$5 million).....	972,169
Total IT Initiatives.....	45,100
Total FY 2016 Request:	1,017,269

Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats

\$9,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds survey and design work in direct support of the In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) project. As in-service vessels continue to age, this program conducts detailed hull condition surveys, along with engineering design work that will be used to plan future projects. Examples of the work to be performed under this project include: detailed assessment of the material condition of the current fleet's hull, mechanical and electrical systems and subsystems; study and analysis of engineering systems to evaluate suitability for use in sustainment projects; conducting market research for systems and subsystems and assessment of system alternatives. Preliminary survey and design work is essential to properly plan and scope sustainment projects, such as Midlife Maintenance Availabilities (MMA), Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEP) and Service Life Extension Projects (SLEP).

This request provides funding to support multi-year engineering survey and design efforts for CGC HEALY (420-foot Icebreaker) and the 175-foot Coastal Buoy Tender (WLM), and a Material Condition Assessment (MCA) for CGC POLAR SEA.

HEALY is a multi-mission platform that primarily supports research missions in the Arctic. HEALY is also capable of performing search and rescue, ship escort, environmental protection, and enforcement of laws and treaties as operations dictate. Engineering evaluations indicate that certain systems, including surface search radar, motor generator sets, and the main propulsion control and monitoring system potentially need to be replaced or refurbished to prevent degradation of operational readiness and to stabilize maintenance costs. Funds requested will be used to assess these systems to determine a proper course of action.

The 14 175-foot Coastal Buoy Tenders are tasked with maintaining aids to navigation, search and rescue, law enforcement, migrant interdiction, marine safety, environmental incident response, and light ice breaking operations. The 175-foot Coastal Buoy Tenders began entering service in 1996 and are approaching the need for MMA. Funds requested will be used to assess weight handling equipment, refrigeration systems, main propulsion control and monitoring system, habitability outfitting, and similar systems to determine if recapitalization due to obsolescence is required.

POLAR SEA is one of two Coast Guard heavy icebreakers capable of providing icebreaking mission support in both Polar Regions. Currently POLAR SEA is not operational and is moored at Base Seattle in an inactive status. Funding is for a MCA and follow-on analysis that will enable the Coast Guard to identify and assess the level of effort required should a decision be made to return the vessel to active service and extend its service life.

Early planning, requirements development, and cost estimating in support of acquisition and sustainment projects are critical to proper planning and acquisition oversight.

Contract Information: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Survey and Design	FY14:Q1	FY16:Q4			500
FY 2016					
Survey and Design	FY16:Q1	FY18:Q4			9,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	15,827	1,000	500	9,000	26,327
Obligation	11,863	1,872	2,500	2,700	18,935
Expenditure	9,461	1,089	3,000	3,500	17,050
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering	9,461	1,089	3,000	3,500	17,050

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will be conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)

\$68,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) program is designed to perform life-cycle event vessel repair availabilities such as Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEP), Mid-Life Maintenance Availabilities (MMA), and Service Life Extension Projects (SLEP) on the Coast Guard's existing fleet of vessels.

FY 2016 funding completes the third of four phases of the CGC EAGLE SLEP; continues SLEP efforts on the 140-foot ice breaking tugs (WTGB); continues MMA efforts on the 225-foot ocean going buoy tender (WLB) fleet; and continues sustainment project work on the 47-foot Motor Life Boats (MLB).

This program ensures in-service vessels meet or exceed their design service life through the recapitalization of hull, mechanical, electrical (HM&E) and electronic systems that have been identified as the highest contributors to maintenance costs and decreasing operational availability.

CGC EAGLE (WIX-327): CGC EAGLE, which was built in 1936, completed her last SLEP in 1983. Engineering surveys indicated EAGLE required a second SLEP to ensure safe and reliable operation. EAGLE's SLEP is divided into four phases to allow the cutter to meet annual operational commitments. Systems targeted for recapitalization include: gyrocompass, anchor windlass, main engine, waste water treatment systems, reverse osmosis system, berthing area habitability, and masts. Additionally, an oily water separator upgrade, and trash compactor space re-configuration will support compliance with 21st Century environmental regulations.

140-foot Ice Breaking Tugs (WTGBs): The lead ship in this class was placed in service in 1978 and has been in continuous service for 32 years. This sustainment program is the first to be performed on this fleet. Specific system upgrades and improvements to be addressed include: propulsion plant, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, installation of an engine room fire suppression system, boat launching davit replacement, exhaust configuration modifications, and crew habitability improvements to meet current standards. Additionally, an upgraded oily water separator will support compliance with 21st Century environmental regulations.

225-foot Ocean Going Buoy Tenders (WLBs): This class was placed in service in 1996 and was designed to meet a 30-year service life. Achieving that 30-year service life is predicated upon performing a mid-life availability to address obsolescence of select engineering systems. The WLB MMA is intended to include a stability assessment; electrical load analysis; upgrades to the machinery control system, controllable pitch propeller system, and HVAC systems; an overhaul of the buoy tending crane and other auxiliary systems; topside preservation; overhauls of deck equipment and weight handling gear; and crew habitability updates.

47-foot Motor Life Boat (MLB): The fleet of 47-foot MLBs was constructed from 1997 to 2003 and was designed for a 25-year service life. The boats continue to serve, but many of the critical

systems have become obsolete or difficult to support. Engineering evaluations identified that the propulsion system (engines, reduction gears, and the integrated control system), and a variety of mission-specific equipment including the tow reel and survivor compartment components require recapitalization. To prevent loss of operational readiness and to stabilize maintenance costs, various structural repairs and watertight closure recapitalization are necessary.

FY 2014 Key Events

- Began production work on the first 140-foot WTGB SLEP;
- Began production work on the first phase of EAGLE SLEP;
- Performed condition assessments on the second and third 140-foot WTGBs in preparation for SLEP;
- Began engineering work and ordered materials for the first 225-foot WLB;
- Ordered materials for the second 140-foot WTGB SLEP.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Begin production work on the second 140-foot WTGB SLEP;
- Begin production work on the second phase of EAGLE SLEP;
- Order materials for third 140-foot WTGB SLEP;
- Continue engineering work for the 225-foot WLB;
- Begin engineering work for the 47-foot MLB sustainment project.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Begin production work on the third and fourth 140-foot WTGB SLEP;
- Begin production work on the third phase of EAGLE SLEP;
- Begin production work on the first 225-foot WLB and order materials for the second and third 225-foot WLB;
- Continue engineering work on 47-foot MLB sustainment project.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2012	\$14,800	140' WTGB SLEP
2013	\$0	
2014	\$21,000	140'WTGB SLEP, 225' WLB Mid-Life, EAGLE SLEP Phase 1
2015	\$24,500	140'WTGB SLEP, EAGLE SLEP Phase 2, Continue 225' WLB Mid-Life, begin engineering work for 47-foot MLB sustainment project
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$60,300</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2012 through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information

N/A. Work is done primarily at the Coast Guard YARD.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
140' WTGB SLEP			FY14:Q4	FY19:Q3	14,000
EAGLE SLEP			FY14:Q4	FY17:Q4	7,000
225' WLB Mid-Life			FY15:Q4	FY26:Q4	2,000
47' MLB Sustainment Project			FY15:Q4	FY26:Q4	1,500
FY 2016					
140' WTGB SLEP			FY14:Q4	FY19:Q3	28,000
EAGLE SLEP			FY14:Q4	FY17:Q4	7,000
225' WLB Mid-Life			FY15:Q4	FY26:Q4	29,000
47' MLB Sustainment Project			FY15:Q4	FY26:Q4	4,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	14,800	21,000	24,500	68,000	128,300
Obligation	6,253	20,285	33,759	68,000	128,297
Expenditure	1,697	4,844	7,327	12,699	26,567
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	1,697	4,844	7,327	12,699	26,567

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$91,400

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding provides \$91.4 million for the Structural Enhancement Dry-dock Availability (SEDA) on the second NSC and Post Delivery Activities (PDA) for the fifth through eighth NSCs.

These Legend Class Cutters are replacing the legacy High Endurance Cutters (HEC), built between 1967 and 1972. Compared to HECs, the NSCs provide increased endurance, intelligence, and maritime domain awareness capability in the offshore environment. The NSC, along with the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), will comprise the Coast Guard's offshore response capability for the next 40 years, and is an essential element of DHS's layered security posture. NSC missions are primarily focused on drug interdiction, fisheries enforcement and defense readiness. NSCs also perform search and rescue, ports, waterways and coastal security, migrant interdiction; and serve as mobile command and control platforms for surge operations. Completion of the NSC project will improve long-term capacity and capability in the execution of long-range and extended Coast Guard mission assignments offshore and integrate operations with the Department of Defense. SEDA on NSC-1 and NSC-2 will ensure a 30 year service life of the hull structure in the planned operating environment. Funding for NSC's 5-8 Post Delivery Activities will support items necessary to make these cutters ready for operations.

FY 2014 Key Events

- Christened & Launched NSC-5;
- Constructed first 100 tons of NSC-6;
- Awarded Segment 2 LLTM and Production contract for NSC-7;
- Delivered NSC-4;
- Awarded Segment 1 LLTM for NSC-8.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Keel laying for NSC-6;
- Deliver NSC-5;
- Christening & Launch of NSC-6;
- Start Fabrication (formal recognition of first 100 tons constructed) of NSC-7;
- Award Segment 2 LLTM and Production contract for NSC-8;
- Award SEDA contract for first NSC.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Keel laying for NSC-7;
- Acceptance Trials for NSC-6;
- Start Fabrication of NSC-8;
- Award SEDA contract for second NSC.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding²</i>
2011 & Prior	\$3,024,092	NSC 1-5 Production
2012	\$77,000	NSC-6 Segment 1 LLTM
2013	\$538,652	NSC-6 Segment 2 LLTM & Production
	\$20,000	NSC-4 PDA
	\$77,000	NSC-7 Segment 1 LLTM
2014	\$552,000	NSC-7 Segment 2 LLTM & Production
	\$77,000	NSC-8 Segment 1 LLTM
2015	\$557,000	NSC-8 Segment 2 LLTM and Production
	\$61,000	NSCs 4-8 PDA
	\$20,000	Structural Enhancement Drydock Availability (SEDA)
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$5,003,744</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
HSCG23-08-J-2DB031 (NSC-4 LLTM)	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	Firm Fixed Price (FFP)	3/26/2008	3/26/2008	9/15/2014	No	100,071
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-4 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	Fixed Price Incentive Fee (FPIF)	11/29/2010	11/29/2010	9/14/2015	Yes	490,515
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-5 LLTM)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	1/14/2011	1/14/2011	6/5/2015	No	88,409
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-5 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FPIF	9/9/2011	9/9/2011	6/4/2016	Yes	494,104
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-6 LLTM)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	3/30/2012	3/30/2012	12/9/2016	No	87,220
HSCG23-13-C-ADB014 (NSC-6 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FPIF	4/30/2013	4/30/2013	12/8/2017	Yes	487,110
HSCG23-13-C-ADB014 (NSC-7 LLTM)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	6/14/2013	6/14/2013	10/31/2017	No	85,667
HSCG23-13-C-ADB014 (NSC-7 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFIP	3/30/2014	3/30/2014	2/15/2019	Yes	497,041
HSCG23-13-C-ADB014 (NSC-8 LLTM Segment 1)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	6/30/2014	6/30/2014	11/29/2018	No	76,498

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Subcontractors: Lockheed Martin Company (LMCO), Moorestown, NJ

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015					
NSC-1 Structural Enhancement Drydock	FY07:Q1	FY13:Q1	FY15:Q2	FY18:Q2	20,000
NSC-4 Post Delivery Activities (PDA)	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY11:Q1	FY16:Q4	7,700
NSC-5 PDA	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY11:Q4	FY17:Q3	33,200
NSC-6 PDA	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY13:Q2	FY19:Q1	15,300
NSC-7 PDA	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q2	FY21:Q4	3,100
NSC-8 Segment 2 LLTM	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY15:Q1	FY20:Q1	12,000
NSC-8 Production Contract	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY15:Q1	FY20:Q1	545,000
NSC-8 PDA	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY15:Q2	FY21:Q4	1,700
FY 2016					
NSC-2 Structural Enhancement Drydock	FY07:Q1	FY13:Q1	FY15:Q2	FY18:Q2	18,000
NSC Class Insurance Spares	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY16:Q1	FY17:Q4	10,000
NSC-5 PDA	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY11:Q4	FY17:Q3	13,335
NSC-6 PDA	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY13:Q2	FY19:Q1	41,010
NSC-7 PDA	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q2	FY21:Q4	6,643
NSC-8 PDA	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY15:Q2	FY21:Q4	2,412

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	3,736,744	629,000	638,000	91,400	5,095,144
Obligation	3,576,811	647,849	642,156	125,049	4,991,865
Expenditure	2,388,268	527,427	436,591	479,077	3,831,363
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	2,388,268	527,427	436,591	479,077	3,831,363

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)

\$18,500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will support technical review of Preliminary & Contract Design (P&CD) deliverables to complete the P&CD phase. Funding also provides technical support for the development of C4ISR and Combat System requirements, creation of Government Furnished Information that will inform and support production, detailed manpower analyses for crew and shore support, evaluation of P&CD contractor accounting and Earned Value Management systems, test and evaluation planning and updates to acquisition documents.

The OPC acquisition is planned to provide a capability level between the National Security Cutter (NSC) and Fast Response Cutter (FRC), and replace the Coast Guard’s fleet of Medium Endurance Cutters (MEC) – one MEC class has exceeded its designed service life and the other MEC class is approaching its end of service life. The OPC program has a two-phase acquisition strategy. In Phase I, three contracts for P&CD were awarded to competing contractors in FY14. The Administration’s request includes a General Provision permitting a transfer to the OPC project if the program is ready to award the next phase of vessel acquisition in FY 2016.

FY 2014 Key Event

- Awarded three P&CD contracts.

FY 2015 Key Event

- Evaluate P&CD contract deliverables.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Evaluate P&CD contract deliverables and complete P&CD Phase I.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2011 & Prior	\$85,099	Requirements Development/Analysis; Acquisition Decision Event (ADE) 2 Preparation; Project Management Office (PMO) support/Ship Design Team (SDT) and RFP development
2012	\$25,000	Funding supports PMO/SDT and RFP development, and support award and evaluation of P&CD
2013	\$28,535	P&CD Award
2014	\$23,000	Funding supports PMO/SDT/TA deliverables review during P&CD
2015	\$20,000	Funding supports PMO/SDT/TA deliverables review during P&CD
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$181,634</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2015</i>

¹Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Contract Information

Contractor	Contract Number	Amount Awarded	Date of Award	Type of work
Bollinger Shipyards Lockport, LLC	HSCG23-14-C-APC001	\$21.95M	11 Feb 2014	Preliminary & Contract Design
Eastern Shipbuilding Group, Inc.	HSCG23-14-C-APC002	\$21.975M	11 Feb 2014	Preliminary & Contract Design
General Dynamics Bath Iron Works	HSCG23-14-C-APC003	\$21.4M	11 Feb 2014	Preliminary & Contract Design

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				<u>Total Estimate Cost</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015					
Technical and Project Management			FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4	20,000
FY 2016					
Technical and Project Management			FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	4,685
Design/Development			FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	13,815

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	138,634	23,000	20,000	18,500	200,134
Obligation	64,580	77,635	38,020	18,500	198,735
Expenditure	56,700	15,433	28,046	26,085	126,264
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	56,700	15,433	28,046	26,085	126,264

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Fast Response Cutter (FRC)

\$340,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds production of six Fast Response Cutters (FRC), associated contract line items, project management costs, Economic Price Adjustment (EPA), Antecedent Liabilities (A/L), current year Post Delivery Activities (PDA), Government Furnished Equipment (GFE), and Logistics and Technical Support. The funding supports Base Award of the Phase II re-compete FRC production contract using Re-procurement Data Licensing Package (RDLP) deliverables. The Phase II contract will be structured with annual options for procurement of four, five, or six cutters.

The FRCs are replacing the 110-foot Island Class patrol boats and will similarly operate in the coastal zone. Examples of FRC missions include: Search and Rescue, Migrant Interdiction, Living Marine Resource Enforcement, Drug Interdiction and Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security. FRCs provide enhanced capabilities over the 110-foot patrol boats including improved C4ISR capability and interoperability; stern launch and recovery (up through sea state 4) of a 40-knot, Over-the-Horizon, 7-meter cutter boat; a remotely-operated, gyro-stabilized MK38 Mod 2 25mm main gun; improved sea keeping; and enhanced crew habitability.

Other capabilities include:

- The ability to conduct shipboard migrant interdiction evolutions, including detection, tracking, interdiction, embarkation and disembarkation, administrative processing, and retention onboard;
- The ability to patrol areas where suspected illegal migrant, drug, or fisheries activities may occur, and dispatch boarding teams to suspect vessels and subsequently escort them to their final disposition;
- The ability to search for, locate, and recover distressed mariners, provide medical assistance or evacuation, and provide safe transport. The FRC will also provide the ability to control damage to distressed vessels and other property, provide dewatering equipment and mechanical assistance, and tow disabled vessels.

FY 2014 Key Events

- Delivered FRCs #8-10;
- Awarded option for FRCs #25-30.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Delivery of FRCs #11-15;
- Award option for FRCs #31-32;
- Commence Final Operational Test and Evaluation (FOT&E);
- Release Request for Proposals (RFP) for Phase II re-compete FRC production contract.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Delivery of FRCs #16-20;
- Award Phase II re-compete FRC production contract, including FRCs #33-38.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding²</i>
2011 & Prior	\$724,705	Base contract option, option periods 2 & 3, plus associated CLINs, (includes DeKort Settlement)
2012	\$343,000	Option period 4 plus associated CLINs
2013	\$318,643	Option period 5 plus associated CLINs
2014	\$310,000	Option period 6 plus associated CLINs
2015	\$110,000	Option period 7 plus associated CLINs
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,806,348</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2005 through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$000s)</i>
HSCG23-08-C-2FR125 (Phase I)	Bollinger Shipyards, Inc.	Firm Fixed Price – Economic Price Adjustment (FFP/EPA)	9/26/2008	9/26/2008	No	\$1,389,632

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015 Construction			FY15:Q3	FY18:Q3	110,000
FY 2016 Construction			FY16:Q3	FY19:Q3	340,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>Total</u>
Appropriation	1,386,348	310,000	110,000	340,000	2,146,348
Obligation	1,227,291	271,649	145,178	325,984	1,970,102
Expenditure	619,763	218,984	246,594	258,649	1,343,990
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	619,417	218,984	246,594	258,649	1,343,990

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Cutter Boats

\$3,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request continues funding for production of multi-mission cutter boats – LRI (Long Range Interceptor) and OTH (Over The Horizon) – that will be fielded on the National Security Cutter. This request funds production of one Cutter Boat Long Range Interceptor II (CB-LRI-II), and two CB-OTH-IVs, along with project and technical support.

The CB-LRI-II is a 35-foot cutter boat. The CB-LRI-II provides enhanced capabilities compared to legacy cutter boats such as higher speeds, extended range, better sea-keeping, an enclosed cabin for crew protection, and improved communications and connectivity to the parent cutter.

The CB-OTH-IV is a 26-foot cutter boat. The CB-OTH-IV also provides enhanced capabilities compared to legacy cutter boats. The CB-OTH-IV operates beyond sight of the parent cutter (over the horizon) to deploy boarding parties to pursue and interdict targets of interest, and perform Search and Rescue (SAR) operations

FY 2014 Key Events

- Awarded CB-LRI-II production contract
- Ordered: CB-OTH-IV #10-11 and CB-LRI-II #2-6
- Delivered: CB-OTH-IV #3-9 and CB-LRI-II #2-3

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Order: CB-OTH-IV #12-13 and CB-LRI-II #7
- Deliver: CB-OTH-IV #10-11 and CB-LRI-II #4-6

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Ordered: CB-OTH-IV #14-15 and CB-LRI-II #8
- Deliver: CB-OTH-IV #12-13 and CB-LRI-II #7

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002-2010	\$16,785	Design/Construction of SRP #1-8, Design, Engineering, and Spec. Development of CB-OTH-IV and C-LRI-II; Construction of CB-OTH-IV #1-2
2011	\$2,994	Construction CB-OTH- IV #3 & 4 and Design, Engineering, and production of CB-LRI-II #1
2012	\$5,000	Construction CB-OTH-IV #5-7 and CB-LRI-II #2-3
2013	\$3,805	Construction CB-OTH-IV #8-9 and CB-LRI-II #4-5
2014	\$3,000	Construction CB-OTH-IV #10-11 and CB-LRI-II #6
2015	\$4,000	Construction CB-OTH-IV #12-13 and CB-LRI-II #7

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

<i>Total</i>	<i>\$35,584</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2015</i>
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Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award (mm/yr)</i>	<i>Start (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
HSCG23-11-D-ACB014 (OTH-IV)	SAFE Boat Int'l, Inc.	Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity/Firm Fixed Price(IDIQ/FFP)	Jun-11	Sep-11	Jun-18	No	58,900
HSCG23-12-D-ACB023 (LRI-II)	MetalCraft Marine, Inc.	IDIQ/FFP	Jun-12	Jun-12	Jun-17	No	10,200

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
CB-OTH-IV #12-13			FY15:Q2	FY16:Q1	1,000
CB-LRI-II #7			FY15:Q3	FY16:Q2	1,000
Logistics, Engineering, Tech, & PM Supt			FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4	2,000
FY 2016					
CB-OTH-IV #14-15			FY15:Q2	FY16:Q1	950
CB-LRI-II #8			FY15:Q3	FY16:Q2	1,000
Logistics, Engineering, Tech, & PM Supt			FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4	1,050

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	28,585	3,000	4,000	3,000	38,585
Obligation	21,669	6,053	4,931	3,515	36,168
Expenditure	16,716	6,276	2,626	2,794	28,412
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	16,716	6,276	2,626	2,794	28,412

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Polar Icebreaker

\$4,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding continues initial acquisition activities for a new polar icebreaker, intended to provide continued polar icebreaking capability following the projected end of service life of CGC POLAR STAR. This effort will consider requirements analyses including the High-Latitude Mission Analysis Report and the Polar Icebreaker Business Case Analysis, in addition to the priorities of the U.S. Strategy for the Arctic Region.

This funding will be used to continue development of programmatic planning documents required under the USCG Major Systems Acquisition Manual, including a Life-Cycle Cost Estimate and modeling, simulation, and testing (as required). This funding will also support the development of an initial cutter specification. These efforts will lead to development of a Request for Proposal (RFP).

FY 2014 Key Events

- Approved Capability Development Plan ;
- Developed Preliminary Operational Requirements Document;
- Developed Alternatives Analysis Study Plan.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Preliminary Operational Requirements Document approval;
- Operational Requirements Document development/approval;
- Finalize Alternatives Analysis;
- Complete Initial Life-cycle Cost Estimate;
- Conduct Feasibility Studies.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Commence RFP Development;
- Commence Indicative Design.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Associated with Appropriated Funding</i>
2013	\$7,609	Pre-acquisition development activities
2014	\$2,000	Pre-acquisition development activities
2015	\$6,000	Pre-acquisition development activities
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$15,609</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2013 through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information: N/A.

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Project Management and Technical	FY14:Q1		FY15:Q4		1,000
Survey Design and Engineering		FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4		5,000
<hr/>					
FY 2016					
Project Management and Technical	FY14:Q1		FY16:Q4		500
Survey Design and Engineering		FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4		3,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	7,609	2,000	6,000	4,000	19,609
Obligation	1,482	1,319	6,864	5,647	15,312
Expenditure	5	703	2,893	3,714	7,315
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	5	703	2,893	3,714	7,315

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

HC-144A Conversion, Sustainment

\$3,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds spare parts for the 18 Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) and 17 mission systems pallets (MSP) on contract. The HC-144A aircraft are stationed at Mobile, Alabama; Miami, Florida; Cape Cod, Massachusetts; and Corpus Christi, Texas.

The HC-144A Ocean Sentry is a medium-range surveillance (MRS) and transport fixed-wing air capability; complementing the long-range, heavy-lift four-engine HC-130 aircraft. The two-engine high-efficiency turboprop design allows extended surveillance and quick response capability at a relatively low cost per flight hour. The HC-144A is a multi-mission platform that performs Search and Rescue; Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations; Counter-Drug; Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security; Marine Environmental Protection; and International Ice Patrol missions, as well as assistance with cargo and personnel transport in support of DHS and Coast Guard missions. The aircraft can perform aerial delivery of Search and Rescue equipment, such as rafts, pumps, and flares, and, can be used as an On-Scene Commander platform.

FY 2014 Key Events

- Delivered MPA #16 – 18;
- Delivered five Mission System Pallets (#13 – 17);
- Began development of next generation mission system;
- Awarded Multi-year AC&I/OE Spares contract to EADS N.A.;
- Accepted delivery of Flight Simulator to Aviation Training Center (ATC) Mobile, AL;
- Initiated operations at Air Station Corpus Christi, TX and retired final HU-25 Falcon.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Procure initial spare parts and training devices;
- Continue development and testing of next generation mission system;
- Begin simulator operations at ATC Mobile;
- Complete HC-144 Ocean Sentry Refresh (OSR) installation and test flights to address system obsolescence in the HC-144 Flight Management System.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Conduct Test and Evaluation of next generation mission system;
- Continue procurement of initial spare parts.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2010 & Prior	\$801,510	Procure MPA #1 - #14; Simulator, Initial Spares
2011	\$44,920	Procure MPA #15
2012	\$143,500	Procure MPA #16 - #17; Up to five MSPs; Initial Spares
2013	\$43,115	Procure MPA #18; Missionize MPA #18; Initial Spares

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2014	\$9,200	Follow-on mission system development and missionize MPA #18
2015	\$15,000	Follow-on mission system development and stand up of Air Station Corpus Christi.
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,057,245</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$M)</i>
DTCG23-02-C-2DW001/ HSCG23-09-J-2DA005	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	FFP	5/31/2003	5/31/2003	1/31/2008	No	167.253
HSCG23-10-C-2DA020	EADS-NA Aircraft	FFP	7/29/2010	7/29/2010	5/31/2015	No	199.029
HSCG23-12-C-2DA019	Lockheed Martin	FFP	9/28/2012	9/28/2012	8/29/2016	No	19.657
HSCG23-14-R-2DA005	EADS-NA Spares	FFP	4/30/2013	5/01/2013	5/01/2018	No	58.403

Contractors:

USN (NAVAIR) is the system developer for the follow-on mission system.

Subcontractors:

Airframe: Airbus Military CN235-300M CG-01 Configuration (Madrid, Spain)

Avionics: Rockwell Collins (Cedar Rapids, IA)

Power Plant: General Electric CT7-9C3 engine (Lynn, MA)

Propulsion: Hamilton Sundstrand 14RF-37 (Windsor Locks, CT)

Sensors: Telephonics APS-143V3 Multi-Mode RADAR (Farmingdale, NY)

FLIR Systems Star Sapphire III (Portland, OR)

Saab R4A Automatic Identification System (Stockholm, Sweden)

Mission System: Lockheed Martin (Moorestown, NJ)

Communications: Wulfsberg RT-5000 (Prescott, AZ)

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>				<u>Total Estimate Cost</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015					
Aircraft/Mission System Logistics			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	15,000
FY 2016					
Spares			FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	3,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	1,033,045	9,200	15,000	3,000	1,060,245
Obligation	1,008,017	26,071	22,820	3,000	1,059,908
Expenditure	869,010	120,140	18,152	15,584	1,022,886
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	869,010	120,140	18,152	15,584	1,022,886

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

HC-27J Conversion, Sustainment

\$102,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request continues funding of the Asset Project Office (APO) for the HC-27J aircraft. Activities include aircraft regeneration, aircraft induction to stand-up the first operational HC-27J air station, contractor logistics support, training, spares procurement, and coordination of airworthiness evaluations with Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR). This funding also commences the Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) work for aircraft missionization.

The HC-27J is a medium-range surveillance (MRS) and transport aircraft. The two-engine high-efficiency turboprop design allows extended surveillance and quick response capability at an anticipated lower cost per flight hour than the HC-130H/J. The HC-27J will be a multi-mission asset that performs Search and Rescue; Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations; Counter-Drug; Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security; Ice Operations; and Marine Environmental Protection missions, as well as assist with cargo and personnel transport in support of DHS and Coast Guard Missions.

FY 2014 Key Events:

- Stood-up initial phase of APO;
- Established of Contractor Logistics Support contracts;
- Coordinated Airworthiness through NAVAIR;
- Began aircraft regeneration;
- Began procurement of logistics (initial issue spare parts, documentation, training).

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

- Continue APO operations;
- Continue Contractor Logistics Support;
- Continue Airworthiness efforts coordinated with NAVAIR;
- Continue Aircraft regeneration and induction;
- Continue Procurement of logistics (initial issue spare parts, documentation, training).

FY 2016 Planned Key Events:

- Continue APO operations;
- Continue Contractor Logistics Support;
- Continue Airworthiness efforts coordinated with NAVAIR;
- Continue Aircraft regeneration and induction;
- Continue Procurement of logistics (initial issue spare parts, documentation, training);
- Begin Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) for aircraft missionization;
- Stand-up at first operational HC-27J air station.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2014	\$24,900	Stand-up of Asset Project Office
2015	\$15,000	Spares, aircraft regeneration; NAVAIR airworthiness efforts coordination
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$39,900</i>	<i>Funding received through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information: N/A

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015					
Aircraft Regeneration and Induction			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	15,000
FY 2016					
Aircraft Regeneration and Induction			FY16:Q1	FY16 Q4	102,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation		24,900	15,000	102,000	141,900
Obligation		5,003	34,897	102,000	141,900
Expenditure		293	6,142	15,067	21,502
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition		293	6,142	15,067	21,502

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project

\$40,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Continues modernization and sustainment of the Coast Guard’s H-65 helicopter fleet. The modernization effort includes reliability and sustainability improvements where obsolete components are replaced with modernized sub-systems, including an integrated cockpit and sensor suite. The project is comprised of six Discrete Segments (DS). Each of the six discrete segments consists of upgrades and modernization of aging components and sub-systems necessary to sustain readiness, stabilize maintenance costs, and comply with Federal Aviation Administration safety requirements. DS1 (Re-Engine), DS2 (National Capital Region Air Defense (NCRAD)), DS3 (Airborne Use of Force (AUF)) and DS4 (Obsolete Component Modernization) were fully funded through prior year appropriations. DS5 (Shipboard Handling, Securing and Traversing System (SHSTS)) was cancelled in FY 2012. DS6 (Automatic Flight Control System (AFCS) / Avionics) was started with prior year funding and will be continued with funds requested in FY 2016.

FY 2014 Key Events:

- Continued DS4 Full Rate Production;
- Continued DS6 (AFCS/Avionics) cockpit modernization design and integration;

FY 2015 Key Events:

- Complete DS4 Full Rate Production and transition to sustainment;
- Continue DS6 (AFCS/Avionics) cockpit modernization design and integration;
- Begin Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E) of MH-65E;
- Begin Validation and Verification (V&V) MH-65E build;
- Contract for Non-recurring Engineering (NRE) for AFCS upgrade.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events:

- Continue DS6 (AFCS/Avionics) cockpit modernization design and integration;
- Complete DT&E and V&V of MH-65E build;
- Begin construction of MH-65E Low Rate Initial Production Aircraft.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2010 & Prior	\$514,261	
2011	\$0	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2012	\$24,000	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2013	\$29,962	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2014	\$12,000	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2015	\$30,000	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$610,223</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2015</i>

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Contract Information

N/A. Work is being done primarily at the Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center.

Subcontractors:

Aircraft Components: Airbus Helicopters Inc, Grand Prairie, TX.

Avionics: Rockwell Collins, Cedar Rapids, IA.

Power Plant: Turbomeca, Grand Prairie, TX.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Discrete Segment 4 (OCM) Full Rate Production			FY10:Q3	FY16:Q4	700
Discrete Segment 6 (AFCS/Avionics) Obtain Phase	FY10:Q3	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q1	FY21:Q4	29,300
FY 2016					
Discrete Segment 4 (OCM) Transition to Sustainment			FY10:Q3	FY16:Q4	0
Discrete Segment 6 (AFCS/Avionics) Obtain Phase	FY10:Q3	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q1	FY21:Q4	40,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	568,223	12,000	30,000	40,000	650,223
Obligation	524,251	15,448	52,385	55,700	647,784
Expenditure	491,446	30,867	19,885	23,375	565,573
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	491,446	30,867	19,885	23,375	565,573

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, Sustainment

\$55,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds procurement of initial spare parts for activation of the second operational HC-130J unit. The HC-130J project includes acquisition of HC-130J aircraft, development and installation of the mission system, and logistics. Logistics includes acquiring spares, trainers, lab support, training for operations and maintenance, technical publications, facilities, and support equipment.

The HC-130J aircraft are replacing the aging Coast Guard HC-130H fleet. The HC-130J is a major contributor to performance of the Coast Guard's statutory missions with specific contributions to Department of Homeland Security and Coast Guard Programs of Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Response, Defense Operations, Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security, and Marine Transportation System Management.

FY 2014 Key Events

- Completed Observer Station delivery and Flight Test;
- Developed follow-on mission system architecture;
- Completed Hi-Resolution Software Test on aircraft.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Award missionization of C-130J #9 (planned delivery in FY17);
- Award production and missionization of C-130J #10 & #11;
- Being testing of next generation mission system prototype;
- Procure first production Observer Station.

FY 2016 Planned Events

- Procure long lead spares to support stand up of a second HC-130J unit;
- Accept missionized C-130J #7 & 8;
- Continue testing of next generation mission system prototype.

HC-130J Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2010 & Prior	\$154,643	Missionization of aircraft; spares and Fleet Introduction.
2011	\$3,992	Remaining logistics to support 4000 program hours.
2014	\$129,210	HC-130J #11 & Mission System (MS) Installation, Follow-on mission system development, Spares, Observer Station
2015	\$8,000	Spares
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$295,845</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2014</i>

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

LRS (HC-130H/J) Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2012	\$16,000	HC-130H A1U and CWB, HC-130J #9 missionization
2012	\$63,500	USAF appropriation; transferred to USCG for HC-130J baseline #9
2013	\$85,606	Procurement and missionization of HC-130J #10.
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$165,106</i>	<i>Funding received FY 2012 through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$K)</i>
DTCG23-02-C-2DW001/ HSCG23-04-J-2DW281	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	FFP	9/2005	9/2005	9/2010	No	\$143,849
HSCG38-12-D-200001	Rockwell Collins	FFP	5/2010	5/2010	9/2016	No	\$21,592
HSCG38-11-D-H00024	Rockwell Collins	FFP	8/2011	8/2011	8/2016	No	\$6,810
HSCG23-12-X-2DA001	Lockheed Martin (USAF)	FFP	10/2011	10/2011	9/2012	No	\$2,792

Contractor:

USN (NAVAIR) is the system developer for the follow-on mission system.

Lockhead Martin Aero is the prime contractor for HC-130J production and installation of the legacy mission system.

Subcontractors:

Aircraft: Lockheed Martin Aero, Marietta, GA.
Engines: Rolls Royce (Allison), Indianapolis, IN.
Missionization: Lockheed Martin MS2, Moorestown, NJ.
FLIR/EO: FLIR systems, Wilsonville, OR
Surface Search Radar: Exelis, Amityville, NY
Observer Station: Airdyne, Brooksville, FL

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		<u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Spares & NRE			FY15:Q1	FY17:Q1	8,000
<hr/>					
FY 2016					
Spares			FY16:Q1	FY18:Q1	55,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	<u>Project Funds</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	494,898	129,210	8,000	55,000	687,108
Obligation	403,169	148,733	77,100	55,516	684,518
Expenditure	339,569	42,833	60,037	64,754	507,193
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	339,569	42,833	60,037	64,754	507,193

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2016 Congressional Justification

Program Oversight and Management

\$20,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Provides funding for Program Oversight and Management (PO&M). PO&M funding supports cross-cutting activities associated with the transition of the Coast Guard’s assets from acquisition to operations, including delivery, provision of logistics, training and other services necessary to ensure seamless integration into the operational fleet.

FY 2016 Activities Supported by Program Oversight and Management (PO&M)

Procurement	Justification
Senior Oversight	Computer support, project management site visits, management support priorities and supplies.
Contract Operations	Contracting Officer (KO) contract specialist support for Major System Acquisition projects, Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)/ Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) support services.
Acquisition Workforce Management	Program training, strategic & tactical human capital support, Sustainment/Acquisition-Composite Model (SACOM) support for staff levels, program management & acquisition support.
Acquisition Support	Program management, systems engineering, and acquisition management support.
Strategic Planning & Communication	Strategic planning support, as required by the CG and Department of Homeland Security (DHS), communication management support, external coordination support, required reports and responses.
Testing and Evaluation	Execution of Surface, Aviation, Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR), and Logistics development and testing programs.
Resource Management	Acquisition Performance Management System (APMS) support and software upgrade support, (SAS) renewal, capitalization & audit remediation support, internal controls support, and Life Cycle Cost Estimating (LCCE) support.
Acquisition Programs Oversight	Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) programmatic support, Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) / NAVSEA direct-site support, program management support, and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – Aviation	Program management support to include administrative, business finance, accounting, risk management, schedule analysis, costs analysis; and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – Surface	Program management support to include administrative, business finance, accounting, risk management, schedule analysis, costs analysis; logistics support, and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – C4ISR	Program management support for program status control reporting, emerging issue resolution, cross domain issues, technical expertise; Integrated Product Team (IPT) support; and Major System Acquisition project coordinator at Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR); and site visits.
Acquisition Programs Logistics	Program management support for surface & air assets, technical documentation, and performance management, and site visits.

Funding History¹

FY	\$K	Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation
2010 & Prior	\$362,850	
2011	\$39,910	Government Program Management
2012	\$26,000	Government Program Management
2013	\$14,268	Program Oversight and Management
2014	\$10,000	Program Oversight and Management
2015	\$18,000	Program Oversight and Management
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$471,028</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Program Oversight and Management			FY15:Q1	FY19:Q4	18,000
FY 2016					
Program Oversight and Management			FY16:Q1	FY20:Q4	20,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	443,028	10,000	18,000	20,000	491,028
Obligation	419,216	20,038	21,937	22,954	484,145
Expenditure	402,165	20,313	9,868	14,379	446,725
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Project Management	402,165	20,313	9,868	14,379	446,725

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

C4ISR

\$36,600

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds the design, development, and information assurance posture of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Integrated hardware and software systems on National Security Cutters (NSC), Offshore Patrol Cutters (OPC), Fast Response Cutters (FRC), Long Range Surveillance (LRS) aircraft, and Medium Range Surveillance (MRS) aircraft. These assets are using interoperable C4ISR system designs to optimize lifecycle costs and operational effectiveness.

The requested funds in FY 2016 will be used for the following activities:

- Tailoring SEAWATCH for OPC. Provide technical assistance for the OPC project by leading the tailoring of C4ISR systems onboard the OPC;
- Supporting the development, integration, and back-fit of a Segment 2 suite for the next in-service NSC (delivered with Segment 1);
- Providing Information Assurance (IA) / TEMPEST / Certification and Accreditation (C&A) expertise to newly acquired surface and aviation assets. New USCG assets must be delivered with Authority to Operate (ATO) through the Designated Approval Agency (DAA);
- The continued operation of C4ISR development labs and test & integration labs that provide product suitability validation and proper network integration and readiness for platform acceptance and installation on surface and aviation assets;
- Necessary Diminishing Manufacturing Source (DMS) solutions for the test and integration labs and for assets in production;
- Logistics support, including analysis, development, and products, to ensure operational capability and readiness of the C4ISR systems and interfaces, and their integration with USCG assets. This includes technical and training documentation, as well as the initial sparing analysis required to transition the C4ISR system baseline release to asset managers for platform installation, testing, and deployment;
- Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs) development, including software and systems engineering oversight, to accommodate capability upgrades and design modifications related to C4ISR while the asset is in production;
- Project execution support services for planning, development, engineering, configuration management, safety, and other required disciplines.

FY 2014 Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Successfully tested new portable SIPRNET capability on HC-130 aircraft, providing for a common aviation (HC-130J/HC-144A) architecture.

Surface assets

- Installed and tested software v6.2.2 update to Segment 2 Technology Demonstrator on CGC WAESCHE;
- Provided C2 and navigation (SEAWATCH) Technical Data Package to OPC vendors;

- Obtained unclassified (SBU) Type ATO for FRC class and classified (C-LAN) Type IATO for FRC class;
- Installed Ku-Band Satellite Communications on twelve of thirteen 270' WMECs, all six 378' WHECs, and NSCs 1-3;
- Installed SEAWATCH-270 on five of thirteen 270' WMECs

Labs

- Operate verification labs to facilitate fielding of Segment 2. Operate baseline labs for NSCs and aviation assets in production.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Coordinate and plan for obtaining ATO and TEMPEST certification.

Surface assets

- Back-fit Segment 2 suite;
- Procure Segment 2 suite for future back-fit;
- Continue tailoring SEAWATCH for the OPC;
- Assist the NSC project with C4ISR testing and implementing engineering changes;
- Assist FRC and NSC projects with achievement of ATO and conducting TEMPEST inspections.

Labs

- Operate verification labs to facilitate fielding of Segment 2.
- Posture labs for transition to sustainment.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Coordinate and plan for obtaining ATO and TEMPEST certification.

Surface assets

- Back-fit Segment 2 suite;
- Continue tailoring SEAWATCH for the OPC;
- Assist the NSC project with C4ISR testing and implementing engineering changes;
- Assist FRC and NSC projects with achievement of ATO and conducting TEMPEST inspections.

Labs

- Operate verification labs to facilitate fielding of Segment 2.
- Operate baseline labs for NSCs and aviation assets in production.
- Posture labs for transition to sustainment.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Appropriation</i>
2002-2010	\$617,697	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 1 and 2; FRC support; Cutter Segment 5
2011	\$33,333	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; FRC IA support
2012	\$40,214	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; Cutter Segment 5; FRC, OPC IA support
2013	\$38,523	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; Cutter Segment 5; FRC, OPC IA support
2014	\$40,226	NSC Segment 2 equipment purchase; FRC/OPC IA support; OPC SEAWATCH tailoring
2015	\$36,300	NSC Segment 2 development, integration & back-fit; FRC/NSC TEMPEST inspections; OPC SEAWATCH tailoring
<i>Total</i>	\$806,293	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2015</i>

Segment 1 developed a closed and complex C4ISR baseline for NSCs, HC-144As, and HC-130Js. Developed through the Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS) contractor, this system is proprietary and does not allow the Coast Guard the ability to manage additional development outside of the prime contractor, nor does it provide an affordable means for software sustainment. Segment 1 is fully fielded.

Segment 2 began the transition of the proprietary system developed in Segment 1 towards an open architecture owned and controlled by the Coast Guard. It separated the Segment 1 design into modular, scalable, functional components with clear interfaces allowing the Coast Guard to manage changes and sustain the system separate from the prime contractor. Segment 2 establishes a common baseline across the NSC, HC-144A, and HC-130J assets.

Segment 5 (Upgrades to existing assets) - *In-Service Cutters*: 210ft and 270ft Medium Endurance Cutter (MEC); 378ft High Endurance Cutter (HEC); *Shore Facilities*: Communications Area Master Stations (CAMS); Training Center Petaluma; Communication Stations (COMMSTAs).

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$K)</i>
HSCG23-12-C-ADC400	Lockheed Martin	CPFF	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	1/31/2016	No	17,600
HSCG23-12-C-ADC405	Lockheed Martin	T&M	1/10/2012	1/10/2012	12/31/2015	No	23,500
HSCG23-14-C-AC4001	Lockheed Martin	CPFF	8/2014	8/2014	TBD	No	31,169

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Project Schedule

Project Description	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed	Cost
FY 2015					
Aviation Information Assurance			FY11:Q3	FY17:Q4	300
Segment 2 Block B: NSC			FY12:Q1	FY19:Q4	33,350
New Asset Acquisition Support: OPC			FY14:Q1	FY26:Q4	1,950
New Asset Acquisition Support: FRC			FY09:Q1	FY26:Q4	700
FY 2016					
Aviation Information Assurance			FY11:Q3	FY17:Q4	300
Segment 2 Block B: NSC			FY12:Q1	FY19:Q4	32,100
New Asset Acquisition Support: OPC			FY14:Q1	FY26:Q4	3,500
New Asset Acquisition Support: FRC			FY09:Q1	FY26:Q4	700

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	FY 2013 & Prior	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	
Appropriation	729,767	40,226	36,300	36,600	842,893
Obligation	703,519	41,976	47,303	32,523	825,321
Expenditure	665,404	31,214	21,909	28,635	747,162
Breakdown of Project Expenditures					
Construction / Acquisition	665,404	31,214	21,909	28,635	747,162

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

CG-LIMS

\$8,500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds the development and delivery of the Coast Guard Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS). This funding will continue CG-LIMS configuration and phased deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities. Specifically, the funding continues to support configuration and testing of the Maintenance Management, Supply Chain Management and Technical Information Management functionality. The funding will also support the implementation of CG-LIMS for fixed and rotary wing aircraft, as well as boat product lines.

CG-LIMS:

- Directly supports the Coast Guard modernization goal of a unified logistics system that improves mission-readiness, operational effectiveness, and decision-making by enabling decision support at the enterprise and tactical level;
- Enables product line management by providing total asset visibility throughout the enterprise;
- Will be the tool through which all maintenance is managed and how the enterprise supply chain is driven;
- Will organize and manage all technical information relating to Coast Guard assets, including technical publications and manuals, drawings, maintenance procedures, and maintenance data in the system;
- Will tightly integrate and configure the components of configuration management, maintenance management, supply chain management, and technical information management to allow efficient execution of a standardized business process.

CG-LIMS is planned for phased implementation by segments, as follows:

Segment	Functionality That Will Be Provided
1	Configuration and Maintenance Management (CM and MM)
2	Supply Chain Management (SCM)
3	Technical Information Management (TIM)

FY 2014 Key Events

- Continued development of Segments 1 CM/MM and 2 SCM;
- Continued pilot deployment with HC-144A MPA;
- Began Segment 3 TIM development;
- Established Initial Operating Capability (IOC) of CG-LIMS with HC-144A MPA.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Continue development of Segments 1 CM/MM, 2 SCM, and 3 TIM;
- Plan and develop interfaces and integration with Coast Guard Financial Systems;
- Continue CG-LIMS pilot deployment with HC-144A MPA and begin induction of a second Coast Guard asset class.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events:

- Continue development of Segments 1 CM/MM, 2 SCM, and 3 TIM;

- Interface and integration with Coast Guard Financial Systems;
- Continue CG-LIMS deployment to operational units.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2008-10	\$8,917	
2011	\$5,335	CG-LIMS development and phased deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities.
2012	\$7,150	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segment 1 functionality
2013	\$2,378	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segments 1-3 functionality
2014	\$1,500	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segments 1-3 functionality; implementation of Segments 1-3 functionality to USCG operational units
2015	\$3,000	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segments 1-3 functionality; implementation of Segments 1-3 functionality to USCG operational units.
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$28,280</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2008 through FY 2015</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$K)</i>
HSCG23-10-F-ADD001	Serco Inc.	FFP	2/2010	2/2010	2/2015	No	\$1,483
HSCG23-12-A-ADL001	Mythics	FFP	12/2011	12/2011	12/2016	No	\$5,480
HSCG23-12-F-ADL007	Mythics	FFP	2/2014	2/2014	2/2015	No	\$3,647

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015 CG-LIMS Development			FY08:Q2	FY18:Q2	3,000
FY 2016 CG-LIMS Development			FY08:Q2	FY18:Q2	8,500

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	23,780	1,500	3,000	8,500	36,780
Obligation	15,137	7,914	5,197	8,500	36,748
Expenditure	12,129	7,590	1,941	2,605	24,265
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	12,129	7,590	1,941	2,605	24,265

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2016 Congressional Justification

Major Shore - Improve Pier for Move of 210' WMECs to Little Creek, VA **\$3,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds pier and facility improvements at U.S. Navy’s Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek in Hampton Roads, Virginia to support the homeport shift of two 210-foot Medium Endurance Cutters (WMECs) from Cape May, New Jersey. The scope of work includes pier improvements that enable different berthing configurations when both vessels are present and the construction of a facility for shipping, receiving, and stowage of materiel for the two 210-foot WMECs.

As a result of deteriorating pier conditions in Cape May, New Jersey, and plans to use the Cape May pier as a future Fast Response Cutter homeport, the Coast Guard is relocating the two Cape May 210-foot WMECs to the U.S. Navy’s Joint Expeditionary Base (JEB) Little Creek.

The modifications will ensure JEB Little Creek can adequately support in-port activities of two WMECs.



Moorings at JEB



Pier facility at JEB

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2016					
Construct support buildings	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	2,500
Upgrade utilities	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation				3,000	3,000
Obligation				3,000	3,000
Expenditure				3,000	3,000
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				2,750	2,750
Survey, Design & Engineering				175	175
Project Management				75	75

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with all applicable design codes and with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Major Shore - Renovate Utilities at Air Station Barbers Point

\$20,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds a new electrical distribution system, associated components, and equipment to supply Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point with a dependable electrical power supply. The project requires close coordination and collaboration with the local electrical utility and the State of Hawaii to ensure compliance with national electrical distribution and utility systems standards.

Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point is located at the southwest corner of the Kalaeloa Airport (a joint-use State of Hawaii airport). The airport and its surroundings are a former Naval air station closed in 2000 as a result of the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment Commission findings. All utilities have transferred ownership with the exception of the electrical utility which has been retained by the U.S. Navy and runs under the Kalaeloa Airport. Due to the degraded condition and lack of privatization interest, there is no plan for the electrical distribution system to be privatized.

The deteriorating, Navy-owned distribution system is the only source of electrical power to Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point and it is at the end of its useful service life. The poor reliability and maintainability of the existing system creates unacceptable mission impacts for the Air Station and the assigned aircraft. This project will help ensure viability of Air Station Barbers Point for all required Coast Guard activities.



Corroded Transformer



Existing Hangar



Electric Cables Deteriorating

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2016					
Design Electrical System	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q3			200
Construction Electrical System			FY16:Q4	FY17:Q4	19,800

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation				20,000	20,000
Obligation				20,000	20,000
Expenditure				20,000	20,000
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				19,775	19,775
Survey, Design & Engineering				200	200
Project Management				25	25

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Major Shore - Replace Dry-dock Facility at CG Yard (OAKRIDGE) Phase I **\$6,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds Phase I of the replacement of floating dry-dock capacity at the Coast Guard Yard, the Coast Guard's only organic shipyard. Phase I includes wharf and waterside demolition, construction, and the disposal of the floating dry-dock OAKRIDGE. Subsequent Phase II efforts would include demolition and construction of a landside transfer platform, a west berth, and a rail mounted portal crane.

The 536-foot long floating dry-dock OAKRIDGE was commissioned for Navy service in 1944. OAKRIDGE constitutes 20% of dry-dock capacity at the Coast Guard Yard; this dry-dock capacity is required in order to execute In-Service Vessel Sustainment projects, critical ship maintenance and repair work, as well as meet future unplanned and emergent repairs. The remaining 80% of the Coast Guard Yard's dry-dock capacity is provided by a ship-lift, which is a single lift and rail system that enables a ship to be lifted and then transferred in a horizontal direction to provide additional space for another vessel. Phase II efforts would add capacity to the landside transfer area available for vessels dry-docked by the ship-lift.

OAKRIDGE is beyond its useful service life and in extremely poor material condition. In 2011, OAKRIDGE sank, and while it was temporarily returned to service in November 2013, it is not likely it can remain in service past 2017. With continued deterioration and the end-of-service of OAKRIDGE, the Yard will lose 20% dry-dock capacity. Funding will ensure the Yard's organic ship repair capability is sustained, allowing the Coast Guard to complete repair, maintenance, and In Service Sustainment for Coast Guard vessels.

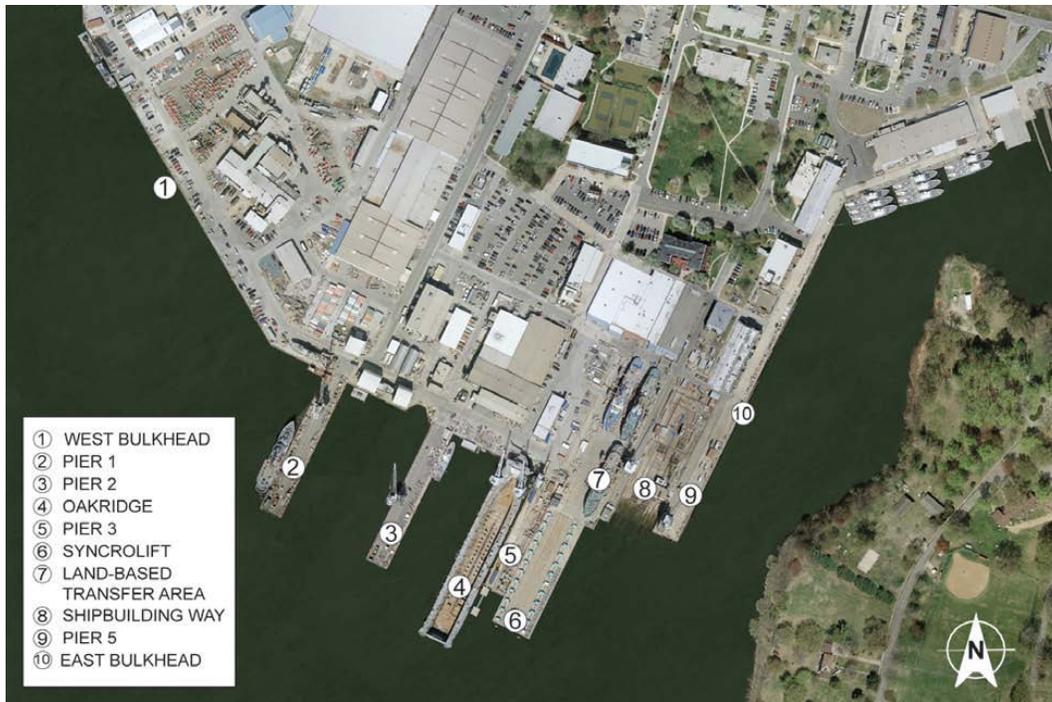
OAKRIDGE Photos:



Testing ballast/flooding systems



Wing-wall corrosion below safety deck



CG YARD Facility Overview

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2016					
Replace Dry-dock Facility (Phase I)	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q3	FY16:Q2	FY17:Q4	6,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation				6,000	6,000
Obligation				6,000	6,000
Expenditure				3,000	3,000
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				2,000	2,000
Survey, Design & Engineering				500	500
Project Management				500	500

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the national Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Major Shore - Protect Waterfront Operations at Siuslaw River, OR **\$5,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds erosion control work for the Station Siuslaw River, Oregon waterfront. The scope of work involves shoreline stabilization to stop the loss of approximately 1.5 feet of shore line and approximately 3 inches of river bottom per year.

As a result of shoreline erosion, there is danger that Station Siuslaw River can lose the elevated walkway leading to the Station’s covered mooring for the ready boats. Twice during the past 10 years, Station personnel have had to limit access to the covered mooring during periods of high wind due to instability of the structure in the river bottom. Additional pilings and bracing have been placed around the perimeter of the moorings to provide temporary stabilization.

This project will ensure Station Siuslaw River remains a viable facility to support Coast Guard operations in this area.



Station Siuslaw



Erosion at Station Siuslaw

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2016					
Design and build contracts	FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	FY16:Q3	FY18:Q3	5,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation				5,000	5,000
Obligation				4,500	4,500
Expenditure				700	700
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				200	200
Survey, Design & Engineering				450	450
Project Management				50	50

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2016 Congressional Justification

Major Shore - Provide Permanent Station Facilities - Station Vallejo **\$7,400**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds the construction of new, permanent facilities for Station Vallejo, California.

Station Vallejo has been located in a temporary facility at the City of Vallejo Marina since the Station’s lease with the California Military Academy expired in 2001. The temporary buildings are undersized for the number of station personnel and are in poor condition. The new facilities will provide permanent facilities in Vallejo, California, which is centrally located in the Station’s area of responsibility that covers San Pablo and Suisun Bays. This project will help ensure Station Vallejo can perform critical Coast Guard missions from this location.



Existing Facilities (temporary buildings)



Pier facilities

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2016					
Construction New Station	FY16:Q2	FY16:Q4	FY16:Q4	FY18:Q4	7,400

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation				7,400	7,400
Obligation				6,660	6,660
Expenditure				1,525	1,525
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				1,000	1,000
Survey, Design & Engineering				450	450
Project Management				75	75

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2016 Congressional Justification

Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design

\$500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Includes survey and design funding required for future year Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement (AC&I) shore projects.

Funding supports the shore infrastructure planning process by funding engineering studies and analyses, master plans, NEPA/Environmental Studies, Soil Classification, real property and land acquisition. Project development concepts including waterfront studies, design initiatives, and rough order of magnitude estimates for project completion are included. The projects supported by this request contribute to mission support and sustainment of front-line units.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2015					
Survey and Design	FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4			500
FY 2016					
Survey and Design	FY16:Q1	FY17:Q4			500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	1,949	100	500	500	3,049
Obligation	1,002	100	500	500	2,102
Expenditure	1,002	100	500	500	2,102
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering	1,002	100	500	500	2,102

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (MASI)

\$54,500

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request supports shore facility infrastructure modifications, upgrades, and new construction associated with home-porting new or modified cutters, boats, and aircraft. The project also supports infrastructure modifications, upgrades, and new construction to provide logistics, maintenance, and training support for new or modified cutters, boats, and aircraft.

Facility and Infrastructure Upgrades – Funding in FY 2016 will complete the following facility upgrades and infrastructure improvements:

- Pier, support facility, shore-power modifications, and associated base infrastructure improvements to support the National Security Cutter homeport at USCG Base Honolulu. This home-port will accommodate two NSCs. The funding will support the design and construction of homeport facility additions, improvements, and renovations at Honolulu, HI. The funding provides improvements such as electrical and other shore-tie upgrades; dredging to accommodate deeper drafts where necessary; structural improvements to the piers and wharfs to accommodate larger loads; relocation and/or incorporation of existing Base Honolulu functions, both waterfront and shore side, for proximity and constructability; shore side facilities for storage, maintenance, and other in-port activities associated with the arrival of the new NSCs. This location is essential to the planned operational force lay-down and needs to be modified in order to accommodate the NSCs. The funding enables facilities to meet asset delivery schedules and threshold facilities requirements based on NSC dimensions, shore-tie requirements, operational needs, crewing status, and maintenance schedules.
- New Medium Range Surveillance (MRS) depot maintenance facilities at the Aviation Logistics Center (ALC) in Elizabeth City, North Carolina. This project provides funding for a new hangar to perform depot-level maintenance on MRS aircraft to include the HC-144A and C-27J. ALC will have a steadily increasing depot-level maintenance workload as the C-27J airframes are introduced into the USCG fleet. This project will allow for the efficient and effective execution of C-27J programmed depot-level maintenance at ALC alongside the HC-144 aircraft.
- Provide engineering, environmental, and feasibility studies and analyses for future-year facilities projects covered under this acquisition program. This funding establishes a 5-year planning window to properly budget for force location decisions in association with future asset deliveries. Planning activities will integrate siting decisions for different classes of cutters and aircraft over the long-term planning horizon. This funding also covers any support contracts necessary to maintain the day-to-day functions, oversight, support, and management of this appropriation.

Contract Information

All Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure (MASI) projects are executed by the Coast Guard with technical oversight provided by the Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center, the Facilities Design and Construction Center, and Civil Engineering Units located around the United States. Each project is contracted to a construction contractor for execution.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Description	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	Initiated	Completed	Initiated	Completed	
FY 2015					
Facilities			FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4	15,500
Engineering/Environmental Studies			FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4	500
FY 2016					
Facilities			FY16:Q1	FY18:Q4	53,000
Engineering/Environmental Studies			FY16:Q1	FY18:Q4	1,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	FY 2013 & Prior	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	
Appropriation	453,678		16,000	54,500	524,178
Obligation	391,389	15,157	33,933	73,553	514,032
Expenditure	305,559	50,173	34,039	28,945	418,716
Breakdown of Project Expenditures					
Construction / Acquisition	305,559	50,173	34,039	28,945	418,716

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2016 Congressional Justification

Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects **\$5,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Provides funds to complete minor AC&I shore facility construction projects. These projects are typically less complex and require less advance planning than major shore projects. Funds will be used to complete minor projects that have cost estimates which exceed the construction authority provided in the Operating Expense appropriation. For example, this may include:

- Emergency repair projects which have cost estimates that are greater than 50% of the plant replacement value;
- Minor facility improvements, which cost more than one million dollars, that are needed to adapt to changing facility activities.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015					
Minor AC&I Shore Construction	FY15:Q1	FY15:Q3	FY15:Q2	FY16:Q4	5,000
FY 2016					
Minor AC&I Shore Construction	FY16: Q1	FY16: Q3	FY16: Q2	FY17: Q4	5,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	38,363	3,000	5,000	5,000	51,363
Obligation	32,666	2,000	6,250	6,528	47,444
Expenditure	32,666	2,000	6,250	6,528	47,444
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	30,596	2,000	6,000	6,278	44,874
Survey, Design & Engineering	2,070		250	250	2,570

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

U.S. Coast Guard - FY 2016 Congressional Justification

Direct Personnel Costs

\$116,869

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Funds the salaries, compensation and support costs (including annual pay raise and Cost of Living Allowance adjustments) for personnel who manage, execute and administer multi-year funded projects within the Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (AC&I) Program including the FY16 compensable work day. The requested funding level will support a total of 881 FTE. These personnel will support projects requested in this budget submission, as well as prior year funded AC&I projects, by performing planning, design, engineering, contracting, project management, quality assurance and logistics support activities. This ensures the products and services acquired through the AC&I program are completed on time, on budget and in compliance with performance requirements.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2015					
Direct Personnel Costs			FY15:Q1	FY15:Q4	115,313
<hr/>					
FY 2016					
Direct Personnel Costs			FY16:Q1	FY16:Q4	116,869

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2013 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	
Appropriation	703,034	113,395	115,313	116,869	1,049,963
Obligation	703,034	113,395	115,313	116,869	1,049,963
Expenditure	703,034	113,395	115,313	116,869	1,049,963
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Direct Personnel Costs	703,034	114,747	115,313	116,869	1,049,963

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
I. Vessels
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,210	\$2,777	\$3,620	\$843
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,109	\$781	\$814	\$33
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$156	\$174	\$272	\$98
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,377	\$2,257	\$453	(\$1,804)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$135,965	\$69,085	\$44,884	(\$24,201)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$253,035	\$59,972	\$91,553	\$31,581
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$3,298	\$1,996	\$1,412	(\$584)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$59,732	\$88,353	\$22,623	(\$65,730)
31.0 Equipment	\$668,557	\$576,637	\$294,264	(\$282,373)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$158,609	\$65,875	\$113,114	\$47,239
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,286,048	\$867,907	\$573,009	(\$294,898)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$548,938)	(\$178,663)	(\$113,756)	\$64,907
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$178,663	\$113,756	\$74,647	(\$39,109)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$370,275)	(\$64,907)	(\$39,109)	\$25,798
Total Requirements	\$915,773	\$803,000	\$533,900	(\$269,100)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,210	\$2,777	\$3,620	\$843

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Specifically, this funds transport of personnel in support of training, project management and oversight of the Survey and Design, National Security Cutter, Offshore Patrol Cutter, Cutter Boats, In-Service Vessel Sustainment and Polar Icebreaker. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,109	\$781	\$814	\$33

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding provides for shipment of goods, equipment, supplies and materials to support completion of AC&I projects. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$156	\$174	\$272	\$98

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,377	\$2,257	\$453	(\$1,804)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities and cutters, utility costs, including shore facility utilities, cutter and boat fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$135,965	\$69,085	\$44,884	(\$24,201)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$253,035	\$59,972	\$91,553	\$31,581

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$3,298	\$1,996	\$1,412	(\$584)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$59,732	\$88,353	\$22,623	(\$65,730)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters and boats, supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$668,557	\$576,637	\$294,264	(\$282,373)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$158,609	\$65,875	\$113,114	\$47,239

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
II. Aircraft
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$750	\$242	\$1,556	\$1,314
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$210	\$68	\$350	\$282
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$45	\$15	\$117	\$102
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$485	\$197	\$195	(\$2)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$32,450	\$6,026	\$19,292	\$13,266
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,507	\$5,231	\$39,300	\$34,069
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$326	\$174	\$607	\$433
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$28,151	\$7,706	\$9,724	\$2,018
31.0 Equipment	\$115,632	\$50,294	\$126,535	\$76,241
32.0 Land and Structures	\$25,360	\$5,745	\$48,620	\$42,875
Total, Other Object Classes	\$226,916	\$75,698	\$246,296	\$170,598
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$281,458)	(\$161,430)	(\$153,732)	\$7,698
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$161,430	\$153,732	\$107,436	(\$46,296)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$120,028)	(\$7,698)	(\$46,296)	(\$38,598)
Total Requirements	\$106,888	\$68,000	\$200,000	\$132,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$750	\$242	\$1,556	\$1,314

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Specifically, funds transport of personnel in support of training, project management and oversight of the Long Range Surveillance Aircraft (C-130H/J), Maritime Patrol Aircraft and HH-65 Conversion/sustainment project. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$210	\$68	\$350	\$282

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding provides for shipment of goods, equipment, supplies and materials to support completion of aviation projects. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$45	\$15	\$117	\$102

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, hangar facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$485	\$197	\$195	(\$2)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for facility utilities, fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$32,450	\$6,026	\$19,292	\$13,266

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,507	\$5,231	\$39,300	\$34,069

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPR and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$326	\$174	\$607	\$433

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$28,151	\$7,706	\$9,724	\$2,018

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$115,632	\$50,294	\$126,535	\$76,241

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$25,360	\$5,745	\$48,620	\$42,875

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
III. Other
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$295	\$255	\$369	\$114
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$89	\$72	\$83	\$11
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$13	\$16	\$28	\$12
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$299	\$208	\$46	(\$162)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,958	\$6,353	\$4,572	(\$1,781)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,564	\$5,515	\$9,313	\$3,798
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$169	\$184	\$144	(\$40)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$12,608	\$8,125	\$2,304	(\$5,821)
31.0 Equipment	\$78,015	\$53,026	\$29,985	(\$23,041)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$16,565	\$6,057	\$11,521	\$5,464
Total, Other Object Classes	\$126,575	\$79,811	\$58,365	(\$21,446)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$108,741)	(\$57,575)	(\$35,064)	\$22,511
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$57,575	\$35,064	\$41,799	\$6,735
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$51,166)	(\$22,511)	\$6,735	\$29,246
Total Requirements	\$75,409	\$57,300	\$65,100	\$7,800
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$295	\$255	\$369	\$114

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$89	\$72	\$83	\$11

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$13	\$16	\$28	\$12

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$299	\$208	\$46	(\$162)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,958	\$6,353	\$4,572	(\$1,781)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,564	\$5,515	\$9,313	\$3,798

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$169	\$184	\$144	(\$40)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$12,608	\$8,125	\$2,304	(\$5,821)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$78,015	\$53,026	\$29,985	(\$23,041)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$16,565	\$6,057	\$11,521	\$5,464

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
IV. Shore and ATON
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$90	\$136	\$344	\$208
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$13	\$38	\$77	\$39
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4	\$9	\$26	\$17
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$45	\$111	\$43	(\$68)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,500	\$3,387	\$4,267	\$880
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,565	\$2,940	\$8,692	\$5,752
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$49	\$98	\$134	\$36
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,416	\$4,332	\$2,149	(\$2,183)
31.0 Equipment	\$11,224	\$28,273	\$27,984	(\$289)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,064	\$3,230	\$10,754	\$7,524
Total, Other Object Classes	\$28,970	\$42,554	\$54,470	\$11,916
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$384,631)	(\$371,124)	(\$369,150)	\$1,974
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$371,124	\$369,150	\$416,080	\$46,930
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$13,507)	(\$1,974)	\$46,930	\$48,904
Total Requirements	\$15,463	\$40,580	\$101,400	\$60,820
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$90	\$136	\$344	\$208

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$13	\$38	\$77	\$39

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding supports the shipment of military member's household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. Funding in FY 2016 reflects travel funding requirements and the continued implementation of internal travel policies consistent with the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4	\$9	\$26	\$17

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$45	\$111	\$43	(\$68)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$9,500	\$3,387	\$4,267	\$880

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,565	\$2,940	\$8,692	\$5,752

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$49	\$98	\$134	\$36

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3,416	\$4,332	\$2,149	(\$2,183)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$11,224	\$28,273	\$27,984	(\$289)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,064	\$3,230	\$10,754	\$7,524

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
V. Personnel and Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$44,716	\$46,793	\$47,542	\$749
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$157	\$164	\$167	\$3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$574	\$600	\$610	\$10
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$10,139	\$10,553	\$10,565	\$12
11.7 Military Personnel	\$27,637	\$35,075	\$35,437	\$362
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$90	\$115	\$116	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,657	\$12,764	\$12,959	\$195
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$2,428	\$3,079	\$3,111	\$32
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$98	\$123	\$124	\$1
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$97,496	\$109,266	\$110,631	\$1,365
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$73	\$19	\$20	\$1
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$15	\$5	\$5	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5	\$1	\$1	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$13	\$16	\$17	\$1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$931	\$481	\$496	\$15
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,925	\$418	\$432	\$14
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$26	\$14	\$14	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$477	\$616	\$635	\$19
31.0 Equipment	\$5,329	\$4,018	\$4,145	\$127
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,147	\$459	\$473	\$14
Total, Other Object Classes	\$9,941	\$6,047	\$6,237	\$191
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$107,437	\$115,313	\$116,869	\$1,556
Full Time Equivalents	737	881	881	-

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$44,716	\$46,793	\$47,542	\$749
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$157	\$164	\$167	\$3
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$574	\$600	\$610	\$10
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$10,139	\$10,553	\$10,565	\$12
11.7 Military Personnel	\$27,637	\$35,075	\$35,437	\$362
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$90	\$115	\$116	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,657	\$12,764	\$12,959	\$195
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$2,428	\$3,079	\$3,111	\$32
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$98	\$123	\$124	\$1
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$97,496	\$109,266	\$110,631	\$1,365

All funding for salaries, benefits, and support for the military and civilian personnel who administer AC&I contracts are provided by the AC&I appropriation. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the cost of pay (1.3 percent pay raise), medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. The increase in civilian allowances is due to a rise in government normal cost contribution for various Federal Employee benefits to include Federal Government Life Insurance, Federal Employee Health Benefits, Federal Government Thrift Savings Plan contribution, and non-recurring funding for the compensable workday of Feb 29, 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$73	\$19	\$20	\$1

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$13	\$16	\$17	\$1

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$931	\$481	\$496	\$15

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,925	\$418	\$432	\$14

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$477	\$616	\$635	\$19

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$5,329	\$4,018	\$4,145	\$127

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,147	\$459	\$473	\$14

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	721	737	881
Increases			
AC&I personnel management increase	16	144	-
Subtotal, Increases	16	144	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	737	881	881
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	16	144	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

L. Glossary of Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AC&I	Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (Appropriation)
APB	Acquisition Program Baseline
AT/FP	Anti-Terrorism Force Protection
AUF	Airborne Use of Force
C3CEN	Command, Control and Communications Engineering Center
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
CAS	Cost Accounting Standards
CB-OTH	Cutter Boat – Over the Horizon
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CDR	Critical Design Review
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
COMOPTEVFOR	Commander Operational Test and Evaluation Force
COP	Common Operational Picture
COTR	Contracting Officer Technical Representative
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DD	Detailed Design (Phase)
DT&E	Developmental Test and Evaluation (Phase)
DTO	Delivery Task Order
FFP	Firm Fixed Price
FRC	Fast Response Cutter
G&A	General and Administrative
ICGS	Integrated Coast Guard System
INSURV	Board of Inspection and Survey
IOC	Initial Operating Capability
IPT	Integrated Product Team
LLTM	Long Lead-Time Material
LRI	Long Range Interceptor (Small Boat)
LRS	Long Range Surveillance (Aircraft)
MASI	Major Acquisition Shore Infrastructure
MDA	Maritime Domain Awareness
MEP	Mission Effectiveness Project
MPA	Maritime Patrol Aircraft
MRR	Medium Range Recovery (Aircraft)
MRS	Medium Range Surveillance (Aircraft)
MSP	Mission Systems Pallet
NAIS	Nationwide Automatic Identification System
NAVAIR	Naval Air Systems Command
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NSC	National Security Cutter
NWSC	Naval Surface Warfare Center

Acronym	Definition
OPC	Offshore Patrol Cutter
OT&E	Operational Test and Evaluation (Phase)
PDR	Preliminary Design Review (Phase)
P&D	Production & Deployment (Phase)
P&CD	Production & Contract Design (Phase)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRR	Production Readiness Review
RB-M	Response Boat - Medium
SPAWAR	Space & Naval Warfare Systems Center
SRR	Short Range Recovery (Aircraft)
SRP	Short Range Prosecutor (Small Boat)
TAC	Total Acquisition Cost
TOC	Total Ownership Cost
TRR	Test Readiness Review
WLB	Sea Going Buoy Tender
WLM	Coastal Buoy Tender
WMEC	Medium Endurance Cutter
WPB	Patrol Boat
WTGB	Ice Breaking Tug
UAV	Unmanned Air Vehicle

Appendix
(Fully Funded Projects with Unobligated Balances)

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) project was established in October 2001 to replace the aging 41-foot Utility Boats (UTB) (and other large non-standard boats) with standardized assets more capable of meeting the Coast Guard’s multi-mission operational requirements. Funding received to date completes the project.

FY2014 Key Events

- Placed order for 4 RB-Ms, for a cumulative total of 174 RB-Ms ordered;
- Received 28 RB-Ms.

FY 2015 Key Events

- Receive final RB-Ms;
- Achieve Full Operational Capability.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Project complete.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002-2010	\$355,880	Ordered and delivered 116 RB-Ms
2011	\$41,916	Ordered 11 RB-Ms
2012	\$110,000	Ordered 40 RB-Ms
2013	\$7,609	Ordered 3 RB-Ms
2014	\$10,000	Ordered 4 RB-Ms
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$525,405</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2014</i>

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
HSCG23-06-D-ARB001	Marinette Marine Corporation	FFP	6/30/2006	7/31/2006	6/30/2014	Yes	392,000

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

H-60 Conversion Projects

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Prior year funding continues to modernize the Coast Guard’s fleet of 42 H-60 Jayhawk, Medium Range Recovery (MRR) helicopters, as these helicopters rotate through Programmed Depot Maintenance at the CG Aviation Logistics Center (ALC). The H-60 Conversion Project is broken into discrete segments consisting of upgrades that modernize and standardize aging components and sub-systems to stabilize maintenance costs and operational reliability. Prior year appropriations will allow continued installation of Block 2 software for the Avionics Upgrade (DS1) and the Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) effort.

FY 2014 Key Events

- Delivered Avionics Upgrades (DS1), H-60T EO/IR Sensor System Upgrades (DS2), and Service Life Extension Project work items for aircraft 38-42;
- Continued Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) work items during regularly scheduled Programmed Depot Maintenance;
- Held Block 2 Upgrade (B2U) Phase 1 Critical Design Review (CDR) and Phase 2 Preliminary Design Review (PDR);
- Conducted ESS Sweep Width Testing (Round 2, Phase 4) conducted at Air Station Clearwater
- Completed Maintenance Workload Analysis / Follow-on Pilot Workload Analysis;
- Conducted B2U / RNP-RNAV Phase 1 Developmental Test & Evaluation (DT&E) / Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E).

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Continue Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) work items during regularly scheduled Programmed Depot Maintenance;
- Conduct B2U / RNP-RNAV Phase 2 DT&E / OT&E;
- Continue Installation of the Block 2 Software Upgrade;
- Achieve Full Operational Capability in 3QFY15.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Continue Service Life Extension Project (SLEP) work items during regularly scheduled Programmed Depot Maintenance;
- Complete Block 2 Software Upgrade and training.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002-2011	\$296,808	H-60T Avionics Upgrade; SLEP; Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems
2012	\$44,100	H-60T Avionics Upgrade; SLEP; Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$340,908</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2012</i>

Contract Information

N/A. Work done primarily at the Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

NAIS is a data collection, processing, and distribution system being implemented in accordance with the Maritime Transportation Security Act. The project provides the necessary capability to ensure the effective exchange of information between AIS-equipped vessels, aircraft, aids to navigation, and shore stations within all major U.S. ports, waterways, and coastal zones. The data collected by NAIS will be shared with other pertinent stakeholders and decision makers in support of maritime security at critical ports. NAIS correlates Advanced Notice of Arrival data with Automatic Identification System (AIS) data to identify higher interest vessels.

NAIS is recapitalizing the existing interim capability in 58 ports with the permanent solution design and technology via the core system upgrade. To the extent feasible, NAIS equipment is being co-located with Rescue 21 (R21) infrastructure.

FY2014 Key Events

- Achieved IOC for the Permanent Transceive System and continued deployment out to total of 49 ports and eight waterways.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events

- Equipment acquisition, including procurement of NAIS base station equipment, antennas, networking equipment, annual software licensing, and other shelter and site equipment for the final seven Sectors.
- Install equipment at five Sectors (Sault Ste Marie, Lake Michigan, Upper Mississippi River, Lower Mississippi River, Ohio Valley) that will upgrade another 7 of the 58 ports with the permanent system.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events

- Install equipment at the final 2 Sectors (Anchorage and Juneau) that will upgrade the final 2 of the 58 ports with the permanent system;
- Enter sustainment – All equipment is installed.

Funding History¹

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$000</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2004-10	\$96,011	Interim capability; permanent transceive design and development
2012	\$5,000	Permanent transceive site surveys, equipment purchase and installation
2013	\$5,508	Continue permanent transceive deployment
2014	\$13,000	Continue permanent transceive deployment
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$119,519</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2014</i>

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Contract Information

<i>Contract Number</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Award Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>Start Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>End Date (mo/yr)</i>	<i>EVM in Contract</i>	<i>Total Value (\$K)</i>
HSCG23-09-C-ADP001	Northrop Grumman Space & Mission Systems Corp.	CPIF/FFP	12/22/2008	12/29/2008	6/12/2018	Yes	20,737

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Rescue 21

\$0

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The unobligated prior year funds bring Coastal Rescue 21 Sectors to Final Acceptance, in addition to deployment in the two Alaska Sectors and the three Western Rivers Sectors.

The Rescue 21 project recapitalizes the U.S. Coast Guard's legacy National Distress and Response System (NDRS) equipment, which improves communications, command and control capabilities throughout the coastal continental United States (including the Great Lakes), as well as Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Western Rivers and Alaska.

The basic NDRS components include radios, transceivers, towers for antennas, and an interconnecting network. It is the foundation for coastal Search and Rescue (SAR), and is a critical enabler of efficient and effective command and control for all missions in coastal zones.

FY 2014 Key Events:

- Delivered General Dynamics C4 Systems (GDC4S) Deployment – Achieved Final Acceptance of the Coastal Rescue 21 System in 5 Sectors and Conditional Acceptance of Remote Fixed Facility (RFF) Biscayne Bay (Sector Miami) and RFF Kalepa (Sector Honolulu). Deployed Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS)-based, Very High Frequency (VHF), voice-only Remote Radio Console System (RRCS) solution in Alaska at Sectors Juneau and Anchorage, including new operator consoles and network upgrades;
- Deployed Digital Selective Calling (DSC) at seven Rescue 21 sites in Alaska;
- Deployed new RFF sites in Alaska;
- Completed Preliminary Design Review, Critical Design Review, Functional Qualification Tests, Integration Readiness Review, and RFF site surveys for Western Rivers R21 system;
- Continued DHS OneNet circuit installations at Western Rivers remote Sites;
- Awarded non-recurring engineering development and testing work to GDC4S for Software Digital Interface Unit (SW/DIU) and Internet Protocol (IP)-based radio solutions.

FY 2015 Planned Key Events:

- Achieve Final Acceptance at Sectors San Francisco and North Carolina
- In Alaska, complete installation of DSC and construction of new RFFs and begin electronics upgrades at RFFs in Sectors Juneau and Anchorage. Conduct Western Rivers System Integration Tests, Production Readiness Review, Low Rate Initial Production, Operational Test Readiness Reviews, and begin Full Rate Production.
- Award Alaska legacy NDRS site upgrades contract and begin installation of new Rescue 21 equipment at select Alaska NDRS sites.

FY 2016 Planned Key Events:

- Continue installation of new Rescue 21 equipment at select Alaska NDRS sites.
- Achieve Final Acceptance of the 3 remaining Coastal Rescue 21 Sectors
- Achieve Final Acceptance of the Western Rivers Rescue 21 system.
- Transition Coastal and Western Rivers R21 deployments to full operations and sustainment.

Funding History¹

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
1996-2010	\$743,899	Phases I and II; award prime contract; deploy IOC, LRIP, FRP
2011	\$35,928	Continue FRP (full rate production) deployment deliveries
2012	\$62,550	Continue deploy FRP; achieve CONUS Conditional Acceptances
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$842,377</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 1996 through FY 2012</i>

Contract Information

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$M)
DTCG23-02-D-NDRS02	General Dynamics C4 Systems	CPFF	9/20/2002	9/20/2002	9/30/2011	Yes	726.867
HSCG23-12-J-AAK146	Motorola Solutions	FFP	9/25/2012	10/01/2013	09/13/2017	No	8.297
HSCG23-13-J-AAK060	General Dynamics One Source	FFP	7/3/2013	7/3/2013	9/15/2017	No	3.212

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

¹ Table reflects net funding, appropriations received (+/-) reprogrammings and less rescissions. FY 2015 amounts reflect the FY 2015 Request

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Coast Guard Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E):

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the Coast Guard to sustain critical mission capabilities through applied research and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as other Federal and private research organizations. The purpose of the RDT&E Program is to help identify and examine existing or impending problems in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and make improvements through solutions based on scientific and technological advances. RDT&E funding also supports risk-reduction expertise and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects.

B. Budget Activities:

The RDT&E activities sustain program infrastructure and core capabilities, knowledge, skills, experience, and facilities to give the Coast Guard a strong evidence-based foundation for operational and capital investment decision-making. Activities include formulation and oversight of cooperative agreements with relevant professionals in the public and private sectors, such as University Affiliated Research Centers (UARC) and Federally Funded Research & Development Centers (FFRDC). These agreements promote collaboration and leverage expertise and the development of techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that directly contribute to increasing productivity and effectiveness of Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 96 positions, 96 FTE, and \$18.135 million for RDT&E. This request provides necessary resources to develop technologies and systems that improve operational presence and response, as well as perform technology assessments to inform the early stages of the acquisition process.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	94	19,200	96	96	17,947	96	96	18,135	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	188
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	94	19,200	96	96	17,947	96	96	18,135	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	188
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	101	94	19,200	96	96	17,947	96	96	18,135	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	188
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	101	94	19,200	96	96	17,947	96	96	18,135	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	188

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	101	94	\$19,200
FY 2015 President's Budget	96	96	\$17,947
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$188
FY 2016 Current Services	96	96	\$18,135
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	96	96	\$18,135
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$188

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 96 positions, 96 FTE and \$18.135 million for RDT&E.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides \$18.135 million for the Coast Guard to sustain mission capability through applied research and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as other Federal and private research organizations including technology transfer Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs). Partnerships, with organizations like the DHS university Centers-of-Excellence, that are working on maritime technologies and research, are critical to creating and sustaining cost effective Coast Guard R&D technology and leveraging opportunities. The purpose of the RDT&E Program is to identify and examine existing or impending challenges in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and develop solutions based on scientific and technological advances. In addition to these efforts, RDT&E funding supports risk mitigation efforts and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects. The FY 2016 request supports:

- Unmanned Systems/robotics (surface/sub-surface/air) technology demonstrations/concept of operations development, including regulatory/standards policy development for the maritime domain.
- Research involving long-range vessel tracking/maritime domain awareness, navigation safety, and communications.

- Oil detection/response research regarding optimization of organic Coast Guard surveillance assets to support spill response operations, oil sands products, in-situ burn technology, and use of mobile applications during a response scenario.
- Cyber-security in port environments.
- Coast Guard asset optimization in the counter-drug and migrant interdiction mission areas.
- Incorporation of mobile applications in support of mission efficiencies.

FY 2014 Completed RDT&E projects:

In FY 2014, the RDT&E program completed 15 projects and delivered 57 products. A summary of these projects is below:

Project Title	Project Results	Project Impact
Shipboard Small UAS (sUAS) Capability Demonstration	Completed final report and recommendations for sUAS capability aboard the National Security Cutter (NSC).	The research determined the requisite engineering, Concept of Operations, manning, and payload requirements for future acquisition and operations.
Evaluate Risk Associated with Port/Waterway Closures	Completed evaluation of environmental prediction and incorporation of economic models and risk analysis tools into current models.	Results improved Port of NY/NJ ability to assess risk of waterway closures.
Analysis in Support of Transition	Produced Transition Readiness Assessment.	Fielded standardized and repeatable process guide for RDC and DHS S&T to increase effectiveness of new technologies and products.
Optimizing Radar and Electro-Optical Sensors (OREOS)	Developed a Coast Guard-specific scalable and maintainable sensor performance modeling application. This application supports the development of search and rescue plans and new sensor acquisition decisions.	Model increases acquisition accuracies through analysis of submitted vendor claims on sensor performance. Model increases mission effectiveness by providing a means to optimize the employment of current Coast Guard sensing assets in support of surveillance, detection, classification, and identification capabilities. Reduces amount of field testing for new or upgraded sensors.
Advanced Communications Intelligence (COMINT) Technology	Provided the pre-acquisition technical information needed for Communications Intelligence/Sensitive Compartmented Information Network (COMINT/SCIN) systems for various Coast Guard vessels.	Identification and evaluation of new communications detection and intercept technology that increases the detection and monitoring of illicit activities and decreases time required to respond to mariners in distress.

Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (CSSC) Marine Safety Risk Analysis	Evaluated risks to marine safety for commercial and recreational mariners that transit the CSSC in the vicinity of the fish barrier to determine adequacy of present risk mitigation strategies and made recommendations for alternatives.	This effort provided the basis for appropriate regulatory guidance to ensure safety of life and property in concert with effective prevention of an Asian Carp invasion into the Great Lakes ecosystem.
CGMOES Next Generation – Hardware Recap	Produced a Business Case Analysis for the Coast Guard’s Next Generation Campaign Model by identifying alternatives for the hardware infrastructure as well as Courses of Action (COA) for the software.	This project facilitates the Coast Guard’s selection and implementation of the most cost effective campaign model. The model will be used to support decision-making on Coast Guard acquisition projects.
Cost Benefit Analysis of Boat Lifts	Evaluated boat maintenance and repair costs to determine if costs are reduced sufficiently by storing Coast Guard boats out of the water on a boat lift or similar system to offset the costs of installation, maintenance, operation and training of the storage system.	Analysis saved \$22 million in procurement costs of lifts for 746 Coast Guard boats.
Non-Lethal Impact Munitions (NLIM) Analysis	Identified Key Performance Parameters (KPP) and Key System Attributes (KSA) for non-lethal weapon systems for the Coast Guard fleet.	This technology will enable the Coast Guard to identify intent, quickly compel compliance, and allow the escalation of the use-of-force as required by policy.
Arctic Operations Support	Evaluated Commercial/Government-off-the-Shelf (COTS/GOTS) technology to recover spilled oil in Arctic. Provided Key Performance Parameters for future acquisition of Arctic environment technologies.	Evaluation of currently available technologies, positions the Coast Guard to be have proper capabilities to effectively respond in the harsh Arctic environment.
Joint Maritime Test Facility in-Situ Burn Capabilities	Completed assessment of new technologies/equipment and burn practices for in-situ burning.	Informed practices and equipment evaluation to reduce environmental impacts of oil spills.
Night Vision Used by Coast Guard Coxswains	Completed preliminary assessment of night vision technology improvements that could aid Coast Guard operations and offer the coxswain the ability to have improved low-light mission capabilities.	The evaluation of night vision technologies indicates significant improvements in key areas such as field of vision and depth perception beyond current Coast Guard fielded devices. The increased capabilities in nighttime visibility would increase safety.

<p>Boating Under the Influence of Drugs Detection Device</p>	<p>Completed technology assessment of available technologies to aid Coast Guard law enforcement units in determining intoxication levels from illegal substances such as marijuana, benzodiazepines, cocaine, opiates and amphetamines without submitting blood or urine samples to a laboratory.</p>	<p>The assessment of potential drug detection devices indicated that the current technology available is not yet mature enough for adequate testing, and with no national legal standards in place, procurement should not be pursued at this time. This assessment prevented a premature investment in technology.</p>
<p>Search and Rescue (SAR) Using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Swarm Search Capability</p>	<p>Provided a preliminary evaluation of employment of large teams (or swarms) of UASs to conduct multi-faceted, wide area SAR missions, with potential extensions to surveillance and patrol capabilities.</p>	<p>The completed analysis will be used in future UAV operational capability planning activities.</p>
<p>Counter Drug (CD)/Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations (AMIO) Game Theory Scoping Study</p>	<p>Completed a preliminary assessment of game theory application to CD/AMIO patrol scheduling in the Coast Guard Seventh District (D7).</p>	<p>The scoping study galvanized organizational support to begin research and implementation of a proof-of-capability game theoretic patrol optimization approach for Coast Guard Sector Miami.</p>

FY 2015-2016 Projects: The FY 2016 RDT&E request provides for continued research in the following program areas: Unmanned Systems, Arctic Operations, Pre-acquisition Exploration, Oil Spill Response, Modeling and Simulation, Sensors, Intelligence/Cyber, Strategic Analysis, and Other Research. Each program area will contain several research initiatives. A detailed summary of planned projects follows and may be adjusted as operational priorities develop and research results from previous year research projects conclude.

Unmanned Systems

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$525	\$695	\$450

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Unmanned Maritime Vehicles (UMV)/7808	Acquisition Support & Analysis (ASA)	Office of C4 and Sensors Capability	Office of Maritime Law Enforcement, & DHS S&T

Project Description, Justification, and Scope

<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Assess and evaluate UMVs and associated sensors to provide economical, effective, persistent Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) to support CG missions.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY14 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research state-of-the-market autonomous sensors and platforms; - Evaluate effectiveness of sensors and platforms for CG mission support; - Model and evaluate full-scale application; - Prepare rough order of magnitude business case. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed Market Research Report; - Completed Applicability of Persistent Marine Sensors and Platforms to Coast Guard Missions Report. <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perform Technology Demonstrations. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Persistent Marine Sensor Demonstration Test Report and Sensor Business Case Analysis. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by number of UMVs evaluated, demonstrations completed, and provision of a specific recommendation for potential UMVs integration in future acquisition and operational plans.</p>

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Robotic Aircraft for Maritime Public Safety (RAMPS)/7807	Aviation	DHS S&T & Office of Aviation Forces	Offices of Cutter Forces, Requirements and Analysis, & Aviation Acquisition
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Research and evaluate risks, benefits and limitations of operating existing Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) technology in a maritime environment.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY14 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop requirements, standards and CONOPS; - Leverage Department of Defense (DoD) and Original Equipment Manufacturer investments in sUAS technology; - Evaluate realistic maritime security and first responder scenarios; - Create a knowledge resource database; - Guide future platform and sensor development to meet maritime first responder requirements. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Released Request For Information (RFI); - Developed test plan. <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perform Technology Demonstrations. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Technology Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by number of UASs evaluated, demonstrations completed, and provision of a specific recommendation for potential tactical UASs' integration in future acquisition and operational plans.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Expand UAV Use/2015-7	Aviation	Offices of Aviation Capability and Aviation Acquisitions	Office of Cutter Forces, Office of Requirements and Analysis, & DHS S&T
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Identify risks, benefits and limitations of operating unmanned systems for Coast Guard operations beyond traditional surveillance operations.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop table of possible Coast Guard missions beyond intelligence gathering that unmanned platforms and payloads could perform; - Develop table of current and emerging unmanned system platforms and payload capabilities and limitations; - Analyze technical and environmental gaps between current unmanned system technology and Coast Guard mission needs; - Map out current and future industry/academia/other government agency unmanned system initiatives that might minimize risk identified in gap analysis; - Recommend potential CONOPS, requirements and field tests to validate research findings and reduce risk to any potential future acquisitions. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Mission Matrix; - Release and analyze results of RFI. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate findings with OGA/Academia/Industry; - Release Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by provision of specific recommendations for integration of unmanned systems into operations.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Intrinsically Safe ROV/Robot for Entering Unknown Atmospheres/2015-17	Environment and Waterway	Office of Incident Management and Preparedness	National Strike Force
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Identify alternative technologies that meet USCG needs for performing remote area assessments in unsafe environments.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop an operational description for robot/ROVs: Operating concept, employment modes, operating environment, interoperability requirements; - Identify and assess COTS technology alternatives. Summarize the alternatives; and develop functional requirement inputs to support the sponsor's decisions for acquisition or further R&D. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify capability requirements and CONOPs; - Complete Market Research. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct field assessment and complete Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by number of alternatives assessed and inputs to functional requirements for future R&D or acquisition.</p>			

Arctic Operations

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$1,350	\$1,170	\$1,000

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Next Generation Arctic Navigation Safety Information System/6211	Environment and Waterways	Office of Navigation Systems	Office of C4 and Sensor Requirements & C3CEN

Project Description, Justification, and Scope

A. Project Description

Develop a system to disseminate reliable critical navigational safety information to allow mariners to identify, assess, and mitigate navigational risks in the Arctic region.

B. Project Schedule

Initiate: FY14

Complete: FY16

C. Project Objectives

- Define the prototype system;
- Develop the Arctic Navigation Safety Information System (ANSIS) prototype system for the technology demonstration;
- Install, test, and utilize ANSIS technology demonstration system;
- Monitor ANSIS technology demonstration system performance and mariner utilization.

D. Project Accomplishments and Plans

2014

- Completed Technology Demonstration system design;
- Completed Functional Design Report.

2015

- Build and develop Technology Demonstration system;
- Install and test system.

2016

- Monitor system performance and mariner utilization;
- Complete Technology Demonstration Final Report.

E. Performance Metrics

Project performance is measured by successful deployment of the technology demonstrator, test results, and percentage of usage by mariners.

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Arctic Operations Support/6210	Surface	Office of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	Offices of Cutter Forces, Aviation Forces, and Incident Management and Preparedness Policy
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Conduct analysis of effects of the Arctic environment on Coast Guard mission execution.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY17</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the evaluations of the technology types employed for previous Arctic Operations, refine capabilities improvements to execution of Coast Guard missions in the Arctic; - Continue joint efforts and interagency cooperation between government sectors and civilian entities on the North Slope and abroad; - Integrate and assess potential of new technologies in enhancing Coast Guard Arctic operations; - Facilitate and provide support to other Arctic projects in accomplishing their testing objectives. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct field work. <p><u>2016-2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct field work; - Complete Technology Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by number of recommendations for equipment, policy, procedure, and mission support activities for future operations in the Arctic environment.</p>			

Pre-Acquisition Exploration

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$575	\$750	\$895

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Abandoned Object and Vessel Marker/5707	C4ISR	Office of C4 and Sensor Capability	Office of Boat Forces & Atlantic Area

Project Description, Justification, and Scope
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Develop method to mark and track abandoned objects and vessels.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY11 Complete: FY17</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate range of marker systems to support Over The Horizon CG activities and boat marking systems for adrift and abandoned boats; - Collect quantitative data points that can be used to determine the range of technical performance for various systems; - Generate, support, and validate operational requirements and Key Performance Parameters for potential future acquisition. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed Phase I Final Report; - Scoped Phase II. <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology research; - Conduct Technology Selection Brief. <p><u>2016-2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase II Development and Testing; - Complete Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by number of tracking devices tested and recommendations for future utilization of abandoned vessel tracking devices.</p>

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Define and Communicate Exclusion Zones/5921	Surface	Office of Specialized Capability	Office of Maritime Security Policy, Pacific Area & Atlantic Area
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Develop capability to physically mark and clearly communicate the boundaries of an area of exclusion, including both fixed and moving security zones.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY14 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review user needs, consider short-term and longer-term solutions; - Investigate solutions on the market to determine the best possible solutions to evaluate; - Select and test solution(s) that will unambiguously mark fixed and moving security zones. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed operational observation of exclusion operations; - Completed and issue RFI. <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct field evaluations for short-term solution. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct field evaluations for long-term solution; - Complete Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by effectiveness of evaluated devices.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Non-Compliant Vessel Less than Lethal Technology/2015-6	Surface	Office of Specialized Capability	Atlantic Area & Pacific Area
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Research and develop capabilities to disable non-compliant vessels with less than lethal technology.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY17</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide Coast Guard decision makers additional information regarding emerging Less than Lethal (LTL) technologies and their real-time applications; - To provide Coast Guard operators additional tools for the Use of Force continuum's Step II (Warn), Step III (Disrupt), and Step IV (Disable) tactics; - To assist in the development of Less than Lethal Technologies for all applicable Coast Guard missions. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete market research. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct technology demonstrations and assessments. <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final Report <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by number of effective technologies evaluated.</p>			
Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Boat Crew Helmets/2015-8	Surface	Office of Boat Forces	Office of Shore Force & Office of Cutter Forces
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Develop quantitative standards for boat crew helmet performance.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine appropriate quantitative level(s) of protection for helmets worn by Coast Guard members during Boat Operations including: Surf, Heavy Weather, Pursuit, Cutter Boat Launch and Recovery, etc. - Recommend mitigation strategies to achieve increased level(s) of protection for helmets worn by Coast Guard members if warranted. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete research on MISHAPs and requirements; - Complete field testing. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define safe helmet levels of protection; - Complete Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by establishment of revised helmet protection requirement.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
High Pulse Radio Frequency Vessel Stopping/2016-16	Surface	Office of Maritime Response Policy	Office of Specialized Capability
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Define the role of Radio Frequency vessel stopping within CG missions</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY16 Complete: FY17</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate ability of select frequencies to disable vessels; - Determine target and operator risk of utilization; - Determine feasibility of implementation. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct market research. <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct technology demonstration; - Evaluate human factors; - Complete Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by the effectiveness of the tested devices and utilization of final report.</p>			

Oil Spill Response

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$555	\$585	\$400

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Oil Sands Product Response/4705	Environment & Waterways	Office of Incident Management & Preparedness	US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), District 9 & 13

Project Description, Justification, and Scope
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Develop enhanced decision tools and recovery/mitigation tools for responding to spilled oil sands products.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY14 Complete: FY18</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop decision making tools for Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) to aid in response planning for spills of oil sand products in fresh and saltwater; - Analyze and assess behavior, response issues and strategies in fresh and salt waters; - Build on 2014 Report "Risk Assessment of Transporting Canadian Oil Sands". <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed Oil Sands Products Response Analysis. <p><u>2015-2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Broad Area Announcement; - Test response equipment. <p><u>2017-2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Oil Sands Products Response Strategies Evaluation; - Complete FOOSC Job Aid. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by effectiveness of response equipment tests and fielding of Job Aid.</p>

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Response to Oil in Ice/4701	Environment & Waterways	Office of Incident Management & Preparedness	USEPA & Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> A group of methodologies to minimize the damage to the environment caused by spilled oil in extreme cold environments.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY09 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop equipment and techniques that can be used successfully to detect, track and recover oil in ice filled waters in all conditions; - Test operational deployments of equipment by conducting a series of demonstrations in the Great Lakes and the Arctic of increasing complexity; - Support National Academy of Science (NAS) Arctic Response Assessment. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewed recommendations from NAS report; - Developed response technologies. <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Response technologies demonstration; - Complete Technology Demonstration Report. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete FOOSC Job Aid. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by effectiveness of response equipment tests and fielding of Job Aid.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Equipment Surge Risk Assessment/2015-15	Acquisition Support and Analysis	Office of Incident Management & Preparedness	BSEE
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Develop consistent and repeatable methodology for determining the level of risk associated with moving oil spill response resources from donor areas to a spill of national significance.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the concept of a risk-informed decision-support process and tool that can help Area Committees, Regional Response Teams, and Federal On-Scene Coordinators pre-plan what types and amounts of their spill response resources can temporarily be sent to a Spill Of National Significance (SONS) without putting their own locales in jeopardy; - Propose methods of using these processes and tools to communicate the risks to states, municipalities, and other stakeholders who may be supporting a SONS response. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Risk Assessment Methodology; - Conduct Technical Interchange Meeting 1. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct Technical Interchange Meeting 2; - Conduct Technical Interchange Meeting 3; - Publish Equipment Surge Risk Assessment Tool and Guide. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by issuances and utilization of guide.</p>			

Modeling and Simulation

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$830	\$610	\$500

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Ergonomics Analysis of Communication Centers/9364	Acquisition Support and Analysis	Office of Shore Forces	Office of C4 and Sensor Capability, DOT Volpe, Office of C4ISR Acquisitions

Project Description, Justification, and Scope

A. Project Description

Improve Communication Center (COMMCEN) performance through ergonomic design.

B. Project Schedule

Initiate: FY13

Complete: FY16

C. Project Objectives

- Conduct ergonomics analysis of COMMCENs to identify issues;
- Identify constraints on solution set;
- Develop recommendations to provide improved ergonomics and COMMCEN performance;
- Test and evaluate selected recommendations.

D. Project Accomplishments and Plans

2014

- Evaluated Spatial Analysis Link Tool (SALT) layout.

2015

- Deploy interventions and testing.

2016

- Complete final report on study, recommendation, and testing.

E. Performance Metrics

Project performance is measured by test results and adoption of recommendations.

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
CGMOES Next Generation/7929	Modeling and Simulation Center of Excellence	Office of Requirements and Analysis	Atlantic Area, Pacific Area, & Modeling and Simulation Council

Project Description, Justification, and Scope

A. Project Description

Develop streamlined capability for routine Coast Guard-wide asset allocation and force structure decision support.

B. Project Schedule

Initiate: FY13

Complete: FY16

C. Project Objectives

- Develop an organic capability to support decision making regarding addition, siting, and elimination of asset classes, changes in mission priorities, etc;
- Reduce the time and costs involved with current modeling approaches;
- Improve the defensibility of model-based decision support system.

D. Project Accomplishments and Plans

2014

- Completed Business Case Analysis;
- Created production hardware/software infrastructure.

2015

- Complete model support.

2016

- Complete Validation, Verification, and Accreditation.

E. Performance Metrics

Project performance is measured by model completion and utilization in capability planning.

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Crew Proficiency Analysis/2016-1	Modeling and Simulation Center of Excellence	Office of Requirements and Analysis	Deputy Commandant for Operations, Atlantic Area, & Pacific Area

Project Description, Justification, and Scope

A. Project Description

Identify minimum levels of operations to maintain personnel proficiency.

B. Project Schedule

Initiate: FY16

Complete: FY17

C. Project Objectives

- Develop a quantifiable standard for minimum task completion to remain proficiency at mission execution.

D. Project Accomplishments and Plans

2016

- Conduct field research;
- Complete assessment.

2017

- Issue final report.

E. Performance Metrics

Project performance is measured by adoption of model minimums.

Sensor Optimization, Automation, and Visualization

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$710	\$260	\$680

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Mobile Asset Tracking and Reporting/8105	C4ISR	Office of C4 and Sensor Capability	DHS S&T, Office of Contingency Planning and Exercises

Project Description, Justification, and Scope

A. Project Description

Develop an interoperable communication/information system (based on Mobile Platform Technology) to enhance the Coast Guard’s ability to respond to Incidents of National Significance (IONS).

B. Project Schedule

Initiate: FY11

Complete: FY16

C. Project Objectives

- Prototype a flexible mobile technology based, interoperable communication/information system, processes, and procedures to enhance the CG’s ability to transfer information that will assist personnel responding to an IONS (e.g., oil spill);
- The system, processes, and procedures should make use of the equipment the responders are expected to bring to the incident such as smartphones, tablet computers, and laptops.

D. Project Accomplishments and Plans

2014

- Completed Technical Assessment brief;
- Completed Technology Demonstrations.

2015-2016

- System Integration with COTS Software Test Results and Recommendations.

E. Performance Metrics

Project performance is measured by test results and adoption of recommendations.

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Night Vision Device Technology Refresh Investigation/2015-5	Surface	Office of Boat Forces	Office of Aviation Forces CG-711
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Evaluate state of the market for night vision devices and determine if technology has improved regarding field of vision, depth perception, and motion sickness.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline current COTS and Military Off the Shelf (MOTS) night vision devices; - Evaluate for boat operations. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Market Research; - Conduct technology demonstrations. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete testing; - Complete final report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by number of devices tested and recommendation made.</p>			
Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Physiological Monitoring/2015-16	Surface	Office of Incident Management and Preparedness	National Strike Force & Office of Safety and Environmental Health
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Evaluate safe physiological monitoring parameters for hazardous materials responders.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify other government agency (OGA) physiological monitoring practices and parameters; - Compile findings into final report to support standard development or if required, determine whether human subject testing is required to develop safe physiological monitoring parameters for Coast Guard internal use; - If required, develop and execute physiological monitoring assessment and based on data collected, make best recommendation for safe physiological monitoring parameters for hazardous materials responders. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete OGA research; - Complete physiological monitoring assessment. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publish Final Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by test results and recommendations.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Tactile Situational Awareness Systems (TSAS)/2015-11	Aviation	Office of Aviation Forces	U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Lab (USAARL)
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Leverage engineering advances in tactile system technology in an effort to reduce spatial disorientation as a cause of aviation mishaps.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner with the U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Lab (USAARL) to explore potential CG applications of the TSAS-lite belt; - Examine compatibility between the TSAS-lite belt and CG helicopters/ simulators; - Complete human factors study, to include TSAS-lite compatibility / integration with the CG SAR warrior vest, flight suit, dry suit, and Aviation Use of Force (AUF) body armor ensembles; - Complete feasibility study of future CG TSAS-lite operational test. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete compatibility study; - Complete Human Factors Study. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete feasibility study; - Complete report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by issuance of recommendations for future development.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Aviation Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation (LASER) Eye Protection/2015-2	Aviation	Office of Safety and Environmental Health	Offices of Aviation Forces & C4 and Sensor Capability
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Improve protection for aircrews from LASER exposure.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine various methodologies for LASER Eye Protection for rotary and fixed wing aircraft; - Develop histogram of laser strike instances and determine commonalities; - Evaluate avoidance techniques to prevent laser strike occurrences; - Compile spectral survey results from rotary and fixed wing cockpits and determine impact of eye shielding techniques on instrument reading capabilities; - Conduct simulator testing of promising candidate technology in partnership with OGA; - Document and provide results and recommendations. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete test plan; - Conduct simulator testing. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System Integration with COTS Software Test Results and Recommendations. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by test results and recommendations.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Electronic transport of SAR patterns/2015-1	C4ISR	Office of C4 and sensor Capability	Office of Aviation Forces & Office of Boat Forces
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Develop technology capable of transferring near real-time SAR pattern and tactical tasking data to operational vessels and aircraft.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate an enterprise level solution using technology capable of transferring real-time SAR pattern or tactical tasking data to the onboard Navigation Systems; - Demonstrate success using a working prototype. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Alternative Technology Analysis; - Complete bench testing; - Gain certification for operational test. <p><u>2015-2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete proof of concept demonstration; - Publish final report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by test results and final report publication.</p>			

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Enclosed Space Breaching/2016-10	Surface	Office of Specialized Capability	Office of Contingency Planning and Exercises
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Identify hazards associated with mechanical breaching techniques in low ventilation spaces.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY16 Complete: FY17</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify hazardous conditions; - Identify optimum equipment set and compatible personal protective equipment PPE; - Integration w/ current tactical equipment. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct hazard evaluation; - Material burn testing; - Complete compatibility/suitability assessment. <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete technology assessment; - Issue final recommendations. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by test results and final report publication.</p>			

Intelligence and Cyber

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$500	\$670	\$730

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Cyber Security Tools for Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource (CI/KR) Protection /8111	C4ISR	Office of Port and Facilities Activities	Office of C4 and Sensor Capability & CG Cyber Command

Project Description, Justification, and Scope

A. Project Description

Effectively monitor and characterize external Cyber vulnerabilities (e.g., Wireless Access Points) and threats within maritime port facilities.

B. Project Schedule

Initiate: FY15

Complete: FY17

C. Project Objectives

- Investigate and document cyber-based vulnerabilities of, and threats to, WAP-enabled CI/KR within our maritime port facilities;
- Conduct market research to identify technologies that could provide a DHS/CG Sector-based WAP monitoring capability;
- Establish a re-configurable maritime WAP test bed;
- Demonstrate one or more prototype systems in the test bed and then at representative port facilities;
- Prepare technical report and briefing that summarizes project activities, data, and findings.

D. Project Accomplishments and Plans

2015

- Complete Maritime Port Vulnerability and Threat Analysis and Market Research Reports.

2016-2017

- Technology demonstrator testing;
- Complete WAP Vulnerability Assessment Report.

E. Performance Metrics

Project performance will be measured by technology demonstration test results.

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Analysis of Cyber-based Risk Analysis Tools/2015-10	C4ISR	Office of Port and Facilities Activities	Chief Information Officer, DHS Cyber & CYBERCOMMAND
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Develop capability to assess overall cyber risk of maritime critical infrastructure and key resources.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY16</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine available cyber risk analysis tools to comply with section seven of Executive Order 13636; - Seek insights into the types of cyber systems that present unusual risks to the Maritime Transportation System (MTS), and elements of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Framework or other tools that are suited to addressing those risks; - Provide the Captain of the Port and Area Maritime Security Committees the capability to assess the overall cyber-risk to the MTS within a port/Sector based on the port partners' use of various cyber-based risk management tools. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete inventory of Cyber Risk Analysis Tools; - Evaluate tools for application to the MTS. <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publish Cyber Security Analysis Tools for the MTS. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by number of tools found applicable and publication of report.</p>			
Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Assessment of Cyber Threats to Maritime IT systems/2016-7	C4ISR	Office of Port and Facilities Activities	Office of C4 and Sensor Capability, & CYBERCOMMAND
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Improve ability to assess risk and vulnerabilities to cyber threats to maritime Industrial Control Systems and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Systems.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY16 Complete: FY17</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate and document cyber-based vulnerabilities of, and threats to, maritime systems; - Recommend monitoring systems and protocols to reduce risk. <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete vulnerability assessment. <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete Assessment Report. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by publication of assessment report.</p>			

Strategic Analysis

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$480	\$190	\$360

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
DoD Technology Foraging Assessment for CG /2015-23	Acquisition Support and Analysis	Director of Acquisition Services	Assistant Commandant for Capability

Project Description, Justification, and Scope

A. Project Description

Develop assessment framework to include initial screening and subsequent screening criteria for DoD technology.

B. Project Schedule

Initiate: FY15

Complete: FY16

C. Project Objectives

- Establish a relationship with the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services. Develop a process to maintain a list of excess DoD personal property with potential USCG application and re-use;
- Develop initial screening factors to evaluate the technology. Factors will include costs, condition, current CG acquisitions and re-capitalizations and technology transition readiness;
- Research CG capability gaps. Include these in the initial screening factors and establish the mission criticality;
- Develop the assessment framework including the initial screening factors and subsequent screening criteria to create a manageable list;
- Test the assessment framework with several identified technologies.

D. Project Accomplishments and Plans

2015

- Build technology screening factors;
- Test framework.

2016

- Publish Assessment Framework Report.

E. Performance Metrics

Project performance is measured by integration of framework into acquisition processes.

Project Title/Number	Branch Area	Project Sponsor	Project Stakeholders
Mobile Technology for Operational Efficiency/2015-9	C4ISR	Office of C4 and sensor Capability	Atlantic Area & Office of Human Resources Strategy
Project Description, Justification, and Scope			
<p><u>A. Project Description</u> Prototype a flexible communications/information system to enhance field operations through access to operational data through mobile applications.</p> <p><u>B. Project Schedule</u> Initiate: FY15 Complete: FY18</p> <p><u>C. Project Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prototype a flexible communications/information system, processes, and procedures to enhance the CG's ability to transfer information that will assist personnel during field operations; - Develop processes/procedures to ensure tie-in and compliance with CG Program of Record/System Architecture/System Development Life Cycle (SDLC). <p><u>D. Project Accomplishments and Plans</u></p> <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete technology assessment. <p><u>2017-2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop prototype; - Complete technology demonstrations; - Publish results and recommendations. <p><u>E. Performance Metrics</u> Project performance is measured by successful prototype development and test completion.</p>			

Other Projects

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY15 Request	FY16 Request
	\$662	\$253	\$168

Direct Personnel Costs

Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY14 Revised Enacted	FY 15 Total Request	FY 16 Total Request
	\$13,013	\$12,764	\$12,952

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Justification of Proposed Changes in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; [\$17,947,000,]\$18,135,000¹ to remain available until September 30, [2017]2018,² of which \$500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): Provided, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$17,947,000,] <u>\$18,135,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	101	94	\$19,200
FY 2015 President's Budget	96	96	\$17,947
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of 2015 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$3
Annualization of 2015 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$18
2016 Military Pay Raise	-	-	\$16
2016 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$100
2016 Military Allowances	-	-	\$1
2016 Civilian Allowances	-	-	\$50
Total, Increases	-	-	\$188
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$188
FY 2016 Current Services	96	96	\$18,135
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	96	96	\$18,135
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$188

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	101	94	\$19,200
FY 2015 President's Budget	96	96	\$17,947
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$188
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$188
FY 2016 Current Services	96	96	\$18,135
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	96	96	\$18,135
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$188

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	96	96	\$17,947	-	-	\$188	-	-	-	96	96	\$18,135	-	-	\$188
Total	96	96	\$17,947	-	-	\$188	-	-	-	96	96	\$18,135	-	-	\$188

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Summary of Reimbursable Resources (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Other Federal Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-
Department of Army	-	-	\$32	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
Department of Navy	-	-	\$21	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$200	-	-	-
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	-	-	\$2,152	-	-	\$2,400	-	-	\$2,400	-	-	-
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	-	-	\$534	-	-	\$650	-	-	\$650	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$678	-	-	\$750	-	-	\$750	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$3,417	-	-	\$5,200	-	-	\$5,200	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
GLRI BW Other - Practicability	-	-	\$257	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	-
Response to Oil in Ice	-	-	\$500	-	-	\$500	-	-	\$500	-	-	-
JMTD/NAVY Joint Project and Support	-	-	\$21	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
GLRI BWT Shipboard Approval Tests (41012)	-	-	\$59	-	-	\$100	-	-	\$100	-	-	-
Shipboard Compliance of Ballast Water Discharge Standards (410131)	-	-	\$1,100	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	\$1,300	-	-	-
Oil in Water Column (4703)	-	-	\$175	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	-
Oil Sands Products	-	-	-	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	-
GLRI BW Develop CG Guidance to Verify BW Discharge Standards Compliance	-	-	\$7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airborne Sensing	-	-	-	-	-	\$750	-	-	\$750	-	-	-
Other Project Activity	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-
USACE Air Transmit (2431)	-	-	\$32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Acquisition Asset Management System	-	-	\$138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballast Water Management Systems (BWMS) (410134)	-	-	\$229	-	-	\$150	-	-	\$150	-	-	-
Robotic Aircraft for Marine Public Safety (RAMPS) (7807)	-	-	\$495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved In-Situ Burn for Offshore Use (4704)	-	-	\$359	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	-
BMD Support (2431)	-	-	\$45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$3,417	-	-	\$5,200	-	-	\$5,200	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,483	\$8,278	\$8,407	\$129
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$143	\$139	\$141	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$100	\$98	\$100	\$2
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$436	\$436	\$437	\$1
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,422	\$1,355	\$1,373	\$18
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,302	\$2,337	\$2,372	\$35
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$118	\$112	\$113	\$1
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$13,013	\$12,764	\$12,952	\$188
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$504	\$243	\$162	(\$81)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$66	\$32	\$21	(\$11)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,144	\$1,165	\$1,188	\$23
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$51	\$25	\$16	(\$9)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$302	\$145	\$97	(\$48)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$100	\$46	\$32	(\$14)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$35	\$17	\$11	(\$6)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,755	\$2,290	\$1,531	(\$759)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$25	\$12	\$8	(\$4)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$4,444	\$2,140	\$1,430	(\$710)
25.6 Medical Care	\$157	\$76	\$51	(\$25)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,765	\$850	\$568	(\$282)
31.0 Equipment	\$210	\$101	\$68	(\$33)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,559	\$7,142	\$5,183	(\$1,959)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$26,572	\$19,906	\$18,135	(\$1,771)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year ¹	(\$8,670)	(\$1,959)	-	\$1,959
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$6,205	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$4,953)	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$19,154	\$17,947	\$18,135	\$188
Full Time Equivalents	94	96	96	-

¹FY 2015 unobligated balance does not include \$4.246 million of reimbursable authority carryover from FY 2014 end of year balance reported.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Military
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-6	2	2	2	-
O-5	1	1	1	-
O-4	3	3	3	-
O-3	7	7	7	-
CWO	1	1	1	-
E-7	2	1	1	-
E-6	3	3	3	-
E-4	1	1	1	-
E-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	21	20	20	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	2	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	19	20	20	-
Headquarters Military Positions	2	2	2	-
U.S. Field Military	19	18	18	-
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:	21	20	20	-
FTE	17	20	20	-
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	125,007	127,434	131,438	4,004
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions	68,617	68,601	59,952	(8,649)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	6	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	4	4	4	-
GS-14	14	14	14	-
GS-13	32	32	32	-
GS-12	21	20	20	-
GS-11	1	1	1	-
GS-9	3	-	-	-
GS-8	1	1	1	-
GS-7	2	2	2	-
GS-6	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	80	76	76	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	4	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	76	76	76	-
Headquarters	5	5	5	-
U.S. Field	75	71	71	-
Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:	80	76	76	-
FTE	77	76	76	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	130,010	132,863	133,477	614
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,483	\$8,278	\$8,407	\$129
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$143	\$139	\$141	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$100	\$98	\$100	\$2
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$436	\$436	\$437	\$1
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,422	\$1,355	\$1,373	\$18
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,302	\$2,337	\$2,372	\$35
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$118	\$112	\$113	\$1
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$13,013	\$12,764	\$12,952	\$188
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$504	\$243	\$162	(\$81)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$66	\$32	\$21	(\$11)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,144	\$1,165	\$1,188	\$23
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$51	\$25	\$16	(\$9)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$302	\$145	\$97	(\$48)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$100	\$46	\$32	(\$14)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$35	\$17	\$11	(\$6)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,755	\$2,290	\$1,531	(\$759)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$25	\$12	\$8	(\$4)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$4,444	\$2,140	\$1,430	(\$710)
25.6 Medical Care	\$157	\$76	\$51	(\$25)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,765	\$850	\$568	(\$282)
31.0 Equipment	\$210	\$101	\$68	(\$33)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,559	\$7,142	\$5,183	(\$1,959)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year ¹	(\$8,670)	(\$1,959)	-	\$1,959
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$6,205	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$4,953)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$7,418)	(\$1,959)	-	\$1,959
Total Requirements	\$19,154	\$17,947	\$18,135	\$188
Full Time Equivalents	94	96	96	-

¹FY 2015 unobligated balance does not include \$4.246 million of reimbursable authority carryover from FY 2014 end of year balance reported.

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Mission Statement

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the Coast Guard to sustain critical mission capabilities through applied research and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as other Federal and private research organizations. The purpose of the Research and Development (R&D) Program is to help identify and examine existing or impending problems in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and make improvements through solutions based on scientific and technological advances. RDT&E funding also supports risk-reduction expertise and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$8,483	\$8,278	\$8,407	\$129
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$143	\$139	\$141	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$100	\$98	\$100	\$2
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$436	\$436	\$437	\$1
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,422	\$1,355	\$1,373	\$18
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,302	\$2,337	\$2,372	\$35
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$118	\$112	\$113	\$1
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$13,013	\$12,764	\$12,952	\$188

Salaries and Benefits provide compensation directly related to Coast Guard active duty military and civilian personnel duties. The FY 2016 request includes an increase for a 1.3 percent proposed pay raise for military and civilian personnel. The increase in civilian allowances is due to a rise in government normal cost contribution for various Federal Employee benefits to include Federal Government Life Insurance, Federal Employee Health Benefits, Federal Government Thrift Savings Plan contribution, and the requirement for non-recurring funding for the compensable workday of February 29, 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$504	\$243	\$162	(\$81)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2016 request reflects travel funding requirements including implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$66	\$32	\$21	(\$11)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,144	\$1,165	\$1,188	\$23

The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs for the planned projects described in Section III.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$51	\$25	\$16	(\$9)

Payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2016 request anticipated need to non-Federal sources.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$302	\$145	\$97	(\$48)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2016 request reflects the anticipated needs for R&D related projects.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$100	\$46	\$32	(\$14)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs and reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$35	\$17	\$11	(\$6)

Other services include contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,755	\$2,290	\$1,531	(\$759)

The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs for the planned projects described in Section III.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$25	\$12	\$8	(\$4)

The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs for the planned projects described in Section III.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$4,444	\$2,140	\$1,430	(\$710)

The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs for the planned projects described in Section III.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$157	\$76	\$51	(\$25)

The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs for the planned projects described in Section III.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,765	\$850	\$568	(\$282)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$210	\$101	\$68	(\$33)

This object class covers the purchase of R&D materials for technology demonstrations, testing and evaluations and their progress. The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	93	94	96
Increases			
Program Decreases	1	-	-
Program Increase	-	2	-
Subtotal, Increases	1	2	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	94	96	96
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1	2	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution:

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution (MERHCF) funds accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense (DoD) Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, as well as retiree dependents and their potential survivors. The authority for the Coast Guard to make this payment on an annual basis was provided in P.L. 108-375, the 2005 Defense Appropriations Act. While this expenditure requires no annual action by Congress, it is scored as discretionary spending.

B. Budget Activities:

There are no budget activities directly related to providing this benefit to active duty personnel and their dependents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget estimates that the Coast Guard's contributions will be \$159.306 million for Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution. The total adjustment-to-base is a decrease of \$17,664,000. In the FY 2016 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. The 2016 proposals would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (similar to the reforms proposed in the FY 2015 Budget). This request will be paid to the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund to support the benefits outlined above. The Coast Guard's annual budget estimate for MERHCF is calculated by multiplying the projected average for strength (FTE) by DoD actuary projected cost rates.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	-	185,958	-	-	176,970	-	-	159,306	-	-	(17,664)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,664)
Total, Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	-	185,958	-	-	176,970	-	-	159,306	-	-	(17,664)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,664)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	185,958	-	-	176,970	-	-	159,306	-	-	(17,664)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,664)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	185,958	-	-	176,970	-	-	159,306	-	-	(17,664)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,664)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$185,958
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$176,970
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$17,664)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$159,306
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$159,306
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$17,664)

The FY 2016 President's Budget estimates that the Coast Guard's contributions will be \$159.306 million for Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution will fund accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, retiree dependents, and survivors in the Coast Guard. Adjustments-to-Base include a decrease of \$17,664,000 comprised of \$9,541,000 in savings associated with 2016 TRICARE reform proposals and \$8,123,000 in savings from enacted 2015 Tricare reforms. In the FY 2016 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. The 2016 proposals would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (similar to the reforms proposed in the FY 2015 Budget).

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$185,958
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$176,970
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
2015 Tricare Reforms	-	-	(\$8,123)
2016 Tricare Reform Proposals			(\$9,541)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$17,664)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$17,664)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$159,306
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$159,306
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$17,664)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$185,958
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$176,970
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$17,664)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$17,664)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$159,306
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$159,306
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$17,664)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	-	\$176,970	-	-	(\$17,664)	-	-	-	-	-	\$159,306	-	-	(\$17,664)
Total	-	-	\$176,970	-	-	(\$17,664)	-	-	-	-	-	\$159,306	-	-	(\$17,664)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	(\$17,664)
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	(\$17,664)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	(\$17,664)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	(\$17,664)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	(\$17,664)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	(\$17,664)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	(\$17,664)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution Mission Statement

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution will fund accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, retiree dependents, and survivors in the Coast Guard.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	\$(17,664)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$185,958	\$176,970	\$159,306	\$(17,664)

This decrease reflects FY 2015 Tricare changes and FY 2016 Tricare proposals.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Retired Pay*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Retired Pay**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Retired Pay:

The Retired Pay (RP) appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, and other retired personnel entitlements identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. This appropriation includes payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

B. Budget Activities:

There are no budget activities directly related to providing this benefit to retired military personnel and their dependents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget estimates that the Coast Guard's contributions will be \$1.605 billion for Retired Pay. The total adjustment-to-base is an increase of \$161,526,000 for FY 2016 Actuarial Adjustments. In the FY 2016 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. The 2016 proposals would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (similar to the reforms proposed in the FY 2015 Budget). This request supports the benefits outlined above and remains available until expended. The Retired Pay appropriation is scored as a mandatory appropriation.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Coast Guard Retired Pay

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Retired Pay	-	-	1,460,000	-	-	1,443,896	-	-	1,605,422	-	-	161,526	-	-	-	-	-	161,526
Total, Retired Pay	-	-	1,460,000	-	-	1,443,896	-	-	1,605,422	-	-	161,526	-	-	-	-	-	161,526
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	1,460,000	-	-	1,443,896	-	-	1,605,422	-	-	161,526	-	-	-	-	-	161,526
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	1,460,000	-	-	1,443,896	-	-	1,605,422	-	-	161,526	-	-	-	-	-	161,526

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Retired Pay

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-		- \$1,460,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-		- \$1,443,896
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-		- \$161,526
FY 2016 Current Services	-		- \$1,605,422
FY 2016 Program Change	-		-
FY 2016 Total Request	-		- \$1,605,422
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-		- \$161,526

The FY 2016 President's Budget estimates that the Coast Guard's contributions will be \$1.605 billion for Retired Pay.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Retired Pay (RP) appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans and other retired personnel entitlements identified under the National Defense Authorization Act. It also provides payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents. Adjustments-to-Base include \$822,000 in net first-year costs associated with TRICARE reform. In the FY 2016 Budget, DoD proposes a multi-year plan to replace the current three TRICARE plans with a consolidated TRICARE Health Plan. The 2016 proposals would increase co-pays for pharmaceuticals and implement an enrollment fee for new TRICARE-for-Life beneficiaries (similar to the reforms proposed in the FY 2015 Budget).

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Retired Pay
Appropriation Language**

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, [\$1,449,451,000]\$1,605,422,000¹ to remain available until expended. (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015.*)-

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$ 1,449,451,000] <u>\$1,605,422,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Retired Pay

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$1,460,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$1,443,896
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Actuarial Adjustments	-	-	\$160,704
2016 Tricare Reform Proposals	-	-	\$822
Total, Increases	-	-	\$161,526
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$161,526
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$1,605,422
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$1,605,422
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$161,526

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Retired Pay
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$1,460,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$1,443,896
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$161,526
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$161,526
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$1,605,422
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$1,605,422
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$161,526

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Retired Pay	-	-	\$1,443,896	-	-	\$161,526	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,605,422	-	-	\$161,526
Total	-	-	\$1,443,896	-	-	\$161,526	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,605,422	-	-	\$161,526

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Retired Pay
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$1,273,663	\$1,215,996	\$1,386,500	\$170,504
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,273,663	\$1,215,996	\$1,386,500	\$170,504
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$233,707	\$384,154	\$218,922	(\$165,232)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$233,707	\$384,154	\$218,922	(\$165,232)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,507,370	\$1,600,150	\$1,605,422	\$5,272
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$203,624)	(\$156,254)	-	\$156,254
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$156,254	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,460,000	\$1,443,896	\$1,605,422	\$161,526

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$1,273,663	\$1,215,996	\$1,386,500	\$170,504
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,273,663	\$1,215,996	\$1,386,500	\$170,504
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$233,707	\$384,154	\$218,922	(\$165,232)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$233,707	\$384,154	\$218,922	(\$165,232)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$203,624)	(\$156,254)	-	\$156,254
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$156,254	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$47,370)	(\$156,254)	-	\$156,254
Total Requirements	\$1,460,000	\$1,443,896	\$1,605,422	\$161,526
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Retired Pay Mission Statement

Retired Pay will provide payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payments for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat related special compensation identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$1,273,663	\$1,215,996	\$1,386,500	\$170,504
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,273,663	\$1,215,996	\$1,386,500	\$170,504

Accounts for cost-of-living adjustments for all retirement and most survivor annuities, including benefits authorized by prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. The FY 2016 Request increase reflects actuarial cost projections.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$233,707	\$384,154	\$218,922	(\$165,232)

Change is based on the projections for retiree medical benefits. Once a member becomes eligible for Medicare, the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund (MERHCF) is responsible for these benefits.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard
Boat Safety



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Coast Guard Boat Safety

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Boat Safety:

The Boat Safety (BS) program applies preventive means and strategies to minimize loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention Program by promoting safe and enjoyable use of public U.S. waterways.

B. Budget Activities:

Boat Safety activities include: overseeing manufacturer compliance with Coast Guard regulations; grant making to States and national non-profit boating safety organizations; conducting surveys to measure recreational boating activity; continuing the Boat Responsibly national outreach and awareness initiative; promulgating safety regulations; and measuring life jacket wear rates, including the effectiveness of voluntary and mandatory efforts to increase life jacket usage.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 14 positions, 14 FTE and \$115.776 million for Boat Safety. The total adjustments-to-base include a 1.3 percent pay raise for civilians and an increase in civilian allowances due to an increase in government contributions for various Federal Employee benefits.

In its role as the designated National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program Coordinator, the Coast Guard is charged with managing dedicated user fee funding to support the National Recreational Boating Safety Program provided from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund. Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts from the preceding fiscal year (i.e., FY 2016 funding will be a percentage of FY 2015 trust fund receipts). Funds are available until expended, but are limited in purpose and amount in accordance with existing statute.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety**

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014 ¹			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Boat Safety	14	11	105,874	14	14	112,830	14	14	115,776	-	-	2,946	-	-	-	-	-	2,946
Total, Boat Safety	14	11	105,874	14	14	112,830	14	14	115,776	-	-	2,946	-	-	-	-	-	2,946
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	14	11	105,874	14	14	112,830	14	14	115,776	-	-	2,946	-	-	-	-	-	2,946
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	14	11	105,874	14	14	112,830	14	14	115,776	-	-	2,946	-	-	-	-	-	2,946

1. Amounts reflect actual FY 2014 receipts.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Boat Safety

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	14	11	\$105,874
FY 2015 President's Budget	14	14	\$112,830
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$2,946
FY 2016 Current Services	14	14	\$115,776
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	14	14	\$115,776
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$2,946

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 14 positions, 14 FTE, and \$115.776 million for Boat Safety.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This account provides grants for the development and implementation of a coordinated national recreational boating safety program. Boating safety statistics reflect the success in meeting the program's objectives. Pursuant to the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act-A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU, P.L. 109-59), the Boat Safety program receives 18.5 percent of the funds collected in the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund.

The FY 2016 budget reflects the anticipated level of funding that would be available from the trust fund for boating safety. This funding level is based on current estimates of trust fund receipts from the Office of Tax Analysis at the Department of the Treasury (adjusted to reflect amendments of current law enacted in P.L. 109-59). The total request includes \$107.612 million of estimated distribution from the trust fund for boating safety and \$8.164 million of previously sequestered funds that become available for obligation in 2016. Of that amount, \$5.500 million is available for use by the Coast Guard to coordinate and execute new and enhanced National RBS Program activities. The balance is authorized for the State RBS Federal Financial Assistance Program established by 46 U.S.C. 13101, et seq., minus not more than five percent for national boating safety activities of national non-profit public service organizations, and not more than two percent for Coast Guard expenses to administer State RBS programs.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Boat Safety

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	14	11	\$105,874
FY 2015 President's Budget	14	14	\$112,830
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2015 Annualization of Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$3
2016 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	\$14
2016 Civilian Allowances	-	-	\$10
Trust Fund Receipt Adjustment	-	-	\$2,919
Total Increases	-	-	\$2,946
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$2,946
FY 2016 Current Services	14	14	\$115,776
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	14	14	\$115,776
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$2,946

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Boat Safety
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	14	11	\$105,874
FY 2015 President's Budget	14	14	\$112,830
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$2,946
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$2,946
FY 2016 Current Services	14	14	\$115,776
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	14	14	\$115,776
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$2,946

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Boat Safety	14	14	\$112,830	-	-	\$2,946	-	-	-	14	14	\$115,776	-	-	\$2,946
Total	14	14	\$112,830	-	-	\$2,946	-	-	-	14	14	\$115,776	-	-	\$2,946

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Boat Safety Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,573	\$1,500	\$1,522	\$22
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5	\$1	\$1	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$330	\$404	\$409	\$5
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,908	\$1,905	\$1,932	\$27
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$38	\$42	\$41	(\$1)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,679	\$2,987	\$2,910	(\$77)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$101,837	\$114,498	\$102,726	(\$11,772)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$104,557	\$117,530	\$105,680	(\$11,850)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$106,465	\$119,435	\$107,612	(\$11,823)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$5,963)	(\$6,605)	-	\$6,605
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$6,605	-	\$8,164	\$8,164
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$1,233)	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$105,874	\$112,830	\$115,776	\$2,946
Full Time Equivalents	11	14	14	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Civilian
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	3	3	3	-
GS-13	9	9	9	-
GS-7	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	14	14	14	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	2	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	14	14	14	-
Headquarters	12	12	12	-
U.S. Field	2	2	2	-
Total, Boat Safety:	14	14	14	-
FTE	11	14	14	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	141,150	141,771	142,492	721
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,573	\$1,500	\$1,522	\$22
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5	\$1	\$1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$330	\$404	\$409	\$5
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,908	\$1,905	\$1,932	\$27
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$38	\$42	\$41	(\$1)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,679	\$2,987	\$2,910	(\$77)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$101,837	\$114,498	\$102,726	(\$11,772)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$104,557	\$117,530	\$105,680	(\$11,850)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$5,963)	(\$6,605)	-	\$6,605
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$6,605	-	\$8,164	\$8,164
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$1,233)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$591)	(\$6,605)	\$8,164	\$14,769
Total Requirements	\$105,874	\$112,830	\$115,776	\$2,946
Full Time Equivalents	11	14	14	-

Boat Safety Mission Statement

The Boat Safety (BS) program is designed, through preventive means, to minimize loss of life, personal injury, property damage and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Marine Safety mission by promoting safe and enjoyable use of public U.S. waterways. In its role as the designated National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program Coordinator, the Coast Guard is charged with managing dedicated user fee funding to support the National RBS Program provided from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (formerly Aquatic Resources Trust Fund). Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts from the preceding fiscal year (i.e., FY 2016 funding will be a percentage of FY 2015 trust fund receipts).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,573	\$1,500	\$1,522	\$22
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$5	\$1	\$1	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$330	\$404	\$409	\$5
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,908	\$1,905	\$1,932	\$27

Salaries and Benefits provide compensation directly related to Coast Guard civilian personnel duties. The FY 2016 request includes costs for a 1.3 percent proposed pay raise for civilians. The increase in civilian allowances is due to a rise in government cost contribution for various Federal Employee benefits to include Federal Government Life Insurance, Federal Employee Health Benefits, Federal Government Thrift Savings Plan contribution, and the requirement for non-recurring funding for the compensable workday of Feb 29, 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$38	\$42	\$41	(\$1)

The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,679	\$2,987	\$2,910	(\$77)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated changes to the revenues from trust fund receipts. Non-Federal services for boating safety activities will be decreased across all States.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$101,837	\$114,498	\$102,726	(\$11,772)

Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts. The FY 2016 request reflects anticipated needs to non-federal sources.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	10	11	14
Increases			
Increase #1: Boat Safety Personnel Management	1	3	-
Subtotal, Increases	1	3	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	11	14	14
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1	3	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Coast Guard Maritime Oil Spill Program

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Maritime Oil Spill Program:

The Maritime Oil Spill Program operates under the authority of Title I of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), as amended, which provides for the use of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to pay for federal response to oil spills and claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages resulting from such spills. The Maritime Oil Spill Program directly supports the Coast Guard's Marine Environment Protection mission and Maritime Response Program.

B. Budget Environmental Activities:

In Section Seven of Executive Order 12777, the President delegated management responsibility of the OSLTF to the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. Upon re-delegation by the Secretary, the Commandant of the Coast Guard delegated responsibility to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), which oversees the OSLTF.

The NPFC:

- Provides funding for federal removal actions in response to a discharge or a substantial threat of discharge of oil to navigable waters of the United States;
- Compensates claimants for OPA removal costs or damages;
- Provides funding to natural resource trustees for Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA);
- Administers the OSLTF.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget estimates that expenditures from this account will total \$101.000 million for the Maritime Oil Spill Program. These estimated expenditures consist of a \$50,000,000 transfer for immediate federal oil spill response, an estimated \$1,000,000 payment to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and an estimated \$50,000,000 to compensate claimants for uncompensated OPA removal costs and damages, including natural resource damages.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program**

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014 ¹			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Maritime Oil Spill Program	-	-	186,225	-	-	101,000	-	-	101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Maritime Oil Spill Program	-	-	186,225	-	-	101,000	-	-	101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	186,225	-	-	101,000	-	-	101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	186,225	-	-	101,000	-	-	101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Amounts reflect actual FY 2014 receipts.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Maritime Oil Spill Program

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$186,225
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$101,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$101,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$101,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The FY 2016 President's Budget includes \$101.000 million for the Maritime Oil Spill Program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Maritime Oil Spill Program uses the OSLTF to pay response costs incurred by the Coast Guard and other Federal agencies, adjudicate claims, and provide funding to support the Oil Spill Recovery Institute located in Prince William Sound, Alaska. NPFC's administrative costs are funded within the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses appropriation.

OPA section 5006(b) directs the NPFC to make annual payments to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute for the interest on a portion of the OSLTF balance.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Maritime Oil Spill Program
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$186,225
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$101,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$101,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$101,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Maritime Oil Spill Program
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$186,225
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$101,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$101,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$101,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Maritime Oil Spill Program	-	-	\$101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Maritime Oil Spill Program Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$195,910	\$150,105	\$101,000	(\$49,105)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$195,910	\$150,105	\$101,000	(\$49,105)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$195,910	\$150,105	\$101,000	(\$49,105)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$53,159)	(\$49,105)	-	\$49,105
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$49,105	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$191,856	\$101,000	\$101,000	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$195,910	\$150,105	\$101,000	(\$49,105)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$195,910	\$150,105	\$101,000	(\$49,105)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$53,159)	(\$49,105)	-	\$49,105
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$49,105	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$4,054)	(\$49,105)	-	\$49,105
Total Requirements	\$191,856	\$101,000	\$101,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Maritime Oil Spill Program Mission Statement

The Maritime Oil Spill Program fund will provide a source of funds for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills, or the substantial threat of a spill, into navigable waters of the U.S. In accordance with the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the President may make available up to \$50 million annually from the Fund for oil spill removal activities. The Fund also pays all eligible claims for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$195,910	\$150,105	\$101,000	(\$49,105)

The FY 2016 Maritime Oil Spill Program includes a \$50 million transfer for immediate Federal oil spill response activities, an estimated \$1 million payment to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and an estimated \$50 million to compensate claimants for uncompensated OPA removal costs and damages including natural resources damages. This decrease is due to planned FY15 carryover.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
General Gift Funds*



Fiscal Year 2016
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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
General Gift Funds**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for General Gift Funds:

The Coast Guard General Gift Fund is authorized under 10 U.S.C. § 2601, which provisions for such funds within the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard. The General Gift Fund is a vehicle that authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard to accept gifts and donations for the benefit of museums, chapels, and other organizations under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard is also authorized to accept gifts to be used for the benefit of service members who are wounded, injured or taken ill while in the line of duty, as well as for those members' dependents and survivors.

B. Budget Activities:

The General Gift Fund indirectly supports Coast Guard activities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget estimates \$1.621 million in bequests from various sources to the General Gift Fund.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Coast Guard General Gift Funds

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014 ¹			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
General Gift Funds	-	-	2,049	-	-	80	-	-	1,621	-	-	1,541	-	-	-	-	-	1,541
Total, General Gift Funds	-	-	2,049	-	-	80	-	-	1,621	-	-	1,541	-	-	-	-	-	1,541
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	2,049	-	-	80	-	-	1,621	-	-	1,541	-	-	-	-	-	1,541
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	2,049	-	-	80	-	-	1,621	-	-	1,541	-	-	-	-	-	1,541

1. Amounts reflect actual FY 2014 receipts.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
General Gift Funds
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: General Gift Funds

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$2,049
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$80
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,541
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$1,621
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$1,621
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$1,541

The FY 2016 President's Budget estimates \$1.621 million in bequests from various sources to the General Gift Fund.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

General Gift Funds

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$2,049
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$80
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Estimated Bequest Increase	-	-	\$1,541
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,541
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,541
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$1,621
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$1,621
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$1,541

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
General Gift Funds
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$2,049
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$80
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$1,541
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,541
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$1,621
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$1,621
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$1,541

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
General Gift Funds	-	-	\$80	-	-	\$1,541	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,621	-	-	\$1,541
Total	-	-	\$80	-	-	\$1,541	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,621	-	-	\$1,541

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
General Gift Funds
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$924	\$998	\$861	(\$137)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,125	\$995	\$760	(\$235)
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,049	\$1,993	\$1,621	(\$372)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$2,049	\$1,993	\$1,621	(\$372)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,708)	(\$1,913)	-	\$1,913
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$1,913	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,254	\$80	\$1,621	\$1,541

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
General Gift Funds
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$924	\$998	\$861	(\$137)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,125	\$995	\$760	(\$235)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,049	\$1,993	\$1,621	(\$372)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,708)	(\$1,913)	-	\$1,913
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$1,913	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$205	(\$1,913)	-	\$1,913
Total Requirements	\$2,254	\$80	\$1,621	\$1,541
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

General Gift Funds Mission Statement

This fund, maintained from gifts, devises or bequests, is used for purposes as specified by the donor in connection with or benefit to the Coast Guard training program, as well as all other programs and activities permitted by law (10 U.S.C. 2601).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$924	\$998	\$861	(\$137)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This request reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,125	\$995	\$760	(\$235)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2016 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Yard Fund*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Yard Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Yard Fund:

The Coast Guard Yard, which is located in Curtis Bay, MD, provides mission-essential logistics and engineering support, e.g., cutter drydocking, maintenance and repair. The Yard Fund is a revolving account supported by the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses and Acquisition, Construction & Improvements appropriations to pay for personnel and materials required for Coast Guard projects and work orders completed by the Coast Guard Yard.

B. Budget Activities:

Yard Fund activities include logistics and engineering support for Coast Guard vessels. These activities indirectly support Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Not Applicable.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund**

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Yard Fund	-	-	86,267	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Yard Fund	-	-	86,267	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	86,267	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	86,267	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Yard Fund

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$86,267
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$150,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$150,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$150,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund**

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$86,267
FY 2015 President's Budget Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$150,000
FY 2016 Current Services Program Changes	-	-	\$150,000
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$150,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$86,267
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$150,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$150,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$150,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Yard Fund	-	-	\$150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
U.S. Coast Guard	585	510	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	585	510	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Coast Guard Yard Projects	585	510	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	585	510	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	606	517	\$150,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$31,290	\$31,314	\$31,314	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$64	\$64	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,187	\$6,696	\$6,696	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$352	\$272	\$272	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$907	\$737	\$737	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$3	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$10,754	\$10,447	\$10,447	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$77	\$87	\$87	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$50,573	\$49,620	\$49,620	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$491	\$489	\$489	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$31	\$93	\$93	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,555	\$19,920	\$6,184	(\$13,736)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4	\$28	\$26	(\$2)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,597	\$48,926	\$35,190	(\$13,736)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$230	\$72,134	\$58,398	(\$13,736)
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$37,908	\$141,590	\$100,380	(\$41,210)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$88,481	\$191,210	\$150,000	(\$41,210)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$43,424)	(\$41,210)	-	\$41,210
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$41,210	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$86,267	\$150,000	\$150,000	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Reimbursable Military
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
O-6	1	1	1	-
O-5	2	2	2	-
O-4	2	2	2	-
O-3	3	3	3	-
O-2	1	1	1	-
O-1	-	1	1	-
CWO	3	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	12	12	12	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	1	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	11	12	12	-
U.S. Field Military	12	12	12	-
Total, Yard Fund:	12	12	12	-
Average Salary, Officer Positions	120,155	121,242	122,257	1,015
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
Reimbursable Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	4	4	4	-
GS-13	17	15	15	-
GS-12	33	27	27	-
GS-11	21	20	20	-
GS-10	6	-	-	-
GS-9	8	6	6	-
GS-8	2	2	2	-
GS-7	10	8	8	-
GS-6	2	2	2	-
GS-5	3	3	3	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	465	505	505	-
Total Permanent Positions	573	594	594	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	68	69	69	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	505	525	525	-
Headquarters	6	6	6	-
U.S. Field	567	588	588	-
Total, Yard Fund:	573	594	594	-
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	-	-	-	-
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	105,044	106,074	106,302	228
Average Grade, GS Positions	11	11	11	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$31,290	\$31,314	\$31,314	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	\$64	\$64	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$7,187	\$6,696	\$6,696	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	\$352	\$272	\$272	-
11.7 Military Personnel	\$907	\$737	\$737	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$3	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$10,754	\$10,447	\$10,447	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	\$77	\$87	\$87	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$50,573	\$49,620	\$49,620	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$491	\$489	\$489	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$31	\$93	\$93	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,555	\$19,920	\$6,184	(\$13,736)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4	\$28	\$26	(\$2)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,597	\$48,926	\$35,190	(\$13,736)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$230	\$72,134	\$58,398	(\$13,736)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$37,908	\$141,590	\$100,380	(\$41,210)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$43,424)	(\$41,210)	-	\$41,210
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$41,210	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$2,214)	(\$41,210)	-	\$41,210
Total Requirements	\$86,267	\$150,000	\$150,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Yard Fund Mission Statement

This fund finances the industrial operation of the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, MD (14 U.S.C. 648). The Coast Guard Yard finances all direct and indirect costs for its operations out of advances from Coast Guard and other agency appropriations that are placed in the fund.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,555	\$19,920	\$6,184	(\$13,736)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities and cutters, utility costs, including shore facility utilities, cutter and boat fuel requirements, and postal costs. The estimate of reimbursables in FY 2016 reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$4	\$28	\$26	(\$2)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports, and other Coast Guard directives. The FY 2016 estimate of reimbursables reflects the anticipated need.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$33,597	\$48,926	\$35,190	(\$13,736)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 estimate of reimbursables reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$230	\$72,134	\$58,398	(\$13,736)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2016 estimate of reimbursables reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Coast Guard
Supply Fund*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**United States Coast Guard
Supply Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Supply Funds:

The Supply Fund, in accordance with 14 U.S.C. § 650, finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, general stores, technical material, and fuel for vessels over 180 feet in length. The fund is normally financed by reimbursements from the sale of goods.

B. Budget Activities:

Supply Fund activities include funding the procurement of uniforms, commissioning provisions, stores, materials, and fuel. These activities indirectly support Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Not Applicable.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Supply Fund**

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Supply Fund	-	-	140,864	-	-	175,692	-	-	175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Supply Fund	-	-	140,864	-	-	175,692	-	-	175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	140,864	-	-	175,692	-	-	175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	140,864	-	-	175,692	-	-	175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

N/A

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Supply Fund

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$140,864
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$175,692
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$175,692
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$175,692

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Supply Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$140,864
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$175,692
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$175,692
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$175,692
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Supply Fund	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Supply Fund
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
U.S. Coast Guard	-	-	\$131,541	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$131,541	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Supply Projects	-	-	\$131,541	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$131,541	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	\$175,692	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Supply Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$131,541	\$189,788	\$175,692	(\$14,096)
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$131,541	\$189,788	\$175,692	(\$14,096)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$131,541	\$189,788	\$175,692	(\$14,096)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$4,773)	(\$14,096)	-	\$14,096
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$14,096	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$140,864	\$175,692	\$175,692	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
Supply Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$131,541	\$189,788	\$175,692	(\$14,096)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$131,541	\$189,788	\$175,692	(\$14,096)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$4,773)	(\$14,096)	-	\$14,096
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$14,096	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$9,323	(\$14,096)	-	\$14,096
Total Requirements	\$140,864	\$175,692	\$175,692	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Supply Fund Mission Statement

The Coast Guard supply fund, in accordance with 14 U.S.C. 650, finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, general stores, technical material, and fuel for vessels over 180 feet in length. The fund is normally financed by reimbursements from sale of goods.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$131,541	\$189,788	\$175,692	(\$14,096)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2016 estimate of reimbursables reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Maritime Security Operations: The Maritime Security Operations program encompasses activities required by legislative, executive, and policy mandates to detect, deter, prevent, disrupt, and recover from terrorist attacks and other criminal acts in the maritime domain. It includes the execution of antiterrorism, response, and select recovery operations. This program conducts the operational element of the Coast Guard's Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security mission and complements the other two elements: the establishment and oversight of maritime security regimes, and maritime domain awareness.

Maritime Law Enforcement: The Maritime Law Enforcement program preserves America's jurisdictional rights within our maritime borders and suppresses violations of U.S. Federal law on, under, and over the seas. The Coast Guard is the lead Federal maritime law enforcement agency for enforcing national and international law on the high seas, outer continental shelf, and inward from the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to inland navigable waters, including the Great Lakes. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Law Enforcement program: Drug Interdiction; Migrant Interdiction; Living Marine Resources; and Other Law Enforcement.

Maritime Prevention: The Maritime Prevention program mitigates the risk of human casualties and property losses, minimizes security risks, and protects the marine environment. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention program: Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS); Marine Safety; and Marine Environmental Protection.

Maritime Response: The Maritime Response program mitigates the consequences of marine casualties and disastrous events. The Coast Guard minimizes loss of life, injury, and property loss by searching for and rescuing persons in distress in the maritime environment. Coast Guard preparedness efforts ensure incident response and recovery resources are fully ready and capable to minimize impact of disasters to people, the environment, and the economy. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Response program: Search and Rescue and Marine Environmental Protection.

Defense Operations: The Defense Operations program provides unique authorities and capabilities to support the National Military Strategy. The program portfolio comprises eight activities including: Maritime Interdiction Operations; Combating Maritime Terrorism; Port Operations Security and Defense (to include maintaining a Title 10 Reserve force and providing Aids to Navigation support for battle-space preparation); Military Environmental Response Operations; Coastal Sea Control Operations (including providing the Department of Defense assured surface access in ice-covered and ice-diminished waters); Maritime Operational Threat Response (MOTR); Rotary Wing Air Intercept Operations; and Support for Theater Security Cooperation Initiatives. The statutory mission Defense Readiness contributes to the Coast Guard's Defense Operations program.

Marine Transportation System Management: The Marine Transportation System Management program ensures a safe, secure, efficient and environmentally sound waterways system. The US Coast Guard minimizes disruptions to maritime commerce by assessing and mitigating risks to safe navigation and by providing waterways restoration capabilities after extreme weather events, marine accidents, or terrorist incidents. The Coast Guard works in concert with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, marine industries, maritime associations, and the international community to optimize balanced use of the Nation's marine transportation system. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Marine Transportation System Management program: Aids to Navigation and Ice Operations.

Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance: The Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance program is derived from the Acquisition Construction and Improvements (AC&I) and Operating Expenses (OE) sections of the CJ. AC&I funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. This program is intended to align with the resource levels contained in the DHS Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) which capture total AC&I budget authority and the portion of O&M for investments not captured as Mission Support.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program is a portfolio of output-oriented mission support programs. These programs support the needs of the operational forces of the Coast Guard and the maritime community and address crosscutting areas such as research and development, policy and regulatory guidance, asset management, and capabilities. This program includes several information technology (IT) transformational initiatives (excluding acquisition projects) that are designed to improve information sharing within the Coast Guard, strengthen information availability, improve vessel tracking, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows USCG's FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Maritime Security Operations	5,153	516,821
Maritime Law Enforcement	12,241	1,120,601
Maritime Prevention	9,993	1,092,397
Maritime Response	6,390	721,998
Defense Operations	3,989	397,544
Marine Transportation System Management	8,388	805,138
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance	881	1,419,836
Mission Support	2,208	3,587,916
Management and Administration		301,663
Total Budget Request	49,243	9,963,914*

*Totals account for rounding.

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the USCG programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Maritime Security Operations	100%					
Maritime Law Enforcement		96%	4%			
Maritime Prevention	8%	58%			34%	
Maritime Response					100%	
Defense Operations	34%	66%				
Marine Transportation System Management		95%			5%	
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance*	15%	53%	13%		20%	
Mission Support	1%	2%	1%		7%	89%
Management and Administration						100%

*Totals account for rounding.

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

USCG resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Maritime Security Operations	410,474	4,808	435,909	5,116	516,821	5,153
Maritime Prevention	66,859	877	73,705	877	89,485	943
Defense Operations	335,642	2,011	113,980	1,256	134,019	1,297
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance	310,861	121	264,134	123	213,174	123
Mission Support	31,198	66	31,068	58	31,423	59
Total	1,155,034	7,884*	918,796	7,431*	984,922	7,576*

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent USCG’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Security compliance rate for high risk maritime facilities						
Description: This measure is a leading indicator of maritime facility security and resiliency in our nation’s ports. Compliance of high risk (Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA)) facilities is determined based upon finding a major problem during an inspection, requiring a notice of violation or civil penalty. MTSA facilities are a high risk subset of the national waterfront facility population given the nature of their activities and/or the products they handle; which pose a greater risk for significant loss of life, environmental damage, or economic disruption if attacked. This subset is approximately 3,100 facilities. The Coast Guard completes one scheduled and one unscheduled inspection on each facility annually. This measure provides insight into resiliency by verifying MTSA facilities maintain proper access safeguards and exercise approved plans/procedures to prevent and react to security emergencies; making them better suited to resist, adapt, and recover to adversity or disruption.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	99.9%	98.7%	99.3%	99.3%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Percent reduction of all maritime security risk subject to U.S. Coast Guard influence						
Description: This is a risk-based outcome measure that begins with an assessment (by maritime security subject matter experts) of sixteen high-consequence maritime terrorist attack scenarios. Threat, vulnerability, and consequence levels are estimated for each scenario, which generates a proxy (index) value of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. Next, U.S. Coast Guard interventions (security and response operations, regime and awareness activities) for the fiscal year are scored against the scenarios with regard to the decreases in threat, vulnerability and consequence that each has been estimated to have afforded. (The analysis then focuses on those areas within the U.S. Coast Guard's roles and strategic mandates.) The resulting measure is a proxy measure of performance. Targets for FY 2011-FY 2016 have increased relative to FY 2010 due to a revised methodology that took effect in FY 2011.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	44%	44%	36%	37%	37%	37%
Result:	44%	36%	36%	55%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction of maritime security risk resulting from U.S. Coast Guard consequence management						
Description: This measure indicates the estimated percent of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction due to consequence management as a percent of the risk that USCG has the ability to impact. This is a risk-based measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security subject matter experts) of sixteen high-consequence maritime terrorist attack scenarios with respect to threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Aggregation of maritime security risk scenarios generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. USCG layered interventions (both operational and regulatory-based) employed throughout the fiscal year are scored against the attack scenarios with regard to the percent consequence after a modeled attack has occurred. The resultant measure shows the reduction in "raw risk" from USCG consequence mitigation efforts alone. Targets for FY 2011-2016 have increased relative to FY 2010 due to a revised methodology that took effect in FY 2011.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Result:	4%	2%	4%	3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction of maritime security risk resulting from U.S. Coast Guard efforts to prevent a terrorist entering the U.S. via maritime means

Description: This measure is an estimate of the percent of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction of the illegal entry of a terrorist(s) through the maritime domain (as a percent of the risk that the USCG has the ability to impact). This is a risk-based measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security subject matter experts) with respect to threat, vulnerability and consequence of the illegal entry of a terrorist(s) into the U.S. with intent and capability to carry out terror attacks within the United States where vessels en route from foreign countries are used as a means of conveyance. Such scoring generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. Next, USCG incremental interventions (awareness, operational and regulatory-based) that have taken place throughout the fiscal year are scored with regard to the effectiveness each has been estimated to have afforded. Targets for FY 2011-2016 have increased due to a revised methodology that takes effect in FY2011.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	52%	52%	34%	35%	35%	36%
Result:	43%	34%	34%	42%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction of maritime security risk resulting from U.S. Coast Guard efforts to prevent a weapon of mass destruction from entering the United States via maritime means

Description: This measure is an estimate of the percent of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction of the illegal entry of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)/materials into the U.S. through the maritime domain (as a percent of the risk that the USCG has the ability to impact). This is a risk-based measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security subject matter experts) with respect to threat, vulnerability and consequence of the illegal entry of a WMD/materials into the United States to support ongoing terrorist operations where vessels enroute from foreign countries are used as a means of conveyance. Scoring generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. USCG incremental interventions (awareness, operational and regulatory-based) that have taken place throughout the fiscal year are scored with regard to the effectiveness that each has been estimated to have afforded. Targets for FY 2011-2016 have increased relative to FY 2010 due to a revised methodology.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	29%	29%	24%	25%	25%	23%
Result:	28%	24%	24%	56%	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Resources Requested

USCG resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Maritime Law Enforcement	816,546	11,434	880,299	12,369	1,074,073	11,776
Maritime Prevention	471,157	6,340	501,951	6,801	631,215	6,778
Defense Operations	226,367	2,502	225,823	2,704	263,525	2,692
Marine Transportation System Management	573,541	7,384	618,644	7,889	766,339	7,917
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance	1,404,443	329	1,268,550	335	747,739	335
Mission Support	86,659	180	86,307	158	87,270	161
Total	3,578,714*	28,169	3,581,574	30,256	3,570,161	29,659

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Secure and Manage Our Borders*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent USCG’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Availability of maritime navigation aids						
Description: This measure indicates the hours that short-range federal Aids to Navigation are available. The aid availability rate is based on an international measurement standard established by the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) (Recommendation O-130) in December 2004. A short-range Aid to Navigation is counted as not being available from the initial time a discrepancy is reported until the time the discrepancy is corrected.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%
Result:	98.48%	98.3%	98.2%	98.2%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Fishing regulation compliance rate						
Description: The U.S. Coast Guard uses the percentage of fishing vessels observed at sea complying with domestic regulations as a measure of the Coast Guard's activities and their impact on the health and well-being of U.S. fisheries and marine protected species. This specific measure reflects the percent of boardings at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard during which no significant violations of domestic fisheries regulations are detected.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	96%	96%	96%	96.5%	96.5%	96.5%
Result:	97.4%	98.3%	98.1%	97.5%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Migrant Interdiction Effectiveness in the Maritime Environment						
Description: This measure reports the percent of detected undocumented migrants of all nationalities who were interdicted by the U.S. Coast Guard and partners via maritime routes.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	73%	74%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of detected incursions of foreign fishing vessels violating U.S. waters						
Description: This measure is the number of detected illegal fishing incursions into the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Incursions detected by both the U.S. Coast Guard and other sources are included when the reports are judged by operational commanders as being of sufficient validity to order resources to respond.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<180	<140	<140	<148	<215	<220
Result:	122	160	189	198	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Annual Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) Facility compliance rate with Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) regulations						
Description: This measure reports the percent of Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) regulated facilities that are found to be in compliance with the Transportation Worker Identification Card (TWIC) regulations during CG inspections. The Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006 requires the Coast Guard to conduct at least two MTSA security inspections on regulated facilities each year; one announced and one unannounced. CG Inspectors randomly sample different areas of a facility (admin staff, security staff, dock workers, etc.) to check for TWIC compliance by ensuring workers have a valid and current TWIC card. Some infractions can be corrected on the spot, e.g., a trucker forgot his TWIC in his truck cab. Depending on the number and severity of TWIC infractions, the inspector/Captain of the Port may find the facility not in compliance. Statistical guidelines have been developed based on the size of the facility to aid inspectors, and to ensure random sampling.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	85%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Result:	99%	99%	99%	99%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average number of navigational accidents						
Description: This measure evaluates the long-term trend of U.S. Coast Guard Waterways Management Program in preventing collisions, allisions (vessels striking fixed objects), and groundings.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=1,963	<=1,939	<=2,012	<=2,043	<=2,038	<=2,014
Result:	1,944.6	1,932	1,869	1,846	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of undocumented migrants who attempt to enter the U.S. via maritime routes that are interdicted						
Description: This measure is the total number of all undocumented migrants who are attempting to enter the U.S. by maritime means and who are interdicted by the U.S. Coast Guard and other law enforcement agencies. The other agencies include Customs and Border Protection, and foreign entities partnering with the U.S. Coast Guard for migrant interdiction operations.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<8,351	<8,609	<6,100	<6,300	<6,300	<6,300
Result:	3,477	4,086	5,262	7,747	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of time high priority waterways in the Great Lakes and along the eastern seaboard are open during ice season						
Description: This measure is the percent of time Tier One Waterways, in the Great Lakes and along the eastern seaboard, are open to vessel transits during the icebreaking season as a percentage of the total. Tier One waterways are those connecting waterways of the Marine Transportation System that waterways managers at Coast Guard District commands determine are highest-priority due to geographical location or importance of cargo to public health and safety.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	85.5%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Removal rate for cocaine from non-commercial vessels in maritime transit zone						
Description: Percent of Cocaine removed (seized by the U.S. Coast Guard or disrupted (jettisoned, scuttled or destroyed) as a result of U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement action) in relationship to the estimated Non-Commercial Maritime Movement of cocaine.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	15.5%	16.5%	14.1%	13.9%	13.8%	13.7%
Result:	11.6%	13.4%	15.3%	9.5%	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

USCG resources supporting *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Maritime Law Enforcement	38,269	432	39,294	432	46,528	465
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance	222,583	87	169,969	88	181,405	88
Mission Support	20,862	47	20,769	42	21,023	42
Total	281,714	566	230,032	562	248,956	595

\$ in thousands

Performance Measures

USCG contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience

Resources Requested

USCG resources supporting *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Maritime Prevention	290,267	2,215	296,187	2,259	371,697	2,272
Maritime Response	690,993	6,350	620,960	6,344	721,998	6,390
Marine Transportation System Management	26,372	438	33,261	438	38,799	471
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance	448,794	329	423,617	335	277,038	335
Mission Support	244,474	875	245,929	921	248,206	932
Total	1,700,899*	10,207	1,619,954	10,297	1,657,738	10,400

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent USCG’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Percent of people in imminent danger saved in the maritime environment						
Description: This is a measure of the percent of people who were in imminent danger on the oceans and other waterways and whose lives were saved by U.S Coast Guard. The number of lives lost before and after the U.S Coast Guard is notified and the number of persons missing at the end of search operations are factored into this percentage. Several factors hinder successful response including untimely distress notification to the U.S Coast Guard, incorrect distress site location reporting, severe weather conditions at the distress site, and distance to the scene.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	77.27%	77.3%	79.0%	79.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Three-year Average Number of Serious Marine Incidents						
Description: This measure reports the three-year average number of Serious Marine Incidents as defined by 46 CFR 4.03-2, which include: death or injury requiring professional treatment beyond first aid, reportable property damage greater than \$100,000, actual or constructive loss of certain vessels, discharge of oil of 10,000 gallons or more; or a discharge of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=693	<=701
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average number of chemical discharge incidents in the maritime environment						
Description: This measure is an indicator of the U.S. Coast Guard Program's impact on the long-term trend of chemical discharge incidents. It is a moving average of U.S. Coast Guard investigated chemical discharge incidents into navigable waters of the United States for the past 60 months, divided by the 5-year average annual foreign and domestic short tons (100 million) of Chemical and Chemical Products shipped in U.S. waters.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=22	<=18.4	<=16	<=15.9	<=15.8	<=15.8
Result:	15	14.2	14.6	15.4	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average number of oil spills in the maritime environment						
Description: This measure is an indicator of the U.S. Coast Guard Prevention Program's impact on the long-term trend of significant oil spills. It is a moving average of U.S. Coast Guard investigated oil spills greater than 100 gallons discharged into navigable waters of the United States for the past 60 months, divided by the 5-year average annual foreign and domestic short tons (100 million) of Oil and Oil Products shipped in U.S. waters.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=11.6	<=11.4	<=11.4	<=11.3	<=11.1	<=11
Result:	10.2	10.5	10.0	10.3	N/A	N/A

Measure: Five-year average number of recreational boating deaths and injuries						
Description: This measure reports the number of recreational boating fatalities and injuries for the past 60 months and is an indicator of the long-term performance trend of the Coast Guard's Prevention Program impact on recreational boating fatalities and injuries.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=4,115	<=3,972	<=3,880	<=3,797	<=3,716	<=3,656
Result:	3,904	3,791	3,541	3,462	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of time rescue assets are on-scene within 2 hours						
Description: Time on scene is calculated from the earliest time a Search and Rescue Unit (SRU) is requested to proceed until the earliest time of arrival on scene of an SRU. This includes readiness time, the 30 minutes of preparation time, that provides for underway preps (i.e. engine warm-ups, underway checklist, risk management evaluation, and mission planning) and the transit time, the 90 minutes from underway to on scene based on moderate environmental conditions which allow for operation of the SRUs at their top cruise speeds. To calculate the response times used in the measure, the Coast Guard uses the following equation: Time On Scene = First Sortie On Scene Time minus First Resource Requested Time. The Coast Guard established the 2-hour On Scene Standard in the 1970's and conducted a full review of the standard in 1992. The standard is based on survival expectations in the average weighted water temperatures. The weighting factors into the varying number of incidents occurring regionally.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	93.05%	93.5%	92.0%	95.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Three-year average number of commercial mariner deaths and significant injuries						
Description: This is a measure of the average annual number of reportable commercial mariner deaths and significant injuries over the past 12 quarters. It is an indicator of the long-term performance impact of the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention Program on commercial mariner fatalities and injuries.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=153	<=148
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Three-year average number of commercial passenger deaths and significant injuries						
Description: This is a measure of the average annual number of reportable commercial passenger deaths and significant injuries over the past 12 quarters. It is an indicator of the long-term performance impact of the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention Program on commercial passenger fatalities and injuries.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=173	<=173
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

USCG resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance					480	
Mission Support	3,044,024	944	3,109,793	1,002	3,199,995	1,014
Management and Administration	338,368		350,320		301,663	
Total	3,382,392	944	3,460,113	1,002	3,502,138	1,014

Performance Measures

USCG contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

*Department of
Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	6,606	6,572	1,538,497	6,667	6,572	1,585,970	6,694	6,647	1,867,453	27	75	281,483	57	29	214,938	(30)	46	66,545
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	-	-	51,775	-	-	49,935	-	-	71,669	-	-	21,734	-	-	20,950	-	-	784
Mandatory	-	-	255,000	-	-	260,000	-	-	265,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,606	6,572	1,845,272	6,667	6,572	1,895,905	6,694	6,647	2,204,122	27	75	308,217	57	29	235,888	(30)	46	72,329
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,606	6,572	1,845,272	6,667	6,572	1,895,905	6,694	6,647	2,204,122	27	75	308,217	57	29	235,888	(30)	46	72,329

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2015	2/2/2015	House Report 113-481, Title II, p. 87; House Bill H.R. 4903 (Sec. 542); Senate Report 113-198, Title II, p. 97; Senate Bill S.2534 (Sec. 545)	The House and Senate direct the Secret Service to submit a multi-year Information Integration and Technology Transformation investment and management plan for fiscal years 2015 through 2018.	Pending
2015	Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment	House Report 113-481, Title II, p. 86	The House directs the Secret Service to provide a strategic human capital plan not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, which addresses how mission requirements will be met with current resources and delineates between protective and investigative missions.	Pending
2015	Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment	House Report 113-481, Title II, p. 86; House Bill H.R. 4903, Title II, pp. 31-32	The House bill withholds [\$20 million] from obligation for Headquarters, Management and Administration until the Director of the Secret Service submits to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, a report providing evidence that the Secret Service has sufficiently reviewed its professional standards of conduct; issued new guidance for the procedures and conduct of employees when engaged in overseas operations and protective missions; and instituted a zero-tolerance policy consistent with the agency’s critical missions and unique position of public trust.	Pending

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,867,453
- Protection of persons and facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,009,246
- National Special Security Events	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,500
- Presidential candidate nominee protection	N/A	N/A	N/A	203,687
- Protective intelligence activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	72,806
- Domestic field operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	288,215
- International field office administration, operations and training	N/A	N/A	N/A	34,168
- Headquarters, management and administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	197,604
- Rowley training center	N/A	N/A	N/A	56,170
- Information Integration and Technology Transformation	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,057
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 71,669
- Information Integration and Technology Transformation	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,237
- James J. Rowley Training Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	26,432
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$ 1,939,122

Note: The Secret Service is established in 18 U.S.C. 3056 and 18 U.S.C. 3056A.
18 U.S.C. 1029 and 1030 specifically authorized the Service to investigate offenses under those sections.

Department of Homeland Security

*United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**United States Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

The United States Secret Service ensures the security of the President, the Vice President, their families, the White House Complex (WHC), the Vice President’s Residence, national and visiting world leaders, former Presidents, and events of national significance. The Secret Service also protects the integrity of the currency and investigates crimes against the national financial system committed by criminals around the world and in cyberspace. The Service accomplishes these missions through the following operational programs:

- Protection
- Protective Intelligence
- Criminal Investigations

The Secret Service achieves excellence in these program areas by deploying leading-edge technologies to mitigate emerging threats and contributes to the success of the goals the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). The Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Budget will support enhancements to the protective mission recommended by the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel to enhance training, technology, perimeter security, and operations.

B. Budget Activities:

The Secret Service’s Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides for the annualization of prior-year funding, fiscal adjustments, and budget activity related to Secret Service programs, projects, and activities.

The FY 2014 Revised Enacted figures stated throughout this budget request depict funded positions and FTE versus actual staffing levels achieved. The chart provided below depicts the end of FY 2014 actual on-board positions and FTE achieved.

FY 2014 Staffing - Actuals

Job Category	Pos	FTE
Special Agent	3,277	3,290
Uniformed Division	1,345	1,315
Administrative, Professional, Technical	1,745	1,771
Total	6,367	6,376

The FY 2016 Budget request covers the costs associated with the staffing levels referenced throughout this request (6,694 positions/6,647 FTE) to ensure successful implementation of the workforce increases recommended by the Protective Mission Panel.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget requests \$1,867,453,000, and funds 6,694 positions (6,647 FTE) for the Secret Service and \$214,938,000 in program increases.

This level of funding includes the following program changes:

- 2016 Presidential Campaign - \$123,487,000
- Former Obama Protective Detail - \$25,706,000 (29 FTE)
- Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel) - \$65,745,000

Increases to base total \$139,215,000 and include:

- FY 2016 Pay Raise, Health Insurance, and Retirement Benefits - \$19,068,000
- Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection - Campaign Labor Shift - \$54,700,000 (290 FTE)
- Mission Support Sustainment - \$32,732,000
- Former President Obama Protective Detail - 2nd year Position Annualization - \$14,085,000 (61 FTE)
- Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Increase - \$2,861,000
- Working Capital Fund - \$4,340,000
- Cyber Remediation - \$5,000
- OMS Next Generation Limo - Full Funding - \$8,500,000
- Cybersecurity Personnel Pay Reform - \$2,924,000
 - Funds will support departmental efforts to plan for and execute new human capital statutory authority for cybersecurity positions provided in P.L. 113-277. Specific preparatory activities will include the collection of additional information about existing cybersecurity employees and staffing gaps as well as the creation of human capital guidance, policies, and operating procedures. Funds will cover implementation personnel, including human capital and legal support, and will also be distributed to cybersecurity employees performing mission critical work through changes to compensation, including base pay and incentives.

Decreases to base total \$72,670,000 and include:

- Domestic Field Operations-Campaign Labor Shift - (\$54,700,000) (-290 FTE)
- Administrative, Professional, and Technical Staffing Reduction - (\$1,855,000) (-15 FTE)
- Manual Continuous Monitoring - (\$583,000)
- Cellular Wireless Savings - (\$1,000)
- White House Mail Screening - (\$1,431,000)
- Vehicle Replacement - (\$4,000,000)
- Parade Limo - Re-alignment to Next Generation Limo - (\$6,100,000)
- Reduction to Administrative Travel - (\$4,000,000)

D. Congressionally-Mandated Requirements:

Information Integration and Technology Transformation – Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan

House Report 113-481 and Senate Report 113-198 direct the Secret Service to submit a multi-year Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) investment and management plan for FYs 2015-2018. Section 542 of the House FY 2015 DHS Appropriations Bill (H.R. 4903) and Section 545 of the Senate FY 2015 DHS Appropriations Bill (S. 2534) both include statutory language requiring the Director of the Secret Service to submit as part of the FY 2016 Budget a multi-year investment and management plan for its IITT program.

Domestic Field Operations, Electronic Crimes Investigations, and State and Local Cyber Crime Training

House Report 113-481 states that while Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP) and Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs) activities no longer have separate reporting and reprogramming lines, the Committee expects the associated funding and personnel associated with these activities to continue to be identified in future budgets.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE ¹	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	10	10	\$1,019	10	10	\$1,036	10	10	\$1,057	-	-	\$21	-	-	-	-	-	\$21
Protection	4,061	4,027	\$924,928	4,172	4,077	\$973,119	4,489	4,442	\$1,290,239	317	365	\$317,120	57	29	\$210,138	260	336	\$106,982
Protection of persons and facilities	3,547	3,513	\$853,263	3,628	3,533	\$874,885	3,655	3,608	\$1,009,246	27	75	\$134,361	57	29	\$83,467	(30)	46	\$50,894
National Special Security Event Fund	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective intelligence activities	514	514	\$67,165	514	514	\$68,234	514	514	\$72,806	-	-	\$4,572	-	-	\$3,184	-	-	\$1,388
Presidential candidate nominee protection	-	-	-	30	30	\$25,500	320	320	\$203,687	290	290	\$178,187	-	-	\$123,487	290	290	\$54,700
Domestic field operations	1,788	1,788	\$329,291	1,758	1,758	\$332,395	1,468	1,468	\$288,215	(290)	(290)	(\$44,180)	-	-	-	(290)	(290)	(\$44,180)
International field office administration and operations	65	65	\$30,811	65	65	\$34,361	65	65	\$34,168	-	-	(\$193)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$193)
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	20	20	\$8,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters, management and administration	391	391	\$188,964	391	391	\$189,191	391	391	\$197,604	-	-	\$8,413	-	-	\$4,800	-	-	\$3,613
Rowley training center	271	271	\$55,118	271	271	\$55,868	271	271	\$56,170	-	-	\$302	-	-	-	-	-	\$302
Subtotal, Discretionary	6,606	6,572	\$1,538,497	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	6,694	6,647	\$1,867,453	27	75	\$281,483	57	29	\$214,938	(30)	46	\$66,545
Total, Salaries and Expenses	6,606	6,572	\$1,538,497	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	6,694	6,647	\$1,867,453	27	75	\$281,483	57	29	\$214,938	(30)	46	\$66,545
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	6,606	6,572	\$1,538,497	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	6,694	6,647	\$1,867,453	27	75	\$281,483	57	29	\$214,938	(30)	46	\$66,545
Rescissions	-	-	(\$952)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	6,606	6,572	\$1,537,545	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	6,694	6,647	\$1,867,453	27	75	\$281,483	57	29	\$214,938	(30)	46	\$66,545

¹The FY 2014 Revised Enacted figures stated throughout this budget request depict funded positions and FTE versus actual staffing levels achieved. The chart provided on page three of the Salaries and Expenses Congressional Justification depicts end of FY 2014 actual on-board positions and FTE achieved.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Protection of persons and facilities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Protection of persons and facilities

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	3,547	3,513	\$853,263
FY 2015 President's Budget	3,628	3,533	\$874,885
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(30)	46	\$50,894
FY 2016 Current Services	3,598	3,579	\$925,779
FY 2016 Program Change	57	29	\$83,467
FY 2016 Total Request	3,655	3,608	\$1,009,246
Total Change 2015 to 2016	27	75	\$134,361

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$1,009,246,000, 3,655 positions, and 3,608 FTE for the Protection of Persons and Facilities Program, Project, or Activity (PPA).

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$1.6 million to annualize the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$10.7 million for 2016 pay raise, health insurance, and retirement benefits.
- Increase of \$22.9 million for Mission Support Sustainment.
- Increase of \$14.1 million for the Former Obama Protective Detail - 2nd year Position Annualization (61 FTE).
- Increase of \$8.5 million for the OMS Next Generation Limo (Full Funding).
- Increase of \$2.4 million for the Working Capital Fund.
- Decrease of \$1.9 million for the Administrative, Professional, and Technical Staffing (-15 FTE).
- Decrease of \$1.4 million for White House Mail Screening.
- Decrease of \$6.1 million for the Parade Limo - Re-alignment to Next Generation Limousine.

Program Change:

- Increase of \$25.7 million for the Former Obama Protective Detail - Full Funding (29 FTE).
- Increase of \$ 57.8 million for the Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As authorized by Title 18 U.S.C. § 3056, the Protection of Persons and Facilities program requires the Secret Service to provide physical safety and security to certain persons, designated facilities, and certain major events. This program is comprised of three distinct activity areas: (1) protection of persons, (2) protection of facilities, and (3) protection of events.

Protection of Persons

The Secret Service is world-renowned for the physical protection it provides to the Nation's highest elected leaders, other government officials, and visiting foreign dignitaries. The Service is authorized by Title 18 U.S.C. 3056, to protect the following individuals:

- the President, the Vice President (or other individuals next in order of succession to the Office of the President), the President-elect, and Vice President-elect;
- the immediate families of the above individuals;
- former Presidents and their spouses (for life);
- former Vice Presidents, their spouses and their children who are under 16 years of age, for a period of not more than six months after the date the former Vice President leaves office;
- visiting foreign heads of state or government and their accompanying spouses; and other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States;
- official U.S. representatives performing special missions abroad; and
- certain other domestic government officials, as directed by the President.

Permanent protectees, such as the President and Vice President, are assigned details of special agents. The Former Presidents Protection Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-257) authorizes the Secret Service to protect: (1) former Presidents and their spouses for their lifetimes, except that protection of a spouse shall terminate in the event of remarriage, and (2) children of a former President who are under age 16. Protective details for other protectees, such as visiting heads of state or governments and their accompanying spouses, are staffed with special agents on temporary assignment from Secret Service investigative field offices or headquarters.

For protective visits of the President and Vice President, teams of Secret Service personnel travel in advance to conduct site security surveys to assess the venue to be visited, personnel, and equipment requirements, as well as to determine the location of hospitals and primary motorcade and evacuation routes in the event of an emergency. Before a protectee arrives in any venue, the lead advance special agent and his/her team, in conjunction with the local Secret Service field office, develops and coordinates the overall security plan with local, state, and Federal law enforcement and public safety representatives participating with the visit. Intelligence information is shared, and emergency contingency plans are established. Prior to the arrival of the protectee, all aspects of the security plan are implemented to ensure a safe and secure environment.

The assistance of partners in the military, as well as Federal, state, and local law enforcement, and public safety organizations is a vital part of the entire security operation. During protective visits, Secret Service and local law enforcement personnel primarily focus their security efforts on the middle and outer perimeter of the secure site. Special agents assigned to a permanent protective detail focus on the inner security perimeter. A Secret Service command post is the primary communication center for protective activities from which emergencies are monitored and critical information is shared with law enforcement agencies participating with the protective visit. Additionally, communication security rooms are established at each protective venue.

In FY 2014, Secret Service protective details, investigative field office personnel, and headquarters personnel achieved 100 percent incident-free protection during domestic and international travel stops.¹

Number of Travel Stops of Selected Protectees*

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
President	352	364	336	466	318	281
First Lady	176	195	240	324	194	187
POTUS Family	161	141	147	126	146	110
Vice President	405	395	336	442	453	442
Second Lady	192	201	201	232	248	223
VPOTUS Family	117	226	269	282	428	248
Formers**	1,547	1,673	1,469	1,301	1,304	1,450
TOTAL	2,950	3,195	2,998	3,173	3,091	2,941

*Does not include foreign dignitaries, off the record trips, or in-towns, not requiring a 7-day advance.

** Formers includes Presidents, Vice Presidents, First and Second Lady

In today’s threat environment, the Service is committed to using its resources to provide the most effective protection possible and integrates cutting-edge technology and personnel within its protective mission.

Using advanced protective countermeasures, the Secret Service executes security operations that prevent, deter, minimize, and respond to threats. The protective environment is enhanced by specialized resources within the Secret Service including the Airspace Security Branch, Counter Sniper Team, Counter Assault Team, Emergency Response Team, Counter Surveillance Division, Hazardous Agent Mitigation and Medical Emergency Response Team, Explosive Detection Unit, Magnetometer Operations Unit, and the Critical Systems Protection (CSP) program.

Critical Systems Protection

The CSP methodology recognizes the interaction between the physical and cyber environments. When applied to real-world situations, it provides a clear picture of potential impacts on physical security resulting from cyber activity. The Secret Service’s Office of Investigations coordinates the agency’s CSP initiatives.

The CSP program oversees a systematic audit and technical assessment of critical infrastructure and/or utilities which support a protective visit, event or venue. CSP assessments seek to identify and assess computer networks, process-control systems or remotely controlled devices which potentially impact an operational security plan if compromised. The result is situational awareness of the overall cyber-security environment.

¹ Includes U.S. and U.S. Territories

In FY 2014, the CSP program continued a collaborative effort in working with other government entities and private sector critical infrastructure owners at multiple security events, including:

- State of the Union Address in Washington, DC - January 2014
- U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit in Washington, DC - August 2014
- 69th United Nations General Assembly in New York City – September 2014
- Super Bowl XLVIII - January 2014 (advance only)

Partnerships with other Federal agencies and the CSP program is critical to the overall effectiveness of the DHS cyber mission and supports the Department's mission to create a safe, secure, and resilient cyber environment. In FY 2014, CSP-trained agents conducted more than 213 advances in support of protective visits, which included 14 foreign advances in support of the Presidential Protective Division as well as DHS-designated major events [two National Special Security Events [NSSE], one Special Security Event, and one Special Event Assessment Rating [SEAR]).

Operational Mission Support

The Operational Mission Support (OMS) initiative supports the protection of the President and Vice President at the White House Complex, the Vice President's Residence, and temporary sites from emerging explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber threats. The advanced protective countermeasures that are part of OMS have been designed to address both established and evolving threats.

One example of this program's success to address emerging threats is the establishment of a Temporary Visitor Entrance Building (TVEB) at the White House, which opened in January 2012. The Secret Service worked closely with the White House Military Office, the National Park Service, the National Capital Planning Commission, and other stakeholders on the design and construction of this facility. The TVEB provides the Secret Service with enhanced explosive detection screening capabilities for the nearly 500,000 people who visit the White House for public tours and other events each year. OMS funds have also been used to study the feasibility of developing a permanent facility to replace the TVEB which is consistent with the master plan for the White House Complex.

Additionally, the Secret Service, working with the General Services Administration, developed the D-11 screening facility in FY 2013 to screen visitors and others entering the Eisenhower Executive Office Building on the west side of the White House Complex. OMS funds were used to purchase the security screening equipment (trace explosive detectors, metal detectors, cabinet x-ray devices, radiation detection, etc.) used in this facility and annual OMS funds provide for the staffing needs required to operate this facility (Uniformed Division officers and canines).

To address emerging threats, OMS provides the Secret Service with the resources needed, to:

- purchase new technology designed to detect these evolving threats;
- maintain and enhance the investments made in OMS during previous years; and
- sustain the additional Uniformed Division canine handlers, engineers, and scientists who were hired as a result of OMS and are assigned to these programs.

The implementation of OMS is a multi-year effort to address these threats. It is critical that the Secret Service have these resources to continually refresh and update/upgrade technical countermeasures in

order to ensure a safe environment for the President, Vice President, and other Secret Service protectees.

White House Mail Screening Facility

The Secret Service provides management and oversight of the mail screening security program responsible for screening all incoming mail, parcels, and gifts destined for the White House Complex (WHC). The goal of the program is to detect any chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) hazards at a remote location in order to contain, mitigate, and investigate any vulnerability posed by these threats. All items going to the WHC are screened at a high threat level.

The Secret Service's White House Mail Screening Facility (WHMSF) receives all delivered mail and other items destined for the WHC for screening. Upon receipt, security personnel and technical specialists utilize strict protocols to sample the mail for contamination by targeted threat agents and monitor the environment for potentially hazardous substances. Any items determined to contain possible contaminants are quarantined and subjected to further analysis, and appropriate mitigation procedures are implemented. Once screened items are identified as negative for hazards, they are released back to the WHC for administrative mail processing and distribution.

The WHMSF allows the Secret Service to consolidate operational elements under one roof and within an existing Secret Service secured perimeter. The WHMSF houses a processing area containing fume hoods, a chemical and biological laboratory, a forensics laboratory, laundry room, warehouse, and management offices, each of which were located in separate buildings prior to construction. The WHMSF also allows the Secret Service to assume effective and full control of the critical aspects of the mail screening process.

CBRNE protection features of the WHMSF include biological sample collectors, chemical agent air monitors, reinforced walls, and relief panels for explosive blast mitigation, and radiation detectors. Epoxy painted walls and sealed openings are countermeasures to prevent contamination migration and assist with decontamination while an in-house laboratory provides the Secret Service with an enhanced level of daily oversight for analytical functions. Redundant instrumentation and equipment is maintained to ensure continuity of operation and valuable experiments; standards and samples are stored under secure temperature-monitored conditions. The in-house laboratory allows the Secret Service to be fully responsible for quality assurance.

Counter-Surveillance Division

The Counter-Surveillance Division (CSD) is comprised of special agents and Uniformed Division officers who detect and report unusual, suspicious, and pre-incident behaviors around Secret Service protected venues. CSD personnel also conduct vulnerability assessments around fixed and temporary Secret Service protected venues in order to identify likely surveillance points, attack staging and rally area, and other areas of concern, as well as mitigation recommendations and solutions.

To support Secret Service counter-surveillance operations in the National Capitol Region (NCR), CSD conducts the following activities:

- Maintains a 24-hour presence in and around fixed venues in the NCR and in the Joint Operations Center (JOC).
- CSD agents conduct vulnerability assessments on venues attended by POTUS, VPOTUS, and other high-level protectees, as well as venues hosting major events with a Secret Service nexus.

The Counter-Surveillance Division was established in March 2014 and has prepared over 123 vulnerability assessments, provided counter-surveillance support to over 1,210 protectee visits within the NCR, and supported two NSSE/SEAR events within the NCR and New York.

Protection of Facilities

Pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3056A, the Secret Service is authorized to protect, in part, the following facilities:

- the WHC;
- any building in which Presidential offices are located (Treasury Building, New Executive Office Building, Old Executive Office Building);
- the Treasury Building and grounds;
- the Vice President’s Residence and grounds; and
- 548 foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Protection of these facilities is carried out by the Secret Service’s Uniformed Division (UD) officers. Utilizing magnetometer screening operations, these officers process thousands of staff members, other workers, tourists, members of the press and appointments into the WHC on a daily basis. Officers assigned to the WHC and Vice President’s Residence provide protection through the effective use of fixed posts, foot beats, bicycle patrols, roving vehicular patrols, and cameras.

Number of Processings by Uniformed Division Officers in FY 2014

Public Members Screened	Protective Venues
1,410,061	505

Technicians assigned to the Counter Sniper Units, Explosive Detection Units, and the Emergency Response Teams provide specialized security in and around the WHC. The White House Vehicle Inspection Teams and the Counter Surveillance Division augment the Uniformed Division's work in securing the WHC and other protected sites. The UD Special Operations Section is an additional unit responsible for providing security operations, oversight, and coordination of tours of the White House Mansion and special events.

Uniformed Division Special Operations Section Events in FY 2014

Tours	Total Participants
Public Tours	284,134
Special Tours	66,360
Special Events	78,352
Special Event ²	Total Participants
Easter Egg Roll	30,000
Fall Garden Tours	23,373
Holiday Receptions and Open Houses	28,051
Independence Day Events	4,449
Championship Team Events	1,379
State Arrival – President of France	3,190
Trick-or-Treat Halloween Event	1,697
St. Patrick's Day Reception	464
Congressional Medal of Honor Events	1,125

UD officers assigned to protect foreign diplomatic missions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area perform their duties by patrolling the embassy district in marked police vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, and on foot. These officers also handle demonstrations at diplomatic locations, assist in motorcade movements, operate fixed protective posts, investigate and process crime scenes, and consult with diplomatic officials regarding security matters related to their embassies, chanceries, and personnel.

Protection of Events

When developing the overall security plan for events, the Secret Service consistently implements three layers of security: an outer perimeter, a middle perimeter and an inner perimeter. A critical element of the outer and middle perimeters is the use of magnetometer and portable x-rays. Whether it is a permanent protective site, such as the WHC, the Vice President's Residence, or a temporary protective site, the UD is responsible for the prevention, deterrence, and detection of all items that may be deemed a threat by employing walk-through metal detectors, handheld metal detectors, portable x-ray machines, physical searches of hand-carried items, and deployment of Explosive Detection Units. From FY 2008-2014, UD officers screened approximately 20.3 million people in support of the Secret Service protection mission.

Number of Uniformed Division Magnetometer Unit Screenings

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
White House Complex	1,027,012	867,061	1,109,691	936,530	963,306	653,439	824,783	6,381,822
Other Temporary	3,321,375	3,963,327	931,939	854,382	1,431,749	2,468,889	981,215	13,952,876

² These events are only a small representation of the yearly total tours. Numbers represent total visitors processed by the UD for each special event.

Protective Sites								
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In addition to the protecting persons and facilities, this Protection of Persons and Facilities program provides funding for major protective events that do not receive an NSSE designation. In years past, these events included meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington, D.C., and meetings of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York City. The UNGA is one of the most significant annual protective events, requiring the agency to provide simultaneous protection of heads of state or government, as well as the President, Vice President, and other Secret Service protectees that may be in attendance.

Number of United Nations General Assembly Protectees per Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Event	Head-of-Government or Head of State	Spouses	TOTAL
2014	UNGA 69	142	76	218
2013	UNGA 68	124	80	204
2012	UNGA 67	160	50	210
2011	UNGA 66	132	55	187
2010	UNGA 65	125	52	177
2009	UNGA 64	191	62	253
2008	UNGA 63	116	61	177

End Item: Presidential Primary Limousine (Current Generation)

Estimated Cost per Item: \$6,047,000

Total Estimated Cost: \$6,047,000

Contract Information and Status: Contract No. HSS01-10-C-0057 awarded to General Motors Company will expire in FY 2015. It is anticipated that a new contract will be negotiated to meet any requirements which would arise following the expiration of the current contract.

Budget and Funding (dollar values in \$K)			
	FY 2014	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 President's Budget
Request (\$M)	6,047	6,047	-
Appropriations (\$M)	6,047	6,047	-
Obligations (\$M)	6,047	6,047	-
Unobligated Balance (\$M)	-	-	
Expenditures (\$M)	6,047	6,047	-
Number of Items Procured (or Planned to be Procured)	1	1	-

Scope and Justification: These vehicles are used as the primary mode of safe and secure ground transportation for the President of the United States for local, domestic, and foreign visits. This vehicle design provides the most secure and best protection currently available in a civilian platform. These units are required to meet ongoing operational requirements.

These vehicles are the primary means of secure transportation for the President, both domestically and abroad. This funding enables the Secret Service to continue to address emerging protective threats, insure proper lifecycle replacement, and capture the advances made in automotive and protective systems to ensure the safest and most secure mode of ground transportation for the President of the United States. The Secret Service will award a contract in 2016 for the Next Generation Presidential Primary Limousine.

Summary

The above requested amount provides funding for operational security, which directly supports the 2014 DHS QHSR as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation’s Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and National Special Security Events.

The funding specifically permits the Secret Service to provide or acquire the security assets needed to successfully execute the protection mission.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of total protection activities that are incident free at the White House Complex, Vice President’s Residence, and other protected facilities (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (domestic protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (foreign protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated resource requirements (target: 100 percent).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
National Special Security Event Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Special Security Event Fund

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$4,500
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$4,500
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$4,500
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$4,500
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The FY 2016 Budget includes 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$4,500,000 for the NSSE Fund PPA.

Justification for No-Year funding

The DHS Secretary is responsible for designating all NSSEs. The designation of NSSEs is somewhat unpredictable; some NSSEs are known years in advance while others are designated with only weeks or even in a couple of days of notice. To support responsibilities associated with these events, the FY 2016 Budget includes no-year funding for NSSEs to establish a base level of funding for unanticipated events. These events are unpredictable, and limiting availability of funding will require the Service to either lapse or reprogram funds intended for other programs, in order to address an event designated as an NSSE outside of the normal budgetary cycle.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service is the lead agency for planning, coordinating, and implementing security operations at designated NSSEs³. These events represent some of the most complex and logistically complicated protective operations undertaken by the Secret Service, often requiring anywhere from 3 to 18 months of planning. The Secret Service deploys personnel and resources from across the country to support NSSE security operations. The support and coordination of multiple Federal departments, numerous state and local law enforcement, and public safety jurisdictions is essential to the success of these events.

³ The following provides authorization to the Secret Service to be the lead agency for planning, coordinating, and implementing security operations at designated NSSE: Presidential Decision Directive 62 (1998); the Homeland Security Act (2002); Homeland Security Presidential Directives 5, 7 (2003) and 15 (2007); 18 U.S.C. § 3056 (amended 2005); National Security Presidential Directive 46/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 15 (2007); and Presidential Policy Directive 22 (2013).

Once an event is designated an NSSE, the Secret Service begins the collaborative process of developing a security plan that will create a safe and secure environment for Secret Service protectees, other dignitaries, event participants, and the general public, while safeguarding people's lawful freedoms of speech, assembly, and petition of the government. A central component of this collaboration is the establishment of an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) and as many as 24 subcommittees comprised of command level representatives from the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, other Federal law enforcement agencies, state and local law enforcement, and public safety counterparts representing the areas impacted by the events.

The ESC oversees the development, coordination, and implementation of the security plan and resolves any concerns raised by the various subcommittees. Interagency subject matter experts staff the subcommittees and are charged with developing specific aspects of the security plan including tactical training and field exercises, credentialing, airspace security, and venue security. To further enhance interagency collaboration, the Secret Service establishes a Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC) staffed by senior level command officials at all NSSEs to give participating law enforcement and public safety agencies the ability to monitor, coordinate, and immediately share critical and security information from a central location.

The identification of vulnerabilities associated with a cyber attack during an NSSE is a critical part of the operational security plan. The Secret Service's CSP program, which monitors the interaction between physical and cyber environments, provides a real-time picture of potential cyber threats on physical security as the result of a cyber intrusion. This program includes the systematic audit and technical assessment of various critical infrastructures that support protective sites, events, and venues. These assessments identify and monitor computer networks, control systems and remotely controlled devices, that if compromised could negatively impact an operational security plan. The CSP program has improved the Secret Service's ability to better secure protective venues to include those associated with designated NSSEs.

Excluding quadrennial campaign-related NSSEs, such as the party nominating conventions, Presidential Inaugurations, and annual State of the Union Addresses, the Secret Service has planned, coordinated, and implemented operational security plans for 18 NSSEs over the past 16 years, an average of 1.2 NSSEs per year since 1998. Based on the average cost of an NSSE, the \$4.5 million included in the budget request for NSSEs is intended to support the operational security costs associated with one unanticipated event or the start-up costs required to support multiple events.

Summary

The requested amount provides funding for operational security, which directly supports the 2014 DHS QHSR as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation's Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and National Special Security Events.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of NSSEs that were successfully completed (target: 100 percent).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Protective intelligence activities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Protective intelligence activities

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	514	514	\$67,165
FY 2015 President's Budget	514	514	\$68,234
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,388
FY 2016 Current Services	514	514	\$69,622
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$3,184
FY 2016 Total Request	514	514	\$72,806
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$4,572

The FY 2016 Budget includes 514 positions; 514 FTE; and \$72,806,000 for the Protective Intelligence Activities PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$162 thousand to annualize the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$1.1 million for the 2016 pay raise, health insurance, and retirement benefits .
- Increase of \$146 thousand for the Working Capital Fund.

Program Change:

- Increase of \$3.2 million for the Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3056, the Secret Service maintains protective intelligence activities to ensure the safety of Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, and protected events.

The Service's protective intelligence program is conducted in collaboration with the intelligence community including Federal, state, and local law enforcement; the Department of Defense; and concerned citizens. The ultimate goal of the protective intelligence program is the identification, prevention, and mitigation of threats toward Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events.

The Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information oversees the protective intelligence activities and are charged with conducting, guiding, and providing oversight for all protective intelligence activities.

Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division

The Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division (PID) designates special agents and intelligence research specialists who analyze, evaluate, disseminate, and manage information about individuals, groups, and activities that pose potential risks to Secret Service interests. PID personnel provide threat assessments, briefings, and other information pertinent to protective intelligence activities. Responsibilities also include training, and behavioral research to internal and external components on the prevention of targeted violence and identification of pre attack-related behaviors.

To support protective intelligence operations of the Secret Service, PID conducts the following activities:

- Maintains a 24-hour operations center that was opened in FY 2013 to process, evaluate, and refer for investigation/resolution (to Secret Service field offices) threat information relating to Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events received from all sources. All relevant classified and unclassified information is then disseminated to appropriate Secret Service internal operational components through human and electronic communication.
- Operates a cyber awareness program to identify potential behaviors of interest occurring online. In particular, PID personnel identify and assess potentially serious or concerning social media or online behaviors associated with the locations and schedules of the President, Vice President, former Presidents, and major events.
- Conducts threat assessments regarding the potential exposure to danger for protected individuals, venues, and infrastructures protected by the Secret Service. These assessments offer a description of the current threat environment. Threat assessments review elements intrinsic and extrinsic to the protected individual, recent intelligence, and situational developments. The PID has established assessment methodology on both the pre-attack behaviors and target side of the protective equation.
- Reviews hundreds of thousands of cables received daily from the intelligence community for information that may potentially affect Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events, while maintaining an elaborate detailee program of Secret Service special agents with law enforcement and the intelligence community, to gain direct background information and when necessary, operational assistance in resolving threats. During protective advances, a PID special agent is assigned to the advance team and works directly with the local law enforcement community to identify and share intelligence information. Additionally, PID supports all protectee trips with a headquarters element.
- Provides consultation, training, and behavioral research to internal and external components on the prevention of targeted violence and identification of attack-related behaviors through the National Threat Assessment Center. Assists special agents in evaluating the risk an individual may pose to Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events.

- Provides training on the evaluation of terrorist groups, techniques, and practices to internal and external public and private entities through the Critical Protective Analysis Group.

From 2009-2014, the Secret Service provided protective intelligence functions for 37,621 domestic and international travel stops, an average of over 7,524 per year. During this same period, PID prepared 5,968 threat assessments and opened 33,402 protective intelligence investigations an average of 6,680 per year.

Summary

The requested amount provides funding for operational security, which directly supports the 2014 DHS QHSR as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation’s Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and National Special Security Events.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent of total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, and others during travel or at protected facilities (target: 100 percent).
- Number of information sharing events with the law enforcement and intelligence community (target: 1,000).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (domestic protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (foreign protectees) (target: 100 percent).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Presidential candidate nominee protection
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Presidential candidate nominee protection

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	30	30	\$25,500
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	290	290	\$54,700
FY 2016 Current Services	320	320	\$80,200
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$123,487
FY 2016 Total Request	320	320	\$203,687
Total Change 2015 to 2016	290	290	\$178,187

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$203,687,000, 320 positions, and 320 FTE for the Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$54.7 million (290 FTE) to shift existing base labor resources from the Domestic Field Operations PPA to support staffing requirements for the 2016 Presidential Campaign.

Program Change:

- Increase of \$123.5 million for the 2016 Presidential Campaign.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As authorized in Title 18 U.S.C. § 3056, the Secret Service protects major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and spouses of eligible candidates within 120 days of general presidential elections.

Additionally, the DHS Secretary, in consultation with a bipartisan congressional advisory committee, authorizes the activation of a Secret Service protective detail for a Presidential candidate prior to the nominating conventions. The congressional advisory committee, which is comprised of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, and one additional member selected by the other members of the committee, establishes objective criteria for major candidate status. A Secret Service protective detail is formally activated when protection for a particular candidate is authorized by the DHS Secretary, which typically occurs once a candidate requests protection, and meets the criteria for major candidate status, as set forth by the advisory committee. The DHS Secretary also may authorize protection for one or more candidates at any time, in consultation with the congressional advisory committee, based upon the threat environment.

Throughout the Presidential Campaign season, the Secret Service experiences a marked increase in protective stops related to Presidential candidate activities. In support of the active campaign cycle, Secret Service field office personnel are a critical and integral source of the required staffing necessary to conduct protective advances, undertake protective liaison activities with Federal, state, and local partners, as well as provide personnel to staff the candidate protective details. The Presidential campaign is an extremely manpower-intensive endeavor for the Secret Service. Accompanying each candidate are:

- detail/shift agents who provide 24/7 protection;
- advance teams and post standers, who provide site security;
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal and other technical support personnel (e.g., counter-surveillance and counter sniper personnel);
- magnetometer screening capabilities;
- protective intelligence personnel; and
- residence security personnel.

During the 2012 Presidential Campaign, the Secret Service provided candidate protection for four major Presidential candidates: Governor Mitt Romney, Speaker Newt Gingrich, Senator Rick Santorum, and Mr. Herman Cain. The Secret Service also provided protection for Mrs. Romney, Republican Vice Presidential candidate Paul Ryan and Mrs. Ryan, as well as the Ryan children. Also, the Secret Service provided candidate protection during both domestic and international travel, including the visit of Governor Romney to the United Kingdom, Israel, and Poland during July 2012. In addition, there was 100 percent magnetometer screening at all venues during the 2012 Presidential Campaign.

Candidates often visit multiple cities per day and multiple states per week, and the necessary protective assets must always arrive and deploy before each visit. As a result, the Secret Service incurs significant costs for the transportation of persons and things to match the fast-paced operational tempo. The requested funding will allow the Secret Service to ensure that the right people and assets are at the right place, at the right time.

Candidates and nominees are different than permanent Secret Service protectees. Their travel is often spontaneous, reactive to the current political climate, and sustained for a longer period. The requested funding will allow the Secret Service to allocate the appropriate level of resources for each candidate in order to ensure his or her safety.

Securing the two nominating conventions is one of the most expensive and challenging aspects of campaign protection. These very high-profile NSSes will typically have 50,000 or more attendees and last for three to four days. Because the locations and dates are widely publicized in advance of the events, these conventions are targets for a variety of threats. The requested funding will allow the Secret Service to implement appropriate security plans at these facilities to prevent and mitigate threats.

Summary

Funding associated with this PPA directly supports the 2014 DHS QHSR as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation’s Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and National Special Security Events.

The funding specifically permits the Secret Service to provide or acquire the security measures needed to protect designated campaign sites, candidates, and their families.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent of total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, and others during travel or at protected facilities (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees) (target: 100 percent).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Domestic field operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic field operations

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,788	1,788	\$329,291
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,758	1,758	\$332,395
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(290)	(290)	(\$44,180)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,468	1,468	\$288,215
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	1,468	1,468	\$288,215
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(290)	(290)	(\$44,180)

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$288,215,000, 1,468 positions, and 1,468 FTE for the Domestic Field Operations PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$694 thousand to annualize the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$4.6 million for 2016 pay raise, health insurance, and retirement benefits.
- Increase of \$8.2 million for Mission Support Sustainment.
- Increase of \$573 thousand for the Working Capital Fund.
- Decrease of \$54.7 million (290 FTE) to shift existing base resources to the Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection PPA to support staffing requirements for the 2016 Presidential Campaign.
- Decrease of \$2.5 million for Vehicle Replacement.
- Decrease of \$1 million to Administrative Travel.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service was established in 1865 to investigate and prevent counterfeiting. Today the agency's investigative mission has evolved from enforcing counterfeiting laws to safeguarding the payment and financial systems of the United States from a wide range of financial and computer-based crimes.

To combat these crimes, the Secret Service has adopted a proactive approach, using advanced technologies and capitalizing on the power of task force partnerships. Today, computer experts, forensic specialists, investigative experts, and intelligence analysts provide rapid response and critical information in support of financial analysis, infrastructure protection and criminal investigations. Specifically, the Secret Service is charged with investigating access device fraud (18 U.S.C. 1029), identify theft (18 U.S.C. § 1028), computer fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1030), and bank fraud /mortgage fraud

(18 U.S.C. § 1344) and violations of any of U.S. laws of the United States relating to coins, obligations, and securities of the United States and of foreign governments.

The Service currently operates 42 domestic field offices, 60 resident offices, 13 resident agencies, and 26 domiciles, strategically positioned to support the protective and execute the investigative missions. FY 2016 funding for the Secret Service Domestic field offices reflects the resources needed to support both protective operations and the investigative mission. The field offices are an integral part of protecting the President, Vice President, other protectees, critical infrastructure, and events of national significance. At the same time, field offices conduct investigations to identify, locate, and apprehend criminal organizations and individuals targeting the Nation's critical financial infrastructure and payment systems involved in counterfeiting of U.S. currency; access device fraud (including credit and debit fraud); cyber intrusion; identity crimes; bank fraud; and illicit financing operations.

The Secret Service is committed to using its resources to provide the most effective protection possible and, in doing so, seeks to integrate technology and highly trained personnel within its protective mission. By design, special agents are assigned to field offices to conduct criminal investigations and provide manpower, on a temporary basis, to fulfill the Service's mission of protecting our Nation's leaders. Special agents assigned to field offices provide a "surge capacity" of protective manpower, without which the Secret Service could not accomplish its protective mandate in a cost-effective manner.

Investigative Mission

The Secret Service is recognized worldwide for its investigative expertise and for its aggressive and innovative approach to the detection, investigation, and prevention of financial crimes. As payment methods have changed over the years – from coin and paper currency, to checks, credit cards, and now, online transactions – the scope of the Secret Service's investigations have expanded. Today, criminal trends show an increased use of cyber attacks targeting diverse organizations to include government agencies, corporations, universities, and medical institutions resulting in significant data breaches and the theft of credit and debit card account numbers and Personal Identifying Information and to destroy, disrupt or threaten the delivery of services.

To protect the Nation's financial infrastructure from cyber and financial criminals, Secret Service field offices have adopted a multi-pronged approach that includes:

- collaborating through an established network of 46 Financial Crimes Task Forces and 38 Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTF);
- providing computer-based training to enhance the investigative skills of special agents through the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP);
- providing computer-based training to state and local law enforcement partners with the necessary computer-based training, tools, and equipment to enhance their investigative skills through the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI);
- formalizing the ECSAP program with the Computer Emergency Response Team in coordination with Carnegie Mellon University; and
- maximizing partnerships with international law enforcement counterparts through overseas field offices.

A key component of the Secret Service investigative mission is to raise awareness of issues related to counterfeit, financial fraud, and electronic crimes, both in the law enforcement community and among the public. The Service works to educate consumers, providing training to law enforcement personnel through a variety of programs and initiatives. Local field offices routinely provide community outreach seminars and public awareness training on the subjects of counterfeit currency, financial fraud, identity crimes, and cyber crime when speaking to school groups, civic organizations, and private industry. In addition, the Secret Service provides training to state and local law enforcement. This training includes formal and informal classes, which occur at field office sponsored seminars, police academies, and at the Secret Service-led NCFI in Hoover, Alabama, as well as other various settings.

The Secret Service, in concert with its established partners – public and private, domestic and international, law enforcement and civilian – continues to play a critical role in preventing, detecting, investigating, and mitigating the effects of increasingly complex financial and electronic crimes, perpetrated by domestic and international criminals. The Secret Service investigates these crimes, develops cases for prosecution, and brings offenders to justice to safeguard our nation’s financial infrastructure and payment systems.

Number of Arrests Made by Domestic Field Offices

Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	TOTAL
Counterfeit	2,693	2,531	2,421	2,421	1,957	12,023
Cyber Crimes	914	927	925	736	730	4,232
Non-Cyber Financial Crimes	4,090	4,274	3,826	3,680	2,936	18,806
Other Crimes	171	191	258	304	226	1,150
Protective Intelligence	125	73	71	69	41	379
TOTAL	7,993	7,996	7,501	7,210	5,890	36,590

Notes: Data reflect entries as of 29 Oct 2014. In-Custody Response cases have been deleted. Fiscal years reflect the date the record was closed. Data include overseas investigations made by domestic field offices (e.g., Miami, Honolulu, etc.).

Number of Cases Closed by Domestic Field Offices

Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	TOTAL
Counterfeit	3,084	3,076	2,806	2,286	2,229	13,481
Cyber Crimes	923	930	886	889	904	4,532
Non-Cyber Financial Crime	4,454	4,773	5,035	5,375	3,596	23,233
Other Crimes	524	542	602	752	636	3,056
Non-Criminal	11,261	12,098	8,409	5,777	7,292	44,837
Protective Intelligence	1,986	1,920	1,784	1,524	1,622	8,836
Protective Survey	6,805	6,605	7,435	7,240	6,327	34,412
TOTAL	29,037	29,944	26,957	23,843	22,606	132,387

Notes: Data reflect entries as of 29 Oct 2014. In-Custody Responses and Runouts (field office receiving a counterfeit note, but not enough evidence exists to open a case) have been deleted. Fiscal years reflect the date the record was closed. Data include overseas investigations made by domestic field offices (e.g., Miami, Honolulu, etc.).

**Potential Loss Value for Cases Closed by Domestic Field Offices
(in thousands)**

Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	TOTAL
Cyber Crimes	\$7,022,596	\$1,731,242	\$408,695	\$899,092	\$368,391	\$10,430,012
Non-Cyber Financial Crime	\$6,172,596	\$2,707,139	\$1,909,210	\$3,597,448	\$2,935,912	\$17,322,305
TOTAL	\$13,195,142	\$4,438,381	\$2,317,905	\$4,496,540	\$3,304,303	\$27,752,321

Notes: Data reflect entries as of 29 Oct 2014. In-Custody Responses and Runouts (field office receiving a counterfeit note, but not enough evidence exists to open a case) have been deleted. Fiscal years reflect the date the record was closed. Data include overseas investigations made by domestic field offices (e.g., Miami, Honolulu, etc.).

Cyber Crime Investigations

Today, the Nation’s modern financial system depends heavily on information technology for convenience and efficiency. Accordingly, criminals have adapted their methods and are increasingly using cyberspace to exploit our Nation’s financial payment system by engaging in fraud and other illicit activities. This is not a new trend; criminals have been committing cyber financial crimes since at least 1970.⁴ Criminal trends show an increased use of phishing emails, account takeovers, malicious software, hacking attacks and network intrusions resulting in significant data breaches.

Additionally, the Executive Branch has identified cyber security as one of the most serious economic and national security challenges facing the Nation. The Secret Service is committed to identifying and dismantling cyber criminals as mentioned in the White House Transnational Organized Crime Strategy in 2011. The Secret Service widely shares relevant cybersecurity information it discovers through its criminal investigations with the National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations, and other relevant cybersecurity entities in order to strengthen the security of cyberspace.

Secret Service investigations have resulted in the arrest and successful prosecution of cyber criminals involved in the largest known data breaches, including those of TJ Maxx, Dave & Buster’s, Heartland Payment Systems, and others. Over the past five years, Secret Service cyber-crime investigations have resulted in over 4,500 arrests and prevented over \$10.4 billion in potential fraud losses. Through work with Secret Service partners at the Department of Justice, in particular the local U.S. Attorney Offices, the Computer Crimes and Intellectual Property section, the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center, and others, the Secret Service will continue to bring the cyber criminals that perpetrate major data breaches to justice. .

The Secret Service is committed to safeguarding the Nation’s financial payments systems. Responding to the increase in cyber crime and growing levels of sophistication criminals employ, requires significant resources and greater collaboration among law enforcement and its public and private sector partners. Accordingly, the Secret Service continues to dedicate significant resources

⁴ Beginning in 1970, and over the course of three years, the chief teller at the Park Avenue branch of New York’s Union Dime Savings Bank manipulated the account information on the bank’s computer system to embezzle over \$1.5 million from hundreds of customer accounts. This early example of cyber crime not only illustrates the long history of cyber crime, but the difficulty companies have in identifying and stopping cyber criminals in a timely manner – a trend that continues today.

to improving investigative techniques, remaining innovative in its approach, and providing training for its law enforcement partners.

Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program

A central component of the Secret Service's cyber crime investigative efforts is the ECSAP. This program is comprised of Computer Forensic Examiners and Network Intrusion Investigators located in field office districts across the country. ECSAP agents are computer investigative specialists and among the most highly-trained experts in law enforcement, qualified to conduct examinations on all types of electronic evidence. They not only serve in an investigative capacity, they also help protect components of U.S. critical infrastructure by providing substantive insight regarding vulnerabilities that may be exploited by criminal elements.

ECSAP training is divided into three levels. The basic level provides special agents with hands-on experience with computer hardware, operating systems, cell phones, tablets, Global Positioning Systems, networking fundamentals, email investigations, legal issues, and search and seizure. Since 2008, this level of training has been part of the Secret Service's core curriculum for all newly hired special agents. The next level provides special agents with the necessary skills and equipment that will allow them to respond to and investigate network intrusions. At this level, special agents receive hands-on experience with computer hardware, device imaging solutions, forensic analysis tools, legal issues and report generation for law enforcement officers performing as cyber incident responders and digital evidence examiners. At the third level of training, special agents are able to investigate and forensically obtain legally-admissible digital evidence utilized in the prosecution of electronic crimes cases, as well as criminally-focused protective intelligence cases.

In FY 2014, ECSAP-trained special agents processed over 1,189 terabytes of digital evidence. Whereas the Secret Service has established itself as a leader in cyber crime investigations, the nationwide demand among local law enforcement and private sector partners for investigative or prevention-based assistance from Secret Service's ECSAP-trained special agents has grown significantly.

Electronic Crimes Task Forces

Secret Service Field Offices currently host 38 ECTFs, including two international task forces in Rome, Italy and London, England. The ECTF model is unique in that it brings together Federal, State, and local law enforcement, and also prosecutors, private industry, and academia. Information about vulnerabilities, emerging technologies, and preventative measures is openly shared within a trusted environment. The common purpose is the prevention, detection, mitigation, and aggressive investigation of cyber attacks on the Nation's financial and critical infrastructures.

Today, membership in our ECTFs includes over 3,000 private sector partners; 2,700 international, Federal, state, and local law enforcement partners; and 200 academic partners. All ECTF partners benefit from the resources, information, expertise and advanced research provided by an international network of members while focusing on issues with significant regional impact.

Cell Phone Forensic Facility

The Secret Service has an established partnership with the Tulsa Digital Forensic Laboratory Center of Information Security, located at the University of Tulsa, to utilize their cell phone forensic facility. The facility enables training, forensic examinations, and research on mobile devices. The ongoing research into these new devices, operating systems, and mobile device technologies provides valuable tools in the Secret Service's fights against cyber crime. Furthermore, the facility expands the capabilities of law enforcement to pursue a broader range of digital forensics. Since 2008, approximately 6,500 mobile device forensic examinations have been conducted. In FY 2014, over 1,090 mobile device forensic examinations were conducted.

Counterfeit Investigations

In FY 2014, approximately \$87 million in counterfeit U.S. currency was passed and \$58 million was seized prior to entering circulation. In addition, the Secret Service arrested more than 2,190 criminals as a result of counterfeit investigations and suppressed over 185 counterfeit manufacturing plants domestically.

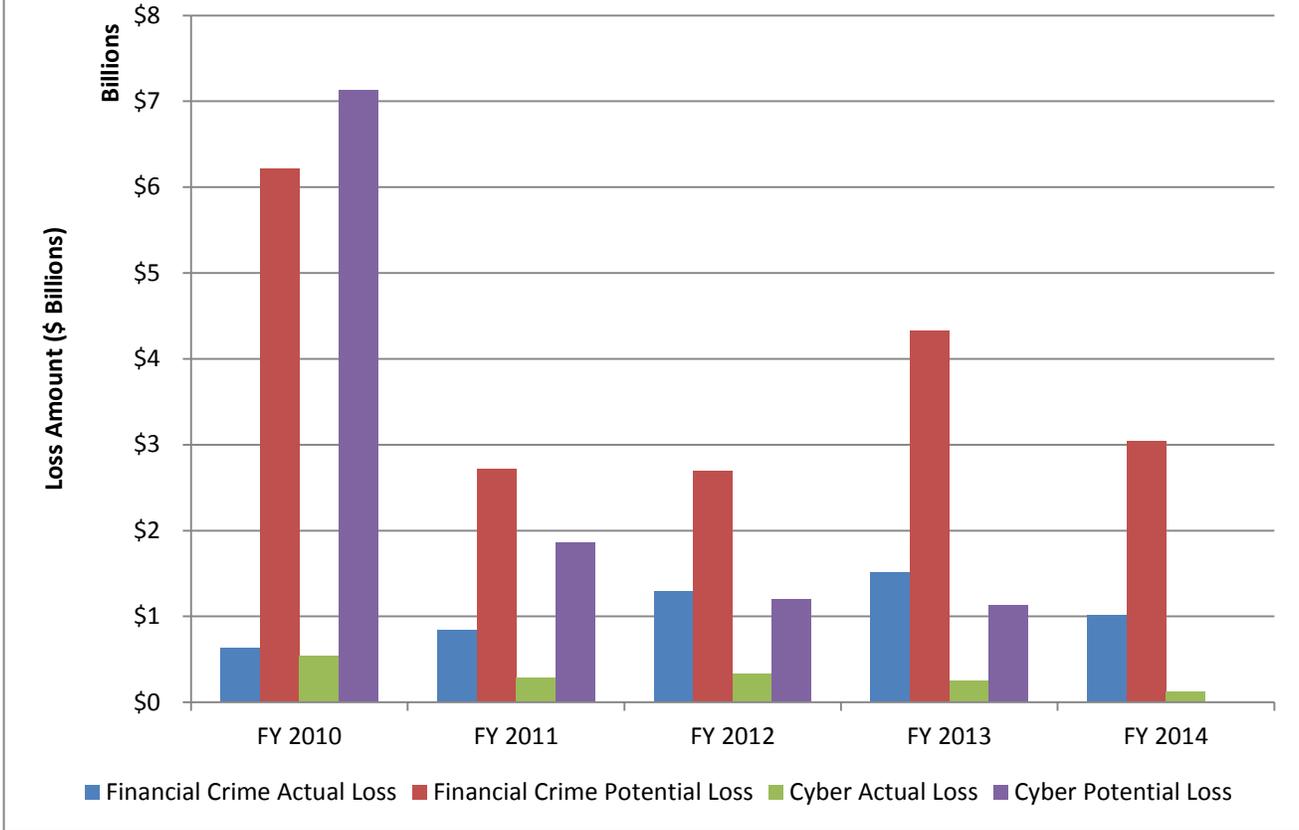
The Secret Service continues to adapt to the trends in counterfeiting, currently influenced by computer-based technologies. The widespread availability of high quality scanning and printing devices for home use has provided more individuals the opportunity to manufacture a passable counterfeit note with relative ease. In FY 2014, digitally processed counterfeit notes accounted for 60.5 percent of the total domestic passing activity of counterfeit currency.

Financial Crimes Task Forces

The Secret Service has established unique and vital partnerships with state, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies through years of collaboration on Secret Service investigative and protective endeavors. These partnerships enabled Secret Service Field Offices to host a national network of Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs) that combine the resources of the private sector and other law enforcement agencies in an organized effort to combat threats to financial payment systems and critical infrastructures. In FY 2014, the Secret Service established three additional FCTFs: Richmond, Virginia; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Tucson, Arizona, bringing the total number to 46 FCTFs located across the country. FCTFs often operate in conjunction with Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Forces and are frequently co-located and managed to leverage the overall expertise and experience of the membership of both task forces.

Criminal groups involved in financial crimes routinely operate outside traditional jurisdictional boundaries. By working closely with other Federal, state, and local law enforcement representatives, as well as foreign law enforcement facilitated through the Secret Service's foreign field offices, the Secret Service is able to provide a comprehensive network of information sharing, resource sharing, and technical expertise that bridges jurisdictional boundaries.

Summary of Financial Crime Loss Amounts



For more than 16 years, the Secret Service has been investigating mortgage fraud. The violations involved in conducting mortgage fraud schemes include bank fraud, wire fraud and identity theft. Secret Service field offices participate in 33 mortgage fraud task forces around the country.

The following chart provides data regarding Secret Service investigations and the subsequent potential and actual loss to the American public:

Mortgage Fraud Cases and Arrests

FY	Cases Closed	Actual Loss	Potential Loss	Federal Arrests	State Arrests	Foreign Arrests	Total Arrests
FY 2014	50	\$80,571,749	\$209,846,037	70	9	3	82

Federal income tax refund fraud schemes involving identity theft have been on the increase across the country, particularly in the southeast United States. Secret Service field offices investigating these identity theft schemes have revealed they involve organized operations using another person's identifying information stolen from various locations, to include recent death notices found on internet sites, to submit large numbers of fraudulent Federal tax refund applications. In many instances, these crimes not only defraud the Federal Government, they also victimize innocent taxpayers by impeding their ability to get a legitimate refund from the government. Fraudulent filings may also cause the Federal Government to initiate an adverse enforcement action against the innocent taxpayer.

These organized schemes generally involve criminals purchasing a debit card to facilitate the Internal Revenue Service issuance of the refund to that card. However, the traditional acceptance of an actual Treasury check still occurs. The Secret Service knows tax refund fraud has been around for decades, but due to the use of online tax preparation, the subsequent anonymity of the process, and the option of having a refund issued on a debit card, it is exponentially easier for criminals to accomplish this type of fraud. During the course of one case in central Florida, a joint investigation involving Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners revealed a tax refund scheme involving over \$928 million in fraud loss to the U.S. Department of Treasury.

Congressionally-Mandated Requirements

As requested in the House Report 113-481, below is a chart showing the funding and personnel associated with these the ECSAP/ECTF (cyber investigation) activities.

ECSAP/ECTF Funding and FTE FY 2014-2016

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
Cyber Investigation	\$75,587,000	\$75,517,000	\$79,104,000
FTE	268	276	277

Support of the Protective Mission

In today’s threat environment, Secret Service employees are challenged more than ever before. The Secret Service is committed to using its resources to provide the most effective protection possible and, in doing so, seeks to integrate technology and highly trained personnel within its protective mission.

By design, special agents are assigned to field offices to conduct criminal investigations and provide manpower, on a temporary basis, to fulfill the Secret Service’s mission of protecting the President, Vice-President, visiting heads of state and government and former Presidents. Special agents assigned to field offices provide a “surge capacity” of protective staffing, without which the Secret Service could not accomplish its protective mandate in a cost-effective manner. Secret Service Field Offices have long standing and established relationships with the local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies in their district and play a critical role in protective advances. Field offices facilitate the advance work done prior to the visit of any Secret Service protectee and provide the staffing to secure each protected site. In FY 2014, Secret Service field offices facilitated over 6,000 domestic protective visits, over 52 visits to U.S. territories and over 390 foreign visits by Secret Service protectees.

Summary

The FY 2016 Budget is strategically aligned with the goals and objectives set forth in the 2014 DHS QHSR, with funding specifically targeted to preventing terrorism and enhancing security; protecting critical infrastructure; protecting government leaders, facilities, and special events; safeguarding and securing cyber space; and preventing cyber crime and other malicious uses of cyber space.

FY 2016 funding is provided for Secret Service domestic field operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions, goals, and sub-goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation’s Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.1: Enhance Security for the Nation’s critical infrastructure from terrorism and criminal activity, and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and NSSEs.
- Mission 4: Safeguarding and Secure Cyber Space;
 - Goal 4.3: Advance cyber law enforcement, incident response, and reporting; and
 - Sub-goal 4.3.2: Deter, disrupt, and investigate cyber crime.
- Mission 6: Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent of total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, and others during travel or at protected facilities (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (domestic protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (foreign protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of National Special Security Events that were successfully completed (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated resource requirements (target: 85 percent).
- Number of information sharing events with the law enforcement and intelligence community (target: 1,000).
- Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (target: 1.9 billion).
- Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (target: \$900 million).
- Number of financial accounts recovered (target: 2.1 million).
- Percent of currency identified as counterfeit (target < 0.0088 percent).
- Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (target: 1,000).
- Terabytes of data forensically analyzed for criminal investigations (target: 2,900).
- Percent of National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) examinations requested that are conducted (target: 100 percent).
- Number of hours of cyber crime training provided to law enforcement both domestically and overseas (target: 45,000).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
International field office administration and operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International field office administration and operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	65	65	\$30,811
FY 2015 President's Budget	65	65	\$34,361
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$193)
FY 2016 Current Services	65	65	\$34,168
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	65	65	\$34,168
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$193)

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$34,168,000, 65 positions, and 65 FTE for the International Field Office Administration and Operations PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$35 thousand to annualize the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$235 thousand for the 2016 pay raise, health insurance, and retirement benefits.
- Increase of \$87 thousand for the Working Capital Fund.
- Decrease of \$550 thousand from Administrative Travel.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service operates field offices and resident offices outside the continental United States, and internationally with a physical presence in 18 foreign countries in support of both the protective and investigative missions. The effective relationship that the Secret Service has developed with international partners is attributed to its long-standing commitment to work with the host nation in a cooperative environment both during a protective visit in their country and over the course of an investigative case. This environment fosters relationships built on trust and mutual respect, and results in the sharing of information and best practices.

In support of the Secret Service's protective mission, the agency's international offices conducted over 300 protective security advances to numerous countries visited by Secret Service protectees in FY 2014. Special agents assigned to these offices orchestrate the visits of the President, Vice President, former Presidents and other assigned non-18 USC 3056 protectees on overseas travel. This involves collaboration between respective U.S. embassies, Regional Security Officers, and various foreign national entities. The entire security plan is facilitated through the partnerships that are developed between Secret Service international offices and host government. The success of the

Secret Service’s protective mission is enhanced by the strategic placement of international offices throughout the world.

International Law Enforcement Academies and Personnel Recovery

The Secret Service maintains a relationship with the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs), with locations in Budapest, Hungary; Bangkok, Thailand; San Salvador, El Salvador; Gaborone, Botswana; and a Regional Training Center in Lima, Peru. The Service works with ILEAs to provide a critical opportunity to forge new relationships with international law enforcement partners and to share expertise in areas of protection, and criminal investigations in counterfeit currency, credit card fraud, and cyber crimes.

Prior to placement in international offices, the Secret Service trains agents on the risks associated with the environment they are entering. This specialized training is primarily conducted through the Secret Service’s Personnel Recovery Program. Additionally, Secret Service personnel have attended the Drug Enforcement Administration’s Personnel Recovery Program. As of August 2014, a total of 158 agents and support personnel have been trained in Personnel Recovery since 2010. The course is for special agents and supervisors who are either assigned to international or domestic offices with foreign countries under their jurisdiction. The training prepares them for most isolating incidents, including kidnappings, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, or aircraft or motor vehicle accident, either with or without a protectee.

In FY 2014, Secret Service international offices assisted their law enforcement counterparts in securing the arrest of 962 criminal suspects implicated in counterfeiting, financial crimes, and cyber crime cases, including the seizure of over \$36.1 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, preventing its introduction into worldwide circulation; and providing assistance in financial crime investigations that identified approximately \$61.1 million in actual loss.

Number and Type of International Arrests (FYs 2011-2014)

Fiscal Year	Counterfeit	Cyber	Financial	Other	Total
FY 2011	383	306	366	1	1,063
FY 2012	377	452	273	9	1,056
FY 2013	325	353	385	2	1,111
FY 2014	317	284	359	2	962

* “Other” reflects subjects tried for violations outside of the Secret Service core mandate.

Cyber Crime Investigations

Advances in computer technology and greater access to personally identifiable information via the Internet have created a virtual marketplace for transnational cyber criminals to share stolen information and criminal methodologies. As a result, the Secret Service has observed a marked increase in the quality, quantity, and complexity of cyber crimes targeting private industry and critical infrastructure. These crimes include network intrusions, hacking attacks, malicious software, and account takeovers leading to significant data breaches affecting every sector of the world economy.

Through its international offices, the Secret Service continues to enhance national security through multi-lateral investigations that mitigate and prevent the damages inflicted by cyber criminals on our Nation's financial institutions. Currently, Secret Service personnel assigned in Europe participate in three Cyber Crime Working Groups (the Baltics, The Netherlands, and Germany), two ECTFs (London, England and Rome, Italy), and the European Commission on Cyber Crime, located in The Hague. These groups serve as partners in the international law enforcement community to exchange criminal intelligence regarding organized criminal groups targeting the American Public, private entities, or financial infrastructure.

As part of the Secret Service's international ECTF program, the Secret Service partnered with law enforcement representatives from other countries to identify areas of mutual investigative interests to combat cyber crime targeting the interconnected financial systems. For example, a Russian national was arrested in July 2014 as part of a multi-year Secret Service investigation. Agents worked with the government of Maldives to expel the suspect where upon he was arrested in the U.S. Territory of Guam. The alleged total fraud loss of the suspect's cyber crimes exceeds \$84 million. Secret Service international activities such as these have ensured that criminal organizations engaged in sophisticated and complex cyber crime are investigated and disrupted, and their leaders arrested, indicted, and prosecuted.

Counterfeit Investigations

The Secret Service remains committed to suppressing the counterfeiting of U.S. currency around the world. The threat of counterfeit currency to the financial system of the United States from criminal groups abroad has grown over recent years. Advances in technology, as well as "Official Dollarization," or the adoption of the U.S. dollar by a country as its legal tender, have intensified the threat. There are currently 15 dollarized countries and six countries which operate semi-official dollarized economies. In these countries, the U.S. dollar is legal tender and is preferred to the domestic currency for paying wages, taxes, and everyday expenses. In response to the threat, the Secret Service has focused on strategic international investigations targeting counterfeiters and their distribution networks.

A three-pronged approach must be taken to combat currency counterfeiting:

- continual currency design enhancements;
- strong law enforcement efforts; and
- public education.

The new security features of the redesigned currency have not reached their full effectiveness. Working with the imaging industry, the Federal Government has incorporated features that should make the production of counterfeit currency more difficult. As the new imaging technology saturates the market, a greater level of protection will be achieved with a reduction in the overall level of digital counterfeit production.

Counterfeiting is a global issue. In FY 2014, approximately \$87 million in counterfeit U.S. currency was passed on the public and \$58 million was seized prior to entering circulation (both foreign and domestically); however, less than 1/100th of one percent of the value of all U.S. currency in

circulation is reported as counterfeit. The \$100 note is the most widely-circulated and most often counterfeited denomination outside the United States; the \$20 Federal Reserve Note (FRN) remains the most commonly counterfeited note in the U.S. Since 1996, every denomination of U.S. currency, except the \$1 and \$2 FRN, has been redesigned and enhanced with security features to help combat counterfeiting.

Digitally produced counterfeit FRNs accounted for 57 percent of the \$81.3 million passed domestically in FY 2013, and increased to over 60 percent of the \$85.5 million passed domestically in FY 2014. Easy access to inexpensive, advanced digital printing technology, particularly in the U.S. consumer market, has enabled otherwise unskilled counterfeiters to generate good quality counterfeits resulting in an overall increase in digitally produced notes; however, digital printing technologies present difficulties when attempting to simulate authentic security features, such as color-shifting ink, watermarks and security threads.

The worldwide release of the redesigned \$100 FRN on October 8, 2013 was the last note to be changed and incorporates some unique security features including a 3-D security ribbon, the color shifting bell in the inkwell, and enhanced intaglio printing.

The Federal Reserve estimates that approximately \$1.28 trillion in genuine U.S. currency is in circulation worldwide. Counterfeiting undermines the integrity of a Nation's currency and can have long-lasting economic ramifications. The counterfeiting of the U.S. dollar is a global problem due to the widespread use of U.S. currency.

The extent of unofficially dollarized countries is difficult to measure. Unofficially dollarized refers to countries in which citizens hold a great deal of their monetary assets in U.S. dollars, even though it is not of legal tender. Approximately 17 countries (Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Peru, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe) may fall into this category. In response to the threat, the Secret Service has focused on strategic international investigations targeting counterfeiters and their distribution networks.

Project South America is the combined oversight of Secret Service-vetted, anti-counterfeit efforts in both Colombia and Peru. The specific goal of Project South America is to continue to provide the necessary training, strategic development, and infrastructure improvement to our foreign law enforcement partners to reduce the production, sale, and distribution of counterfeit U.S. currency within Colombia and Peru and to other countries. Since 1986, the Secret Service has recovered over \$720 million in South American-produced counterfeit.

Since its inception as Project Colombia in May 2001, through the end of FY 2014, law enforcement agencies have made 924 arrests in Colombia, conducted 134 plant suppressions, and seized approximately \$357 million of counterfeit notes in Colombia, resulting in a 95 percent reduction in Colombian counterfeit currency passed in the United States. In FY 2014, Project Colombia partners seized approximately \$12.2 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, arrested 44 suspects, and suppressed four counterfeit printing plants.

With the success of the Secret Service anti-counterfeiting enforcement in Colombia, counterfeiters and international organized crime began moving their operations to Peru. The Peruvian note family has expanded dramatically with a total recorded activity reaching over \$23 million in FY 2012 and more than \$36 million in FY 2013 and more than \$41 million in FY 2014 (worldwide). Since 2003, the Service has tracked more than \$215 million in Peruvian-produced counterfeit. In response, the Secret Service formed the Peruvian Counterfeit Task Force (PCTF), a collaborative effort between the Secret Service and Peruvian law enforcement. Since its inception in Lima, Peru on March 15, 2009, the PCTF has yielded 154 arrests, 23 counterfeit plant suppressions, and the seizure of more than \$58.7 million in counterfeit United States currency. In July 2012, the Secret Service opened the Lima, Peru Resident Office (RO). In FY 2014, the Lima RO, in conjunction with PCTF, successfully seized over \$17 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, assisted with the arrests of 31 Peruvian nationals, and suppressed 8 significant counterfeit plant operations.

Summary

The requested funding supports Secret Service International field operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions, goals, and sub-goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation’s Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events;
 - Sub-goal 1.3.1: Enhance security for the Nation’s critical infrastructure from terrorism and criminal activity; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and national special security events.
- Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyber Space;
 - Goal 4.3: Advance cyber law enforcement, incident response, and reporting; and
 - Sub-goal 4.3.2: Deter, disrupt, and investigate cyber crime.
- Mission 6: Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent of total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, and others during travel or at protected facilities (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (domestic protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (foreign protectees) (target: 100 percent).
- Percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated resource requirements (target: 85 percent).
- Number of information sharing events with the law enforcement and intelligence community (target: 1,000).
- Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (target: 1.9 billion).
- Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (target: \$900 million).
- Number of financial accounts recovered (target: 2.1 million).

- Percent of currency identified as counterfeit (target <0 .0088 percent).
- Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (target: 1,000).
- Terabytes of data forensically analyzed for criminal investigations (target: 2,900).
- Number of hours of cyber crime training provided to law enforcement both domestically and overseas (target: 45,000).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	20	20	\$8,366
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The FY 2016 Budget requests no funding in FY 2016 for the Forensic Support and Grants to Missing and Exploited Children PPA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Under the provisions of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, the Secret Service was directed to provide forensic support through a Task Force to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). Subsequently, the PROTECT Act of 2003 amended 18 U.S.C. § 3056 to authorize the Secret Service “to provide forensic and investigative assistance in support of any investigation involving missing or exploited children.”

The Secret Service currently provides investigative assistance and liaison to NCMEC headquarters staff by facilitating services available through the Secret Service Forensic Services Division (FSD). FSD capabilities include: polygraph examinations, handwriting examinations, voiceprint comparisons, audio and video enhancements, age progressions, and fingerprint identification.

Summary

The FY 2016 Budget is strategically aligned with the goals and objectives set forth in the DHS QHSR and aligns with its missions, goals, and sub-goals as follows:

- Mission 6: Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic performance measure:

- Percent of NCMEC examinations requested that are conducted (target: 100 percent).

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Headquarters, management and administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters, management and administration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	391	391	\$188,964
FY 2015 President's Budget	391	391	\$189,191
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$3,613
FY 2016 Current Services	391	391	\$192,804
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$4,800
FY 2016 Total Request	391	391	\$197,604
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$8,413

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$197,604,000, 391 positions, and 391 FTE for the Headquarters, Management, and Administration PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$222 thousand to annualize the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$1.5 million for the 2016 pay raise, health insurance, and retirement benefits.
- Increase of \$1.6 million for Mission Support Sustainment.
- Increase of \$5 thousand for Cyber Remediation.
- Increase of \$862 thousand for the Working Capital Fund.
- Increase of \$2.9 million for Cybersecurity Personnel Pay Reform.
- Decrease of \$583 thousand for Manual Continuous Monitoring.
- Decrease of \$1 thousand for Cellular Wireless Savings.
- Decrease of \$1.5 million for Vehicle Replacement.
- Decrease of \$1.4 million to Administrative Travel.

Program Change:

- Increase of \$4.8 million for the Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program develops and administers Secret Service-wide policies, plans, and procedures in budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, statements, relocation and travel services, acquisition and contracting, human capital, and workforce planning. This program also provides management and program analysis support to all operational and administrative programs, manages the strategic planning process, ensures that Secret Service offices and programs comply with policies and regulations while operational mission areas continue to function efficiently and

effectively; provides information technology governance, investment planning and strategy, legal advice and counsel, and manages government and public affairs. These functions assist the Secret Service's leadership in formulating the strategic vision and direction.

The **Office of the Director** leads roughly 6,400 employees in the mission of the Secret Service, safeguarding the Nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy, and to protect national leaders, visiting heads of state and government, designated sites, and NSSEs.

Attorneys within the **Office of the Chief Counsel** answer questions regarding Secret Service criminal investigations, handle Federal Tort Claims Act and other administrative claims, and provide advice on ethics, Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act matters, adverse actions, security clearance determinations, asset forfeiture, garnishments, appropriations, procurement, legislation, and policy matters.

The **Office of Government and Public Affairs** composed of the Liaison Division, the Congressional Affairs Program, the Public Affairs Program, and the Homeland Security Program provides legislative advice; executes liaison with external partners, and serves as the official spokesperson for the Secret Service.

The **Office of Professional Responsibility** ensures that Secret Service offices and programs comply with Secret Service policies and Federal regulations, and helps operational mission areas continue to function efficiently and effectively.

Through sound management practices, the **Office of Human Resources and Training** recruits, develops, and retains a diverse and well-qualified workforce necessary for meeting the challenges of the 21st century.

The **Office of Technical Development and Mission Support**, through its **Chief Information Officer staff**, plays a critical leadership role in driving reforms to control IT system development risks and ensure positive mission outcomes, best manage technology strategy, investment planning and spending, and succeed in achieving measurable outcomes in agency performance.

The **Office of Administration** creates an environment in which the Secret Service leadership has financial information to make and implement sound programmatic decisions in support of the agency's protective and investigative responsibilities. Additionally, the Office of Administration's **Chief Financial Officer** staff and associated divisions provides budgeting, financial statement preparation and automated financial information to all internal and external stakeholders.

The Office of Administration's **Acquisition Management** and **Procurement Division** staff oversee non-major and major acquisition and investment governance, establishment of acquisition and procurement policies, and an acquisition professional training and certification processes.

The Office of Administration's **Administrative Operations Division** plans, develops, and administers policies and procedures related to facility and property management, and performs

associated activities for a variety of real and personal property management areas to support Secret Service headquarters, domestic, and international field offices.

The Office of Administration’s **Management and Organization Division** supports the accomplishment of Secret Service core missions through analysis, consultation, and decision support. Using performance data and statistical systems, this activity analyzes and reports on data from twelve databases to inform organizational change and inform decision making.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

Information Technology Infrastructure Program

IT infrastructure is the information and communication backbone of the Secret Service. IT provides the foundation for all mission-critical IT-related systems, supports secure sharing of information within the Secret Service, and provides direct access to law enforcement, Department of Defense, and other government agencies. This investment covers the operations and maintenance support of the IT infrastructure, ensuring that it is constantly available to support Secret Service protective and investigative missions and operations. The Secret Service IT infrastructure provides critical operations and maintenance support to maintain the status quo while Secret Service modernizes the IT infrastructure under IITT.

Activity Funding
(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$32,436	\$31,704	\$31,743

FY 2016 Funding Breakout⁵
(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Network Program (\$1,731)	N/A	Routine Maintenance, software, and hardware for the IT Network
Telephone Program (\$2,261)	N/A	Telephones for personnel
Radio Program (\$2,261)	N/A	Radios for personnel
PC Replacement Program (\$100)	N/A	Equipment and supplies for PC replacement
LAN Program (\$3,244)	N/A	Maintenance, software and hardware for LAN
Information Assurance Program (\$730)	N/A	IA Support and Cyber Security
Mainframe Program (\$3,590)	N/A	Maintenance, software and hardware for Mainframe
Enterprise Applications Program (\$1,870)	N/A	Software licenses and other HW/SW
Cell Phone Airtime (\$4,110)	N/A	Cell phone airtime

Enterprise Financial Management System

The Enterprise Financial Management System (TOPS) is in steady state operation and supports the DHS goal of improving financial management and enables the mission of preventing terrorism and

⁵ This table does not include FTE costs.

enhancing security. TOPS meets the requirements of OMB Circular A-123, Management’s Responsibility for Internal Control; Appendix A Internal Control over Financial Reporting and OMB Circular A-127 Financial Management Systems. TOPS is a comprehensive, integrated financial system that meets critical operational and reporting requirements of the Secret Service and DHS. TOPS has been designated a center of excellence within DHS and supports closure of a DHS gap for improving financial performance. Stakeholders benefit from the integrated financial systems ability to automate and streamline business processes enabling managers to plan and execute core mission activities. Based upon the DHS designation and an operational analysis, the system is meeting or exceeding expectations.

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$3,581	\$3,649	\$3,746

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Enterprise Financial Management System, (Travel Manager, Oracle, Prism, Sunflower) (\$3,746)	N/A	TOPS is a comprehensive, integrated financial system.

Summary

This program is aligned with the Secret Service missions. Alignment with the goals and sub-goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR is as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation’s Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events;
 - Sub-goal 1.3.1: Enhance security for the Nation’s critical infrastructure from terrorism and criminal activity; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and national special security events.
- Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyber Space;
 - Goal 4.3: Advance cyber law enforcement, incident response, and reporting; and
 - Sub-goal 4.3.2: Deter, disrupt, and investigate cyber crime.
- Mission 6: Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment associated with all Secret Service strategic and management performance measures.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Rowley training center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rowley training center

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	271	271	\$55,118
FY 2015 President's Budget	271	271	\$55,868
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$302
FY 2016 Current Services	271	271	\$56,170
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	271	271	\$56,170
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$302

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$56,170,000, 271 positions, and 271 FTE for the Rowley Training Center PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$135 thousand to annualize the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$902 thousand for the 2016 pay raise, health insurance, and retirement benefits.
- Increase of \$236 thousand for the Working Capital Fund.
- Decrease of \$971 thousand to Administrative Travel.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) serves as the primary training academy for the Secret Service. JJRTC is a federally-accredited academic institution, meeting the standards established by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Board. The Instructional Development Program, Special Agent Basic Training Course, UD Officer Basic Training Course, and Firearms Instructor Training Course are also fully accredited by FLETA. The academy meets reaccreditation standards.

The curriculum provided by JJRTC instructors is for newly hired special agents, UD officers, special officers, and physical security specialists. Training includes investigative and protective methodologies, firearms marksmanship, control tactics, emergency vehicle operation, emergency medicine, physical fitness techniques, financial and cyber crime detection, investigation, physical/site/event protection, and water survival training.

As Secret Service personnel progress through their career, JJRTC provides specialized and advanced training for continuing education to meet the emerging needs of the agency as it relates to the protective and investigative missions (e.g., financial crimes, cyber crimes, protective intelligence,

etc.). This in-service curriculum consists of comprehensive training in specialized operational and protective tactics, financial crime, cyber-based investigations, and employee and managerial development.

From FY 2009-2014, JJRTC personnel conducted 2,436 specialized skills courses, totaling 79,794 training instances. Also during this period, JJRTC conducted 26 Special Agent Training classes totaling 596 special agents' trainees and 36 UD classes totaling 662 officer trainees. Additionally, RTC conducted seven Mixed Basic Training Courses totaling 46 special officer trainees.

Below is a breakout of the number of special agent and UD classes and trainees per year (from 2009 to 2014):

Number of Basic Class Totals from 2009-2014

Fiscal Year	Special Agent Basic Classes	Special Agent Trainees	Uniformed Division Basic Classes	Uniformed Division Trainees
2009	8	185	11	168
2010	8	176	11	181
2011	5	117	6	130
2012	0	0	1	23
2013	1	24	1	23
2014	4	94	6	137
TOTALS	26	596	36	662

In FY 2014, the JJRTC conducted 392 specialized/in-service training courses totaling 14,354 training instances and trained over 1,441 inter and intra-agency and international law enforcement counterparts as a means of enhancing and improving Secret Service partnerships.

Additionally in FY 2014, the JJRTC achieved 11,921 employee weapon re-qualifications. To support the diverse training needs in a difficult budget environment, the Secret Service RTC delivered online training courses to employees across the globe totaling 80,641 online course completions for the FY 2014.

Summary

This program is aligned with the Secret Service missions. Alignment with the missions, goals, and sub-goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR is as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation’s Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events;
 - Sub-goal 1.3.1: Enhance security for the Nation’s critical infrastructure from terrorism and criminal activity; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and national special security events.
- Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyber Space;
 - Goal 4.3: Advance cyber law enforcement, incident response, and reporting; and
 - Sub-goal 4.3.2: Deter, disrupt, and investigate cyber crime.

- Mission 6: Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment associated with all Secret Service strategic and management performance measures.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Integration & Technology Transformation

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	10	10	\$1,019
FY 2015 President's Budget	10	10	\$1,036
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$21
FY 2016 Current Services	10	10	\$1,057
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	10	10	\$1,057
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$21

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$1,057,000, 10 positions, and 10 FTE in FY 2016 for the Information Integration and Technology Transformation PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$19 thousand for the 2016 pay raise, health insurance, and retirement benefits.
- Increase of \$2 thousand to annualize the 2015 pay raise.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service's IITT program was initiated to modernize its enterprise-wide IT environment focusing on four capability areas:

- enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture);
- communications (e.g., WHCA Interoperability, worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging);
- control (e.g., security); and
- mission support (applications supporting mission operations).

Requested funding supports the positions hired for IITT that cover the core staff responsible for the management of the program, with a special emphasis on managing the IT Infrastructure Modernization, Database Architecture, Cyber Security, and Information Assurance projects. IITT program management activities require permanent personnel resources to:

- deliver improved IT and communications capabilities to Secret Service field offices, special agents, and Uniformed Division officers in direct support of the dual mission;
- deliver the design and implementation of the Secret Service's modernized network architecture;
- conduct technical reviews on requirements, design, test, and production readiness for emerging IITT projects;

- prepare acquisition documentation required by the Office of Management and Budget and DHS Management Directives;
- conduct Risk Working Group meetings to analyze, control and manage program risk information and mitigate impacts to cost, schedule and performance;
- achieve planned Acquisition Decision Events critical to program success;
- conduct Executive Steering Group meetings between DHS leadership and the Secret Service's Component Acquisition Executive and Chief Information Officer;
- complete Program or Project Management Reviews with DHS and Secret Service leadership;
- prepare procurement documents for required software, hardware, IT licenses, and IT services.

Due to the sensitivity of the information exchanged on Secret Service IT systems, the management of the IITT program, as well as day-to-day IT infrastructure support of the protection and investigative missions must be performed by Secret Service personnel. Ensuring success requires a core program staff with experience in implementing acquisition policies and procedures directed by DHS in Management Directive 102-01, which establishes consolidated acquisition management policy and standards and practices across all DHS components and offices. These resources are essential to comply with DHS Acquisition Policy, Federal Acquisition Regulations, and congressional mandates, such as the Clinger-Cohen Act, concerning the development and acquisition of IT systems. This funding specifically enables the Secret Service to provide essential information technology.

Summary

This program is aligned with the Secret Service missions. Alignment with the missions, goals, and sub-goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR is as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation's Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events;
 - Sub-goal 1.3.1: Enhance security for the Nation's critical infrastructure from terrorism and criminal activity; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and national special security events.
- Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyber Space;
 - Goal 4.3: Advance cyber law enforcement, incident response, and reporting; and
 - Sub-goal 4.3.2: Deter, disrupt, and investigate cyber crime.
- Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment associated with all full range of Secret Service strategic and management performance measures.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: 2016 Presidential Campaign
PPA: Presidential candidate nominee protection
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$123,487

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							320	320	\$80,200
Program Increase							0	0	\$123,487
Total Request	0	0	\$0	30	30	\$25,500	320	320	\$203,687

Description of Item

Title 18 of the United States Code, Part II, Chapter 203, §3056, authorizes the Secret Service to protect "major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and, within 120 days of the general election, the spouses of such candidates." Further authority is derived from various Presidential directives (in addition to §3056), including Presidential Decision Directive 62 (PDD-62), National Security Presidential Directive 15/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 46 (NSPD-15/HSPD-46), and Presidential Policy Directive 22 (PPD-22), which authorize the Secret Service to act as the lead Federal agency for the development and implementation of operational security plans for NSSEs. During the 2016 Presidential campaign, these NSSEs will include the Republican National Convention (RNC) and the Democratic National Convention (DNC) and Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and related official events (these later events occurring in FY 2017).

Qualification for Protection

P.L. 98-587, as amended, places upon the Secretary of DHS the responsibility for determining, after consultation with an advisory committee, which persons qualify as major presidential or vice presidential candidates and, as such, should be furnished with Secret Service protection, unless declined. The committee consists of the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and one additional member selected by the other members of the committee.

The following guidelines assist the committee in advising, and the Secretary in determining, who the major presidential or vice presidential candidates are, and thus who should receive protection.

1. The candidate has publicly announced his or her candidacy.
2. The candidate is entered in at least 10 primaries.
3. The candidate is seeking the nomination of a party who received at least 10 percent of the popular vote in the previous election.
4. The candidate qualifies for matching funds of at least \$100,000 under 26 U.S.C. 9031-9042.
5. The candidate registers at least 5 percent in polls conducted by ABC, CBS, NBC and CNN, or receives 10 percent of the votes in two consecutive primaries or caucuses.
6. After April 1 of the election year, the candidate has received 10 percent of the committed delegates.

Protection will not be withdrawn as long as the candidate continues to have the commitment of 10 percent of the delegates. The DHS Secretary has the discretion to provide protection even if the above guidelines are not met. The advisory committee may authorize protection, based upon the threat environment, to all candidates once they officially announce their candidacy.

Providing protection during the quadrennial Presidential campaign involves a continuous deployment of resources and assets throughout the country in response to candidates' travel schedules. During Presidential campaigns, the Secret Service is directed to provide physical protection to qualified candidates. Requests for candidate protection must be approved by the DHS Secretary, after consultation with the congressional advisory committee. During a campaign, the Secret Service is mandated to protect the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees chosen by their respective party at their convention and, within 120 days of the general Presidential election, the spouses of such candidates. Further, Executive Orders have been issued directing the Secret Service to provide protection to the children of the candidates.

Justification

The FY 2015 President's Budget includes \$21.5 million to cover the start-up costs of the 2016 Presidential Campaign. This funding will be used to provide campaign procedures training to Secret Service and other law enforcement personnel and to purchase the equipment and supplies required to prepare for the start of the campaign.

After recurring \$21.5 million in the base budget for FY 2015, an additional program increase of \$123.5 million is required in FY 2016 to cover the costs associated with providing protection of the qualified candidates, nominating conventions, Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, and debates during the 2016 Presidential campaign. The Secret Service considers both "fixed" and "variable" costs when estimating campaign costs.

Fixed Costs

The estimated fixed costs are approximately \$46.9 million. Of this amount, \$31.6 million is for the cost of securing the multi-day DNC and RNC, which are traditionally designated as NSSEs. The host city for the RNC will be Cleveland, Ohio, and the venues have yet to be determined. The host city and venues for the DNC remain unknown at this time. The Secret Service utilized past expenditure data to estimate the costs for each of these NSSEs.

Historically, the State primaries and caucuses occur between January and June, with party nominating conventions occurring during the last week of August or the first week of September. This means that the candidate phase ran from approximately January 3rd to approximately September 4th each election year.

The RNC has officially announced that it is moving its nominating convention for 2016 to late June or early July, rather than the normal late August or early September timeframe. They have also restricted the range of dates during which states can hold primaries, from February 1st to mid-May. This shift will significantly increase the number of campaign protection days (and ultimately the cost of the campaign), and impact how the Secret Service plans, prepares, and budgets for the 2016 campaign.

The DNC has not announced the dates of its nominating convention or state primaries/caucuses. However, the DNC has stated that it wants to complete its nominating convention prior to the start of the 2016 Summer Olympics, scheduled to occur August 5-21, 2016, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The remaining \$15.2 million is for other costs associated with contractual services, rents for temporary offices; parking; construction and space modifications; utilities and communications services; rental vehicles; and commercial transportation of equipment.

Variable Costs

The remaining \$98.1 million will fund the variable costs, which includes travel (hotel, per diem, commercial and charter airfare, etc.), overtime, and contractual services. These costs vary based upon the number of protectees and the number of protection days. The Secret Service's security plan for the 2016 Presidential campaign is more technologically complex than the 2012 campaign. In order to address cyber vulnerabilities and threats to protected persons and venues, the Secret Service is planning to utilize advanced technology and protective measures.

The Secret Service anticipates commencing protection activities for Vice Presidential nominees, along with their spouses and children on or near the date of the convention. As a result of moving of the conventions earlier on the calendar, there will be two VP nominees (one from each party), plus four spouses and an unknown number of children each receiving approximately *60 additional calendar days of protection*, that would not otherwise be required.

Staffing Requirements: Protection Personnel: The Presidential campaign is an extremely manpower-intensive endeavor for the Secret Service. Accompanying each candidate is:

- detail/shift agents who provide 24/7 protection;
- advance teams and post standers, who provide site security;
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and other technical support personnel (e.g., Counter-surveillance and Counter Sniper personnel);
- magnetometer screening capabilities;
- protective intelligence personnel; and
- residence security personnel.

To staff the campaign, agents and support personnel are reassigned temporarily from investigative field offices and headquarters. At the conclusion of the campaign rotation, these personnel return to fulfill their responsibilities at their respective Secret Service offices, which include investigative, protective, or other headquarters duties.

The Secret Service's overall domestic field special agent staffing level has been reduced by approximately 217 positions since the 2012 campaign. Fewer personnel in the field offices equates to fewer personnel available for campaign-related protective events, including advance team work and post stander duties. Because a field special agent works approximately 3,000 total hours on average during a campaign year, the lost hours are significantly greater than the loss of positions. As a result, personnel will have to travel more frequently to support campaign activities, incurring additional transportation and housing costs, and increased overtime.

As in past campaigns, the Secret Service will request assistance from other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in the areas of crowd control, motorcades, EOD/K-9, tactical assets, and protective intelligence, when operationally appropriate.

Critical Systems Protection Program: The Secret Service is cognizant of the challenging cyber threat environment in which it operates, and will secure venues that are increasingly automated and interconnected, with major building systems and critical infrastructures that can be operated (or manipulated) remotely. For the RNC and DNC and other major campaign and debate sites, the Service will protect critical systems that increasingly are vulnerable to cyber intrusions, surveillance, and manipulation. The FY 2016 Budget includes funding to enable the Secret Service to monitor and protect such critical systems.

Social Media Awareness Program: Social media awareness will be a critical factor when developing appropriate security plans because individuals and groups who may oppose a candidates' viewpoint are increasingly using social media to plan, publicize and quickly organize, protest activities, such as road blockages and flash mobs. The Secret Service plans to use open source social media to maintain greater awareness of potential threats to protectees. The FY 2016 Budget includes funding for additional services and equipment to utilize the open source Social Media Awareness program during the 2016 campaign.

Uniformed Division Magnetometer Screening: The Secret Service will initiate magnetometer screening at the outset of the Campaign Approximately \$5.5 million is required to cover the costs associated with securing the Presidential (3) and Vice Presidential (2) debate sites, and includes use of magnetometer screenings at these venues.

Campaign Protection Days: In order to estimate the number of protection days for 2016, the Secret Service considered multiple scenarios. These scenarios varied the number of potential candidates, family sizes, the length of time candidates receive protection, the potential impact of a possible third party candidate, and the possibility of current Secret Service protectees being candidates and/or nominees.

As previously mentioned, the major factor in estimating the number of campaign protection days is the anticipated change in the nominating convention schedule from late August/early September to late

June/early July. Moving of the convention schedule represents an estimated increase of 417 additional protection days. The FY 2016 Budget includes funding for the increased costs associated with this change and covers the costs associated with 1,417 protection days.

Cost Per Protection Day: The estimated cost per protection day is \$65,335 and includes the costs associated with travel, overtime, and other services. Due to political trends of the campaign, candidates and nominees travel is often spontaneous and unpredictable. While the costs associated with protecting a candidate are typically less than the costs associated with protecting the nominees, the actual cost per protection day varies throughout the campaign season. The estimated cost per protection day was formulated using actual costs from the FY 2012 Presidential Campaign as a basis (\$51,604/day). The Secret Service identified the need for additional requirements and financial resources for candidate/nominee protection in FY 2016. This includes adding one additional shift to the FY 2012 level of effort (3 shifts). The cost requirement to add an additional shift is \$9,155/day, and includes the following: 1 Shift Leader, 4 Shift Agents, and 1-Press Agent.

It is further anticipated that additional personnel are required for the open source Social Media Awareness Program (1 additional personnel), CSP Program (1 additional personnel), and UD Magnetometer Screening (1 additional personnel). The cost to add these additional personnel to the enhanced shift schedule is \$4,576/day. Combined, the personnel enhancements of the additional shift and the additional personnel total is \$13,731/day. The estimated cost per day for FY 2016 was calculated by adding FY 2012 Actuals plus the new protection personnel requirements (\$51,604 + \$13,731= \$65,335).

Realignment of Existing Secret Service Base Resources (FTE)

Aside from a small nucleus of personnel assigned to plan for the campaign, there is no separate workforce on stand-by to staff candidate/nominee protective details or other campaign events. As with all protective events, the majority of the staffing will come from Secret Service offices throughout the country. To staff the campaign, agents and support personnel are temporarily reassigned from investigative duties at field offices or administrative duties at Secret Service headquarters, on a rotational basis, to protective and support duties on the protective details and at the campaign events. At the conclusion of the campaign, these personnel return to meet their responsibilities at Secret Service offices. Additionally, on an as needed and reimbursable basis, the Secret Service will utilize other law enforcement and military explosive ordinance disposal personnel from other governmental entities.

In FY 2015, 30 FTE and \$4.0 million were requested to be realigned from the Service's existing investigative activities to support Presidential Campaign activities. In FY 2016, an additional 290 FTE and \$54.7 million are budgeted for realignment for a total of 320 FTE and \$58.7 million realigned in FY 2016 from the Service's investigative activities to staff 2016 Presidential Campaign activities.

The chart that follows outlines the major object class budget estimated for full funding of the 2016 Presidential Campaign.

Major Object Class	POS	FTE	Amount (\$ in Thousands)
Personnel Compensation and Benefits			\$23,675
Travel and Transportation of Persons			\$81,299
Transportation of Things			\$1,721
Rent, Communications, & Utilities			\$15,202
Printing & Reproduction			\$12
Other Contractual Services			\$14,584
Supplies			\$457
Equipment			\$6,942
Land and Structures			\$1,095
Campaign Labor Shift	320	320	\$58,700
TOTAL	320	320	\$203,687

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The funding provided by this request will enable the Secret Service to deploy the resources necessary to provide appropriate protective measures for major candidates and nominees for the President and Vice President, their families, and all campaign-related events occurring during FY 2016. Without this funding, the Secret Service will not have the necessary staffing needed or the ability to deploy various technologies, to ensure the safety of the candidates/nominees and their families.

Providing the appropriate level of protection during a campaign requires a sustained and responsive logistics operation. Candidates often visit multiple cities per day and multiple states per week, and the necessary protective assets must always arrive and deploy before each visit. As a result, the Secret Service incurs significant costs for the transportation of persons and things to match the fast-paced operational tempo. This funding will allow the Secret Service to ensure that the right people and assets are at the right place, at the right time.

Securing the two nominating conventions is one of the most expensive and challenging aspects of campaign protection. These very high-profile NSSEs will typically have 50,000 or more attendees and last for three to four days. Because the locations and dates are widely publicized in advance of the events, these conventions are targets for a variety of threats. FY 2016 funding will allow the Secret Service to implement appropriate security plans at these facilities to prevent and mitigate threats.

The Secret Service has no control over the number of campaign protectees or the number of days of protection. Without additional funding to address these new requirements, the Secret Service will be required to make changes to reduce the cost per day, which is the only variable that the agency can control. This will require reducing the number of agents assigned to protect each candidate or nominee. The number of post standers and screening equipment (e.g., magnetometers) available for each site visited will also have to be reduced in order to limit travel costs, shipping costs, overtime, etc. Ultimately, without this funding, the Secret Service will not have the necessary staffing needed or the ability to deploy various technologies to ensure the safety of the candidates/nominees or their families. Since the campaign crosses multiple fiscal years, other campaign costs, including the protection of the President-elect and Vice President-elect and the Inauguration will be funded in FY 2017.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Former President Obama Protective Detail
PPA: Protection of persons and facilities
Program Increase: Positions 57, FTE 29, Dollars \$25,706

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							81	81	\$18,085
Program Increase							57	29	\$25,706
Total Request	0	0	\$0	81	20	\$4,000	138	110	\$43,791

Description of Item

As specified in 18 U.S.C. §3056, the Secret Service provides protection for former Presidents, their spouses, and children who are under 16 years of age. On January 10, 2013, the President signed the Former Presidents Protection Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-257), which amended the Federal criminal code to eliminate certain limitations on the length of Secret Service protection of former Presidents, their spouses and children. The law authorizes the Secret service to protect: (1) former Presidents and their spouses for their lifetimes, except that protection of a spouse shall terminate in the event of remarriage; and (2) children of a former President who are under 16 years old.

On January 20, 2017, the Secret Service will be required to provide the former President, former First Lady, and at least one minor child with protection. The Secret Service will establish a new protective division dedicated to the protection of the former President and his family. This division will be established based upon staffing and resource allocation that is commensurate with the expected assessed risks and identified vulnerabilities anticipated once the President leaves office. The division will be staffed with senior, experienced Secret Service personnel from investigative field offices who will be replaced by new special agent and administrative, professional, and technical personnel hired during FY 2015 and FY 2016.

To fully staff the Former President Obama Protective Division (OPD), new agents must be recruited, undergo a lengthy application/background process, complete the required training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and subsequent training at the JJRTC, and report to specific field offices where they will replace senior agents that will ultimately make up the OPD. To meet this timeline, the Secret Service will begin training these new agents in the fourth quarter of FY 2015.

Justification

OPD requires 138 personnel to staff the permanent detail, conduct advances, coordinate security plans with counterparts, provide other protective support, provide residence security, as well as administrative and threat analysis support to the protective division. Funding requested in FY 2015 enables the Secret Service to initiate staffing of OPD in the fourth quarter of FY 2015 with approximately 81 special agents. These individuals will be trained and deployed by the fourth quarter of FY 2016, which is the beginning of the high operational tempo associated with the nominating conventions and the final months of the 2016 Presidential Campaign. The funding requested in FY 2015 only covers the costs of the pay and benefits of these personnel, not the required funding for travel, equipment, etc. The Service deferred these remaining costs until FY 2016.

A program increase of \$25.706 million is budgeted in FY 2016 to cover the full costs associated with hiring the remaining 57 positions required to complete the formation of the OPO and will comprise 27 special agents and 30 administrative, professional, and technical personnel; rent; communication systems and utilities, other contractual services, and equipment.

The FY 2016 funding will ensure that new personnel are hired, trained, and stationed in the investigative field offices; to backfill senior, experienced special agent personnel who will staff the new protective detail. The Secret Service has limited discretion in the timeframe for establishing the division, given the amount of time needed to recruit, hire, train, and station special agent personnel.

Additionally, funding is necessary to facilitate the transfers of personnel to the new post of duty, and conduct protective detail training for personnel assigned to the new OPD. The transfers and training must be accomplished prior to the 2017 Presidential Inauguration to meet the operational requirement of having the division fully established by the time the President leaves office on January 20, 2017.

It should also be noted that the initial cost estimates for OPD are based upon assumptions which may not remain valid once the President actually leaves office. Among these assumptions are:

- The President and First Lady will return to Chicago, Illinois; this will be their only residence.
- The President and First Lady will travel at a rate similar to other active former Presidents/former First Ladies.
- The President's daughters will no longer receive protection once they turn 16 years old.
- Protection for the President will require deploying protective resources similar to the resources deployed for other former Presidents, including George W. Bush, upon leaving office.

Any changes in these assumptions may result in changes to budget estimates/requirements for the Secret Service. . Similarly, if the Secret Service continues to protect one or both children when they are older than 16 after President Obama has left office, the cost would again increase. The chart that follows outlines the major object class budget estimated for full funding of the Former President Obama Protective Detail.

Major Object Class	POS	FTE	Amount (\$ in Thousands)
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	138	110	\$23,429
Travel and Transportation of Persons			\$3,495
Transportation of Things			\$1,793
Rent, Communications, & Utilities			\$1,294
Printing & Reproduction			\$238
Other Contractual Services			\$2,858
Supplies			\$524
Equipment			\$8,590
Land & Structures			\$1,570
TOTAL	138	110	\$43,791

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2016 Budget will allow the Secret Service to create a post-Presidency detail to secure the safety of former President Obama and his family. The Secret Service anticipates that the current President will be active and maintain a high profile after he leaves office.

FY 2016 funding directly supports the Secret Service Strategic Plan (FY 2014 - FY 2018) Objective 1.1 “Ensure the protection of designated protectees, places, and events.”

Also, the FY 2016 Budget supports the 2014 DHS QHSR, Mission 1: Sub-Goal 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impacts the performance measure *Percent total protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities.*

This funding will provide initial support for hiring special agents to backfill the establishment of the new protective detail for the Obama Family after the President leaves office. Without this funding, these special agents will have to be reassigned from Secret Service domestic field offices.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel)
PPA: Protection of persons and facilities, Protective intelligence activities, Headquarters, management and administration
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$65,745

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							0	0	\$65,745
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$65,745

The Secret Service is mandated by law (Title 18 U.S.C § 3056) to provide protection to all former Presidents and their spouses for life. This funding supports enhancements to the protective mission recommended by the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel.

Perimeter Security and Operations \$16,064

Description of Item

The Secret Service will address physical security and protective operational requirements of the White House by investing in perimeter fence, line-of-sight risk mitigation and facility hardening measures.

Justification

Funding enables the Secret Service to ensure that protective technology systems used on the White House Complex remain cutting edge. These initiatives include issuing Secret Service Uniformed Division personnel non-lethal weaponry to safely subdue resistive subjects. Other initiatives will ameliorate line-of-sight direct fire risk by replacing or modernizing aging doors and windows. This funding also enables the Secret Service to address threats of fence jumpers around the entire perimeter.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

FY 2016 funding directly supports the Secret Service Strategic Plan (FY 2014 – FY 2018) Objective 1.1 “Ensure the protection of designated protectees, places, and events.

Also, the FY 2016 Budget supports the 2014 DHS QHSR, Mission 1: Sub-Goal 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impacts the performance measures:

- 1. Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely.*
- 2. Percent of total protection activities that are incident-free at the White House Complex, Vice Presidents Residence, and other protected facilities.*

Technology

\$41,481

Description of Item

The Secret Service will invest in new and upgraded technology enhancements that support system redundancy and replace outdated or unserviceable communications equipment. These investments enable the Secret Service to ensure uninterrupted communication between the Secret Service Joint Operations Center, White House Security Complex and White House Communications Agency. These upgrades include enhanced sharing of classified information and situational awareness around the White House Complex through better command and control capabilities along with providing analog to digital radio upgrades.

Justification

These initiatives enable the Secret Service to achieve better interoperability through enhanced security of network data, voice, radio and video convergence capabilities. They also facilitate Continuity of Operations for many of the Secret Service’s security systems in the event of a catastrophic failure. These capabilities also ensure better real time data access through wireless mesh and other technologies designed to facilitate immediate collaboration to address suspicious activity around the White House.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

FY 2016 funding directly supports the Secret Service Strategic Plan (FY 2014 – FY 2018) Objective 1.1 “Ensure the protection of designated protectees, places, and events.

Also, the FY 2016 Budget supports the 2014 DHS QHSR, Mission 1: Sub-Goal 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impacts the performance measures:

- 1. Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely.*
- 2. Percent of total protection activities that are incident-free at the White House Complex, Vice Presidents Residence, and other protected facilities.*

Training and Personnel

\$8,200

Description of Item

The Secret Service will enhance its personnel accession capability by augmenting its Human Resources staff with contractors proficient in Federal staffing, classification, application tracking and background processing. This funding also supports recruiting outreach initiatives in select locations to

target highly qualified applicants. The Secret Service will also pursue retention initiatives to Uniformed Division personnel in order lower annual attrition rates.

Justification

By augmenting its Human Resources staff with expert contract personnel, the Secret Service will achieve its hiring goals by reducing background investigation processing time and better application tracking. By pursuing retention initiatives, the Secret Service will reduce its annual attrition and ensure optimal Uniformed Division staffing is achieved at the White House Complex. Along with an aggressive hiring and training plan, reducing attrition ensures the Secret Service achieves its Human Capital strategy goal to fully staff the White House Complex.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

FY 2016 funding directly supports the Secret Service Strategic Plan (FY 2014 – FY 2018) Objective 1.1 “Ensure the protection of designated protectees, places, and events.

Also, the FY 2016 Budget supports the 2014 DHS QHSR, Mission 1: Sub-Goal 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impacts the performance measures:

- 1. Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely.*
- 2. Percent of total protection activities that are incident-free at the White House Complex, Vice Presidents Residence, and other protected facilities.*

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the United States Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees in cases in which a protective assignment on the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee requires an employee *to be scheduled* to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at a post of duty; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if approval is obtained in advance from the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives; research and development; rants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; and payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; [~~\$1,585,970,000~~] ***\$1,867,453,000***; of which not to exceed \$19,125 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations;: *Provided*, That \$18,000,000 for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, [2016] ***2017: Provided further, That of the amounts available for security improvement at the White House Complex, \$8,200,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017: Provided further***, That \$4,500,000 for National Special Security Events shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from Federal agencies and entities as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, for personnel receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under this heading at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further* , That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes: *Provided further* , That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security: *Provided further* , That the Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into an agreement to provide such protection on a fully reimbursable basis: *Provided further* , That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be obligated for the purpose of opening a new permanent domestic or overseas office or location unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: *Provided further*, That for purposes of section 503(b) of this Act, \$15,000,000 or 10

percent, whichever is less, may be transferred between "Protection of Persons and Facilities" and "Domestic Field Operations". (DHS Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>... to be scheduled...</i>	To support better of overtime requirements, the Secret Service will require deliberate scheduling in advance of protective assignments that meet or exceed 16 hours per day.
<i>... [\$1,585,970,000] \$1,867,453,000...</i>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
<i>... [2016] 2017...</i>	Date change only. No substantial change proposed.
<u>... <i>Provided further, That of the amounts available for security improvement at the White House Complex, \$8,200,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017</i></u>	To support modifications to the White House fence to address fence jumpers. The modifications that will be made to the fence will increase the time it takes for an individual to jump the fence, providing increased time to detect the intrusion and additional time for Secret Service response personnel to address the threat.

Authorization Cites:

The Secret Service has two authorizing statutes: 18 U.S.C.3056 (Powers, authorities, and duties of United States Secret Service) and 18 U.S.C. § 3056A (Powers, authorities, and duties of United States Secret Service Uniformed Division). Additional investigative authorities are found in 18 U.S.C. § 1029 (Fraud and related activity in connection with access devices) and 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (fraud and related activity in connection with computers).

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Secret Service Salaries and Expenses FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	6,606	6,572	\$1,538,497
FY 2015 President's Budget	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,861
Cyber Remediation	-	-	\$5
Cybersecurity Personnel Pay Reform	-	-	\$2,924
FY 2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$19,069
Mission Support Sustainment	-	-	\$32,731
OMS Next Generation Limo - Full Funding	-	-	\$8,500
Obama Protective Detail - 2nd year Position Annualization	-	61	\$14,085
Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection-Campaign Labor Shift	290	290	\$54,700
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$4,340
Total, Increases	290	351	\$139,215
Decreases			
Administrative, Professional, and Technical Reduction	(30)	(15)	(\$1,855)
Cellular Wireless Savings	-	-	(\$1)
Domestic Field Operations - Campaign Labor Shift	(290)	(290)	(\$54,700)
Manual Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$583)
Parade Limo- Re-alignment to Next Generation Limo	-	-	(\$6,100)
Reduction to Administrative Travel	-	-	(\$4,000)
Vehicle Replacement	-	-	(\$4,000)
White House Mail Screening	-	-	(\$1,431)
Total, Decreases	(320)	(305)	(\$72,670)
Total Other Adjustments	(30)	46	\$66,545
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(30)	46	\$66,545
FY 2016 Current Services	6,637	6,618	\$1,652,515
Program Changes			
Increases			
2016 Presidential Campaign	-	-	\$123,487
Former President Obama Protective Detail	57	29	\$25,706
Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel)	-	-	\$65,745
Total, Increases	57	29	\$214,938
Total Program Changes	57	29	\$214,938
FY 2016 Request	6,694	6,647	\$1,867,453
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	27	75	\$281,483

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	6,606	6,572	\$1,538,497
FY 2015 President's Budget	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	290	351	\$139,215
Decreases	(320)	(305)	(\$72,670)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(30)	46	\$66,545
FY 2016 Current Services	6,637	6,618	\$1,652,515
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	57	29	\$214,938
Total, Program Changes	57	29	\$214,938
FY 2016 Request	6,694	6,647	\$1,867,453
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Total Change	27	75	\$281,483

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	10	10	\$1,036	-	-	\$21	-	-	-	10	10	\$1,057	-	-	\$21
Protection of persons and facilities	3,628	3,533	\$874,885	(30)	46	\$50,894	57	29	\$83,467	3,655	3,608	\$1,009,246	27	75	\$134,361
Domestic field operations	1,758	1,758	\$332,395	(290)	(290)	(\$44,180)	-	-	-	1,468	1,468	\$288,215	(290)	(290)	(\$44,180)
Headquarters, management and administration	391	391	\$189,191	-	-	\$3,613	-	-	\$4,800	391	391	\$197,604	-	-	\$8,413
Rowley training center	271	271	\$55,868	-	-	\$302	-	-	-	271	271	\$56,170	-	-	\$302
National Special Security Event Fund	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,500	-	-	-
International field office administration and operations	65	65	\$34,361	-	-	(\$193)	-	-	-	65	65	\$34,168	-	-	(\$193)
Protective intelligence activities	514	514	\$68,234	-	-	\$1,388	-	-	\$3,184	514	514	\$72,806	-	-	\$4,572
Presidential candidate nominee protection	30	30	\$25,500	290	290	\$54,700	-	-	\$123,487	320	320	\$203,687	290	290	\$178,187
Total	6,667	6,572	\$1,585,970	(30)	46	\$66,545	57	29	\$214,938	6,694	6,647	\$1,867,453	27	75	\$281,483

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Internal Revenue Service	-	-	\$18	-	-	\$18	-	-	\$18	-	-	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	-	-	\$10	-	-	\$10	-	-	\$10	-	-	-
Federal Reserve Board	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	\$19	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$710	-	-	\$710	-	-	\$710	-	-	-
Department of Education	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	\$2	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	\$1,116	-	-	\$1,116	-	-	\$1,116	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	\$400	-	-	-
Department of Treasury	26	26	\$15,725	26	26	\$15,725	26	26	\$15,725	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	26	26	\$18,000	26	26	\$18,000	26	26	\$18,000	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Domestic field operations	-	-	\$12,207	-	-	\$12,207	-	-	\$12,207	-	-	-
Rowley Training Center	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	\$70	-	-	-
International field office administration, operations and training	-	-	\$928	-	-	\$928	-	-	\$928	-	-	-
Protection of persons and facilities	26	26	\$4,795	26	26	\$4,795	26	26	\$4,795	-	-	-
Total Obligations	26	26	\$18,000	26	26	\$18,000	26	26	\$18,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$637,040	\$657,161	\$695,090	\$37,929
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,690	\$2,709	\$2,988	\$279
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$185,469	\$191,654	\$226,054	\$34,400
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$302,845	\$314,072	\$343,697	\$29,625
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,128,044	\$1,165,596	\$1,267,829	\$102,233
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$58,914	\$82,461	\$160,255	\$77,794
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3,606	\$5,092	\$8,606	\$3,514
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$91,846	\$88,424	\$90,180	\$1,756
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$30,088	\$27,160	\$41,899	\$14,739
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$752	\$752	\$1,002	\$250
25.2 Other Services	\$141,800	\$118,155	\$154,048	\$35,893
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$15,652	\$17,717	\$17,698	(\$19)
31.0 Equipment	\$51,640	\$70,383	\$105,840	\$35,458
32.0 Land and Structures	\$5,805	\$5,804	\$15,670	\$9,866
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$6,000	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$350	\$426	\$426	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$410,453	\$420,374	\$599,624	\$179,250
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,538,497	\$1,585,970	\$1,867,453	\$281,483
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,538,497	\$1,585,970	\$1,867,453	\$281,483
Full Time Equivalents	6,572	6,572	6,647	75

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	51	52	52	-
GS-15	221	223	223	-
GS-14	638	644	644	-
GS-13	3,075	3,100	3,104	4
GS-12	393	370	366	(4)
GS-11	258	252	252	-
GS-10	27	25	25	-
GS-9	265	267	294	27
GS-8	200	150	150	-
GS-7	82	80	80	-
GS-6	7	7	7	-
GS-5	13	13	13	-
GS-4	17	18	18	-
GS-3	9	9	9	-
Other Graded Positions	1,350	1,457	1,457	-
Total Permanent Positions	6,606	6,667	6,694	27
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	4,023	4,060	4,087	27
U.S. Field	2,518	2,542	2,542	-
Foreign Field	65	65	65	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	6,606	6,667	6,694	27
Full Time Equivalents	6,572	6,572	6,647	75
Average ES Salary	148,937	147,462	148,937	1,475
Average GS Salary	88,302	87,428	88,302	874
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$802	\$807	\$819	\$12
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$69	\$71	\$73	\$2
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$148	\$158	\$165	\$7
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,019	\$1,036	\$1,057	\$21
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,019	\$1,036	\$1,057	\$21
Full Time Equivalents	10	10	10	-

Information Integration & Technology Transformation Mission Statement

Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) - The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. The Secret Service generated a classified mission needs statement for Information Integration and Transformation that identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$802	\$807	\$819	\$12
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$69	\$71	\$73	\$2
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$148	\$158	\$165	\$7
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,019	\$1,036	\$1,057	\$21

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Information Integration and Technology Transformation

U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Protection of persons and facilities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$399,190	\$406,814	\$432,583	\$25,769
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,127	\$1,143	\$1,303	\$160
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$115,502	\$119,109	\$126,488	\$7,379
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$168,086	\$175,680	\$198,604	\$22,924
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$683,905	\$702,746	\$758,978	\$56,232
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$45,030	\$65,922	\$69,417	\$3,495
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,318	\$1,624	\$3,417	\$1,793
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$35,103	\$35,103	\$35,859	\$756
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$25	\$25	\$25	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$15,211	\$15,211	\$15,749	\$538
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$126	\$126	\$364	\$238
25.2 Other Services	\$50,995	\$32,245	\$44,308	\$12,063
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,880	\$5,873	\$6,397	\$524
31.0 Equipment	\$14,424	\$14,688	\$64,640	\$49,952
32.0 Land and Structures	\$955	\$955	\$9,726	\$8,770
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$291	\$367	\$367	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$169,358	\$172,139	\$250,268	\$78,129
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$853,263	\$874,885	\$1,009,246	\$134,361
Full Time Equivalents	3,513	3,533	3,608	75

Protection of persons and facilities Mission Statement

Protection of Persons and Facilities - Ensure the safety and security of national leaders, visiting heads of state and government and other designated protectees. Safeguard the White House Complex, the Vice President's residence, foreign missions in the Washington, DC area and other high profile sites. Protection resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes our Nation's leaders, other high profile persons and designated sites. The Service ensures protectees' physical protection at all times. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever protectees work, reside, and travel. The requested amount addresses strategic challenges that include terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders), and the increasing complexity and technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$399,190	\$406,814	\$432,583	\$25,769
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$1,127	\$1,143	\$1,303	\$160
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$115,502	\$119,109	\$126,488	\$7,379
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$168,086	\$175,680	\$198,604	\$22,924
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$683,905	\$702,746	\$758,978	\$56,232

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Protection of Persons and Facilities

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$45,030	\$65,922	\$69,417	\$3,495

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,318	\$1,624	\$3,417	\$1,793

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$35,103	\$35,103	\$35,859	\$756

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$15,211	\$15,211	\$15,749	\$538

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$126	\$126	\$364	\$238

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$50,995	\$32,245	\$44,308	\$12,063

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,880	\$5,873	\$6,397	\$524

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$14,424	\$14,688	\$64,640	\$49,952

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$955	\$955	\$9,726	\$8,770

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
National Special Security Event Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,200	\$3,200	\$2,200	(\$1,000)
25.2 Other Services	\$1,000	-	\$1,000	\$1,000
Total, Other Object Classes	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Special Security Event Fund Mission Statement

National Special Security Events Fund (NSSE) - Effectively lead and manage the planning, coordination, and implementation of operational security plans at designated NSSEs. Ensure the physical protection of the President, the public, and other Secret Service protectees who participate in NSSEs. NSSE resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes events of symbolic importance to American citizens. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities, and creating secure environments wherever these specially designated events take place. The requested amount ensures NSSE security measures continue to evolve at an appropriate pace to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300	-

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for National Special Security Events.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,200	\$3,200	\$2,200	(\$1,000)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Protective intelligence activities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$32,815	\$33,164	\$33,836	\$672
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$247	\$248	\$259	\$11
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9,176	\$9,280	\$9,466	\$186
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$15,559	\$16,174	\$16,547	\$373
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$57,797	\$58,866	\$60,108	\$1,242
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$496	\$496	\$496	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$6,797	\$6,797	\$6,797	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$431	\$431	\$431	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$21	\$21	\$21	-
25.2 Other Services	\$716	\$716	\$3,399	\$2,683
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$672	\$672	\$672	-
31.0 Equipment	\$183	\$183	\$830	\$647
32.0 Land and Structures	\$42	\$42	\$42	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$9,368	\$9,368	\$12,698	\$3,330
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$67,165	\$68,234	\$72,806	\$4,572
Full Time Equivalents	514	514	514	-

Protective intelligence activities Mission Statement

Protective Intelligence Activities - Ensure protective intelligence processes, policies, and systems provide quality information and services to securely and efficiently support the protective mission by investigating subjects (individuals or groups) and activities that pose threats to protectees and protected events. Protective intelligence activities resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes proactively leveraging advances in the behavioral and technological sciences in order to minimize the risk of harm to persons, property and events under Secret Service protection. The requested amount funds these activities in a strategic environment characterized by terrorists' sustained motivation to attack these targets, and by the increasing complexity and technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$32,815	\$33,164	\$33,836	\$672
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$247	\$248	\$259	\$11
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$9,176	\$9,280	\$9,466	\$186
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$15,559	\$16,174	\$16,547	\$373
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$57,797	\$58,866	\$60,108	\$1,242

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Protective Intelligence Activities

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$716	\$716	\$3,399	\$2,683

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$183	\$183	\$830	\$647

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Presidential candidate nominee protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	\$4,000	\$42,290	\$38,290
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	\$23,675	\$23,675
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$16,410	\$16,410
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	\$4,000	\$82,375	\$78,375
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$2,000	\$81,299	\$79,299
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	\$1,721	\$1,721
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	-	\$1,000	\$1,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	-	\$14,202	\$14,202
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$12	\$12
25.2 Other Services	-	\$1,000	\$14,584	\$13,584
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$1,000	\$457	(\$543)
31.0 Equipment	-	\$17,500	\$6,942	(\$10,558)
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	\$1,095	\$1,095
Total, Other Object Classes	-	\$21,500	\$121,312	\$99,812
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	\$25,500	\$203,687	\$178,187
Full Time Equivalents	-	30	320	290

Presidential candidate nominee protection Mission Statement

Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection - Ensure the safety and security of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, nominees and spouses. Protection resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes candidates seeking our nation's highest offices. The Service ensures protectees' physical protection at all times. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever protectees work, reside and travel. The requested amount addresses strategic challenges which include terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders), and the increasing technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	-	\$4,000	\$42,290	\$38,290
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	-	-	\$23,675	\$23,675
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	-	-	\$16,410	\$16,410
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	\$4,000	\$82,375	\$78,375

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$2,000	\$81,299	\$79,299

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$0	\$0	\$1,721	\$1,721

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000

0	0	1,000	1,000
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	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$0	\$0	\$14,202	\$14,202

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$12	\$12

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$0	\$1,000	\$14,584	\$13,584

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$1,000	\$457	(\$543)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$17,500	\$6,942	(\$10,558)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$0	\$0	\$1,095	\$1,095

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic field operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$144,007	\$148,706	\$117,784	(\$30,922)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$766	\$773	\$826	\$53
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$39,561	\$40,011	\$42,034	\$2,023
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$73,314	\$74,512	\$62,150	(\$12,362)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$257,648	\$264,002	\$222,794	(\$41,208)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,268	\$2,833	\$1,788	(\$1,045)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$154	\$473	\$473	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$33,277	\$29,855	\$29,855	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$454	\$476	\$476	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$40	\$40	\$40	-
25.2 Other Services	\$11,825	\$9,781	\$10,354	\$573
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$4,654	\$5,770	\$5,770	-
31.0 Equipment	\$16,400	\$17,594	\$15,094	(\$2,500)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,571	\$1,571	\$1,571	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$71,643	\$68,393	\$65,421	(\$2,972)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$329,291	\$332,395	\$288,215	(\$44,180)
Full Time Equivalents	1,788	1,758	1,468	(290)

Domestic field operations Mission Statement

Domestic Field Operations - Investigate violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; investigate financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, financial institution fraud, identity theft, access device fraud, and money laundering. Domestic field office resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting our nation's currency and financial systems within our borders. The requested amount funds field offices nationwide in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the spread of the internet and other consumer-friendly technologies. These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies increases, field resources must continue to demonstrate agility in combating criminal efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$144,007	\$148,706	\$117,784	\$(30,922)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$766	\$773	\$826	\$53
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$39,561	\$40,011	\$42,034	\$2,023
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$73,314	\$74,512	\$62,150	\$(12,362)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$257,648	\$264,002	\$222,794	\$(41,208)

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Domestic Field Operations

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,268	\$2,833	\$1,788	\$(1,045)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$11,825	\$9,781	\$10,354	\$573

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$16,400	\$17,594	\$15,094	\$(2,500)

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
International field office administration and operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,222	\$5,307	\$5,453	\$146
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$45	\$46	\$48	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,100	\$1,124	\$1,164	\$40
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,878	\$6,494	\$6,576	\$82
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$12,245	\$12,971	\$13,241	\$270
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,428	\$1,491	\$941	(\$550)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$143	\$899	\$899	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$3,975	\$3,975	\$3,975	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$888	\$888	\$888	-
25.2 Other Services	\$11,148	\$13,153	\$13,240	\$87
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$423	\$423	\$423	-
31.0 Equipment	\$561	\$561	\$561	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$18,566	\$21,390	\$20,927	(\$463)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$30,811	\$34,361	\$34,168	(\$193)
Full Time Equivalents	65	65	65	-

International field office administration and operations Mission Statement

International Field Office Administration and Operations - Provide a comprehensive, internationally coordinated response to threats to the integrity of U.S. currency and other transnational financial crimes. International field office administration and operations resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting our nation's currency and financial systems from threats originating abroad. The requested amount funds field offices in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the worldwide spread of the internet, other consumer-friendly technologies, and dollarization (when a developing county replaces its national currency with the U.S. dollar). These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies and practices increases, field resources must continue to demonstrate agility in combating criminal efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,222	\$5,307	\$5,453	\$146
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$45	\$46	\$48	\$2
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,100	\$1,124	\$1,164	\$40
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,878	\$6,494	\$6,576	\$82
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$12,245	\$12,971	\$13,241	\$270

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for International Field Office Administration and Operation

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,428	\$1,491	\$941	(\$550)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$11,148	\$13,153	\$13,240	\$87

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,011	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$281	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$777	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,077	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$3	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services	\$27	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$44	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	\$215	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$6,000	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$6,289	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$8,366	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	20	-	-	-

Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children Mission Statement

Forensic Support and Grants to Missing and Exploited Children - Provides grant funding and forensic support for cases involving missing and exploited children. Forensic support includes polygraph examinations, handwriting examinations, voiceprint comparisons, audio and video enhancements, age progressions/regressions, and fingerprint research and identification.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,011	-	-	-
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$281	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$777	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,077	-	-	-

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs in support of missing and exploited children

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters, management and administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,972	\$35,097	\$38,498	\$3,401
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$320	\$321	\$365	\$44
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$12,062	\$14,269	\$15,209	\$940
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$25,821	\$27,360	\$29,239	\$1,879
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$69,175	\$77,047	\$83,311	\$6,264
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,604	\$2,631	\$1,197	(\$1,434)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1,924	\$2,032	\$2,032	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$16,669	\$16,669	\$16,669	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12,222	\$9,272	\$9,271	(\$1)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$563	\$563	\$563	-
25.2 Other Services	\$60,935	\$56,106	\$61,773	\$5,667
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,665	\$2,665	\$2,665	-
31.0 Equipment	\$18,945	\$18,945	\$16,862	(\$2,083)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,203	\$3,202	\$3,202	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$59	\$59	\$59	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$119,789	\$112,144	\$114,293	\$2,149
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$188,964	\$189,191	\$197,604	\$8,413
Full Time Equivalents	391	391	391	-

Headquarters, management and administration Mission Statement

Headquarters, Management, and Administration - Support and sustain operational success through progressive planning and performance in the areas of science and technology, organizational effectiveness, professional responsibility, stewardship of resources, and communication. Headquarters, management, and administration resources support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure by enhancing the Service's administrative, professional, and technical infrastructure as well as the management systems and processes. In a strategic context of heightened threat, the Service must ensure that its business processes promote and strengthen the investigative and protective missions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,972	\$35,097	\$38,498	\$3,401
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$320	\$321	\$365	\$44
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$12,062	\$14,269	\$15,209	\$940
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$25,821	\$27,360	\$29,239	\$1,879
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$69,175	\$77,047	\$83,311	\$6,264

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Headquarters Management and Administration

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,604	\$2,631	\$1,197	(\$1,434)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12,222	\$9,272	\$9,271	(\$1)

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$60,935	\$56,106	\$61,773	\$5,667
	60,935	56,106	61,773	5,667

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$18,945	\$18,945	\$16,862	(\$2,083)

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

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Salaries and Expenses
Rowley training center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$23,021	\$23,266	\$23,827	\$561
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$177	\$178	\$187	\$9
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,418	\$6,490	\$6,645	\$155
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,262	\$13,694	\$14,006	\$312
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$42,878	\$43,628	\$44,665	\$1,037
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,888	\$3,888	\$2,917	(\$971)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$54	\$54	\$54	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$882	\$882	\$882	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
25.2 Other Services	\$5,154	\$5,154	\$5,390	\$236
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,314	\$1,314	\$1,314	-
31.0 Equipment	\$912	\$912	\$912	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$34	\$34	\$34	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$12,240	\$12,240	\$11,505	(\$735)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$55,118	\$55,868	\$56,170	\$302
Full Time Equivalents	271	271	271	-

Rowley training center Mission Statement

Rowley Training Center - Strengthen the agency's ability to develop and retain a highly specialized and dedicated workforce to fulfill mission-critical requirements. Rowley Training Center resources support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure by ensuring the Secret Service workforce is continuously prepared to meet the challenges of the investigative and protective missions. The requested amount will ensure that the Service's most important resource - its employees - have the knowledge and skills and abilities to execute the investigative and protective missions. In a strategic context of threat, the Service must ensure that its workforce planning and development practices outpace the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$23,021	\$23,266	\$23,827	\$561
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$177	\$178	\$187	\$9
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$6,418	\$6,490	\$6,645	\$155
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,262	\$13,694	\$14,006	\$312
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$42,878	\$43,628	\$44,665	\$1,037

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Rowley Training Center

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,888	\$3,888	\$2,917	(\$971)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$5,154	\$5,154	\$5,390	\$236

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	6,572	6,572	6,572
Increases			
Former President Obama Protective Detail	-	-	90
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	90
Decreases			
Administrative, professional, technical staffing reduction	-	-	(15)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(15)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	6,572	6,572	6,647
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	75

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Protection of persons and facilities	\$6,165	\$3,729	\$6,165	\$2,436
Domestic field operations	1,678	1,071	1,678	607
Headquarters, management and administration	2,905	2,043	2,905	862
Rowley training center	677	441	677	236
National Special Security Event Fund	4	4	4	0
International field office administration and operations	198	111	198	87
Protective intelligence activities	380	234	380	146
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	0	34	0	-34
Total Working Capital Fund	\$12,007	\$7,667	\$12,007	\$4,340

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service

Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Secret Service Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements:

The Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (ACI) account contains funding for the support and maintenance of the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC), Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) project execution, and funding to support enhancements to the protective mission recommended by the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel.

The JJRTC is the primary training center for the United States Secret Service. The overall support and maintenance provided through ACI funding is critical to the agency's missions – protection and criminal investigations. ACI funding provides critical support for JJRTC infrastructure, life cycle maintenance of structures and systems; as well as sustainment of existing facilities and program support assets. The JJRTC is utilized by special agents, uniformed officers, and support personnel.

JJRTC is comprised of 493 square acres of land, six miles of roadways, and 36 buildings featuring multiple classrooms, firearms ranges, physical fitness facilities, tactical villages, and a protective operations driving pad. This infrastructure fosters a quality training environment for new recruits and current employees. Additionally, JJRTC facilities are utilized to provide our Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners with collaborative training related to the Secret Service missions.

The IITT program resulted from the recognition that the previously existing Secret Service information technology infrastructure did not adequately address the requirements of the protective and investigative missions.

The IITT program was initiated to modernize the Secret Service enterprise-wide information technology (IT) environment focusing on four capability areas: enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture); communications (e.g., White House Communications Agency Interoperability, worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging); control (e.g., security); and mission support (applications supporting mission operations).

The IITT program is being implemented in compliance with Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directive 102-01 which establishes consolidated acquisition management policy, standards and practices across all DHS Components. Initial funding appropriated for IITT was used for the stabilization program in Fiscal Years (FY) 2010-11; installation of the stabilizing equipment was completed during the 4th quarter of FY 2013. During FY 2014, both

the Cross Domain (CD) and Multi-Level Security (MLS) control capabilities achieved their Initial Operating Capability (IOC).

FY 2016 funding will be used to sustain the improvements made through the stabilization phase, modernize the networks, database, and security architecture, refactor (rewrite) applications currently resident on the legacy mainframe for migration to the upgraded network, and develop/upgrade projects such as Database Architecture, Cyber Security, Cross Domain and Multi-Level Security, Threat Management, and Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2).

B. Budget Activities:

James J. Rowley Training Center

The protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Service's dual mission is provided at the JJRTC in Beltsville, Maryland.

Information Integration and Technology Transformation

The Secret Service relies heavily on IT infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. The Service generated a classified Mission Needs Statement for IITT that identifies existing deficiencies and disparities in IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$71,669,000 for the Secret Service.

This level of funding includes the following program changes:

- Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel) - \$20,950,000

Adjustment to the base increases, totaling \$784,000, include the following:

- \$102,000 for JJRTC Maintenance
- \$682,000 for IITT

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
James J. Rowley Training Center	-	-	\$5,380	-	-	\$5,380	-	-	\$26,432	-	-	\$21,052	-	-	\$20,950	-	-	\$102
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	-	-	\$46,395	-	-	\$44,555	-	-	\$45,237	-	-	\$682	-	-	-	-	-	\$682
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	\$71,669	-	-	\$21,734	-	-	\$20,950	-	-	\$784
Total, Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr):	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	\$71,669	-	-	\$21,734	-	-	\$20,950	-	-	\$784
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	\$71,669	-	-	\$21,734	-	-	\$20,950	-	-	\$784
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	\$71,669	-	-	\$21,734	-	-	\$20,950	-	-	\$784
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	-	-	\$51,775	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	\$71,669	-	-	\$21,734	-	-	\$20,950	-	-	\$784

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
James J. Rowley Training Center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: James J. Rowley Training Center

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$5,380
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$5,380
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$102
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$5,482
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$20,950
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$26,432
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$21,052

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$26,432,000 for the JJRTC.

Adjustment to Base:

- Increase of \$102 thousand for maintenance at the JJRTC.

Program change:

- Increase of \$21 million for Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding covers the cost of maintenance and improvement contracts for the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) in Beltsville, Maryland. This facility provides the protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Secret Service's dual mission.

The employees of the United States Secret Service are the most important resource as they are the key to accomplishing our protective and investigative mission. The Service will ensure that they possess the skills and knowledge to maximize their potential and meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

The JJRTC develops, administers, and coordinates basic training, in-service, leadership and continuing specialized skills development for all Secret Service personnel to include special agents, uniformed officers, special officers, and other professional and administrative personnel. JJRTC consistently maintains liaison with all operational components of the Service, as well as numerous public and private sector organizations and manufacturers to remain current with developments in the law enforcement community, current technological trends, and economies of scale. The Secret Service

conducts continuing needs assessments to identify critical job competencies for training development and implementation.

The Service also conducts research and testing of firearms, ammunition, and firearms related equipment to remain at the forefront of technological changes and potential impacts to Service's protective and investigative missions. In addition, JJRTC administers and controls agency wide acquisition, storage, maintenance, and issuance of firearms and ammunition to all Secret Service offices and gun-carrying personnel.

Summary

The requested amount provides funding for Secret Service operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions, goals, and sub-goals set forth by the 2014 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation's Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and National Special Security Events.
- Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyber Space;
 - Goal 4.3: Advance cyber law enforcement, incident response, and reporting; and
 - Sub-goal 4.3.2: Deter, disrupt, and investigate cyber crime.
- Mission 6: Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment of all Secret Service strategic and management Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Integration & Technology Transformation

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$46,395
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$44,555
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$682
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$45,237
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$45,237
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$682

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$45,237,000 for IITT.

Adjustment to Base:

- Increase of \$682 thousand for IITT.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The IITT program was established because the Secret Service’s IT infrastructure did not adequately serve the requirements of the protective and investigative missions. Additionally, the National Security Agency (NSA) identified critical IT infrastructure, architecture and application vulnerabilities that required mitigation.

In response to NSA’s findings, the Service’s IITT program was initiated in order to modernize the enterprise-wide IT environment focusing on four capability areas:

- enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture);
- mission support (applications supporting mission operations);
- control (e.g., Security);
- communications (e.g., White House Communications Agency interoperability (WHCA), and communications upgrades including worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging).

The IITT program is being developed in full compliance with DHS Management Directive 102-01 that establishes a consolidated DHS acquisition management policy, standards, and practices across all Components and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Department Offices.

Initial funding appropriated for IITT was used for the stabilization program in FYs 2010-11. Installation of the stabilizing equipment was completed in the 4th quarter of FY 2013. The

modernization effort commenced in FY 2012 with the award of two contracts, one for the major IT Modernization effort and the other for development of Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2); however, execution delays have occurred as a result of a contract protest. As a result, the Service was able to accelerate the mainframe refactoring portion of the IITT modernization effort in FY 2013-14 and plans to complete the refactoring in 2015 in order to stay on pace to reach Full Operating Capability (FOC) of the modernized system by the end of FY 2017. The Secret Service anticipate completing the refactoring (re-coding) of all 21 mainframe applications by 1st quarter FY 2015.

Requested funding in FY 2016 will enable the Secret Service's IT networks, data systems, applications, and system security to fully support present operational requirements. Modernization will be accomplished by means of an extensive redesign of the current infrastructure and the careful selection and integration of interoperable capabilities to support critical mission needs. Specifically the following activities are planned in each of the four capabilities areas:

Enabling Capabilities

In July 2014, the Secret Service selected the prime contractor for the Enabling Contracts (EC) development contract. The selected EC contractor will design, develop and deploy an IT system focusing on the following elements:

- modernization of the IT infrastructure through a major overhaul of the database, infrastructure and information assurance components, leveraging stabilization and enterprise services, and eliminating application hosting on an aging mainframe;
- improvement of network monitoring, security, and communication channels that allow sharing of resources and information;
- standardization of the Enterprise Application Framework and Database used throughout the Secret Service which includes a structured collection of records stored on the network; and
- completion of Preliminary and Critical Design Review and other key systems engineering development milestones.

With the award of the EC modernization contract in the 4th quarter FY 2014, we were able to commence an assessment of the existing USSS network environment in order to lay the groundwork in FY 2015 to build a system test environment, procure hardware not included in the stabilization equipment, conduct development testing, prepare integrated logistics management plan, finalize operational test plans, conclude plans for database architecture requirements, establish operational readiness and conduct training of technical and operational personnel.

FY 2016 EC activities include:

- Commence deployment of modernized network
 - Achieve IOC
 - Commence organic operational maintenance
 - Perform configuration management, quality assurance, security management, and help desk operations
- Implement plans based on database architecture decisions

Control Capabilities

The Cross Domain initiative (CD) provides advance security measures to electronically control, send, receive, and track access to Secret Service intelligence data across disparate systems and security classifications domains. Efforts will continue through FY2016 to integrate across the USSS and take full advantage of all the DHS Intelligence Enterprise Cross Domain Service (IE-CDS) capabilities.

The Multi-Level Security (MLS) enables the secure access of information securely across Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU), Secret (S), and Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) security classification domains. The incremental deployment of the MLS capability will continue in FY 2015 and FY 2016 with Full Operating Capability (FOC) anticipated in FY 2017.

Mission Support Capabilities

The Protective Threat Management System (PTMS) was deployed in 2012 and provides capabilities to conduct advanced search, reporting, notification, routing, and improved workflow with greater ease of use. PTMS consolidated five stovepipe systems into a single system and provides a true enterprise protective intelligence tool. PTMS completed deployment in FY 2013 and transitioned to sustainment in FY 2014. As threats continue to grow and change, PTMS will continue to evolve such as deploying a portable version to support the mobile workforce.

The Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2) includes the software applications and systems related to event planning, human and technical resource deployment allocations, notification processes, reporting and tracking. It will provide a unifying enterprise-wide scheduling system and an integrated event logistics planning system. When fielded, COLD2 will provide the USSS advanced business analytics which will allow greater visibility and efficiencies in our day to day operations. The COLD2 firm-fixed price development contract was initiated in FY2012 and continues until FY2016. In FY2013, the Unit Acceptance Testing of initial deployment of the scheduling function for the Uniform Division was unsuccessful resulting in re-structure of the architecture in FY2014 to correct these deficiencies. FY 2015 funding will be used to complete the last year of development. The next round of unit acceptance testing will begin in the first quarter of FY2016. FY 2016 funding will enable COLD2 to complete deployment and transition to sustainment.

Communications Capabilities

The White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Interoperability project brought parity between Secret Service and WHCA by providing Internet Protocol (IP) based systems and devices directly to the users supporting USSS missions. The result has reduced the interoperability gaps between the USSS and WHCA, increasing communications capability and providing improved, secure systems and reliability. The upgrades and sustainment phase which began in FY 2014 will continue in FY 2016 and beyond. Communications funding will allow the Service to provide operational and maintenance support for bandwidth improvements to support convergence efforts with Radio-over-IP (RoIP), Over the Air Rekey (OTAR) for encryption, Voice-over-IP (VoIP) systems, and Video Teleconferencing (VTC) systems. This project also includes classified messaging systems (Secret and Top Secret), enhanced Communications Security (COMSEC) support, wireless technology to expand international voice, data and remote access capability to include satellite services, mobile device management (MDM) for smartphone enterprise services, Tri-Band and Classified radios for Special Operations teams, and engineering support to maintain systems. Sustainment funding in FY 2016 will continue the refresh of equipment purchased previously under this project.

The table that follows provides a detailed breakdown of FY 2016 IITT funding by project and capability area.

FY 2014-2016 IITT Funding

(Actual \$)

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015-16 Change
Enabling Capabilities	\$34,873,400	\$29,653,100	\$30,024,900	\$371,800
<i>Development thru Full Operating Capability</i>				
IT Modernization - EC Development	\$14,671,000	\$9,138,900	\$10,750,100	\$1,611,200
Mainframe Migration & Refactoring	\$4,083,600		\$0	
IT Network Infrastructure - Development	\$4,073,000	\$6,171,000	\$4,015,800	(\$2,155,200)
Database Architecture - Development	\$4,462,000	\$4,592,000	\$4,802,000	\$210,000
Cyber Security - Development	\$3,729,000	\$3,896,400	\$5,693,400	\$1,797,000
<i>Sustainment Post-FOC</i>				
Support post-Mainframe Migration & Refactoring		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
Information Assurance - Support & Equipment Refresh	\$3,854,800	\$3,854,800	\$2,763,600	(\$1,091,200)
Control Capabilities	\$1,834,700	\$4,812,200	\$4,571,300	(\$240,900)
<i>Development to FOC</i>				
Multi-Level Security Development	\$1,434,700	\$4,387,200	\$4,170,900	(\$216,300)
<i>Sustainment Post-FOC</i>				
Cross Domain Support & Licensing	\$400,000	\$425,000	\$400,400	(\$24,600)
Mission Support Capabilities	\$5,487,500	\$4,326,100	\$5,650,000	\$1,323,900
<i>Development to FOC</i>				
COLD2 Development	\$4,200,000		\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
<i>Sustainment Post-FOC</i>				
PTMS Support	\$1,287,500	\$1,326,100	\$1,250,000	(\$76,100)
COLD2 Support & Licensing		\$3,000,000	\$2,900,000	(\$100,000)
Communications Capabilities	\$4,199,400	\$5,763,600	\$4,990,800	(\$772,800)
<i>Sustainment Post-FOC</i>				
Communications Equipment Refresh & Upgrades	\$4,199,400	\$5,763,600	\$4,990,800	(\$772,800)
TOTAL	\$46,395,000	\$44,555,000	\$45,237,000	\$682,000

Upon completion, the IITT program and related projects will provide a significantly more effective and secure IT infrastructure. It will provide new and upgraded services with benefits that include major improvements in network security, continuity of operations, interoperability with other government

and private systems and networks, greatly enhanced analytics in support of Secret Service business operations, and scalability to support growth.

The Secret Service's IITT program is making significant strides in providing a modern IT infrastructure, which will meet mission requirements well into the future and close identified gaps in areas of network security, information sharing, situational awareness, and operational communications. The Service is committed to delivering the IT and communications tools which provide every advantage to ensure mission success. With continued support of this multi-year plan, the Secret Service will achieve its goals in the most fiscally responsible and efficient manner possible.

Summary

The requested amount for IITT will provide funding for Secret Service operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions, goals, and sub-goals set forth by the 2014 DHS QHSR as follows:

- Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security;
 - Goal 1.3: Reduce Risk to the Nation's Most Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events; and
 - Sub-goal 1.3.2: Protect key leaders, facilities, and National Special Security Events.
- Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyber Space;
 - Goal 4.3: Advance cyber law enforcement, incident response, and reporting; and
 - Sub-goal 4.3.2: Deter, disrupt, and investigate cyber crime.
- Mission 6: Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment of all Secret Service strategic and management performance measures.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel)
PPA: James J. Rowley Training Center
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$20,950

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$5,482
Program Increase							0	0	\$20,950
Total Request	0	0	\$5,380	0	0	\$5,380	0	0	\$26,432

The Secret Service is mandated by law (Title 18 U.S.C § 3056) to provide protection to all former Presidents and their spouses for life. This funding will support enhancements to the protective mission recommended by the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel.

White House Mock-Up

\$8,000

Description of item

The Service requests funding to build an actual-scale training mock-up of the White House north and south grounds, and the supporting security infrastructure, at the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC). This is a multi-year construction project that would require an amendment of the existing James J. Rowley Training Center Master Plan (Approved 2012). The funding requested is for site design, site preparation work, and construction.

The project will use existing acreage at JJRTC to simulate the north and south grounds and roadways, and will include a rudimentary structure and perimeter security posts. The venue would provide true scale and terrain mapping of the White House compound and vehicle gates. Some infrastructure (electrical and water services) will be required for security posts, vehicle gates, perimeter lights and restroom facilities.

The Service is currently using an area at JJRTC to conduct in-service training for Uniformed Division personnel that provides a rough approximation of the actual distances between posts at the White House complex, but does not replicate actual terrain and landscaping features, lines-of-sight, fences, or

building locations. The area was not designed for this type of training, and hampers our ability to provide the dynamic and realistic training required for this critical in-service training.

Justification

The Service requests funds to replicate the White House north and south grounds as an operational training venue for Secret Service law enforcement personnel. Re-creating the grounds of the area surrounding the Executive Mansion provides necessary realism for site specific security and tactical response training.

Secret Service personnel, along with other military, federal, and Washington, D.C. counterparts will conduct integrated training in a to-scale, simulated work environment. Such integrated training is critical to ensure the Secret Service is prepared for incidents that may arise at the White House complex. The proper and consistent training environment will enable Secret Service staff to perform all coordinated actions required to respond to evolving threats.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

FY 2016 funding directly supports the Secret Service Strategic Plan (FY 2014 – FY 2018) Objective 1.1 “Ensure the protection of designated protectees, places, and events.”

Also, the FY 2016 Budget supports the 2014 DHS QHSR, Mission 1: Sub-Goal 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impacts the performance measures:

- 1. Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely.*
- 2. Percent of total protection activities that are incident-free at the White House Complex, Vice President’s Residence, and other protected facilities.*

Canine Training Facility

\$8,000

Description of item

The Secret Service requests funding to construct a new Canine Training Facility at JJRTC, or alternatively, to renovate the existing Moran Canine Building at JJRTC. The new Canine Training Facility will be built at JJRTC at the location identified for it in the approved James J. Rowley Training Center Master Plan (September 2012).

The existing Moran Canine Building is outdated and sub-standard, and is no longer able to safely and adequately house the number of canines the program requires in order to support the requirements of the protective mission. Upgrading these facilities enables the Service to achieve re-certification requirements to support the Personnel Screening Canine Open Area (PSC-O) program. This is a multi-year construction project. Depending on the alternative selected from above, funding requested would be utilized for site design, site preparation work, and construction or for equipment and supplies to provide program support.

Justification

New or renovated kennel space will enable the Secret Service to meet the projected training requirements associated with all canine programs that support the protective mission. The proper training environment is critical to enable Secret Service staff to perform the coordinated actions required to respond to evolving threats.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

FY 2016 funding directly supports the Secret Service Strategic Plan (FY 2014 – FY 2018) Objective 1.1 “Ensure the protection of designated protectees, places, and events.”

Also, the FY 2016 Budget supports the 2014 DHS QHSR, Mission 1: Sub-Goal 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impacts the performance measures:

1. *Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely.*
2. *Percent of total protection activities that are incident-free at the White House Complex, Vice President’s Residence, and other protected facilities.*

Renovation to ranges and tactical training areas **\$4,950**

Description of item

Funding is requested for the renovation of the Magaw Shoot House (\$3.1 million), renovation of other tactical training areas (\$0.850 million), and for renovation and refurbishment of existing ranges (\$1 million).

The Service requests funding to renovate and modernize the Magaw Shoot House, tactical training areas, and the existing indoor and outdoor ranges at JJRTC. The existing tactical training areas at JJRTC are used extensively in support of basic and in-service training for Special Operations Division personnel. The Magaw Shoot House has not been renovated or refurbished since its construction in 2000. Additionally, other JJRTC tactical training facilities have not received necessary maintenance as a result of fiscal constraints, and have developed some structural deficiencies. In addition, the target, bullet trap, and mechanical systems at the existing firearms ranges require refurbishment and/or replacement, without which there is a risk of losing one or more ranges to unscheduled maintenance, resulting in cancellation or delays in required basic and in-service training.

Justification

The proposed renovations and refurbishment of the existing tactical training facilities and firearms ranges will better position the Service to meet the projected basic and in-service training requirements for Special Operations Division personnel, and meet the projected basic training requirements for Uniformed Division and Special Agent classes. The current capacity of our existing ranges is insufficient for projected in-service training requirements. The proper training environment and constant training will enable Secret Service staff to perform the coordinated actions required to respond to evolving threats.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

FY 2016 funding directly supports the Secret Service Strategic Plan (FY 2014 – FY 2018) Objective 1.1 “Ensure the protection of designated protectees, places, and events.”

Also, the FY 2016 Budget supports the 2014 DHS QHSR, Mission 1: Sub-Goal 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and directly impacts the performance measures:

- 1. Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely.*
- 2. Percent of total protection activities that are incident-free at the White House Complex, Vice President’s Residence, and other protected facilities.*

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, and improvement of physical and technological infrastructure, [\$49,935,000] \$71,669,000, of which [\$5,380,000] \$26,432,000, to remain available until September 30, [2019] **2020**, shall be for acquisition, construction, improvement, and maintenance of the James J. Rowley Training Center [facilities,] and of which [\$44,555,000] \$45,237,000, to remain available until September 30, [2017] **2018**, shall be for Information Integration and Technology Transformation program execution.

Explanation of Changes

Language Provisions	Explanation
\$71,669,000 [\$49,935,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
... \$26,432,000 [\$5,380,000]...	Provides for enhancement to protective mission recommended by the United State Secret Service Protective Mission Panel.
...September 30, 2020 [2019]...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
...\$45,237,000 [\$44,555,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
...until September 30, 2018 [2019]...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
 FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$51,775
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$49,935
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	-	-	\$682
James J. Rowley Training Center - Maintenance	-	-	\$102
Total, Increases	-	-	\$784
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$784
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$784
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$50,719
Program Changes			
Increases			
Protective Mission Enhancements (Protective Mission Panel)	-	-	\$20,950
Total, Increases	-	-	\$20,950
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$20,950
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$71,669
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$21,734

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$51,775
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$49,935
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$784
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$784
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$50,719
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$20,950
Total, Program Changes	-	-	\$20,950
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$71,669
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Total Change	-	-	\$21,734

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
James J. Rowley Training Center	-	-	\$5,380	-	-	\$102	-	-	\$20,950	-	-	\$26,432	-	-	\$21,052
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	-	-	\$44,555	-	-	\$682	-	-	-	-	-	\$45,237	-	-	\$682
Total	-	-	\$49,935	-	-	\$784	-	-	\$20,950	-	-	\$71,669	-	-	\$21,734

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
25.2 Other Services	\$37,358	\$35,518	\$50,177	\$14,659
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$38	\$38	\$63	\$25
31.0 Equipment	\$13,035	\$13,035	\$13,085	\$50
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,324	\$1,324	\$8,324	\$7,000
Total, Other Object Classes	\$51,775	\$49,935	\$71,669	\$21,734
Total, Direct Obligations	\$51,775	\$49,935	\$71,669	\$21,734
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$51,775	\$49,935	\$71,669	\$21,734

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
James J. Rowley Training Center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other Services	\$3,983	\$3,983	\$17,960	\$13,977
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$38	\$38	\$63	\$25
31.0 Equipment	\$35	\$35	\$85	\$50
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,324	\$1,324	\$8,324	\$7,000
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,380	\$5,380	\$26,432	\$21,052
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,380	\$5,380	\$26,432	\$21,052
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

James J. Rowley Training Center Mission Statement

Funding covers the cost of maintenance and improvement contracts for the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) in Beltsville, Maryland. This facility provides the protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Secret Service's dual mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$3,983	\$3,983	\$17,960	\$13,977

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$38	\$38	\$63	\$25

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$35	\$35	\$85	\$50

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,324	\$1,324	\$8,324	\$7,000

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
25.2 Other Services	\$33,375	\$31,535	\$32,217	\$682
31.0 Equipment	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$46,395	\$44,555	\$45,237	\$682
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$46,395	\$44,555	\$45,237	\$682
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Information Integration & Technology Transformation Mission Statement

The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. Secret Service generated a classified Mission Needs Statement for Information Integration and Transformation (IIT) that identifies existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities. At present, the Secret Service IT networks, data systems, applications, and system security do not fully meet basic operational requirements. Investments in the Service's IT networks, data systems, applications, and system security will enable it to better meet basic operational requirements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$33,375	\$31,535	\$32,217	\$682

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The United States Secret Service (USSS) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Protection: The Protection program protects the President and Vice President and their families, former Presidents and their spouses, and other designated individuals; secures the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, and other designated places; and designs, coordinates, and implements operational security plans for designated National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The program is staffed by special agents, uniformed officers, and administrative, professional, and technical personnel and works closely with the military and federal, state, county, local, and international law enforcement organizations to ensure the success of security operations.

Protective Intelligence: The Protective Intelligence program is critical in securing the safety of the President, Vice President, other designated Protectees, visiting world leaders, foreign missions, presidential candidates, and NSSEs. The program investigates, evaluates, disseminates, and maintains information concerning known, potential, or perceived threats to protectees and NSSEs. The program pursues investigative leads and conducts intelligence activities in advance of protectee travel and NSSEs. The program is staffed by special agents, protective intelligence research specialists, threat assessment specialists, and support personnel. Special agents in Secret Service field offices in the U.S. and abroad conduct protective intelligence investigations. Personnel liaise with the intelligence community and other law enforcement organizations to ensure the success of the protective mission.

Criminal Investigations: The Criminal Investigations program exists to safeguard the payment and financial systems of the United States and has evolved to enforce not only counterfeiting laws that preserve the integrity of U.S. currency, but a wide range of financial and computer-based crimes that threaten the nation's economy. To combat these crimes, the Secret Service adopted a proactive approach utilizing advanced technologies and specialized skills to provide rapid responses and critical information in support of financial analysis, infrastructure protection, and criminal investigations. Through its domestic and international offices, the Secret Service conducts investigations to identify, locate, and apprehend criminal organizations and individuals involved in counterfeiting; access device fraud; cyber intrusion; identity crimes; bank fraud; and illicit financing operations.

Rowley Training Center: This program encompasses personnel at the Secret Service's James J. Rowley Training Center, including instructors, tactical and weapons systems specialists, curricula design staff, computer and web-based faculty/technicians, executive training advisors, administrative support, and maintenance staff. The Service has a separate appropriation, the Acquisition, Construction, & Improvements account, that is used to maintain the facility.

Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT): The Secret Service relies heavily on information technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its mission. The Service has identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities. The IITT Mission Need Statement indicates the need for a comprehensive

modernization of the Secret Service IT infrastructure and communications systems to close the identified technology gaps. The scope of the IITT program consists of Enabling, Communications, and Control capabilities, as well as cross-cutting Mission Support capabilities.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows USSS’ FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Protection	3,928	1,403,170
Protective Intelligence	514	86,610
Criminal Investigations	1,533	390,766
Rowley Training Center	271	82,602
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	10	46,294
Management and Administration	391	194,680
Total Budget Request	6,647	2,204,122

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the USSS programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Protection	100%					
Protective Intelligence	100%					
Criminal Investigations	78%			22%		

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Rowley Training Center	95%			5%		
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	95%			5%		
Management and Administration	23%			1%	76%	

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

USSS resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Protection	1,036,491	3,513	1,087,117	3,563	1,403,170	3,928
Protective Intelligence	80,448	514	81,778	514	86,610	514
Criminal Investigations	352,525	1,568	359,564	1,538	304,023	1243
Rowley Training Center	57,473	257	58,186	257	78,472	257
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	45,043	10	43,311	10	43,979	10
Management and Administration	43,528	57	43,710	57	43,840	57
Total	1,615,508	5,919	1,673,666	5,939	1,960,094	6,009

Performance Measures

For *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent USSS measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (in billions)
Description: An estimate of the direct dollar loss to the public that was prevented due to Secret

Service intervention or interruption of a criminal venture through a criminal investigation. This estimate is based on the likely amount of financial crime that would have occurred had the offender not been identified nor the criminal enterprise disrupted, and reflects the Secret Service's efforts to reduce financial losses to the public attributable to financial crimes.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	\$1.9	\$1.40	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.70	\$2.50
Result:	\$4.846	\$2.75	\$4.20	\$3.04	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of currency identified as counterfeit

Description: The dollar value of counterfeit notes passed on the public reported as a percent of dollars of genuine currency. This measure is calculated by dividing the dollar value of counterfeit notes passed by the dollar value of genuine currency in circulation. This measure is an indicator of the proportion of counterfeit currency relative to the amount of genuine U.S. Currency in circulation, and reflects our efforts to reduce financial losses to the public attributable to counterfeit currency.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<0.0099%	<0.0098%	<0.009%	<0.0088%	<0.0088%	<0.009%
Result:	0.0078%	0.0085%	0.0072%	0.0068%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of National Special Security Events that were successfully completed

Description: This measure is a percentage of the total number of National Special Security Events (NSSEs) completed in a Fiscal Year that were successful. A successfully completed NSSE is one where once the event has commenced, a security incident(s) inside the Secret Service protected venue did not preclude the event's agenda from proceeding to its scheduled conclusion.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of protectees that arrive and depart safely

Description: This measure gauges the percent of travel stops where Secret Service protectees arrive and depart safely. The performance target is always 100%.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of total protection activities that are incident-free at the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, and other protected facilities

Description: This measure gauges the percent of instances where the Secret Service provides incident free protection to the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, and other protected facilities. An incident is defined as someone who is assaulted or receives an injury from an attack while inside the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, or other protected facility.

United States Secret Service - Strategic Context

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Number of information sharing events with the law enforcement and intelligence community						
Description: This measure gauges the number of information sharing events with both internal entities and external partner agencies as an assessment of the effectiveness of information dissemination. Information sharing events include: National Threat Assessment Center briefings, Targeted Violence Information Sharing System briefings, agency alerts, specialty desk briefings and other training, spot reports, suspicious activity reporting, advisories, permanent protectee threat assessments, major events assessments, and certain other assessment products. Sharing information about threats, hazards, and protective actions will allow for the internal and external coordination needed to prevent successful attacks.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,120
Result:	N/A	N/A	1,410	1,152	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees)						
Description: This measure represents the percent of travel stops where the protectee safely arrives and departs. The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	100%
Result:	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (domestic protectees)						
Description: The percent of travel stops where our Nation's leaders and other protectees arrive and depart safely. The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (Foreign Dignitaries)						
Description: The percent of travel stops where visiting world leader protectees safely arrive and depart. The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the						

highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated resource requirements						
Description: The measure identifies the variance between the initial request for protective resources and the final approved resources. Program managers perform an internal quality assurance assessment on the initial resource request received from the Secret Service advance team. During this assessment, quality assurance decisions are made on how to best deploy protective resources without compromising safety and security. Resource allocation decisions are then determined and approved. Through the quality assurance process the Secret Service is proactive in the stewardship of resources (cost savings) provided through taxpayer dollars.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	90%	85%	85%	85%
Result:	N/A	N/A	85%	86%	N/A	N/A

Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace

Resources Requested

USSS resources supporting *Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Criminal Investigations	70,556	285	71,416	285	86,743	290
Rowley Training Center	3,025	14	3,062	14	4,130	14
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	2,371	1	2,280	1	2,315	1
Management and Administration	2,291	3	2,301	3	2,307	3
Total	78,253	302	79,059	302	95,495	307

Performance Measures

For *Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent USSS measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (in millions)						
Description: This measure is an estimate of the direct dollar loss to the public prevented due to cyber investigations by Secret Service. The dollar loss prevented is based on the estimated amount of cyber losses that would have occurred had the offender not been identified nor the criminal enterprise interrupted. The measure reflects the Secret Service's efforts to reduce cyber related financial losses to the public.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	\$800	\$900	\$727	\$727
Result:	N/A	N/A	\$1,119	\$384	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of financial accounts recovered (in millions)						
Description: This measure represents the number of financial accounts recovered during cyber investigations. Financial accounts include bank accounts, credit card accounts, PayPal and other online money transfer accounts.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.1	0.40	0.40
Result:	N/A	N/A	3.9	0.29*	N/A	N/A

*The result missed the target for this year primarily due to the size of cases closed and the time it takes to close these complex cases involving transnational criminals.

Measure: Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas						
Description: This measure represents the number of individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics by the Secret Service. This specialized technical training occurs both domestically and overseas in an effort to strengthen our ability to fight cyber crime.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300
Result:	N/A	N/A	1,517	1,533	N/A	N/A

Measure: Terabytes of data forensically analyzed for criminal investigations						
Description: This measure represents the amount of data, in terabytes, forensically analyzed through Secret Service investigations. This data is now protected by the Secret Service from future malicious use.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	1,600	2,900	3,500	3,800
Result:	N/A	N/A	4,002	4,902	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Number of hours of cyber crime training provided to law enforcement both						
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domestically and overseas						
Description: This measure represents the number of cyber crime training hours provided by the Secret Service. This specialized technical training occurs both domestically and overseas in an effort to strengthen our ability to fight cyber crime.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	38,000	45,000	80,000	80,000
Result:	N/A	N/A	77,028	84,800	N/A	N/A

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

USSS resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Criminal Investigations	8,366	20	0	0	0	0
Management Administration	143,145	331	143,180	331	148,533	331
Total	151,511	351	143,180	331	148,533	331

Performance Measures

For Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security, strategic performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Percent of National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) examinations requested that are conducted						
Description: This measure represents the percentage of Secret Service computer and polygraph forensic exams conducted in support of any investigation involving missing or exploited children in relation to the number of computer and polygraph forensic exams requested.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

*Department of
Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	379	305	\$56,069	394	358	\$65,910	386	367	\$64,191	(8)	9	(\$1,719)	-	-	-	(8)	9	(\$1,719)
Federal Protective Service	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606	1,481	1,386	\$1,443,449	15	15	\$100,843	-	-	-	15	15	\$100,843
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,444	1,373	\$1,184,750	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	1,733	1,606	\$1,311,689	162	62	\$114,123	94	49	\$310,420	68	13	(\$196,297)
Office of Biometric Identity Management	207	207	\$226,988	190	190	\$251,584	177	168	\$283,533	(13)	(22)	\$31,949	-	-	\$65,800	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)
Total, National Protection & Programs Directorate	3,401	3,256	\$2,810,413	3,621	3,463	\$2,857,666	3,777	3,527	\$3,102,862	156	64	\$245,196	94	49	\$376,220	62	15	(\$131,024)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	3,401	3,256	\$2,810,413	3,621	3,463	\$2,857,666	3,777	3,527	\$3,102,862	156	64	\$245,196	94	49	\$376,220	62	15	(\$131,024)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	(1,371)	(1,371)	(\$1,342,606)	(1,466)	(1,371)	(\$1,342,606)	(1,481)	(1,386)	(\$1,443,449)	(15)	(15)	(\$100,843)	-	-	-	(15)	(15)	(\$100,843)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	2,030	1,885	1,467,807	2,155	2,092	1,515,060	2,296	2,141	1,659,413	141	49	144,353	94	49	376,220	47	0	(231,867)

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2015	2/2/2015	H.R. 240, Senate Report 113-198, House Report 113-481	H.R. 240 states: “That the Director of the Federal Protective Service shall submit at the time the President’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2016 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment.”	With Component.
2015	30 days after enactment	H.R. 240 Explanatory Statement, Senate Report 113-198, House Report 113-481	H.R. 240 Explanatory Statement states: “Pursuant to the Senate report, the Secretary is directed to certify, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act that FPS will collect sufficient revenue and fees to fully fund operations and 1,371 FTE, including no less than 1,007 in law enforcement, as requested in the budget.”	With Component.

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management & Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	64,191
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,311,689
<i>Infrastructure Protection</i>				294,912
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning				75,969
Sector Management and Governance				71,311
Regional Field Operations				52,755
Infrastructure Security Compliance				94,877
<i>Cybersecurity</i>				818,343
Cybersecurity Coordination				4,318
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations				98,462
Federal Network Security				131,202
Network Security Deployment				479,760
Global Cybersecurity Management				20,321
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness				77,584
Business Operations				6,516
<i>Communications</i>				198,4347
Office of Emergency Communications				33,025
Priority Telecommunications Services				63,649
Next Generation Networks				80,102
Programs To Study and Enhance Telecommunications				10,418
Critical Infrastructure Protection Program				11,240
Federal Protective Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,443,449
Office of Biometric Identity Management	N/A	N/A	N/A	283,533
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				3,102,862

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Directorate Management and Administration:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) leads national efforts to strengthen the security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks, cyber events, natural disasters, other large-scale incidents, and during national security special events. Secure and resilient infrastructure is essential for national security, economic vitality, and public health and safety. NPPD collaborates with the owners and operators of infrastructure to maintain near real-time situational awareness of both physical and cyber events and share information that may impact critical infrastructure. Through partnerships with Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, international, and private-sector entities, NPPD identifies and enables mitigation and risk reduction to infrastructure and builds capacity to secure the Nation.

The NPPD Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation facilitates Directorate leadership and management, coordination of Directorate activities with DHS Headquarters and Components, and program oversight and mission support services. NPPD M&A provides funding to lead and coordinate Directorate activities as part of protecting the Nation's critical infrastructure, reducing physical and cyber risks to infrastructure, and providing enterprise biometric services and identity verification.

B. Budget Activities:

Management and Administration supports the management and oversight of NPPD's programs. This includes leadership positions such as the Under Secretary, the Deputy Under Secretaries, the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications, the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection, and the Director of the Office of Biometric Identity Management as well as their supporting staff. In addition, the Management and Administration appropriation funds business support services necessary to ensure that programs operate effectively by maintaining necessary oversight responsibility to direct program policy and strategy, prioritizing and determining resource allocation across programs, and overseeing effective program execution.

In FY 2016, NPPD remains focused on the continued enhancement of Directorate-wide business and mission support capabilities with the additional staffing resources provided in the FY 2014 budget. These resources were allocated to support the delivery of business support functions to NPPD's programs, including services like accounting and finance, acquisition, procurement, human resources, security, information technology systems, facilities, and property. In FY 2015, NPPD established a Management function to integrate the major lines of business support provided to NPPD programs, including human resources, budget and finance, information technology, and administrative services. Additionally, NPPD initiated studies to identify and

consider potential business model alternatives to ensure the most effective and efficient delivery of mission and business support functions required to successfully support NPPD operations. NPPD is also continuing initiatives started in FY 2014 to increase mission integration across programs. Recognizing that the threat and risk landscape has evolved significantly since the creation of the Department, critical infrastructure security and resilience efforts must address all hazards—from terrorism and other criminal activities to natural disasters and cybersecurity threats. In order to ensure the organization has the capability to respond quickly to ongoing incidents while maintaining steady state operations and providing critical services to stakeholders, NPPD is focusing on further integrating key areas in accordance with the Secretary’s direction to enhance unity of effort. In FY 2014, NPPD enhanced unity of effort across the Directorate by standing up a task force focused on identifying and implementing opportunities for mission integration; initiated a joint requirements council to prioritize and integrate cross-Directorate investments; and improved the integration of strategic planning efforts for NPPD programs with the DHS Office of Policy. Key focus areas for NPPD to further integrate in FY 2015-2016 include stakeholder engagement, operational activities, field operations, and innovative data analysis and management. As NPPD continues to better align activities in these areas, NPPD’s mission execution will be enhanced and services provided by the NPPD program offices to stakeholders and customers will be improved.

C. Budget Request Summary:

NPPD requests \$64.191 million and 386 FTP/367 FTE for FY 2016. The total adjustments-to-base amount to a decrease of 8 FTP and \$1.719 million and an increase of 9 FTE from the FY 2015 President’s Budget.

To address legacy financial management system inadequacies, DHS launched the Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) initiative in 2011 to modernize financial management systems at Components. DHS must invest in modernizing financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting, and enable business process standardization. The FSM initiative follows DHS Directives, OMB guidance, and processes developed by Treasury’s Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation.

Requested funds are to migrate NPPD to a shared service provider for financial, acquisition and asset management solution services. In FY 2016, NPPD requires \$18.4 million in funding, of which \$15.8 million is funded from headquarters and \$2.6 million is funded from NPPD, for their FSM initiative, with migration scheduled to be completed in FY 2018. The DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer provides guidance and oversight to Component FSM initiatives.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Management and Administration

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Directorate Administration	379	305	56,069	394	358	65,910	386	367	64,191	(8)	9	(1,719)	-	-	-	(8)	9	(1,719)
Total, Management and Administration	379	305	56,069	394	358	65,910	386	367	64,191	(8)	9	(1,719)	-	-	-	(8)	9	(1,719)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	379	305	56,069	394	358	65,910	386	367	64,191	(8)	9	(1,719)	-	-	-	(8)	9	(1,719)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	379	305	56,069	394	358	65,910	386	367	64,191	(8)	9	(1,719)	-	-	-	(8)	9	(1,719)
Rescissions	-	-	(118)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	379	305	55,951	394	358	65,910	386	367	64,191	(8)	9	(1,719)	-	-	-	(8)	9	(1,719)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Directorate Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Directorate Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	379	305	\$56,069
FY 2015 President's Budget	394	358	\$65,910
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	9	(\$1,719)
FY 2016 Current Services	386	367	\$64,191
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	386	367	\$64,191
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(8)	9	(\$1,719)

NPPD requests \$64.191 million for Directorate Administration, including 386 FTP/367 FTE. This is a decrease of \$1.719 million and 8 FTP and an increase of 9 FTE from the FY 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- A realignment of 1 FTP /1 FTE and \$0.094 million for the realignment of the Facility Security Officer (from OBIM)
- A transfer out of \$0.298 million to DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer for Data Center Support.
- A total increase of 36 FTE and \$6.600 million for the annualization of prior year positions (36 FTE, \$5.940 million), the annualization of the 2015 pay raise (\$0.115 million), and the increase for the 2016 pay raise (\$0.545 million)
- An increase of \$0.024 million for an increase in Retirement Contributions.
- An increase of 9 FTP/9 FTE and \$1.176 million in salaries and benefits offset by \$1.176 million in program funding for DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.
- A decrease of 19 FTE and \$3.740 million to account for the workforce lapse and attrition rate and salaries and benefits right-sizing
- A total decrease \$4.399 million for business and program support efficiencies (18 FTP/18 FTE, \$4.337 million) and HQ Efficiencies from cellular wireless and parking (\$0.062 million)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Directorate Administration	379	305	56,069	394	358	65,910	386	367	64,191
Office of the Under Secretary	300	226	40,865	301	265	48,067	283	268	48,273
Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection	53	53	10,168	49	49	9,890	58	56	9,221
Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications	26	26	5,036	26	26	5,039	26	25	4,174
Office of Biometric Identity Management	0	0	0	18	18	2,914	19	18	2,523

The Directorate Administration PPA provides funding for Directorate leadership and the management and oversight of NPPD’s programs. The FY 2015 President’s Budget requested that 18 positions be transferred from the OBIM appropriation to the Management and Administration appropriation. These positions will perform the following functions and will support all of NPPD: Records Management, Freedom of Information Act request processing, Knowledge Management, Human Resources, Facilities Management, Environmental Management, Congressional Liaison, and Public Affairs.

The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided additional resources targeted at increasing NPPD’s ability to “ensure the wise management of resources and protection against misuse of Federal funds.” NPPD allocated these additional resources in order to mitigate known Internal Controls weaknesses, OIG/GAO findings, and input from NPPD offices and employees. NPPD is conducting a baseline study to systematically review and validate the allocation of resources across the lines of business. The current distribution of personnel, including the allocation of the positions funded in FY 2014, is displayed in the table below:

Function	FY14 FTP			
	Current Services	FY14 FTP Enhancement	FY 15 PB FTP Total	FY 16 PB FTP Total
Front Office/Chief of Staff	14	0	14	14
Information Management	16	1	17	17
External Affairs	6	3	9	9
Management	2	0	2	2
Budget and Financial Administration	31	16	47	47
Acquisition and Procurement	10	7	17	17
Administrative Services	21	9	30	30
Human Resources Management	37	18	55	55
Information Technology	38	12	50	50
Strategy and Policy	6	2	8	8
Privacy	2	4	6	6
Compliance and Security	2	7	10	10
Unallocated Positions*				18
Total FTP	185	79	265	283

*Annualization of the 18 unallocated positions will be allocated once NPPD completes a systematic review and validation of the allocation of resources across the lines of business.

Through Directorate Administration funding, NPPD leadership provides oversight while coordinating with external organizations – both national and international – to address the implications of the critical infrastructure global risk environment in order to develop and implement specific strategic guidance and policies for U.S. and international critical infrastructure protection and resilience.

Chief of Staff

The Chief of Staff function provides strategic vision to Directorate leadership, as well as guidance and direction to senior personnel across the Directorate in order to ensure that NPPD is prepared to respond to threats to the homeland.

Information Management and Disclosure

Information Management and Disclosure activities include the following functions:

- *Executive Secretariat* – Manages external communications for NPPD. It provides NPPD and DHS with an efficient and collegial process for document management including tracking, monitoring, and editing of all formal documents and tasks sent to/from NPPD.
- *Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)* – Works in concert with the Departmental FOIA office, providing requestors with timely, comprehensive access to NPPD documents while safeguarding sensitive information in accordance with Federal laws and regulations.
- *Records Management* – Provides leadership and direction for the NPPD records management program. This function develops an overall records management strategy producing the policy, procedures, and guidance necessary to implement the program, develops policies and guidance on the application of technology to records management, and coordinates the program within and outside NPPD overall.
- *Audit Liaison* – Serves as a liaison to external Departmental offices, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for all audit activities undertaken by either GAO or OIG. Activities include working with NPPD program offices and GAO or OIG to facilitate entrance/exit conferences, fieldwork, release of draft and final reports, and recommendation follow-up and closure.

External Affairs

External Affairs promotes the coordination and unification of messaging to increase visibility and awareness of NPPD missions through public affairs, legislative affairs, and intergovernmental affairs.

- *Public Affairs* – The Public Affairs function serves as the nexus for all NPPD communications, outreach, and awareness. This function ensures coordination among Directorate programs on outreach and public affairs strategies. The function also provides communications support to leaders to ensure that all of the key efforts in infrastructure protection are included in proper context in the DHS narrative on resilience and preparedness. Additionally, the Public Affairs function manages external communications – specifically media relations and web content. It also provides Directorate news, program updates, and Department initiatives for all employees through the Vision weekly newsletter and Intranet.
- *Legislative Affairs* – The Legislative Affairs function serves as the principal coordinator for all legislative and congressional engagements for NPPD. This function actively engages the Congress on the Directorate’s legislative priorities and promotes the full breadth of activities underway within the NPPD mission area. Legislative Affairs responds to requests and inquiries from congressional committees, individual Members of Congress, and their staffs.

- *Intergovernmental Affairs* – The Intergovernmental Affairs function promotes an integrated approach to homeland security by coordinating and advancing Directorate interaction with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

Budget and Financial Administration (BFA)

BFA supports the NPPD mission by conducting financial management, providing oversight, and developing and enforcing fiscal services. BFA consists of the following activities and elements:

- *Requirements and Capabilities Planning* – Translates NPPD leadership goals and objectives into program capabilities and requirements and objectively evaluates the effectiveness of NPPD programs in meeting those goals and objectives to ensure that the Directorate is pursuing the most critical capabilities to achieve its mission in the most effective and efficient manner. Also provides an understanding of the system of NPPD programs and how they interrelate to achieve NPPD’s missions in order to clearly define resource tradeoffs.
- *Budget Formulation and Execution* – Guides programs in the development of resource requests, develops program funding levels based on NPPD Leadership direction (the output of Requirements and Capabilities Planning) and cost analysis, and builds and justifies funding requests to resource mission needs. In addition, this activity is responsible for the workflow and funds control process to ensure that resources are available when needed, do not exceed authorized levels, and are used in accordance with law and congressional intent.
- *Performance Management* – Constitutes the Performance Improvement Officer function and includes managing internal and external performance management requirements. These requirements include the collection, analysis, monitoring, and reporting of performance data.
- *Financial Operations* – Manages the overall accounting operations of NPPD and ensures that the Directorate meets financial execution and accounting requirements in support of DHS’s centralized financial management program. Functions include commitment/obligations input and tracking, travel and purchase card processing, status of funds monitoring, and payroll reconciliation.
- *Financial Reporting* – Prepares and submits financial reports to DHS and to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Works closely with the ICE CFO to monitor and reconcile Treasury Information Executive Repository reports and to provide analysis to validate accuracy of data. Responsible for the development and monitoring of NPPD internal control programs. This function also supports financial systems modernization efforts.
- *Internal Controls* – Develops and implements NPPD’s internal controls program. The internal controls office conducts the review of internal controls as required by OMB Circular A-123, manages the annual financial statement audit, conducts verification and validation procedures over business processes and implemented corrective actions, and performs improper payments risk assessments and testing.

- *Economics* – Provides leadership with economic impact analysis related to NPPD programs and activities. Ensures that economic regulatory impact analyses are completed following the requirements of statute, executive order, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) policy. Coordinate NPPD’s requirements for economic analysis in conjunction with the NPPD Integrated Analysis Coordination Board (IACB). Participate in the design of, and in-progress reviews for, NPPD economic analyses to ensure that such analysis is consistent with appropriate technical standards and NPPD guidance. Collect, organize, and share economic data to facilitate access across NPPD.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions is responsible for the oversight of NPPD’s large acquisition programs as well as overall procurement operations. The Acquisitions function:

- Reviews and monitors NPPD’s acquisition programs, ensures compliance with Federal and DHS acquisition regulations, and ensures effective and efficient acquisition of material solutions.
- Reviews and tracks NPPD contracts and other purchases and establishes and manages procurement procedures across NPPD. This office also represents NPPD procurement interests to the DHS Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.

Human Resources Management (HRM)

HRM is responsible for classifying positions, recruiting, determining pay and compensation, and hiring and onboarding new personnel. In addition, the office provides guidance to and processes actions for all NPPD managers and employees in the areas of performance management, awards, payroll, benefits, and employee and labor relations. HRM includes:

- *Professional Development and Training* – Assesses, designs, develops, implements, and evaluates training designed to address workforce skills, competencies, and certifications, so that NPPD employees are provided with training and professional development/educational programs that enhance and support their positions and the NPPD mission.
- *Employee and Labor Relations* – Leads, assists, and represents management in its efforts to address employee conduct, performance, and labor-management relations in a manner that promotes the development and retention of a high-performing workforce.
- *Human Capital Operations* – Provides staffing, recruitment, payroll and personnel processing advisory and transactional services.
- *Workforce Analysis and Reporting* – Provides and analyzes workforce data to identify and report on short and long term workforce trends for strategic planning purposes and enhanced reporting capabilities.

- *Human Capital Support Team* – Provides position classification and position management services, work life balance program management services (e.g., employee assistance, health and wellness, family resources, dependent care), and leave and workplace flexibilities.

Administrative Services

Administrative Services provides operational services for facilities maintenance and leasing, personal property management, fleet management, environmental planning and execution, logistics management, and management for various NPPD-wide administrative functions. Responsibilities include the following activities and elements:

- *Facilities* – Ensures that existing facilities are available and ready for NPPD personnel and missions by providing operations and maintenance support. Support ranges from providing heating/ventilation/air conditioning preventative and emergency maintenance to working with the General Services Administration (GSA) to ensure that NPPD properties are safe, secure, and operational. Other responsibilities include furniture procurement and maintenance.
- *Real Property Management* – Ensures that the Directorate’s future facility needs are planned, developed, and executed to provide support for NPPD personnel and missions. Support is provided in the form of leasing, planning, fit-out construction, and space alterations to support higher security levels. Manages, tracks, and disposes of more than 600 leases.
- *Environmental Management* – Ensures that NPPD facilities and missions operate in the most sustainable manner practical by establishing environmental and sustainability plans, energy management systems, and historic preservation plans. Ensures that all NPPD activities are executed in compliance with environmental laws and statutes.
- *Personal Property* – Manages and records Directorate property, ensures that accountable and sensitive assets are accounted for, tracked, and disposed of in accordance with Federal rules and DHS directives.
- *Fleet* – Ensures that the Directorate has access to vehicles appropriate with mission requirements and that those vehicles are adequately outfitted to execute missions. Responsible for reporting, ordering, and disposing of vehicles and developing related policies and procedures.
- *Administrative Support* – Ensures that administrative support needs for the Directorate are obtained and managed in the most efficient manner to support NPPD personnel and missions. Services include mail management, sedan services, parking, and transit benefits disbursement and tracking.

Information Technology

Information Technology (IT) actively participates in strategic planning by ensuring that systems and processes are integrated and consistent with the DHS Chief Information Officer Strategic Plan and overarching Departmental goals and objectives. In addition, IT evaluates new technology and advises NPPD leadership how IT solutions might offer opportunities and options to support the successful implementation of policy decisions and organizational goals and objectives. IT approves, oversees,

and monitors IT investment requests for NPPD programs. IT provides governance and oversight over DHS enterprise architecture processes and objectives and IT security policies. Finally, IT staff serves as the NPPD representatives on various Departmental planning, oversight, leadership, and council committees sponsored by the DHS Chief Information Officer.

Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness

Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness manages and executes Continuity of Operations requirements directed in Federal Continuity Directives 1 and 2 for all hazards planning. This function also plans and maintains NPPD's business continuity programs and mobility programs across the directorate to ensure the continuous execution of the NPPD mission and identified mission essential functions. It develops the full spectrum of continuity, emergency preparedness, and mobility work plans that enable and exercise NPPD's overall readiness capabilities for a disaster-resilient workforce.

Strategy and Policy

The Strategy and Policy function includes policy, strategy, and NPPD-wide planning development and coordination within NPPD. As the principal catalyst for NPPD strategy and policy development, the function ensures strategic coherence, promotes independent thinking and innovation, provides objective analysis and net assessment, and integrates program planning, performance, and accountability to address cyber and physical risks to infrastructure. In FY 2016, NPPD integration activities will continue focusing across NPPD to achieve a unity of effort across the organization, ensure effective operations and management of NPPD's programs, leverage partnerships and drive innovation to enhance security and resilience of critical infrastructure, and ensure NPPD has the ability to anticipate and react to evolving threats and hazards. The function represents NPPD on interagency and Departmental working groups that address crosscutting and integrated strategic objectives, policies, plans, and procedures that convey a consistent and coherent vision, strategy, and perspective. It also conducts analyses to identify gaps in policy and initiates policy planning and formulation to fill these gaps.

International Affairs

The International Affairs function develops and executes a Directorate-wide international affairs prioritization and strategic planning process. The function ensures cross-component coordination and alignment with international priorities and objectives. It also ensures coordination of international meetings and activities for NPPD leadership and manages international engagements that require representation across NPPD.

Privacy

The Privacy function develops internal policies to protect personal privacy, promotes awareness of and compliance with privacy requirements, and ensures that NPPD technology systems have appropriate privacy protections in place. The function promotes awareness through training and communications, ensures compliance with DHS privacy policies and incident handling guidelines, and provides subject matter expertise and advice to NPPD leadership on emerging privacy issues that may impact NPPD activities. The function also integrates full individual privacy protections into the management of a safe, secure, and resilient infrastructure.

Compliance and Security

The Compliance and Security function provides a safe and secure work environment and promotes organizational excellence, integrity, and accountability to NPPD stakeholders through the following program areas:

- *Internal Affairs* – Investigates and coordinates allegations of employee misconduct in conjunction with the DHS Office of Inspector General, NPPD Employee and Labor Relations, Office of General Counsel, and Directorate management.
- *Program Review and Evaluation* – Supports headquarters-level oversight of program evaluations to measure operations against best practices and objective criteria to determine if the programs and operations are effective and efficient, achieve the desired results, and/or operate in accordance with laws and regulations. This program area also manages the NPPD Self-Inspection Program.
- *Security Management* – Oversees physical security projects for NPPD facilities in the National Capital Region, Administrative Security, Policy Integration, Education and Awareness, and Special Security Programs (e.g., Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities, Special Security Offices, and Electronic Countermeasures). This program area also facilitates processing of background investigations and national security clearance matters with the DHS Office of the Chief Security Officer.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For [salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary, the offices of the Assistant Secretaries for the] the management and administration of the National Protection and Programs Directorate, support for operations, and information technology, [\$65,910,000] **\$64.191,000**¹: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

Change	Explanation
[\$ 65,910,000] <u>\$64.191,000</u> Dollar change only.	No substantial change proposed.
[salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary, the offices of the Assistant Secretaries for the] the management and administration of the	Language edited to streamline the M&A appropriation language instead of listing out each office that is funded.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	379	305	\$56,069
FY 2015 President's Budget	394	358	\$65,910
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Data Center Support (to DHS OCIO)	-	-	(\$298)
Realignment of Facility Security Officer (from OBIM)	1	1	\$94
Total Transfers	1	1	(\$204)
Increases			
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$545
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$115
Annualization of Prior Year Positions	-	36	\$5,940
DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative	9	9	-
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$24
Total, Increases	9	45	\$6,624
Decreases			
Business & Program Support Efficiencies	(18)	(18)	(\$4,337)
HQ Efficiency Cellular Wireless & Parking	-	-	(\$62)
Salaries & Benefits Right-Sizing	-	(19)	(\$3,740)
Total, Decreases	(18)	(37)	(\$8,139)
Total Other Adjustments	(9)	8	(\$1,515)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	9	(\$1,719)
FY 2016 Current Services	386	367	\$64,191
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	386	367	\$64,191
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(8)	9	(\$1,719)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	379	305	\$56,069
FY 2015 President's Budget	394	358	\$65,910
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:	1	1	(\$204)
Increases	9	45	\$6,624
Decreases	(18)	(37)	(\$8,139)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	9	(\$1,719)
FY 2016 Current Services	386	367	\$64,191
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	386	367	\$64,191
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(8)	9	(\$1,719)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Directorate Administration	394	358	\$65,910	(8)	9	(\$1,719)	-	-	-	386	367	\$64,191	(8)	9	(\$1,719)
Total	394	358	\$65,910	(8)	9	(\$1,719)	-	-	-	386	367	\$64,191	(8)	9	(\$1,719)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$34,443	\$41,853	\$39,422	(\$2,431)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$691	\$837	\$788	(\$49)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,150	\$1,395	\$1,314	(\$81)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,659	\$11,719	\$11,038	(\$681)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$45,943	\$55,804	\$52,562	(\$3,242)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$389	\$389	\$389	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,675	\$2,675	\$4,675	\$2,000
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$47	\$47	\$47	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$280	\$280	\$280	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,114	\$1,927	\$1,810	(\$117)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,802	\$3,969	\$3,609	(\$360)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$14	\$14	\$14	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15	\$15	\$15	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$25	\$25	\$25	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$335	\$335	\$335	-
31.0 Equipment	\$398	\$398	\$398	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$10,126	\$10,106	\$11,629	\$1,523
Total, Direct Obligations	\$56,069	\$65,910	\$64,191	(\$1,719)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$56,069	\$65,910	\$64,191	(\$1,719)
Full Time Equivalents	305	358	367	9

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	20	23	23	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	58	64	63	(1)
GS-14	59	63	61	(2)
GS-13	108	109	104	(5)
GS-12	71	73	71	(2)
GS-11	37	35	36	1
GS-9	16	17	18	1
GS-7	7	7	7	-
GS-4	1	1	1	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	379	394	386	(8)
Unfilled Positions EOY	54	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	325	394	386	(8)
Headquarters	379	394	386	(8)
Total, Management and Administration:	379	394	386	(8)
Full Time Equivalent	305	358	367	9
Average ES Salary	168,908	170,597	172,303	1,706
Average GS Salary	97,633	106,610	110,475	3,865
Average Grade	12	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Directorate Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$34,443	\$41,853	\$39,422	(\$2,431)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$691	\$837	\$788	(\$49)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,150	\$1,395	\$1,314	(\$81)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,659	\$11,719	\$11,038	(\$681)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$45,943	\$55,804	\$52,562	(\$3,242)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$389	\$389	\$389	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,675	\$2,675	\$4,675	\$2,000
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$47	\$47	\$47	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$280	\$280	\$280	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,114	\$1,927	\$1,810	(\$117)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,802	\$3,969	\$3,609	(\$360)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$14	\$14	\$14	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15	\$15	\$15	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$25	\$25	\$25	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$335	\$335	\$335	-
31.0 Equipment	\$398	\$398	\$398	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$10,126	\$10,106	\$11,629	\$1,523
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$56,069	\$65,910	\$64,191	(\$1,719)
Full Time Equivalents	305	358	367	9

Directorate Administration Mission Statement

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides Directorate leadership and management, coordination of Directorate activities with DHS Headquarters and Components, and program oversight and mission support services. NPPD M&A leads and coordinates Directorate activities to reduce the risk to the Nation's critical physical and cyber infrastructure as well as provide biometric services and identity verification.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$34,443	\$41,853	\$39,422	\$(2,431)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$691	\$837	\$788	\$(49)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,150	\$1,395	\$1,314	\$(81)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,659	\$11,719	\$11,038	\$(681)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$45,943	\$55,804	\$52,562	\$(3,242)

The FY 2016 request includes \$52,562k for salaries and benefits for 367 FTE. The change includes transfers in of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$94k from the OBIM appropriation for the realignment of a Facility Security Officer, an increase of 36 FTE and \$5,940k for the annualization of prior year positions, an increase of \$115k for the annulization of prior year pay inflation, an increase of \$545k for pay inflation, an increase of 9 FTP/9 FTE and \$1,176k for the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, a decrease of 19 FTE and \$2,375k for the lapse and attrition rate in FTEs, a decrease of \$1,365k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, and a decrease of 18 FTP/18 FTE and \$2,250k for a reduction to cross-directorate business support, and an increase of \$24k for retirement contributions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,675	\$2,675	\$4,675	\$2,000

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$2,000k for GSA rent payments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,114	\$1,927	\$1,810	\$(117)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$1,059k for advisory and assistance services and a decrease of \$1,176k to offset DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative,

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,802	\$3,969	\$3,609	\$(360)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$62k for cellular wireless efficiencies and a decrease of \$298k for the transfer of data center capabilities to DHS OCIO..

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	213	305	358
Increases			
Mission Operations Support	41	-	-
Balance Workforce Initiative	16	1	9
Filled Vacancies	35	-	-
OBIM Transfer - DOBIM	-	18	-
OBIM Transfer - FSO	-	-	1
Annualization of Prior Year Positions	-	38	36
Subtotal, Increases	92	57	46
Decreases			
Mission Operations Support	-	-	(18)
Lapse & Attrition Rate	-	-	(19)
ASIP Transfer - OCIA	-	(4)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	(4)	(37)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	305	358	367
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	92	53	9

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Directorate Administration	\$7,864	\$6,900	\$8,569	\$1,669
Total Working Capital Fund	\$7,864	\$6,900	\$8,569	\$1,669

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have been prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking.

NPPD requests \$1.176 million in M&A salaries and benefits dollars and an offset of \$1.176 million in program/contract dollars for 9 FTP/9 FTE as part of the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2015 Annualization		FY 2015 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		Total FY 2014 - FY 2016 DHS BWF Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
OUS - Facility Security Officer			1	1							1	1
AS IP - Program Analyst	16	16									16	16
AS IP - Executive Secretariat									4	4	4	4
AS IP - External Communications Specialist									2	2	2	2
AS IP - Executive Assistant									3	3	3	3
Total	16	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	9	26	26

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - o \$1.176 million for 9 FTP/9 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - o \$1.176 million program/contract cost. There is no projected cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - o NPPD's FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2016.
 - o Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - o \$0.210 million for 1 FTP/1 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - o \$0.210 million program/contract cost. There is no projected cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:

- NPPD's FY 2015 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2015.
- Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent responsibilities.
- Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$2.396 million for 16 FTP/16 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$3.466 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$1.070 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD's FY 2014 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2014 and FY 2015.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) leads national efforts to strengthen the security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks, cyber events, natural disasters, other large-scale incidents, and during national security special events. Secure and resilient infrastructure is essential for national security, economic vitality, and public health and safety. The Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS) appropriation funds NPPD efforts to understand and manage risk from natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or other disasters to the Nation's critical infrastructure, systems, and assets. Critical infrastructure security and resilience efforts must address all hazards—from terrorism and other criminal activities to natural disasters to cybersecurity threats.

Programs funded by the IPIS appropriation ensure the security and resilience of critical infrastructure by assisting security partners with identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities; increasing preparedness for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities; and assessing the impact of risk management efforts. IPIS-funded programs ensure decision-makers have a full understanding of potential impacts from all hazards through comprehensive consequence analysis during both steady-state and crisis action.

Programs funded by the IPIS appropriation also seek to create a safe and secure cyber environment and to promote cybersecurity knowledge and innovation by: enabling Federal Departments and agencies to address cybersecurity challenges; partnering with the private sector, military, and intelligence communities to mitigate vulnerabilities and threats to information technology assets; and facilitating collaboration and partnerships on cyber issues with public and private sector partners.

Finally, IPIS-funded programs are responsible for maintaining effective telecommunications for government users in national emergencies and for establishing policies and promoting solutions for interoperable communications at the Federal, State, and local levels.

B. Budget Activities:

NPPD is developing a more integrated, organization-wide approach for accomplishing NPPD's multi-faceted mission funded by IPIS appropriations. Recent examples demonstrate that integration across NPPD programs is an effective way of achieving results and meeting the needs of our stakeholders.

IPIS funding provides NPPD with situational awareness and operational coordination to provide a common picture of cyber, physical, and human risks and ensure efforts to respond to incidents are effective. Two key components of NPPD's mission are the capability to maintain near real-time situational awareness of both physical and cyber events and threats that may impact critical infrastructure across the 16 sectors and to enable the appropriate response and mitigation. NPPD has enhanced situational awareness efforts, including co-location of the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC) and the National Cyber and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) and the establishment of the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis Integrated Analysis Cell. In FY 2016, NPPD will continue to integrate these efforts by establishing a joint operations system in order to provide a single common operating picture and to improve the nation's ability to understand the impact of incidents and mitigate consequence.

The IPIS funds also provide for one of NPPD's most critical functions: guiding the national unity of effort for critical infrastructure security and resilience. NPPD conducts extensive stakeholder engagement throughout the organization for the purpose of building relationships, sharing information, and assisting in capacity building. This engagement with domestic and international partners at all levels of government and the private sector increases preparedness to all-hazards and enhances the security and resilience of infrastructure to cyber and physical risks.

In FY 2016, NPPD will continue to seek to improve the delivery of services funded by IPIS appropriations to public and private sector customers in the field and ensure NPPD is addressing regional priorities. NPPD will develop an integrated approach for field operations, including day-to-day engagement of the various program offices operating in the field as well as incident response. NPPD will also develop risk-based strategies for engagement that allow for regional customization across the nation given that the critical infrastructure and cyber security risk, partnership, and operating environments are different in different regions in this country.

Activities within the IPIS appropriation are funded through the following PPAs:

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning (IA&P)– IA&P funds strategic, operational, and tactical products and services to DHS and its partners. This funding facilitates the identification, prioritization, protection, and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure, as well as the assessment of risks to critical infrastructure. Infrastructure Analysis and Planning funds a comprehensive inventory of the Nation's critical infrastructure assets and collects vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These critical infrastructure protection assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects and increase partners' understanding of risks, potential protective measures, and best practices.

Sector Management and Governance (SM&G)– SM&G funds the increased ability of all levels of government and private sector critical infrastructure partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk management programs and activities. This funding supports the framework that governs the Nation's approach to critical infrastructure security and resilience, providing cross-sector preparedness, public education, and academic engagement to support National Infrastructure Protection Plan 2013 implementation. Programs funded through Sector Management and Governance also provide a strategic and coordinated approach for

enterprise critical infrastructure data management and information technology (IT) development and employ a governance structure that enables the secure sharing of critical infrastructure data and analysis with NPPD partners.

Regional Field Operations (RFO) – Programs funded within RFO build a regional capacity across the sectors to secure critical infrastructure by deploying products and services for State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government and private sector partners. Regional Field Operations funds the regional implementation of programs funded by the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning and Sector Management and Governance PPAs, fosters a unified information-sharing environment, and assesses vulnerabilities and protective measures for the critical infrastructure community from the national to the local level.

Infrastructure Security Compliance (ISC) – ISC funds regulatory activities that coordinate and manage the Department’s regulatory authority over high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate.

Cybersecurity Coordination – The Cybersecurity Coordination program integrates information from the six Federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities to facilitate integration and activities at the Federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and information technology (IT) support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity Coordination also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) environment.

United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations – As the cybersecurity operational arm of NPPD, US-CERT leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation’s cybersecurity posture, promotes cyber information sharing, and manages cyber risks to the Nation. As part of that mission, US-CERT analyzes and mitigates cyber threats and vulnerabilities; disseminates cyber threat warning information; coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation’s cyber critical infrastructure; provides response and recovery support for national assets; and advises on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance. US-CERT encompasses the activities that provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24-hour support in the NCCIC.

Federal Network Security (FNS) – FNS manages activities designed to enable Departments and agencies to secure their systems and networks, including the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program. It provides a single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal enterprise.

Network Security Deployment (NSD) – NSD manages the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection, analytics, information sharing, and intrusion prevention system utilizing hardware, software, and other components to support DHS responsibilities within the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) mission.

Global Cybersecurity Management (GCSM) – GCSM provides and facilitates access to training and education for cybersecurity professionals. This includes developing a common approach for Federal cyber education and development and ensuring that education and training keeps pace with technological changes. Global Cybersecurity Management also supports academic centers to invigorate the pipeline of talented cybersecurity professionals available for current and future employment. Finally, the program works to manage risks from the global information and communications technology supply chain through awareness, policies, standards, and practices.

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness (CICPA) – CICPA collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation’s cyber critical infrastructure and promotes cybersecurity awareness across the general public and key communities. This program also maintains relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues.

Business Operations – Business Operations ensures access to the appropriate resources to fulfill NPPD’s broad cybersecurity and communications mission. The program does so by resource and financial management, acquisition management, human capital activities, facilities management, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. The Business Operations program works to ensure these activities are integrated to sustain overall cybersecurity strategies, mission operational support, and short/long-term planning.

Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) – OEC drives the development of emergency communications capabilities (operability, interoperability, and continuous communications) at all levels of government and across all public safety disciplines. OEC identifies and assesses interoperable emergency communications capabilities and drives Federal grants to meet emergency responder requirements. OEC also engages with State, local, and tribal stakeholders to deliver targeted technical assistance and gather stakeholder input on policies, guidance, and initiatives. Additionally, OEC drives Federal emergency communications efficiencies through strategic planning, aligning grants, developing common investment and infrastructure planning approaches, representing Federal users on national-level policy and standards issues, and coordinating between domestic and international stakeholders along the borders.

Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) – PTS leverages the Nation’s public telephone networks to enable voice communications for response and recovery coordination efforts, ensuring that essential government functions and operations are maintained during a disaster. PTS maintains services that provide NS/EP voice telecommunications for the government and its industry organizations during times when networks are congested or degraded. These services are the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), the Wireless Priority Service (WPS), and the Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS).

Next Generation Network (NGN) – NGN will leverage Internet Protocol infrastructures to provide government and its industry organizations with NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. It will supplement PTS services as commercial telecommunications carriers

transition from circuit-switched infrastructures to Internet Protocol infrastructures. The NGN-Priority Services (PS) Program Office works with major carriers as they make the transition to deploy features enabling NS/EP priority service. Over the long term, the NGN-PS will deliver priority voice, video, and data communication services.

Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications (PSET) – PSET conducts technical studies and analyses for identifying and improving approaches to assist Federal entities in fulfilling NS/EP telecommunications objectives. PSET models and analyzes priority communications capabilities, assists the State Department in recommending national and international telecommunications standards for networks supporting NS/EP goals, and maintains and supports the implementation of policy to address minimum communication capabilities requirements for Departments and agencies to continue operations during emergency situations.

Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs (CIPP) – CIPP supports operations to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications. This includes the operation, maintenance, and supporting activities of the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications, a joint industry-government body that coordinates the response to NS/EP telecommunications incidents. Additionally, the program conducts analyses of telecommunications capabilities in the aftermath of a disaster, training and exercises to prepare to respond to disasters and other crises, and a regulatory, administrative, and operational system to authorize and provide priority treatment of NS/EP services after a disaster.

C. Budget Request Summary:

NPPD requests \$1,311.689 million and 1,733 FTP/1,606 FTE for FY 2016.

Adjustments-to-base in this request include annualizations, pay raise, retirement contributions, cybersecurity pay reform, balanced workforce, efficiencies, attrition rate corrections, acquisition non-recurs, and contract escalations for a net increase of 68 positions, 13 FTE and a decrease of \$196.297 million.

This request also includes the following program changes:

Increases (94 positions / 49 FTE \$323.236 million)

- Develop Situational Awareness & Infrastructure Analysis – \$10.412M (35 FTP/17 FTE)
- Strengthen Partnerships & Foster Capacity Building – \$36.169M (18 FTP/9 FTE)
- Improve the Protection of Infrastructure – \$15.710M (23 FTP/12 FTE)
- NCPS Information Sharing & Analytics – \$67.814M
- NCPS Intrusion Prevention – \$28.072M (18 FTP/9 FTE)
- CDM Increments 1 & 2 – \$86.509M

- Next Generation Networks Increment 2 – \$78.550M

Decreases (\$12.816 million)

- Consolidate Software Assurance – (\$1.679M)
- Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center Managed Security Services Cost-Sharing – (\$3.956M)
- Stop. Think. Connect. Campaign – (\$0.500M)
- Cybersecurity Assessments – (\$2.000M)
- US-CERT Analysis – (\$1.562M)
- Chemical Security Assessment Tool – (\$3.119M)

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

National Protection & Programs Directorate

Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Infrastructure Protection	698	643	\$263,246	765	752	\$271,145	839	787	\$294,912	74	35	\$23,767	30	16	\$26,421	44	19	(\$2,654)
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	89	85	\$63,134	121	120	\$63,999	151	143	\$75,969	30	23	\$11,970	5	3	\$8,760	25	20	\$3,210
Infrastructure Security Compliance	253	242	\$81,000	263	263	\$86,976	316	292	\$94,877	53	29	\$7,901	23	12	\$12,591	30	17	(\$4,690)
Regional Field Operations	155	142	\$56,550	163	161	\$57,034	162	154	\$52,755	(1)	(7)	(\$4,279)	-	-	-	(1)	(7)	(\$4,279)
Sector Management and Governance	201	174	\$62,562	218	208	\$63,136	210	198	\$71,311	(8)	(10)	\$8,175	2	1	\$5,070	(10)	(11)	\$3,105
Cybersecurity	552	536	\$790,041	607	594	\$746,444	691	626	\$818,343	84	32	\$71,899	64	33	\$205,449	20	(1)	(\$133,550)
Business Operations	29	29	\$5,089	34	34	\$5,554	31	29	\$6,516	(3)	(5)	\$962	-	-	-	(3)	(5)	\$962
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	51	49	\$73,013	67	63	\$70,963	78	68	\$77,584	11	5	\$6,621	10	5	\$2,239	1	-	\$4,382
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$4,320	14	14	\$4,330	14	13	\$4,318	-	(1)	(\$12)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(\$12)
Federal Network Security	84	84	\$199,296	84	84	\$171,500	101	96	\$131,202	17	12	(\$40,298)	-	-	\$84,509	17	12	(\$124,807)
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	23	\$25,892	23	23	\$17,613	29	25	\$20,321	6	2	\$2,708	6	3	\$1,963	-	(1)	\$745
Network Security Deployment	126	119	\$381,393	145	137	\$377,690	169	150	\$479,760	24	13	\$102,070	22	11	\$111,790	2	2	(\$9,720)
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	225	218	\$101,038	240	239	\$98,794	269	245	\$98,642	29	6	(\$152)	26	14	\$4,948	3	(8)	(\$5,100)
Communications	194	194	\$131,463	199	198	\$179,977	203	193	\$198,434	4	(5)	\$18,457	-	-	\$78,550	4	(5)	(\$60,093)
Priority Telecommunications Services	59	59	\$53,372	60	60	\$53,381	60	57	\$63,649	-	(3)	\$10,268	-	-	-	-	(3)	\$10,268
Next Generation Networks	12	12	\$21,158	12	12	\$69,571	12	11	\$80,102	-	(1)	\$10,531	-	-	\$78,550	-	(1)	(\$68,019)
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	14	14	\$10,074	14	14	\$10,106	14	13	\$10,418	-	(1)	\$312	-	-	-	-	(1)	\$312
Critical Infrastructure Protection	38	38	\$9,409	41	40	\$10,439	41	39	\$11,240	-	(1)	\$801	-	-	-	-	(1)	\$801
Office of Emergency Communications	71	71	\$37,450	72	72	\$36,480	76	73	\$33,025	4	1	(\$3,455)	-	-	-	4	1	(\$3,455)
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,444	1,373	\$1,184,750	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	1,733	1,606	\$1,311,689	162	62	\$114,123	94	49	\$310,420	68	13	(\$196,297)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	1,444	1,373	\$1,184,750	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	1,733	1,606	\$1,311,689	162	62	\$114,123	94	49	\$310,420	68	13	(\$196,297)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,444	1,373	\$1,184,750	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	1,733	1,606	\$1,311,689	162	62	\$114,123	94	49	\$310,420	68	13	(\$196,297)
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,444	1,373	\$1,184,750	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	1,733	1,606	\$1,311,689	162	62	\$114,123	94	49	\$310,420	68	13	(\$196,297)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	89	85	\$63,134
FY 2015 President's Budget	121	120	\$63,999
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	25	20	\$3,210
FY 2016 Current Services	146	140	\$67,209
FY 2016 Program Change	5	3	\$8,760
FY 2016 Total Request	151	143	\$75,969
Total Change 2015 to 2016	30	23	\$11,970

NPPD requests \$75.969 million for Infrastructure Analysis & Planning, including 151 FTP/143 FTE. This is an increase of \$11.970 million and 23 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.165 million and 1 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.028 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.170 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.007 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$1.242 million for cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of \$2.833 million and 26 FTP/26 FTE for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy
- Decrease of \$1.881 million and 6 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.236 million and 1 FTP/1 FTE for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.027 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

Resources are realigned for the following purpose:

- TRIPwire (increase of \$0.909 million from SM&G): Realigns TRIPwire funding to the Bombing Prevention project. TRIPwire, DHS's secure but unclassified online counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) information sharing platform, was previously funded through the Critical Infrastructure Technology & Architecture project in SM&G.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	89	85	63,134	121	120	63,999	151	143	75,969
IA&P Salaries & Benefits	89	85	11,217	121	120	17,391	151	143	21,572
Infrastructure Sector Analysis	0	0	23,413	0	0	21,187	0	0	24,299
Vulnerability Assessments	0	0	18,000	0	0	17,006	0	0	18,503
Bombing Prevention	0	0	10,504	0	0	8,415	0	0	11,595

Programs funded through Infrastructure Analysis and Planning (IA&P) facilitate the identification, prioritization, protection, and resilience of the Nation’s critical infrastructure, as well as the assessment of critical infrastructure risk. The IA&P PPA provides the salaries and benefits for NPPD’s Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis and various Infrastructure Protection programs.

§K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning TOTAL	89	85	63,134	121	120	63,999	151	143	75,969
Infrastructure Protection	35	32	33,604	38	37	31,158	38	36	35,091
IA&P Salaries & Benefits	35	32	5,100	38	37	5,737	38	36	4,993
Vulnerability Assessments	0	0	18,000	0	0	17,006	0	0	18,503
Bombing Prevention	0	0	10,504	0	0	8,415	0	0	11,595
Cyber & Infrastructure Analysis	54	53	29,530	83	83	32,841	113	107	40,878
IA&P Salaries & Benefits	54	53	6,117	83	83	11,654	113	107	16,579
Infrastructure Sector Analysis	0	0	23,413	0	0	21,187	0	0	24,299

Programs within the IA&P PPA provide a comprehensive inventory of the Nation’s critical infrastructure assets and collect vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These critical assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects and increase partners’ understanding of risks, potential protective measures, and best practices.

The IA&P PPA supports the following activities:

Infrastructure Sector Analysis

The ISA project provides funding for integrated Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis, an essential element for implementation of Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*, and Executive Order (EO) 13636, *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*.

The integrated analysis function supports all of NPPD by analyzing dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading effects of all hazards to critical infrastructure, including both physical and cyber incidents. Successful execution supports NPPD and other decision-makers in better understanding potential impacts and informing risk decisions to improve security and resilience of the Nation’s critical infrastructure.

Integrated cyber and infrastructure analysis supports NPPD operational centers – the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC) and the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) – with real-time operational consequence analysis that includes actionable information about imminent threats, significant trends, and awareness of incidents that may affect critical infrastructure.

NPPD produces infrastructure analytic products that leverage four capability areas affording DHS stakeholders the support necessary to make meaningful risk investment and resource allocation decisions in both crisis action and steady state environments. The four primary capability areas are: Prioritization, Operational Analysis, Modeling and Simulation, and Strategic Analysis. These capabilities are derived from mission needs and operational requirements and work in concert to provide models, products, and decision support analysis for a variety of NPPD, DHS, and external partners.

- Prioritization enables cross-functional national understanding of what systems and assets constitute critical infrastructure across 16 sectors. The three programs which support prioritization of infrastructure include the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program, the Cyber-Dependent Infrastructure for domestic assets, and the Critical Foreign Dependencies Initiative for international assets. In FY 2016, NPPD will complete its annual refresh of these three steady-state lists.
- Operational Analysis identifies and characterizes potential impacts to specific critical infrastructure sectors as well as cross-sector consequences within an affected region or as impacted by a particular threat. Operational Analysis responds during a threat or incident, identifying appropriate staffing, planning for shifts and rotations, managing Requests for Information and Assistance, and training and deploying liaisons to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other organizations as the situation warrants. The Operational Analysis function includes the Integrated Analysis Cell, which implements PPD-21 by assessing and integrating vulnerability and consequence information with threat streams and hazard information. This data assessment and integration effort aids the NICC and NCCIC in prioritizing assets and managing risks to critical infrastructure, anticipating interdependencies and cascading impacts, recommending security and resilience measures for critical infrastructure prior to, during, and after an event or incident, and supporting incident management and restoration efforts related to critical infrastructure. NPPD plans to produce 1,300 operational analytic products in FY 2016, compared to 1,259 in FY 2015 and 1,059 in FY 2014.
- Modeling and Simulation builds and leverages unique capabilities of critical infrastructure modeling, simulation, and analysis resources, and capabilities of the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC) to understand the impact and cascading effects of infrastructure failures and disruptions. In FY16, NPPD will realign a portion of funding previously provided to the NISAC to build in-house low and mid-level analytic capabilities. These capabilities will foster a more streamlined reporting process for NPPD to produce quick-turn analysis.

NPPD conducts modeling, simulation, and analysis for steady-state products, including studies on critical infrastructure interdependencies, and provides crisis action analytic support. This includes delivering products for planned events, including National Special Security Events and Special Event Assessment Rating-level events. NPPD plans to produce 24 modeling and simulation capability development products in FY 2016, compared to 24 in FY 2015 and 26 in FY 2014.

- Strategic Analysis assesses the likelihood and consequence of emerging and future risks to depict a holistic risk horizon for critical infrastructure across sectors and regions. This analysis identifies and provides risk management and mitigation options regarding vulnerabilities, consequences, and threats to critical infrastructure. For example, a National Risk Estimate would provide focused analysis of current and emerging critical infrastructure risks from a specific threat or event across a three- to five-year timeframe. NPPD plans to provide one National Risk Estimate in FY 2016, compared to one in FY 2015 and two in FY 2014.

In addition, ISA funding provides for enhancing NPPD's capability to better perform analysis of both the impacts to cyber infrastructure and of potential consequences from cyber incidents to systems and assets across the critical infrastructure sectors. This funding ensures DHS can provide integrated cyber and physical infrastructure analytic products to its public and private sector partners on emerging issues related to cybersecurity. NPPD plans to produce eight strategic analytic products in FY 2016, compared to eight in FY 2015 and nine in FY 2014.

Vulnerability Assessments

The Vulnerability Assessments (VA) project provides funding to equip national leadership with the capability to identify infrastructure vulnerabilities and enhance security and resilience by developing and deploying a scalable assessment methodology, and tracking protective and resilience measures of other Federal, SLTT, and private sector security partners. The VA project provides funding to support voluntary programs that identify vulnerabilities, support collaborative security planning, and recommend protective measures and risk mitigation strategies. These vulnerability assessments provide the foundation for DHS and critical infrastructure stakeholders' risk-informed implementation of protective programs designed to prevent, deter, and mitigate risk to infrastructure while enabling timely, efficient response and restoration in an all-hazards post-event situations. NPPD executes the following efforts, funded by the VA project:

- Assess Critical Infrastructure Resilience and Vulnerabilities: The RRAP provides a regional analysis of the Nation's critical infrastructure within a geographical area. The RRAP is a cooperative assessment of specific critical assets and a regional analysis of the surrounding infrastructure. The RRAP evaluates critical infrastructure on a regional level to examine vulnerabilities, threats, and potential consequences from an all-hazards perspective to identify interdependencies, cascading effects, resilience characteristics, and gaps. PPD-21 directs DHS to expand activities to enhance critical infrastructure resilience by developing, implementing, and promoting innovative best practices.

To meet requirements laid out in PPD-21, NPPD continues to conduct RRAP projects to better understand the cascading impacts of disruptions to lifeline functions, to include information and communication technology (ICT) and related dependencies. The findings from the increased regional assessment capabilities will provide the Department with a wealth of data about these sectors along with their reliance on cyber and communications infrastructure. NPPD plans to execute 15 RRAP projects in FY 2016, compared to 15 in FY 2015 and 10 in FY 2014.

Each RRAP project involves one year of intensive data collection, analysis, and product development, and several years of close coordination and participation of Federal, SLTT, and

private sector partners and implementation of resilience enhancement options. While the Protective Security Advisors (PSA) project funds the outreach and field activities of the RRAP, the VA project funds the majority of the support and analysis. The VA project also funds development and oversight of the production of the Resiliency Assessment and the delivery of support for implementation of resilience enhancement options, which are the primary RRAP deliverables.

- Assess Critical Infrastructure Supporting Special Events: NPPD assesses critical infrastructure that supports National Special Security Events and Special Event Assessment Rating events using Computer-based Assessment Tool (CBAT) imagery captures. The CBAT system captures 360-degree spherical color video of facilities, routes, and other specific areas of interest and combines it with technical site-assessment data, structural schematics, and other relevant site data to create an interactive visual guide of any location. NPPD jointly conducts the CBAT with Federal and SLTT officials, along with critical infrastructure owners and operators, in support of vulnerability assessments, special events, and contingency operations.

Bombing Prevention

The Bombing Prevention (BP) project, executed by the Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), leads and coordinates DHS efforts to protect life and critical infrastructure by building capabilities across the private and public sectors to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate bombing incidents. OBP leads the Department's efforts to implement Presidential Policy Directive 17, *Countering Improvised Explosive Devices*, and coordinate national counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) efforts.

OBP accomplishes its mission through four focus areas:

- Coordination of National and Intergovernmental Bombing Prevention Efforts: OBP aligns DHS and national efforts through centralized and effective coordination of ongoing programs with national policy goals and recommends strategic adjustments based on understanding of global IED threats. Coordination and integration of national bombing prevention capabilities and programs is critical to effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate explosive attacks to the Nation's citizens and critical infrastructure. OBP has a leading role in national C-IED policy implementation, serving as the Deputy Administrator for the interagency Joint Program Office (JPO) for Countering IEDs. The JPO coordinates and tracks Federal Government progress in building the C-IED capabilities enumerated in PPD-17. At the Department level, OBP chairs the DHS IED Working Group to lead DHS implementation of the national C-IED policy and to optimize the complementary C-IED equities across DHS Components.

C-IED Capabilities Analysis and Planning Support: OBP systematically identifies and assesses the Nation's capabilities to C-IED threats and drives capability improvement through enhanced strategy, investment, and planning-based resource optimization. The Multi-Jurisdiction IED Security Planning Program (MJIEDSP) is a systematic process that fuses C-IED capability analysis, training, and planning to enhance urban IED prevention, protection, mitigation, and response capabilities. OBP works closely with stakeholders to provide planning and operational expertise that results in jurisdiction-specific guidance and

a roadmap to enhance multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction IED prevention, protection, and response capabilities. OBP plans to execute eight MJIEDSP events in FY 2016.

- Information Sharing and Decision Support: OBP increases stakeholder knowledge of IED threats, incidents, and their implications, along with C-IED principles, policies, and programs that increase capability and capacity to conduct critical functions of the C-IED strategy.
 - TRIP*wire* is DHS's secure and unclassified online C-IED information sharing platform for Federal, SLTT, and private sector officials, such as bomb technicians, first responders, military personnel, intelligence analysts, and security professionals. The information provided through TRIP*wire* increases awareness of evolving IED tactics, techniques, and procedures, as well as incident lessons learned and C-IED preparedness information. TRIP*wire* combines expert analyses and reports with relevant documents, images, and videos gathered directly from terrorist source materials to help users understand risks to their communities and to prepare for and prevent IED incidents.
 - TRIP*wire* Community Gateway (TWCG) provides bombing prevention guidance specifically tailored for the broader audience of private sector critical infrastructure owners, operators, and security personnel. TWCG includes IED-related information tailored to each of the 16 critical infrastructure sectors, as well as certain educational institutions, in accordance with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan 2013.
 - OBP serves as a key partner in the National Explosives Task Force, a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)-led interagency entity that fuses technical IED and explosives expertise from multiple Federal agencies to assist in effective management of IED-related incidents and provide focused preparedness and protective security measure guidance and products.
- C-IED Training and Awareness: OBP develops and delivers a diverse curriculum of training to reduce the risk to the Nation's critical infrastructure by building nationwide C-IED core capabilities and enhancing awareness of terrorist threats. OBP C-IED training and awareness courses and products educate Federal and SLTT participants such as municipal officials and emergency managers, State and local law enforcement, and other emergency services, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and security staff on strategies to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate bombing incidents.
 - Specialized, subject matter expert-led courses such as Surveillance Detection, Protective Measures, Bomb Threat Management, IED Search Procedures, IED Counterterrorism, and Vehicle-borne IED Detection enhance participants' knowledge and skills to effectively reduce the risks of explosive attacks to the Nation's citizens and critical infrastructure. OBP plans to execute 275 Counter-IED Risk Mitigation Training courses in FY 2016, compared to 200 in FY 2015 and 263 in FY 2014.
 - The Bomb-making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP) is a collaborative effort between OBP and the FBI to increase public and private sector awareness of homemade explosives by promoting private sector point-of-sale awareness and suspicious activity reporting to prevent diversion and misuse of explosive precursor chemicals and components commonly used in IEDs. The course provides guidance and materials to help first responders conduct

outreach to industries and businesses within their jurisdiction in order to increase prevention opportunities by building a network of vigilant and informed private sector partners who serve as the Nation's C-IED "eyes-and-ears." OBP plans to execute 24 BMAP events in FY 2016, the same output as in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Sector Management and Governance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Sector Management and Governance

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	201	174	\$62,562
FY 2015 President's Budget	218	208	\$63,136
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(10)	(11)	\$3,105
FY 2016 Current Services	208	197	\$66,241
FY 2016 Program Change	2	1	\$5,070
FY 2016 Total Request	210	198	\$71,311
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(8)	(10)	\$8,175

NPPD requests \$71.311 million for Sector Management & Governance, including 210 FTP/198 FTE. This is an increase of \$8.175 million and a decrease of 8 FTP/10 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$1.650 million and 10 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.058 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.253 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.013 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.497 million for cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy
- Increase of \$0.264 million and a decrease of 11 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$2.364 million and 10 FTP/10 FTE for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.086 million and 1 FTP/1 FTE for Headquarters Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA) and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payment (VSIP)
- Decrease of \$0.035 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

Resources are realigned to the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) Management and from the Critical Infrastructure Technology & Architecture (CITA) project for the following purposes:

- ISC Compliance and Data Management Tool (increase of \$3.764 million from RFO): Realigns ISC Compliance and Data Management Tool funding to the NIPP Management project within SM&G. The ISC Compliance and Data Management Tool, intended to fulfill direction laid out in Executive Order 12977, *Interagency Security Committee*, was previously funded through the Protective Security Advisors project in RFO.

- TRIPwire (decrease of \$0.909 million to IA&P): Realigns TRIPwire funding to the Bombing Prevention project within IA&P. TRIPwire, DHS’s secure but unclassified online counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) information sharing platform, was previously funded through the CITA project in SM&G.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Sector Management & Governance	201	174	62,562	218	208	63,136	210	198	71,311
SM&G Salaries & Benefits	201	174	23,365	218	208	25,970	210	198	27,237
Facilities	0	0	8,655	0	0	7,370	0	0	7,370
NIPP Management	0	0	6,092	0	0	6,058	0	0	14,454
Critical Infrastructure Technology & Analysis	0	0	14,000	0	0	12,928	0	0	11,648
SSA Management	0	0	10,450	0	0	10,810	0	0	10,602

Sector Management and Governance funds the ability of all levels of government and private sector critical infrastructure partners to assess risk, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk management programs and activities. This funding supports the framework that governs the Nation’s approach to critical infrastructure security and resilience providing cross-sector preparedness, public education, and academic engagement to support National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) 2013 implementation. Programs funded through Sector Management and Governance also develop and deliver cutting-edge, innovative information technology (IT) and data management solutions that enable the secure sharing and protection of critical infrastructure data and analysis among all members of the infrastructure protection community.

Facilities

The Facilities project provides funding for office spaces, such as General Services Administration (GSA) rent and non-GSA facility items such as heating, ventilation, and air condition services, Federal Protective Service guard services, building escort services, furniture, building renovations, Continuity of Operations facility costs, utilities, building overtime engineering services, parking, and miscellaneous repairs. This project funds the development and maintenance of facilities policies and processes that ensure an appropriate and equitable work environment in order to effectively and efficiently execute the mission. The Facilities project also funds the coordination of office moves, facilities planning, space management, and fleet oversight.

NIPP Management

The NIPP Management project funds NPPD efforts to establish and support the framework that governs the Nation’s approach to critical infrastructure security and resilience. NPPD oversees any updates to the NIPP and leads NIPP implementation processes, working to ensure the NIPP is implemented in alignment with direction contained in Presidential Policy Directive 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*, and Executive Order 13636, *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*.

NPPD executes the following efforts, funded through the NIPP Management project:

- **Strategic Planning**: Sets Joint National Priorities for critical infrastructure working with private sector, State and local governments, and regional partners. Monitors emerging risks and

critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and strategic trends to identify areas where NIPP coordinating structures can increase the overall security and resilience of the Nation by focusing efforts on the strategic environment. Contributes to national planning efforts for infrastructure resilience, climate change adaptation, and information sharing with private sector as part of a White House coordinated policy process. Captures analytic and research and development requirements for partnership with NPPD and the DHS Science & Technology Directorate.

- Strategic Initiatives: Coordinates NPPD and stakeholder resources to ensure that analysis, coordination mechanisms, and other supporting structures are in place to support national progress toward increased security and resilience. NIPP resources here are focused on developing new strategic approaches to information sharing and risk management and identifying and filling gaps with the goal of institutionalizing successful structures.
- Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Reporting and Metrics: Provides critical infrastructure measurement and analysis support to DHS and NPPD as well as national reporting requirements support to partners. Develops the Critical Infrastructure National Annual Report.
- Interagency Security Committee (ISC): Established per Executive Order 12977, *Interagency Security Committee*, works to enhance the quality and effectiveness of security in and protection of building and facilities in the United States occupied by Federal employees for nonmilitary activities. The ISC uses a standardized product development process to address risk management and best practice needs.

Together, efforts funded through the NIPP Management project ensure that NPPD and the critical infrastructure community are focused on high-impact areas, have the resourcing and support required to achieve the goals of the NIPP, and can demonstrate progress over time.

Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture (CITA)

The purpose of the CITA project is to fund development and delivery of innovative IT solutions for the critical infrastructure community. The IT solutions allow the critical infrastructure community to efficiently gather, manage, share, and protect near-real time physical and cyber critical infrastructure information. To ensure that the critical infrastructure information is useful and usable to the infrastructure protection community, data is continually validated to ensure adherence to strict data standards.

One such IT solution, the Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway, is NPPD's signature voluntary IT system, providing capabilities across NPPD subcomponents to ensure there is a single, centrally-managed system which enables the collection, visualization, storage, retrieval, search, and manipulation of critical infrastructure, cybersecurity, and Federal facility information. In further support of the larger NPPD community, the IP Gateway has the Cybersecurity-Infrastructure Survey Tool (C-IST) that enables Cybersecurity Advisors to conduct Cyber Resilience Reviews. The IP Gateway also supports Protective Security Advisors' physical assessments and provides capabilities to inform risk-based interdependency analysis conducted by the National Critical Infrastructure Protection Program to identify the Nation's most critical assets, systems, and networks.

CITA allows the critical infrastructure community to take proactive and coordinated efforts necessary to: strengthen and maintain secure, functioning, and resilient physical and cyber critical infrastructure; reduce vulnerabilities; minimize consequences; identify and disrupt threats; and hasten response and recovery efforts related to critical infrastructure.

The CITA program includes the following activities:

- Critical Infrastructure Technology Development: The development of critical infrastructure technology systems and capabilities is necessary to ensure efficient and effective collecting and reporting of critical infrastructure data. Critical infrastructure data is collected via multiple methods (e.g., Federal assessments, self-reporting by private critical infrastructure owners) and reported to varying audiences (e.g., Federal analysts, local first-responders). As a result, the development of various tools and reporting capabilities are necessary to ensure all critical infrastructure stakeholders have the right tools and the right information at the right time. Further, as technology evolves, the expectations of critical infrastructure stakeholders to have near-real time information in the format they need to make quick decisions increases.
- Critical Infrastructure Technology Operation, and Maintenance: The maintenance of complex critical infrastructure technology systems requires continued operation and maintenance (O&M) of the system, from its introduction to the production environment, through to disposal of the system. O&M includes hosting, updates, and upgrades of basic security and software patches, improvements to applications and capabilities, and technical refresh of hardware components as needed to ensure reliability and security of the systems.
- Critical Infrastructure Data Management: CITA spearheads the focused effort to ensure that infrastructure data is authoritative and adheres to common Federal standards and industry best practices. The implementation of infrastructure data standards provides a common language for describing critical infrastructure. Due to the complex nature of the critical infrastructure data collected, and the many different sources from which the data is received, it is imperative that a robust data management capability be maintained in order to ensure quality data is available to support our collective Federal and local steady-state and incident support mission efforts. To maintain a robust data management capability, the data must be thoughtfully collected and presented. The critical infrastructure data management activity addresses three questions to ensure the value and usability of the data: what type of data needs to be collected and protected; how should the data be collected; and how should the data be presented and shared? As an example, collecting and presenting interdependency information or how an incident affecting one critical infrastructure asset (e.g., cyber attack on the electrical grid) affects another critical infrastructure asset (e.g., operation of water treatment facilities due to loss of electricity) provides invaluable information to critical infrastructure stakeholders. The robust and structured data collected through applications such as the IST and C-IST enable risk analytics and dependency analysis by NPPD's infrastructure analysts and others to have a high level of accuracy and confidence.

Sector-Specific Agency Management

Sector-Specific Agency Management provides funding for staff and related activities for six critical infrastructure sectors: Chemical; Commercial Facilities; Critical Manufacturing; Dams; Emergency Services; and Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste. The Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) Management project funds the unified public-private sector effort to coordinate, develop, and implement comprehensive plans, programs, and strategies to enhance the security and resilience of the aforementioned sectors. This project also strengthens collaboration and coordination across all 16 critical infrastructure sectors by serving as a cross-sector coordination hub through the Cross-Sector Integration and Innovation Center. NPPD supports strong partnerships with owners, operators, industry associations, academia, and all levels of government. As such, NPPD brings together cross-sector knowledge and expertise to support effective, practical, and relevant risk-mitigation and resilience-enhancing solutions. NPPD measures success by consolidating and tracking stakeholder feedback related to products and services during informal and formal stakeholder engagements.

The SSA Management project funds the following efforts:

- **Strategic Planning, Coordination, and Reporting**: Establishes and implements adaptable planning and project integration activities to develop and communicate common objectives, responsibilities, and initiatives across the six sectors. Supports effective integration of physical and cybersecurity elements into comprehensive risk management programs. Identifies and prioritizes the security and resilience needs and requirements of sector partners. Through the six sectors and the Cross-Sector Integration and Innovation Center, develops guidelines, recommendations, implementation roadmaps, and planning resources supporting integrated all-hazards risk management strategies considering the physical and cyber domains.
- **Education, Training, and Exercises**: Provides sector-specific and cross-sector subject matter expertise to support development and implementation of education, training, and exercise capabilities across the six sectors. Identifies requirements from critical infrastructure stakeholders and develops sector-specific, cross-sector and/or regionally-focused exercises addressing physical and cyber aspects and enhancing stakeholder capabilities to manage risks ranging from man-made and natural hazards to environmental factors.
- **Information Sharing**: Establishes and sustains robust information sharing and communication mechanisms with public and private sector partners within and across the six sectors with particular focus on the corresponding government and sector coordinating councils. These mechanisms provide the public and private sector partners with useful and actionable information to inform risk management decisions, ensure the development of holistic critical infrastructure security and resilience strategies that reflect approaches and measurements of progress made toward their sector and national priorities.
- **Incident Management**: Provides subject matter expertise and supports reporting activities and analytical efforts aimed at developing situational awareness during incidents and events. Coordinates and collaborates with critical infrastructure stakeholders to support the development and dissemination of timely and actionable information to inform decisions that minimize disruption, damage, and cascading consequences.

- Technical Assistance and Best Practices: Identifies, consolidates, and evaluates best practices and standards, develops technical products and resources, consolidates post-event lessons to identify gaps, identifies requirements for new risk mitigation capabilities requiring research and development, generates risk management recommendations, and provides technical assistance to critical infrastructure stakeholders through the six sectors and the Cross-Sector Integration and Innovation Center. Coordinates and collaborates with critical infrastructure owners and operators to develop recommendations promoting the adoption of cybersecurity best practices and supporting the holistic integration of cybersecurity elements into operational processes. Supports the Infrastructure Design and Recovery function to enhance critical infrastructure resilience at all stages of the infrastructure’s lifecycle. Promotes infrastructure resilience principles and collaborates with critical infrastructure stakeholders to pilot and evaluate innovative approaches that foster adoption of resilience enhancements.
- Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration Mechanisms: Serves as a sector-specific and cross-sector integration hub to sustain and expand partnerships both internal and external to DHS and to positively influence risk management decision-making processes of critical infrastructure stakeholders. Serves as coordination mechanism for activities and programs focused on critical infrastructure security and resilience and collaborates with industry partners to facilitate the integration of cybersecurity into risk management strategies across all critical infrastructure sectors. Supports expanded cross-sector collaboration by promoting effective knowledge transfer, fostering innovation, and facilitating access to risk mitigation solutions that increase security and resilience.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

IP Gateway

The IP Gateway is NPPD’s signature voluntary IT system, providing capabilities across NPPD subcomponents to ensure there is a centrally managed system which enables the collection, visualization, storage, retrieval, search, and manipulation of critical infrastructure, cybersecurity, and Federal facility information and data.

FY 2014 Revised Enacted (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 President’s Budget (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
19,732	18,185	17,059

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (6,650)	Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture	Salaries and benefits for 49 FTE.
Investment Maintenance (10,409)	Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture	Operations and maintenance costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Regional Field Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Regional Field Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	155	142	\$56,550
FY 2015 President's Budget	163	161	\$57,034
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(7)	(\$4,279)
FY 2016 Current Services	162	154	\$52,755
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	162	154	\$52,755
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(1)	(7)	(\$4,279)

NPPD requests \$52.755 million for Regional Field Operations, including 162 FTP/154 FTE. This is a decrease of \$4.279 million and 1 FTP/7 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.330 million and 2 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.049 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.249 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.010 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.062 million for cybersecurity pay reform
- Decrease of \$0.132 million and 8 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.486 million for non-recurring adjustment for facilities buildout
- Decrease of \$0.571 million and 1 FTP/1 FTE for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.026 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

Resources are realigned for the following purpose:

- ISC Compliance and Data Management Tool (decrease of \$3.764 million from RFO): Realigns ISC Compliance and Data Management Tool funding to the NIPP Management project.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Regional Field Operations	155	142	56,550	163	161	57,034	162	154	52,755
RFO Salaries & Benefits	155	142	19,792	163	161	25,549	162	154	25,902
Critical Infrastructure & Key Resources Partnerships	0	0	11,443	0	0	8,459	0	0	8,457
National Infrastructure Coordinating Center	0	0	9,524	0	0	8,382	0	0	7,850
Protective Security Advisors	0	0	15,791	0	0	14,644	0	0	10,546

Programs funded by Regional Field Operations build a regional capacity across the sectors to secure critical infrastructure through the deployment of products and services for SLTT government and private sector partners. Regional Field Operations funds the regional implementation of programs funded by the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning and Sector Management and Governance PPAs, fosters a unifying information sharing environment, and assesses vulnerabilities and protective measures for the critical infrastructure community from the national to the local level.

Partnerships and Information Sharing

NPPD enhances critical infrastructure protection and resilience by building and sustaining a comprehensive network of stakeholder engagement structures and engagement processes through which critical infrastructure stakeholders coordinate and communicate within their communities and across sectors and geographic jurisdictions. NPPD provides effective legal and policy compliant structure and procedures through the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council (CIPAC) and other mechanisms for engagement within and among critical infrastructure public-private partnerships and a unifying information-sharing environment for the stakeholder community. The Partnerships and Information Sharing project also funds the Private Sector Clearance Program for Critical Infrastructure administration, coordination, and executive order compliance activities with the national Information Sharing framework. Through the Private Sector Clearance Program, this project promotes information sharing mechanisms by vetting and nominating private sector applicants.

The Partnerships and Information Sharing project funds the following initiatives:

- Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration Mechanisms: Provides partnership council and regional forum administrative operational support, including logistical coordination and communication and oversight of the policy compliance framework under which these mechanisms must operate. Provides an effective mechanism to consolidate meaningful feedback to the Federal government on the efficacy of the partnership and progress in its role in achieving the critical infrastructure protection and resilience mission. Such support is particularly essential for the effective functioning of the Federal Senior Leadership Council (FSLC), State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council (SLTTGCC), Regional Consortium Coordinating Council (RC3), Critical Infrastructure Cross-Sector Coordinating Council, and the National Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIAC).
- Information Sharing: Supports the implementation and reliable operation of critical infrastructure information sharing mechanisms in collaboration with critical infrastructure stakeholders, the Department, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments. The primary collaboration tool for critical infrastructure information sharing is the Homeland Security Information Network for Critical Infrastructure (HSIN-CI). HSIN-CI is a secure, unclassified,

web-based communications system that serves as the primary, nationwide DHS collaboration system for sharing sensitive, but unclassified information. HSIN-CI supports information sharing by serving as a common platform to provide critical infrastructure stakeholders with advanced tactical and planning communication functionalities.

- Education, Training and Exercises: Develops, implements, and maintains critical infrastructure training and education programs that enhance critical infrastructure security and resilience competencies and build capabilities among the full range of partners and stakeholders. Promotes critical infrastructure as a profession by developing curricula and supporting resources that are made available to colleges and universities across the country to implement graduate and certificate-level courses of study. Collaborates with the SSAs through the SSA Management project, and coordinates with other SSAs, Federal agencies, and key stakeholders to identify exercise-related needs and priorities and to develop cross-sector and regionally focused exercises to address those requirements. The exercise products enhance stakeholder capabilities to effectively manage the physical and cyber risks affecting critical infrastructure.

National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)

The NICC is the information and coordination hub of a national network dedicated to protecting critical infrastructure essential to the Nation's security, health and safety, and economic vitality. The NICC, from a national perspective, consolidates reports regarding significant primary, secondary, and cascading impacts caused by operational degradation at critical infrastructure by maintaining a constant level of operational awareness of the Nation's critical infrastructure through ongoing contact with SSAs, other infrastructure protection entities, and critical infrastructure private sector partners, to include: Sector Coordinating Councils, Government Coordinating Councils, and private sector Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs).

The NICC also provides the structures necessary to maintain effective steady-state monitoring and incident management information sharing for conditions and events that threaten the Nation's critical infrastructure. As a 24/7/365 operational component and critical infrastructure functional element of the DHS National Operations Center (NOC), the NICC provides situational awareness and monitoring of incidents affecting critical infrastructure nationwide. This steady-state monitoring, alerting, and response planning enables a rapid transition to incident management in a crisis. The NICC is responsible for vetting, creating, disseminating, and tracking requests for information and requests for action from internal and external critical infrastructure partners, enabling partners to address the most demanding restoration priorities and make the most informed decisions throughout a crisis.

The operational elements of the NICC include:

- Operational Partnerships Development and Coordination: This initiative supports all NICC activities related to maintaining close communication, coordination, and collaboration with Federal, State, and local operational entities and critical infrastructure private sector partners. The NICC leverages existing partnerships and programs to inform owners and operators in the event of an incident affecting the Nation's critical infrastructure. In FY 2016, the NICC plans to facilitate eight to 10 operational engagement and information exchange activities, compared to six in FY 2014 and six in FY 2015. These activities help NPPD identify operational best practices and maintain open levels of 24/7 communications with critical infrastructure partners

at the operational level through operations centers or similar capacities; thus supporting more timely and actionable exchanges of information.

- **Readiness to Support Information Sharing and Incident Response:** This initiative supports NICC activities to maintain and enhance the readiness and preparedness posture of the NICC and DHS's incident response capabilities, NPPD's Critical Infrastructure Crisis Action Team (CI CAT), In FY 2016, the NICC plans to develop and facilitate 12 training sessions for CI CAT staff to ensure readiness, communications, and mission-focus during incident response activations. The NICC will continue to provide uninterrupted situational awareness and incident response and recovery support to DHS leadership, NPPD leadership, and its critical infrastructure partners. The NICC maintains and strives to exceed a 95% readiness target, regarding its facilities (both steady-state and continuity of operations centers), IT operations, and trained personnel.

As the critical infrastructure-focused element of the NOC, the NICC plays an integral role in the restoration of critical infrastructure after a catastrophic event, acting as the primary information hub for partners at the Federal and SLTT levels of government. The NICC also acts as a crucial information resource for critical infrastructure owners and operators. During steady state, the NICC's key value to partners is its ability to rapidly assess an incident and quickly determine if a particular occurrence warrants further action by the critical infrastructure community.

Protective Security Advisors (PSA)

The overarching PSA mission is to proactively engage with SLTT government mission partners and members of the private sector stakeholder community to protect the Nation's critical infrastructure. PSAs are strategically deployed across the United States and provide SLTT and private sector stakeholders with steady-state DHS risk mitigation efforts and support response to all-hazard incidents through field-level coordination and information sharing as well as expertise on reconstituting critical infrastructure and surge capabilities to more effectively support threat-driven actions. They serve as onsite DHS critical infrastructure and vulnerability assessment specialists, while providing a local perspective to the national risk picture by identifying, assessing, monitoring, and minimizing the risk to critical infrastructure at the State, local, and regional levels.

In FY 2016, 101 PSAs will be onboard, with 94 in the field and 7 at headquarters.

NPPD's PSAs execute the following activities:

- **Security Surveys and Assessments:** PSAs plan, coordinate, and lead critical infrastructure security survey and assessment activities in their respective districts. PSAs conduct Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) security surveys that NPPD stakeholders can use to compare and contrast security preparedness and resilience aspects of similar facilities. ECIP survey data also enables NPPD to conduct sector-by-sector and cross-sector vulnerability comparisons. PSAs plan to execute 600 ECIP security surveys in FY 2016, compared to 600 in FY 2015 and 450 in FY 2014.

Additionally, PSAs lead the outreach and field activities of the RRAP, while the VA project funds the majority of the support and analysis. To meet requirements laid out in Presidential

Policy Directive 21, *Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience*, NPPD is conducting five RRAP projects that address cyber threats and information and communication technology (ICT) dependencies to better understand the consequences and cascading impacts of disruptions to lifeline functions

- Contingency and Incident-specific Outreach Activities: In support of execution of NIPP 2013, PSAs forge strong relationships with Federal and SLTT government mission partners and private sector stakeholders to enhance public/private collaborative efforts to protect critical infrastructure through conducting Threat-Based Outreach. The PSA project also provides support to projects and programs across DHS, such as cyber assessments, self-assessments from the SSA Executive Management Office, Private Sector Clearance Program, and HSIN-CI through the delivery to critical infrastructure owners/operators, and many other tools and capabilities provided to critical infrastructure owners/operators and SLTT mission partners.
- Support to NSSEs and SEAR Events: PSAs provide support to officials responsible for planning and leading National Special Security Events and Special Event Assessment Rating events. This includes providing expert knowledge of local critical infrastructure, participating in planning committees and exercises, conducting security surveys and assessments of event venues and supporting infrastructure, and coordinating the development and delivery of geospatial products.
- Incident Response: PSAs deploy to State and local Emergency Operations Centers and FEMA Regional Response Coordination Centers in response to natural or man-made incidents. PSAs provide situational awareness and facilitate information exchange to and from the field. During major incidents, and when designated by the Assistant Secretary, PSAs perform duties as Infrastructure Liaisons at Joint Field Offices or Unified Area Coordination Groups.
- Coordinate and Support Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Awareness and Risk Mitigation Training: PSAs work in conjunction with the Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP) to deliver IED preparedness strategies. PSAs collaborate with OBP to provide training products and services to SLTT partners to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, and respond to IED threats.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Security Compliance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Infrastructure Security Compliance

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	253	242	\$81,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	263	263	\$86,976
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	30	17	(\$4,690)
FY 2016 Current Services	293	280	\$82,286
FY 2016 Program Change	23	12	\$12,591
FY 2016 Total Request	316	292	\$94,877
Total Change 2015 to 2016	53	29	\$7,901

NPPD requests \$94.877 million for Infrastructure Security Compliance, including 316 FTP/292 FTE. This is an increase of \$7.901 million and 53 FTP/29 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.083 million for annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.351 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.017 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.290 million for cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of 30 FTP/30 FTE for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy
- Decrease of \$1.236 million and 13 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$3.907 million to non-recur 2015 funding for CFATS
- Decrease of \$0.246 million for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.042 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Security Compliance	253	242	81,000	263	263	86,976	316	292	94,877
ISC Salaries & Benefits	253	242	33,213	263	263	35,999	316	292	42,486
Infrastructure Security Compliance	0	0	47,787	0	0	50,977	0	0	52,391

Funded by the Infrastructure Security Compliance (ISC) PPA, the Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD) secures America's high-risk chemical facilities through the systematic regulation, inspection, and enforcement under the authority of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS). In addition, NPPD will manage the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program, which

creates a proposed framework that would regulate the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate by an ammonium nitrate facility to prevent the misappropriation or use of ammonium nitrate in an act of terrorism. ISCD completes Security Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), develops Site Security Plans (SSPs), and implements protective measures necessary to meet risk-based performance standards (RBPS) established by the Department.

The CFATS rule establishes enforceable RBPS for the security of our Nation's chemical facilities. High-risk facilities have the flexibility to develop appropriate site-specific security measures that will effectively address risk by meeting these standards through SSPs or, if the facility so chooses, through Alternative Security Programs (ASPs). ISCD reviews and assesses all final high-risk facility SSPs and ASPs to ensure they meet the applicable RBPS and approves those that do. If necessary, ISCD works with the facility to revise and resubmit an acceptable plan and can disapprove security plans if an acceptable plan is not submitted.

ISCD executes the following activities, funded by the ISC project:

- Regulatory Mission Support: Provides support for CFATS implementation, communications, new policy development, and the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program. Ensures that the public, Federal and SLTT governments, private sector, and the regulated community are aware of the responsibilities of high-risk chemical facilities and sellers and purchasers of ammonium nitrate in helping to mitigate security risks related to high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate, of CFATS regulatory requirements, and of proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program regulatory requirements. This initiative also provides support to complete the regulatory process prescribed by the Administrative Procedures Act, and establish the business operations upon which the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate will rely once the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program is implemented.
- Regulation Compliance Determination: Reviews and Analyzes data from facilities in order to determine if they are high-risk and assigns them to tiers, as well as the review and assessment of SSPs or ASPs of high-risk chemical facilities and all inspections. Improves the methodology, analysis and data used in preliminary and final tiering. In addition, it includes compliance assistance visits, authorization inspections, and enforcement proceedings; and reporting on compliance, inspection, and enforcement progress.
- Field Operations Support: Manages equipment – including vehicles, uniforms, and information technology requirements – and facilities needed to support inspectors in the field.
- Technical Engineering: Includes development, maintenance, operations, and support for the tools used to collect data from facilities, analyze that data, and manage information for the implementation of CFATS. This initiative also utilizes an internal content management system (CHEMSEC) to manage the activities integral to the review, inspection, and approval or disapproval of SSPs and ASPs.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Chemical Security Assessment Tool

This investment includes the development of the Chemical Security Assessment Tool and the Chemical Security Management System collectively tagged “CSAT suite” (CSATs). CSAT identifies potentially high-risk facilities and provides capabilities to conduct SVAs and to develop SSPs. It will include future development efforts addressing requirements resulting from: future CFATS legislative changes, processes reengineering initiatives, and system migration to a DHS Data Center. This investment fills the gap of non-existing capabilities by providing for: the electronic submission of extensive facility data, controlled use of such data, inspection related and correspondence materials, and workflow processes.

FY 2014 Revised Enacted (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 President’s Budget (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
21,232	14,730	14,990

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (1,690)	Infrastructure Security Compliance	Salaries and benefits for 12 FTE.
Investment Acquisitions (2,289)	Infrastructure Security Compliance	Acquisition costs.
Investment Maintenance (11,011)	Infrastructure Security Compliance	Operations and maintenance costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Cybersecurity Coordination
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Cybersecurity Coordination

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	14	14	\$4,320
FY 2015 President's Budget	14	14	\$4,330
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(1)	(\$12)
FY 2016 Current Services	14	13	\$4,318
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	14	13	\$4,318
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	(1)	(\$12)

NPPD requests \$4.318 million for Cybersecurity Coordination, including 14 FTP/13 FTE. This is a decrease of \$0.012 million and 1 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.006 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.024 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.001 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.269 million for cybersecurity pay reform
- Decrease of \$0.311 million and 1 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.001 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	4,320	14	14	4,330	14	13	4,318
CC Salaries & Benefits	14	14	2,478	14	14	2,491	14	13	2,480
Cybersecurity Coordination	0	0	1,842	0	0	1,839	0	0	1,838

The Cybersecurity Coordination program integrates information from the six Federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities facilitating integration and other actions at the Federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and Information Technology (IT) support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity Coordination also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC).

The NCCIC serves as a centralized location to coordinate and integrate operational elements involved in cybersecurity and communications resilience. NCCIC partners include: all Federal Departments and agencies; SLTT governments; the private sector; and international entities. NCCIC leads the protection of Federal civilian agencies in cyberspace, collaborating with critical infrastructure owners and operators to share information and respond to incidents. NCCIC also disseminates cyber threat and vulnerability analysis information and assists initiating, coordinating, restoring, and reconstituting National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications services and facilities under all conditions, crises, or emergencies, including executing Emergency Support Function 2-Communications (ESF #2) responsibilities under the National Response Framework (NRF).

The NCCIC also provides strategic cyber threat analysis, in conjunction with US-CERT and the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center, to reduce the risk of malicious actors exploiting vulnerabilities.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: US Computer Emergency Readiness Team

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	225	218	\$101,038
FY 2015 President's Budget	240	239	\$98,794
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	3	(8)	(\$5,100)
FY 2016 Current Services	243	231	\$93,694
FY 2016 Program Change	26	14	\$4,948
FY 2016 Total Request	269	245	\$98,642
Total Change 2015 to 2016	29	6	(\$152)

NPPD requests \$98.249 million for US-CERT Operations, including 269 FTP/245 FTE. This is a decrease of \$0.152 million and an increase of 29 FTP/6 FTE from the 2015 President’s Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.165 million and 1 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.073 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.322 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.015 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$4.866 million for cybersecurity pay reform
- Decrease of \$2.833 million and an increase of 3 FTP/3 FTE for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy
- Decrease of \$3.306 million and 12 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.536 million for non-recurring adjustment for facilities buildout
- Decrease of \$0.638 million for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.028 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

Resources are realigned for the following purposes:

- Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) (decrease of \$3.200 million from US-CERT PPA to CICPA PPA): Realigns funding for MS-ISAC from US-CERT to related critical infrastructure information sharing projects funded by CICPA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
US-CERT Operations	225	218	101,038	240	239	98,794	269	245	98,642
US-CERT Salaries & Benefits	225	218	28,518	240	239	33,107	269	245	38,233
Operations	0	0	37,698	0	0	34,929	0	0	31,351
Coordination & Integration	0	0	24,874	0	0	24,874	0	0	23,202
Technology & Readiness Planning	0	0	9,948	0	0	5,884	0	0	5,856

US Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) is an operational program within NPPD. Its primary functions include analyzing and reducing cyber threats and vulnerabilities, disseminating cyber threat warning information to public and private sector partners, coordinating with government and industry partners to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation’s cyber critical infrastructure, providing response and recovery support for national assets, and advising senior leadership on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance.

US-CERT leads cross-sector efforts to improve the Nation’s cybersecurity posture, coordinates cyber information sharing, and manages cyber risks to the Nation while protecting constitutional liberties. US-CERT stakeholders include: Federal civilian agencies; the intelligence community; state, local and tribal governments; private sector partners; critical infrastructure owners and operators; international partners, as well as the public.

US-CERT activities provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24/7/365 support to the NCCIC, which has connectivity to all major Federal cyber operations centers, industry, international, and communications partners. Its analysts examine raw and summarized data from a wide variety of information sources to make determinations about potential attacks detected by the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS).

US-CERT Operations is comprised of the following three activities:

- Operations: Identifies, triages, and analyzes cyber activity to rapidly develop and disseminate mitigation and risk management strategies. It also ensures DHS representation during operational planning and the planning and implementation of technology development programs.
- Coordination and Integration: Builds and manages trusted relationships to share information and coordinate with constituents to facilitate shared situational awareness and better protect assets against cyber threats.
- Technology and Readiness Planning: Develops plans, processes, and technology requirements to advance US-CERT Operations towards its strategic vision and ensure US-CERT matures in a coordinated and strategic fashion in response to a dynamic operational environment. It also manages and coordinates organizational resources critical to mission responsibilities.

In FY 2016, US-CERT will leverage automated information delivery of feedback information (i.e., EINSTEIN 3 Accelerated data (E³A)). This data, when used in conjunction with current EINSTEIN 1,

and EINSTEIN 2 data, will enable US-CERT to identify, triage, and analyze cyber activity, and rapidly develop and disseminate mitigation and risk management strategies.

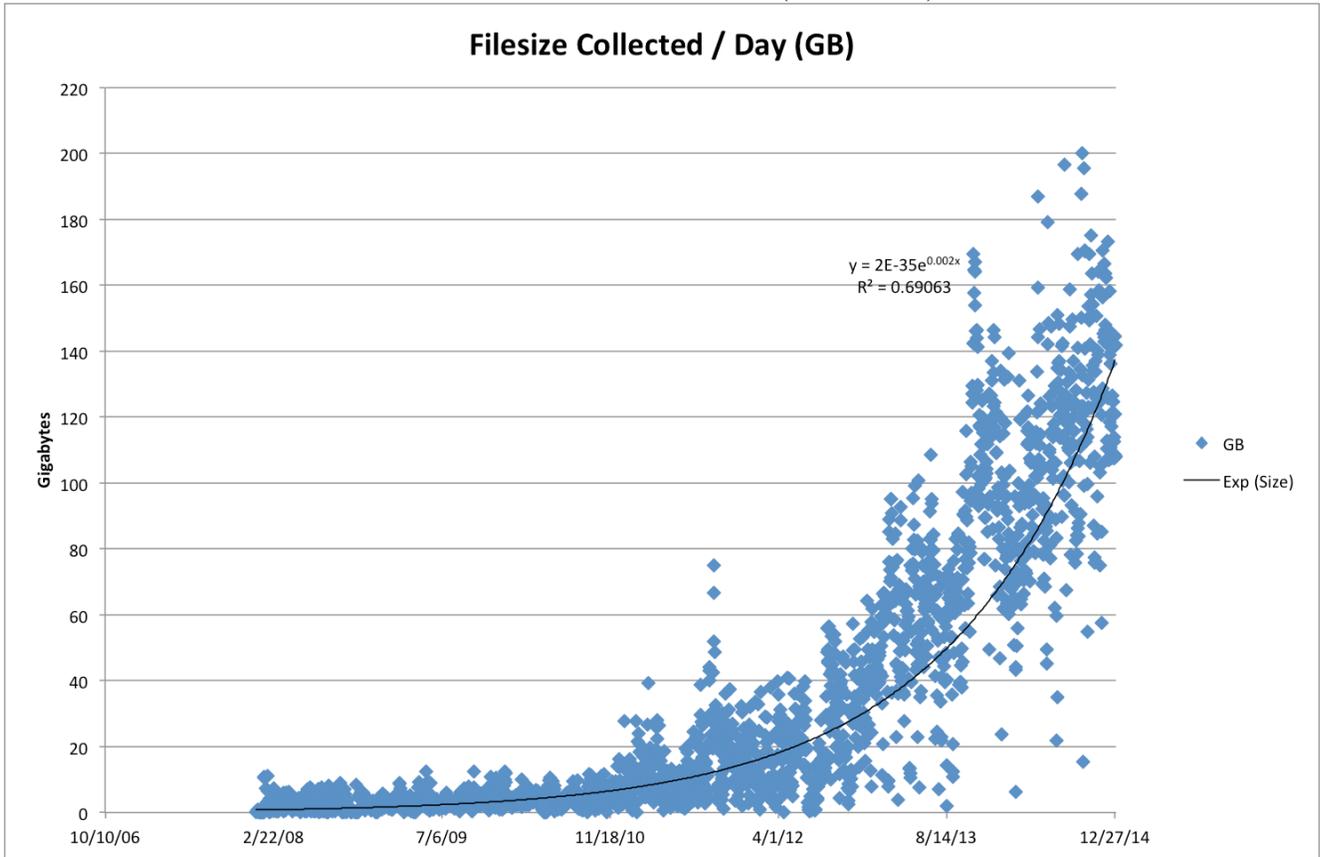
US-CERT will continue supporting the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services (ECS) program in FY 2016. Responsible for ECS's operational and analytical capabilities, US-CERT provides the operational communication with government furnished information (GFI) providers and Commercial Service Providers/Operational Implementers (CSPs/OIs). As program participation increases in FY 2016, US-CERT will ensure the proper production and sharing of ECS data with its stakeholders.

In FY 2016, US-CERT priorities will be:

- Add new/unique Government protection capabilities to augment managed security services for all Departments and agencies.
- Maintain current protection measures.
- Leverage automated delivery of E³A data.
- Leverage classified Intrusion Detection System (IDS) signatures/indicators to detect malicious network activity.
- Support additional operational requirements, data, and volume sources from the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM), ECS, and Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Collaboration programs.

The chart below highlights the ever-increasing cyber threat levels and exponential growth of malware collections over the past eight years. Currently, over 100 million unique samples have been collected, with up to 150,000 added per day. In addition, over 500 terabytes of derivative data from manual and automated analysis processes is stored.

US-CERT Collected Malware (2006-2014)



**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Network Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Federal Network Security

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	84	84	\$199,296
FY 2015 President's Budget	84	84	\$171,500
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	17	12	(\$124,807)
FY 2016 Current Services	101	96	\$46,693
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$84,509
FY 2016 Total Request	101	96	\$131,202
Total Change 2015 to 2016	17	12	(\$40,298)

NPPD requests \$131.202 million for Federal Network Security, including 101 FTP/96 FTE. This is a decrease of \$40.298 million and an increase of 17 FTP/12 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.027 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.108 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.006 million for retirement contributions
- Increase of \$1.905 million for cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of \$0.703 million and a decrease of 5 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Increase of 17 FTP/17 FTE for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy
- Decrease of \$0.766 million for non-recurring adjustment for facilities buildout
- Decrease of \$0.287 million for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.032 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking
- Decrease of \$126.471 million for non-recurring costs for Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Federal Network Security	84	84	199,296	84	84	171,500	101	96	131,202
FNS Salaries & Benefits	84	84	10,566	84	84	11,048	101	96	16,217
Cybersecurity Assurance	0	0	12,384	0	0	9,604	0	0	7,604
Network & Infrastructure Security	0	0	4,514	0	0	4,514	0	0	4,492
Cybersecurity Performance Management	0	0	3,291	0	0	3,214	0	0	1,785
Requirements & Acquisition Support	0	0	2,595	0	0	2,595	0	0	2,595
Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics	0	0	165,946	0	0	140,525	0	0	98,509

Federal Network Security (FNS) serves as the single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal enterprise. On-site agency compliance assessments improve FNS's analytical and reporting capabilities, allowing FNS to address the increased implementation of Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) capabilities within Departments and agencies. FNS also obtains the data necessary to definitively understand agency critical needs for CDM, and address organizational threats, vulnerabilities, and risks, thereby allowing DHS and its partner agencies to make deliberative and measurable improvements in securing agency networks and the Federal enterprise.

FNS is comprised of the following five activities:

Cybersecurity Assurance Program (CAP): Addresses DHS's responsibilities to certify and enforce Federal and civilian agency implementation of network and security operational standards and best practices; ensure agencies comply with Federal standards and policies; and assess the state of operational readiness and cybersecurity risk for unclassified networks and systems across Federal Executive Branch civilian agencies.

CAP engages Departments and agencies in three crucial activities providing access to specialized skills and services: promoting a healthy, secure and resilient IT infrastructure across the Federal Government; measuring mandatory cybersecurity capabilities implementation; and providing an enterprise view of the Federal Government's cybersecurity posture.

- *Cybersecurity Capability Validation (CCV)* assessments are conducted to assess and validate each agencies' implementation of technical (tools and technologies) and operational (people, processes, security program maturity) cybersecurity capabilities required by Federal laws, policies, and initiatives. CCV assessments incorporate document reviews, staff interviews, operational observations, and direct testing (when possible) to provide an objective, repeatable, and consistent methodology ensuring fairness, and facilitating government-wide trending and analysis.
- *Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (RVA)* combine national threat and vulnerability information with data collected through on-site assessment activities to provide agency specific risk analysis reports with actionable remediation recommendations prioritized by risk.
- *Cyber Hygiene* activities assess Internet accessible Federal unclassified civilian systems for known vulnerabilities and configuration errors on a recurring basis. CAP works with impacted agencies to mitigate risks prior to their exploitation as potential issues are identified.

CAP is the only centralized Federal civilian program proactively engaging with agencies to provide information and services helping them prepare and prevent cyber incidents, mitigate risks, and continuously improve their cybersecurity capabilities. CAP's services and activities improve the cybersecurity posture of the Federal Government, reduce risk, and achieve significant government-wide cost avoidance through enhanced prevention and decreased incident recovery expenditures. Analysis of the data collected through CAP activities aids policymakers and Federal Departments and agencies in developing sound security and risk mitigation strategies.

CAP will utilize the requested FY 2016 funding to conduct between 18-22 CCV assessments, and 40 RVAs of selected civilian Departments and agencies. Additionally, CAP will provide stakeholders with prioritized access to agency assessments from the CFO Act, and Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) agencies impacted by cyber incidents requiring post-incident strategic remediation support. Stakeholders include individual agencies and Departments receiving a distinct report detailing their findings and recommendations, as well as policy makers and the cyber community having access to aggregated reports not attributable to any agency.

Network and Infrastructure Security (N&IS): Leads the Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Initiative with OMB. N&IS will optimize network security capabilities into a common solution for the federal information enterprise and facilitate reducing and consolidating external connections, including Internet points of presence, through approved access points.

NI&S will utilize the requested FY 2016 funding to further advance the following key initiatives:

- Providing agencies with practical, implementable, schematic designs for common information security functions. By sharing best agency designs and lessons learned across the Federal Executive Branch, agencies can reduce costs and improve their cybersecurity by not re-inventing technical reference architectures.
- Identifying common cybersecurity requirements across agencies, enabling DHS to help save agencies money conducting and sharing market research in areas identified as critical by agency CISOs. N&IS will also produce cybersecurity market research white papers (i.e., data protection, data loss prevention).
- Providing a small cadre of cybersecurity specialists dedicated to assisting small and micro-agencies, allowing DHS to accomplish its mission by helping small and micro-agencies respond to government-wide cybersecurity policies and directives. N&IS will also develop small and micro-agency specific cybersecurity strategies and implementation guidance.

Cybersecurity Performance Management (CPM): Provides operational support to Federal Departments and agencies in securing Federal information systems, consistent with the implementation of OMB M-10-15, M-10-28, and subsequent memoranda and directives relative to evolving Federal cybersecurity requirements.

CPM will utilize the requested FY 2016 funding to further the following key initiatives:

- Compile input for the annual FISMA report to Congress to serve as the initial drafts of agencies' OMB congressional reports. The FISMA report captures the current state of the cybersecurity posture of the Federal civilian agencies, as well as cybersecurity progress made during the previous fiscal year.
- Conduct recurring, quarterly, and annual department and agency analysis and compare year-over-year performance results to the baseline. This analysis shows authorizing officials are providing more complete, reliable and trustworthy information; thus facilitating more informed security authorization decisions.
- Continue developing and enhancing the Federal Cybersecurity Maturity Roadmap for Departments and agencies, based on existing regulations, standards, and best security practices. This further enhances FISMA implementation through a risk-based approach

coupled with a means of measuring the integrity of department and agencies' information security programs.

- Conduct and coordinate annual CyberStat reviews and agency CIO/CISO interviews to assist Federal civilian agencies in implementing key strategic enterprise cybersecurity capabilities.
- Continue to refine and develop CyberScope FISMA metrics collected from each agency's CIO and OIG to measure performance and identify cyber risks across the Federal enterprise.

Requirements and Acquisition Support (RAS): Supervises the long-term strategic prevention of attacks against Federal Government networks by addressing common challenges faced by all agencies. RAS works to assess and prioritize common cybersecurity needs and solutions; promote actionable cybersecurity policies, initiatives, standards, and guidelines; enable implementing cybersecurity risk mitigation strategies; and measure agency strategies and compliance implementation.

More specifically, RAS delivers strategic sourcing solutions enabling government-wide cost savings for IT security products and services. It also oversees and monitors the Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLoB) Shared Service Center (SSC) performance; manages the daily operations of the ISSLoB Program Management Office (PMO); and collaborates with other national cybersecurity and FNS programs to assess and maintain the Federal Government's strategic cybersecurity plan. As the PMO for ISSLoB, RAS identifies information systems security solutions that reduce costs through shared services; eliminate duplication; and increase specialized expertise, freeing up resources for mission-specific requirements and other tailored security requirements. RAS initiates strategic sourcing efforts for investments in security solutions, commoditized technologies, and processes, through cross-agency collaboration. RAS additionally sponsors strategic sourcing and requirement development activities to identify and pursue strategic information security product and service acquisitions.

RAS will utilize the requested FY 2016 funds to achieve \$15 million in annual cost savings government-wide by using ISSLoB Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) or SSCs. The ISSLoB BPAs are an efficient way of providing security solutions using specific tools and services. The main beneficiaries of such savings are Federal, State, local, and tribal entities. These cost savings are achieved through the reduced acquisition cycle and ability to further negotiate pre-existing GSA schedule prices. The solutions are then vetted based on requirements gathered across the Government to meet the needs of end-users, who facilitate two ISSLoB BPAs or SSCs within FY 2016.

Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM): The CDM program enables Federal agencies to more readily identify network security issues and enhance the overall security posture of their networks. The CDM program assists in protecting agencies against exploitation by malicious hackers of unauthorized and unmanaged hardware and software; known vulnerabilities; weak configuration settings (port, protocols, and services); insider attacks; and loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability due to unanticipated events and attacks requiring recovery or special responses.

The CDM program provides hardware, software, and services enabling continuous diagnostics and mitigation in support of activities to strengthen the operational security posture of Federal civilian networks. Available to all Federal civilian agencies, the CDM program involves the procurement,

operations, and maintenance of diagnostic sensors and tools, and dashboards to provide situational awareness on agency and Federal levels. CDM enables agencies to identify which network security issues to address first and empowers technical managers to prioritize and mitigate risks. DHS receives aggregate information from each agency to provide network security situational awareness at the Federal level on network security.

FY 2014 and FY 2015 funding supports a phased-in implementation of Increment 1 and 2 of the CDM program, executing current resources to procure tools, sensors, and integration services using Blanket Purchase Agreements under the GSA IT Schedule 70 and other contract vehicles, managed by GSA FEDSIM. This approach provides the most efficient way to procure sensors and Continuous Monitoring as a Service (CMaaS) integrator services for Federal Departments and agencies, as well as smaller agencies. The Departments and agencies acquire, install and integrate CDM tools and sensors into their network sensors/agents for diagnostic review using the CDM-provided dashboard.

FY 2016 funding permits the deployment of Increment 2 to the Departments and agencies in the CDM program. Increment 2 provides the necessary software and services that will allow DHS and Federal agencies to continuously monitor users and their privileges on Federal networks. With the deployment of Increment 2, Departments and agencies will be able to assign appropriate privileges to users to allow them to complete their work while minimizing vulnerabilities driven by users. DHS assumes a commitment to fund CDM tools and sensors operations/maintenance costs at Federal Departments and agencies for two full years following contract award.

The FY 2016 funding request will allow CDM to continue the following key initiatives:

- Procuring sensors and dashboards, developed by industry, through appropriate channels.
- Developing the tools for analyzing industry, software source code to find and identify vulnerabilities during the development process.
- Deploying sensors reporting directly into agency-level dashboards.
- Interfacing sensor data with the Federal-level dashboard, assuring diagnostic results compare with patterns of how the government network is attacked, and who on the network is attacked.
- Continuing configuration management, at both Federal and agency levels, and promoting logistics management over agency deployment.
- Validating and verifying sensors and dashboards to ensure data accuracy while maintaining facilities and infrastructure availability.
- Obtaining state-of-the art dashboard graphics providing summaries to empower executives and details to empower technical managers for targeted, daily attention to remediation.
- Ensuring interfaces are fully functional between the sensors and local-level (technical manager) dashboard; as data is aggregated for targeted analysis, dashboards are capable of addressing large volumes of data between sensors and higher-level dashboards.
- Supporting a governance model that considers standing guidance and policy; considering individual department and agency operational requirements and risk acceptance posture; identifying a process for establishing acceptable thresholds for continuous authorization; and determining an approach for addressing Departments and agencies falling outside of acceptable thresholds.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation

Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation (CDM) is designed to enable agencies to readily identify which network security issues to address first, thus enhancing the overall security posture of agency networks. CDM is expected to influence the way network Certification and Accreditation activities are undertaken. DHS anticipates that CDM will remove the need for episodic certifications by providing ongoing authorization via a continuous solution. CDM also provides hardware, software, and services to enable continuous diagnostics and mitigation in support of mitigation activities designed to strengthen the operational security posture of the federal civilian networks. Available to all federal civilian agencies, the CDM program involves the procurement, operations, and maintenance of monitoring equipment, diagnostic sensors and tools, and dashboards to provide situational awareness on agency and federal levels.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the Federal Network Security (FNS) PPA in FY 2016, as follows: \$102.659 million, 28 FTE

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$168,061	\$142,633	\$102,659

FY 2014 - 2016 Spend Plan			
	FY 2014 Enacted (\$K)	FY 2015 Pres Budget (\$K)	FY 2016 Request (\$K)
Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation	\$ 168,061	\$ 142,633	\$ 102,659
FTP/FTE	15/15	15/15	30/28
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 2,115	\$ 2,108	\$ 4,150
Program Funding	\$ 165,946	\$ 140,525	\$ 98,509
Sensor Licensing (Seat Cost) Hardware & Software	\$ 32,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 24,000
Tool Installation & Sensor Feeds to DHS	\$ 4,038	\$ 12,300	\$ 10,000
Sensor Installation for DHS Summary Analysis	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,000
Sensor Operation & Maintainance (O&M)	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,000
Daignostic Report Utilization and Risk Reduction	\$ 1,038	\$ 500	\$ 500
Department Sensor Deployment & Program Management	\$ 1,000	\$ 500	\$ 500
Federal-wide Dashboard - Department Priority Lists	\$ 9,798	\$ 6,016	\$ 4,500
Federal Enterprise-wide Cyber Status Summary	\$ 4,454	\$ 2,166	\$ 1,500
Department Prioritized Diagnostics	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,850	\$ 1,000
DHS Dashboard Engineering & Planning	\$ 2,344	\$ -	\$ -
DHS Dashboard (O&M)	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Assisted Automation & Continuous Reauthorization	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Contract for Test of Assessors' Use of Automated Diagnostics	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
Contract to Develop Assessor Retraining Curriculum	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250
Contract for Assessor Toolkits to Use Automated C&A	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 250
EINSTEIN, US-CERT CM Data Integration	\$ 581	\$ 581	\$ 581
GSA CMaaS	\$ 118,529	\$ 92,628	\$ 58,428

Information Systems Security Line of Business

The Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLoB) improves the level of information systems security across government by eliminating duplication of effort, increasing aggregate expertise and enhancing the overall security posture of the federal government. This value proposition is supported through the use of Shared Service Centers (SSCs), consolidated acquisitions, agency standard practices and lessons learned across agencies. The ISSLoB aims to improve information systems security across the federal government by:

- Identifying problems and proposing solutions to strengthen the ability of all agencies to identify and manage information security risks
- Providing improved, consistent and measurable information security processes and controls government-wide
- Achieving savings or cost-avoidance through reduced duplication and economies of scale

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the Federal Network Security (FNS) PPA in FY 2016, as follows: \$3.040 million, 3 FTE

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$2,988	\$2,990	\$3,040

FY 2014 - 2016 Spend Plan				
	FY 2014 Enacted (\$K)	FY 2015 Pres Budget (\$K)	FY 2016 Request (\$K)	
Information Systems Security Line of Business	\$ 2,988	\$ 2,990	\$ 3,040	
FTP/FTE	3/3	3/3	3/3	
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 393	\$ 395	\$ 445	
Program Funding	\$ 2,595	\$ 2,595	\$ 2,595	
ISSLoB Operations & Maintenance	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,285	
Shared Service Center Support	\$ 850	\$ 850	\$ 850	
Customer D/As Support	\$ 450	\$ 450	\$ 450	

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Network Security Deployment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Network Security Deployment

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	126	119	\$381,393
FY 2015 President's Budget	145	137	\$377,690
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	2	2	(\$9,720)
FY 2016 Current Services	147	139	\$367,970
FY 2016 Program Change	22	11	\$111,790
FY 2016 Total Request	169	150	\$479,760
Total Change 2015 to 2016	24	13	\$102,070

NPPD requests \$479.760 million for Network Security Deployment, including 169 FTP/150 FTE. This is an increase of \$102.070 million and an increase of 24 FTP/13 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$1.320 million and 8 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.041 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.189 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.010 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Increase of \$3.043 million for 2016 cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy
- Increase of \$112.591 million for operations and maintenance for the National Cybersecurity Protection System
- Decrease of \$3.679 million and 8 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$1.686 million for non-recurring adjustment for facilities buildout
- Decrease of \$1.644 million for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.152 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking
- Decrease of \$119.753 million for non-recurring costs for the National Cybersecurity Protection System

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Network Security Deployment	126	119	381,393	145	137	377,690	169	150	479,760
NSD Salaries & Benefits	126	119	15,528	145	137	19,452	169	150	24,570
Core Infrastructure	0	0	48,875	0	0	35,218	0	0	43,002
Intrusion Detection	0	0	9,334	0	0	6,506	0	0	11,632
Analytics	0	0	54,484	0	0	55,396	0	0	65,190
Information Sharing	0	0	32,861	0	0	37,754	0	0	65,429
Intrusion Prevention	0	0	150,973	0	0	148,474	0	0	174,982
Program Planning & Operations	0	0	69,338	0	0	74,890	0	0	94,955

	FY 2016						
	FY 2014 Enacted (\$K)	FY 2015 Pres. Budget (\$K)	FY 2016 Adjustments to Base (\$K)	C + D FY 2016 Current Services (\$K)	Program Change 4: Information Sharing & Analytics (\$K)	FY 2016 Program Change 5: Intrusion Prevention (\$K)	E + F + G FY 2016 Pres. Budget (\$K)
National Cybersecurity Protection System	\$ 381,393	\$ 377,690	\$ (9,720)	\$ 367,970	\$ 67,814	\$ 28,072	\$ 463,856
FTP/FTE	126/119	145/137	2/2	147/139	0/0	18/9	169/148
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 15,528	\$ 19,452	\$ 970	\$ 20,422	\$ -	\$ 4,148	\$ 24,570
Program Funding	\$ 365,865	\$ 358,238	\$ (10,690)	\$ 347,548	\$ 67,814	\$ 23,924	\$ 439,286
Analytics	\$ 54,484	\$ 55,396	\$ (5,471)	\$ 49,925	\$ 15,265		\$ 65,190
Core Infrastructure	\$ 48,875	\$ 35,218	\$ 7,784	\$ 43,002			\$ 43,002
Information Sharing	\$ 32,861	\$ 37,754	\$ (24,874)	\$ 12,880	\$ 52,549		\$ 65,429
Intrusion Detection	\$ 9,334	\$ 6,506	\$ 5,126	\$ 11,632			\$ 11,632
Intrusion Prevention	\$ 150,973	\$ 148,474	\$ 20,603	\$ 169,077		\$ 5,905	\$ 174,982
Program Planning and Operations	\$ 69,338	\$ 74,890	\$ (13,858)	\$ 61,032		\$ 18,019	\$ 79,051

NPPD is responsible for enhancing the protection of Federal civilian Departments’ and agencies’ IT infrastructure from cyber threats. To achieve this mission, Network Security Deployment (NSD) develops, deploys, and sustains the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated system delivering intrusion detection, analytics, intrusion prevention, and information sharing capabilities to public and private stakeholder groups across the Homeland Security Enterprise.

In FY 2009, NSD began deploying EINSTEIN 2, which passively collects network flow traffic to and from participating Federal executive agencies’ networks, and provides an intrusion detection capability that alerts when a pre-defined specific cyber threat is detected. In FY 2014, NSD deployed EINSTEIN 3 Accelerated (E³A), which acts on suspected malicious E-mail and DNS traffic preventing harm to protected agencies’ networks. EINSTEIN 2 and E³A’s network intrusion detection capability uses a set of custom signatures¹ derived from numerous sources such as commercial and public computer security information, incidents reported to US-CERT, information from Federal partners, and independent US-CERT in-depth analysis.

NCPS’s analytic capabilities capture, organize, and analyze data collected from EINSTEIN sensors and other data feeds. These capabilities enable US-CERT to fuse information and correlate malicious

¹Signatures are specific machine readable patterns of network traffic that affect the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of computer networks, systems, and information. For example, a specific signature might identify a known computer virus that is designed to delete files from a computer without authorization.

network activities across participating Federal Executive Branch agencies to achieve situational awareness of high profile cyber threats.

Information sharing capabilities provide situational awareness about current and potential cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities with Federal, State, and local governments and agencies; private sector partners and infrastructure owners and operators; and the public.

The FY 2016 NSD funding request reflects this strategy by focusing on four key program elements:

Sustaining Deployed Capabilities

In FY 2016, NSD will sustain the operational elements of NCPS, including detection, analytics, and significant core infrastructure. NSD delivers EINSTEIN 2 services directly to Federal Departments and agencies (D/As) through Trusted Internet Connection Access Providers (TICAPs) or through ISPs at Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) locations. As of December 2014, NSD has deployed 227 EINSTEIN 1, 76 EINSTEIN 2 sensors distributed among 20 departments and agencies (62 sensors) and 4 MTIPS providers (14 sensors), monitoring 68 D/As traffic.

EINSTEIN sensors are supported by extensive IT and capital infrastructure. The Mission Operating Environment (MOE) is a dedicated IT network environment that hosts NCPS intrusion detection, intrusion prevention, analysis, and information sharing capabilities. The MOE serves as the foundational infrastructure for NCPS, including the exclusive communications tools and operating system used by US-CERT to conduct its daily operations.²

All data collected from EINSTEIN sensors is stored and accessed on this dedicated network, which does not directly connect to any DHS networks; this protects the Department from harm resulting from potentially malicious data. The MOE allows analysts to securely access, share, and analyze NCPS data. EINSTEIN sensors and the MOE are administered at the 50,000 square foot NCPS Operations and Service Center facility, which houses the majority of NCPS's operations support. NSD also maintains a significant communications infrastructure that connects the NCPS Operations Center with DHS Data Centers and headquarters facilities in the Washington, D.C. area.

NSD maintains NCPS to meet an operational system availability of 99.5-percent. Achieving this standard requires significant operations support; maintenance of hardware and software; and continual technical refresh of both primary and redundant system locations.

- *Operations:* The mission-critical nature of NCPS requires system and network administrators to be available 24/7/365. Help Desk professionals are located on-site at the NCPS Operations and Service Center performing hourly physical system checks and visual inspections; taking users' calls; isolating problems using standard troubleshooting procedures; opening trouble tickets; and forwarding trouble tickets to system administrators that administer fielded equipment on-site and remotely.
- *Hardware and Software Maintenance:* In accordance with the program Integrated Logistics Support Plan, as NCPS hardware reaches end-of-life or degrades to the point of requiring

² As the system developer and operator, NSD also uses the MOE to provide user support to US-CERT.

replacement, it is replaced with spares on hand or with new equipment processed via vendor warranty agreements. Replacement components are shipped as soon as possible to reduce potential system downtime.³ Some software for deployed systems, such as antivirus products, is purchased on the software support model with an annual renewal.

- *Technology Refresh:* Current network hardware is on a three-year refresh cycle, based on industry best practices. System overhaul, upgrade, or migration is considered to address the pace of innovation, technology advancement, and IT obsolescence.
- *Redundancy:* NSD utilizes the two DHS Data Centers to provide redundancy for NCPS's critical systems. Deployment to both Data Centers provides complete failover capability, allowing continued operations in the event of a system or catastrophic failure at one data center, or while a data center site is undergoing a technology refresh.

Expanding Active Defense

Currently deployed EINSTEIN 2 technology is passive – it monitors Federal network traffic and allows DHS to analyze Federal Executive Branch traffic and detect malicious traffic. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, NSD continued efforts supporting deployment of an initial operational capability known as E³A; the FY 2016 request further expands this capability. With the adoptions of E³A, DHS will assume an active role in defending .gov network traffic and significantly reduce the threat vectors available to malicious actors seeking to harm Federal networks. In FY 2016, NSD will continue to deploy an intrusion prevention capability to the Tier 1 ISPs, allowing DHS to provide active defense for a variety of Federal network traffic protocols.

E³A intrusion prevention capability will leverage the latest available information from commercial and government sources to apply protection measures to a wide set of Federal network traffic protocols. When a signature alerts on a known or suspected cyber threat, E³A will act on that threat to stop malicious traffic and prevent harm to the intended targets.

Providing Enterprise Services

DHS is in a unique position to coordinate an aggregated, national-level cyber situational awareness view to a broad set of cybersecurity stakeholders. Currently, NCPS capacity to share analysis with decision makers and stakeholders is limited and manpower intensive. Going forward, NSD will focus on working with Federal partners to enhance and expand cybersecurity enterprise services, access to information, and analytic capabilities to a broader set of stakeholders, including constituencies within the Federal Government, State and local authorities, and the private sector. The system's goal is to "connect the dots" in identifying cybersecurity threats by making relevant pieces of information easily accessible to those who need it, regardless of where they are in the Government: within the constraints of policy and law.

Tactical Engineering and Acquisition Approaches

NSD employs technical and acquisition approaches to improve NCPS efficiency and effectiveness including:

³ The NCPS Program Office provides maintenance and supply chain services directly to the Data Centers.

- *Enterprise Architecture Principals:* NSD's IT enterprise architecture principles establish a common vision for the NCPS enterprise architecture while ensuring tactical decisions are made without compromising overall program objectives. These principals focus on designing a more service-oriented architecture allowing greater flexibility in developing and integrating new components while improving system security.
- *Managed Services:* In FY 2011, NSD began evaluating whether acquiring managed security services could reduce the costs of developing and delivering cybersecurity services. This analysis concluded that managed security services offer an efficient and effective approach for delivering certain intrusion prevention services by leveraging services ISPs already provide to private sector customers. The 2016 President's Budget reflects a continued expansion of the managed service acquisition approach for delivering intrusion prevention security.

Sustained Current Services funding in FY 2016 will have the following effects across the complete suite of NSD activities:

Intrusion Prevention: FY 2016 funding will sustain the ISP-managed service prevention capability with the capacity to service all Tier 1 ISP .gov users, traffic aggregation facilities, and the operations and maintenance of the classified MOE. Additionally, NCPS will begin deploying additional prevention services utilizing threat, source, destination and target profiling against threats evading typical technologies.

Information Sharing: The FY 2016 funding request will facilitate building on the capabilities deployed in FY 2014 and FY 2015, supporting deployment of advanced tools and technologies expanding the cybersecurity community's access to DHS threat information and analysis. NSD will update the NCPS portal with a near-real time situational awareness dashboard providing an entity-specific view of its cyber posture based on a correlation of information provided to DHS, including CDM and other cyber program data. Portal upgrades will also include an environment in which NCPS users can collaborate to conduct analysis in near-real time through sharing of analytics and data sets, wiki capabilities, and a shared analytic workspace. FY 2016 resources will also enable continued expansion of the ECS Program, supporting additional critical infrastructure entities across all 16 sectors.

Analytics: FY 2016 funding will focus on deploying new analytic capabilities that began development in FY 2015. NSD will deploy streaming analytics to discover patterns in live data that includes the processes and tools associated with near real-time analysis of data streams. Analysis conducted on live data from traffic aggregation points will aid in the near real-time or rapid identification of cyber threats, unusual traffic patterns, or deviations from normalized baselines. FY 2016 funds will allow analytic functions application against datasets collected from multiple sources in a coordinated, automated fashion to identify relationships hidden within large amounts of data otherwise remaining separate and unrecognized. Capabilities developed in FY 2016 will build the infrastructure to deploy advanced analytics to our information sharing partners, for subsequent deployment within their own networks to identify suspicious activities and potential cyber-attacks.

Intrusion Detection: FY 2016 funding sustains EINSTEIN 1 and 2 technologies and provides for EINSTEIN 2 expansion supporting departments and agencies having signed Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) for detection services. Based on FY 2014 comparison and analysis, EINSTEIN 2 expansion

will focus on deploying and maintaining sensors at Nest (traffic aggregation) locations versus continued deployment at TIC/MTIPS locations. NSD will use FY 2016 funding to begin implementing new detection capabilities and methods within the existing sensor suite or via deployed near-real time analytics, allowing NSD to detect new threats or attempted malicious actions against .gov traffic. Detection capabilities will expand to include identifying malware present on D/As internal networks, cyber-attacks embedded in web traffic, and malicious traffic entering and exiting cloud-based service provider services.

Core Infrastructure: The NCPS Core Infrastructure capability area offers a common operational and development platform to promote interoperability and efficiency across projects. Core Infrastructure consists of the common equipment, systems, software, and services used across NCPS, regardless of the particular project. Core Infrastructure also serves as the foundation upon which project-specific systems and capabilities are built.

FY 2016 funding increases the MOE (Top Secret, Secret, and Unclassified) capacity to support the expanded user base predicted with delivery of NCPS Information Sharing capabilities.

Program Planning and Operations: Program Planning and Operations consists of mission support services and common operating costs. This includes funding for NCPS-level strategic and technical planning and assessments; system-level planning, architecture, and engineering; procurement support and contracts oversight; cost estimating and financial management; front office support for information management, executive secretariat, and personnel management; federal travel; and training.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

National Cybersecurity & Protection System

Pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, NPPD works collaboratively with Federal, State and local governments, the private sector, academia, and international partners to secure the Nation’s critical cyberspace and information technology infrastructures by employing risk management and cyber incident preparedness, prevention, and response activities. To meet the cybersecurity mission, the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN, was developed and implemented to protect the Nation's cyber infrastructure by serving as a focal point for cyber activity and response across the Federal Government. NCPS is a fully integrated, end - to - end system comprising the hardware, software, and other components being procured to support the mission.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the Network Security Deployment (NSD) PPA in FY 2016, as follows: \$463,856 million, 148 FTE

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$381,393	\$377,690	\$463,856

FY 2014 - 2016 Spend Plan			
	FY 2014 Enacted (\$K)	FY 2015 Pres Budget (\$K)	FY 2016 OMB Request (\$K)
Network Security Deployment	\$ 381,393	\$ 377,690	\$ 463,856
FTP/FTE	126/119	145/137	169/148
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 15,528	\$ 19,452	\$ 24,570
Program Funding	\$ 365,865	\$ 358,238	\$ 439,286
Analytics	\$ 54,484	\$ 55,396	\$ 65,190
SEIM	\$ 54,484	\$ 55,396	\$ 23,915
System Enhancements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,275
Core Infrastructure	\$ 48,875	\$ 35,218	\$ 43,002
Communications	\$ 5,606	\$ 2,651	\$ 7,032
Facilities	\$ 9,471	\$ 4,621	\$ 6,217
MOE	\$ 27,411	\$ 13,218	\$ 8,988
MOE-C	\$ 5,349	\$ 2,624	\$ 20,765
System Enhancements	\$ 1,038	\$ -	
US-CERT Infrastructure	\$ -	\$ 12,104	
Information Sharing	\$ 32,861	\$ 37,754	\$ 65,429
Data Management	\$ -	\$ 7,280	\$ 9,320
Information Sharing Applications	\$ -	\$ 18,000	\$ 29,312
Information Sharing Environment	\$ 24,369	\$ -	
Infrastructure	\$ -	\$ 10,896	\$ 14,056
Security and Privacy	\$ -	\$ 1,578	\$ 12,741
System Enhancements	\$ 8,492	\$ -	
Intrusion Detection	\$ 9,334	\$ 6,506	\$ 11,632
EINSTEIN 2	\$ 9,334	\$ 6,506	\$ 11,632
Intrusion Prevention	\$ 150,973	\$ 148,474	\$ 174,982
E ³ A Analytics	\$ 8,852	\$ 3,192	\$ 4,334
E ³ A IPSS	\$ 67,821	\$ 91,828	\$ 84,418
System Enhancements	\$ -	\$ 28,948	\$ 29,930
Traffic Aggregation	\$ 74,300	\$ 24,506	\$ 56,300
Program Planning and Operations	\$ 69,338	\$ 74,890	\$ 79,051
PM, Planning, Engineering	\$ 28,980	\$ 35,525	\$ 37,443
Shared Services	\$ 26,905	\$ 28,505	\$ 19,823
WCF	\$ 13,453	\$ 10,860	\$ 21,785

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Global Cybersecurity Management
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Global Cybersecurity Management

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	23	23	\$25,892
FY 2015 President's Budget	23	23	\$17,613
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(1)	\$745
FY 2016 Current Services	23	22	\$18,358
FY 2016 Program Change	6	3	\$1,963
FY 2016 Total Request	29	25	\$20,321
Total Change 2015 to 2016	6	2	\$2,708

NPPD requests \$20.321 million for Global Cybersecurity Management, including 29 FTP/25 FTE. This is an increase of \$2.708 million and 6 FTP/2 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.007 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.027 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.001 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.518 million for 2016 cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of \$0.198 million and decrease of 1 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.006 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Global Cyber Security Management	23	23	25,892	23	23	17,613	29	25	20,321
GCSM Salaries & Benefits	23	23	2,732	23	23	2,746	29	25	4,124
Cybersecurity Education	0	0	15,810	0	0	7,540	0	0	7,540
Software Assurance	0	0	1,679	0	0	1,679	0	0	0
Research & Standards Integration	0	0	1,530	0	0	1,530	0	0	4,545
Supply Chain Risk Management	0	0	4,141	0	0	4,118	0	0	4,112

Global Cybersecurity Management facilitates development and promulgation of sound cybersecurity practices and strategies for protecting the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources. This includes further development and implementation of the initiative to provide cybersecurity education to the Nation; vulnerability analysis, software threat and risk assessments for the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) supply chain; and engagement and collaboration with stakeholders to ensure alignment with NPPD's cybersecurity interests.

GCSM is comprised of the following four activities:

Cybersecurity Education Office: Cybersecurity Education leads the national effort for cybersecurity formal education, workforce planning, training, and professional development, enabling our Nation to protect against and respond to threats to the Homeland. It assists in implementing the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) by supporting efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity education posture and ensure a robust, competent cybersecurity workforce.

The program will continue its support of the National Cybersecurity Workforce Framework, Federal and non-Federal cybersecurity workforces, and promoting cyber competitions and professionalization. Cybersecurity Education will continue the National Centers of Academic Excellence and Scholarship for Service programs, enhancing the pipeline of well-trained information security professionals. It will also continue the Integrated Cybersecurity Education Communities (ICEC) project; strengthen cybersecurity education, awareness, and digital literacy at the high school level; and foster a dynamic workforce at the national level.

The program will also provide the Federal Virtual Training Environment and the Federal Cybersecurity Training Events program, delivering role based training to government personnel. In addition, Cybersecurity Education will continue developing and implementing the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Careers and Studies (NICCS) Portal. The NICCS Portal provides nationwide access to cybersecurity education, training, and professional development resources. NICCS provides an online resource to enhance the Nation's ability to secure cyberspace and is critical to the success of related efforts.

Software Assurance (SwA): SwA improves software security by collaboratively advancing standards-based technologies, tools, processes, and practices in both the public and private sectors. SwA works to reduce software vulnerabilities, minimize exploitation, automate sharing, and address improving capabilities to routinely develop and deploy resilient and trustworthy software products. No funds are requested for this program in FY 2016.

Research and Standards Integration (RSI): RSI advances the future state of cybersecurity through efforts in standards development activities and the insertion of research and development (R&D) products into NPPD operations and programs. RSI serves as a technology transition facilitator, accelerating the integration of technologies into systems and programs. This encompasses promoting the development of needed new technologies and transitioning them to operational programs. RSI also promotes the advancement of cybersecurity standards and advocates the adoption of relevant standards into operational systems and programs. On national and international levels, RSI influences cybersecurity standards and frameworks promoting interoperability and automation supporting NPPD's mission.

The FY 2016 funding will continue efforts in NPPD's identification, collaboration and integration of new, innovative technologies into NPPD operational systems and programs. RSI will identify and propose emerging technologies for transition into the operating environment.

The FY 2016 funding request will advance RSI's ability to promote the advancement and adoption of national and international ICT and cybersecurity standards, both within and external to DHS. Externally, RSI will emphasize cooperative partnerships and information sharing between Departments and agencies, the private sector, and standards organizations on national and international levels. Further, RSI will identify and communicate emergent needs for enhancements to existing standards or the development of additional standards, based on identified gaps with respect to DHS and NPPD interests.

FY 2016 funding enables continued leadership in standards committees within national and international standards development organizations; for example, NPPD can continue to exert influence in developing standards critical to the NPPD mission in the areas of incident information sharing/exchange, security automation, continuous diagnostics and monitoring, cyber threat intelligence, identity and access management, privacy, and mobile computing security.

Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM): SCRM helps protect the civilian Federal Government ICT supply chain. In FY 2016, SCRM efforts will transition from a focus on awareness campaigns to a capability-based program. The Supply Chain Review Service will address increasingly advanced supply chain threats by developing and implementing a series of tools, capabilities, and processes for utilization by the DHS stakeholder community:

- A “*Supply Chain Inquiries*” function will use a Help Desk to provide timely and actionable responses to supply chain inquiries. This Help Desk will be staffed by SCRM subject matter experts and will target mature organizations with well-developed SCRM procedures.
- The “*Supply Chain Guidance*” function will use SCRM’s Supply Chain Advisors (SCAs) to provide organizations with assistance on complex supply chain issues. This capability will target organizations that require more comprehensive, longer-term supply chain assistance.
- The “*Supply Chain Risk Evaluations*” function, currently in the pilot stage, will administer and conduct risk evaluations of ICT products through a suite of Supply Chain Acquisition Risk Assessment (SARA) tools.

SCRM will continue collaboration with program management and systems engineering organizations to improve supply chain risk awareness and provide possible mitigations. SCRM will also continue providing subject matter expertise, supporting the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards, policy recommendations, and remaining EO 13636 and PPD-21 transitions to steady-state activities.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	51	49	\$73,013
FY 2015 President's Budget	67	63	\$70,963
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	1	-	\$4,382
FY 2016 Current Services	68	63	\$75,345
FY 2016 Program Change	10	5	\$2,239
FY 2016 Total Request	78	68	\$77,584
Total Change 2015 to 2016	11	5	\$6,621

NPPD requests \$77.584 million for Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness, including 78 FTP/68 FTE. This is an increase of \$6.621 million and an increase of 11 FTP/5 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.660 million and 4 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.014 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.079 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.005 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Increase of \$1.076 million for 2016 cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of \$1.120 million and a decrease of 3 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.153 million for non-recurring adjustment for facilities buildout
- Decrease of \$1.597 million and 4 FTP/4 FTE for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.022 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking
- Increase of 5 FTP/3 FTE for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy

Resources are realigned for the following purposes:

- Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) (increase of \$3.200 million from US-CERT PPA to CICPA PPA): Realigns funding for MS-ISAC from US-CERT to related critical infrastructure information sharing projects funded by CICPA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	51	49	73,013	67	63	70,963	78	68	77,584
CICPA Salaries & Benefits	51	49	5,847	67	63	8,102	78	68	11,801
Control Systems Security	0	0	31,716	0	0	31,716	0	0	31,250
CIP-Cybersecurity	0	0	4,768	0	0	7,268	0	0	7,262
Cybersecurity Evaluations	0	0	4,534	0	0	6,034	0	0	11,076
Cyber Exercises	0	0	8,186	0	0	4,059	0	0	4,043
Outreach & Awareness	0	0	5,071	0	0	4,028	0	0	3,152
MS-ISAC Support	0	0	12,891	0	0	9,756	0	0	9,000

America’s national security and economic prosperity are increasingly dependent upon the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure. As physical and cyber infrastructure grow increasingly interconnected, critical infrastructure and emergency response functions are inseparable from their supporting information technology systems. A successful cyber-attack on a control system could potentially result in physical damage, loss of life, and cascading effects that could disrupt services. The Federal Government’s role in this effort is to share information and encourage enhanced security and resilience, while identifying and addressing gaps not filled by the marketplace. Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness (CICPA) collaborates with public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation’s cyber critical infrastructure, promote cybersecurity awareness, maintain relationships with Governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information regarding cybersecurity initiatives, and develop partnerships promoting cybersecurity collaboration.

One of CICPA’s leading initiatives, the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT), works to protect and secure control systems essential to the Nation’s overarching security and economy. ICS-CERT’s relationships, risk mitigation and analysis techniques, and ability to keep pace with the compounding number of exploited vulnerabilities enable our Nation’s industrial control systems and stakeholders to operate under reduce cyber risk and prepare for future vulnerabilities.

CICPA’s enhanced information sharing programs support EO 13636 and PPD-21 and help secure critical infrastructure and increase its resilience against cyber and physical attacks, as well as natural disasters and terrorist attacks. EO 13636 expands the voluntary DHS Enhanced Cybersecurity Services program, promoting cyber threat information sharing between government and the private sector. This engagement helps critical infrastructure entities protect themselves against cyber threats to the systems upon which so many Americans rely. CICPA manages the Program Management Office (PMO) for the ECS program, including engagement and validation with Commercial Service Providers (CSPs) and critical infrastructure partners, coordination with interagency data providers, and research into development of new countermeasures. CICPA coordinates closely with the NCCIC technical staff who develop, vet, and transmit the indicators to the providers and with the Network Security Deployment team that reviews and accredits the CSPs.

Additionally, in FY 2016 CICPA will continue supporting implementation of the DHS Critical Infrastructure Cyber Community (C³) Voluntary Program, an innovative public-private partnership designed to help align CI owners and operators with existing resources that will assist their efforts to adopt the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework and manage their cyber risks. The C³ Voluntary Program encourages use of the NIST Cybersecurity

Framework for long-term cybersecurity risk management awareness, promotes national-level engagement, and coordinates cross-sector critical infrastructure risk planning.

CICPA is comprised of the following six activities:

Control Systems Security Program (CSSP): The CSSP will utilize FY 2016 funding to reduce cyber risk to industrial control systems integrated in the Nation's critical infrastructure. Specifically, CSSP will dedicate the majority of its funding to the operations of Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT), including malware analysis; vulnerability handling; vulnerability mitigation; incident response; a projected 75 voluntary cybersecurity assessments, production of alerts; advisories; and other informational products and operational duties. These activities will ensure CSSP continues to be the premier government organization and clearinghouse dedicated to the cybersecurity of industrial control systems in our Nation's critical infrastructure. CSSP will also dedicate funding to cybersecurity training courses for industrial control systems incident prevention and response, as well as revise and update the Cybersecurity Evaluation Tool, a self-assessment tool provided freely to critical infrastructure partners and support ICS cybersecurity standards development. CSSP will continue to work actively with law enforcement and the intelligence community to provide timely and actionable information for all stakeholders. Additionally, CSSP will continue to grow and use the Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group in its ongoing effort to maintain effective trust-based relations with private sector asset owners and control systems vendors while jointly addressing emerging cybersecurity issues.

Critical Infrastructure Protection – Cybersecurity (CIP-CS): The FY 2016 request includes funding for CIP-CS to continue leading national planning efforts to prioritize and protect cyber elements of U.S. critical infrastructure sectors, and address requirements driven by PPD-21, EO 13636, and NIPP 2013 by supporting, promoting and developing sector-wide cybersecurity risk management strategies. CIP-CS will use the funding to manage and strengthen cyber CI partnerships with public and private entities, mature national cyber resiliency efforts, and implement cybersecurity strategies that build assurance and resilience across the cyber sector community. In FY 2016, CIP-CS will continue its efforts in the C³ Voluntary Program, supporting a national awareness campaign strategy and reinforcing existing partnerships and programs that advocate cybersecurity risk awareness. This funding also will enable CIP-CS to integrate information from internal and external cyber capabilities and address national risk. Further, CIP-CS will collaborate and provide assistance to internal and external partners, including the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network cyber risk assessment planning efforts, and SLTT entities, to develop, communicate, and utilize planning frameworks and supporting capabilities to implement functions-based risk management approaches.

Cyber Exercises Program (CEP): CEP plans, coordinates, and conducts cyber exercises that prepare and enhance incident operational capabilities for DHS, Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners. The FY 2016 request includes funding to further support two premiere cyber exercises, the Cyber Storm Exercise Series and the National Level Exercise (NLE) effort. Cyber Storm and NLE both enable CEP to bring together its broad spectrum of partners and resources to bolster the Nation's readiness and preparation for a significant cyber incident. Other CEP activities, such as exercises with other Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners, will be planned and executed as a way to further develop and grow CEP's ability to positively impact its diverse partnerships.

Cybersecurity Evaluations Program (CSEP): CSEP conducts voluntary cybersecurity assessments across all 16 critical infrastructure sectors and SLTT Governments and provides regional support through its Cybersecurity Advisor initiative. Cybersecurity Advisors provide a Federal resource to regions, communities, and businesses. Their primary goal is to assist in protecting cyber components within the Nation's critical infrastructure by acting as individual representatives of the Department, forming personal, on-the-ground connections with critical infrastructure owners and operators. In support of the C³ Voluntary Program, the FY 2016 request will facilitate 100 voluntary Cyber Resilience Reviews and metric collection on the adoption or implementation of the Cybersecurity Framework via Cyber Resilience Review data analysis. Additionally, CSEP will deploy five additional regional Cybersecurity Advisors and provide cyber expertise to the cyber-centric RRAPs and other joint operational activities within NPPD.

Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC): MS-ISAC is a collaborative SLTT government-focused cybersecurity organization, bolstering SLTT capacity and network defense capabilities against cyber threats. MS-ISAC provides a centralized forum for information sharing between the Federal Government and SLTT governments through a number of crucial services, while providing opportunities to analyze information and correlation across its SLTT members. MS-ISAC uses a consolidation of services, including hosting a 24/7 cybersecurity operations center, distributing cybersecurity advisories and bulletins, and directly responding to and assisting MS-ISAC members with response to cyber incidents. In FY 2016, MS-ISAC will continue providing base services to all MS-ISAC members as well as supporting the Managed Security Services program, providing firewall monitoring and netflow analysis services to participating SLTTs. This will enhance cyber situational awareness of our Nation's SLTT government network environments and provide DHS with real-time risk information that supports national cybersecurity situational awareness.

Additionally in FY 2016, the Center for Internet Security will begin supporting state and local fusion centers and Homeland Security Advisors. Through this initiative, fusion centers will receive cyber-related products and information from many sources including the NCCIC, US-CERT, ICS-CERT, and MS-ISAC. This initiative will ensure any actionable threat and vulnerability information collected and analyzed by both DHS and MS-ISAC is shared with fusion centers and Homeland Security Advisors in a timely manner.

Outreach and Awareness: The FY 2016 request includes funding to support Outreach and Awareness, which coordinates domestic and international engagement and outreach by promoting cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key stakeholder communities. Outreach and Awareness will support key outreach events as well as ongoing NPPD speaking and media engagements. Funding will also support the planning, coordination, and execution of various Outreach and Awareness activities, including National Cybersecurity Awareness Programs (such as National Cybersecurity Awareness Month and the Stop.Think.Connect.TM Campaign); research and participation in large scale outreach opportunities; material development; digital outreach; and new partner engagement. FY 2016 funding will allow Outreach and Awareness to continue building international partnerships through various international forums including bilateral and multilateral venues, representing DHS programs and advancing U.S. cybersecurity objectives. Finally, Outreach and Awareness will utilize FY 2016 funding to further advance the ECS program, a voluntary information sharing program aimed at protecting Federal and private sector critical infrastructure. Outreach and Awareness' engagement and coordination with CSPs and Sector Specific Agencies

(SSAs), information management and accreditation activities enable streamlined public-private partnerships, thus providing valued cybersecurity service to the private sector and Federal entities.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Business Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Business Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	29	29	\$5,089
FY 2015 President's Budget	34	34	\$5,554
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(5)	\$962
FY 2016 Current Services	31	29	\$6,516
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	31	29	\$6,516
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(3)	(5)	\$962

NPPD requests \$6.516 million for Business Operations, including 31 FTP/29 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.962 million and a decrease of 3 FTP/5 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.010 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.047 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.002 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Increase of \$1.855 million for 2016 cybersecurity pay reform
- Decrease of \$0.447 million and 2 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.504 million and 3 FTP/3 FTE for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.001 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$k	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Business Operations	29	29	5,089	34	34	5,554	31	29	6,516
BO Salaries & Benefits	29	29	4,022	34	34	4,857	31	29	5,820
Business Operations	0	0	415	0	0	411	0	0	411
Facilities	0	0	652	0	0	286	0	0	285

In FY 2016, Business Operations will establish policies and direction to sustain overall cybersecurity and communications strategy and planning through effective integration of resource and financial management, human capital, facilities, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. Business Operations also oversees the implementation of national cybersecurity and communications policies and ensures that

appropriate resources are available to support its mission and specialized information technology systems.

Business Operations is comprised of the following two activities:

Business Operations: Provides oversight to financial and acquisition management, human capital, information and personnel security, performance management, policy development, and strategic planning capabilities:

- Financial Management provides accounting and reporting activities and oversees the management of appropriated funding and expenditures, and prepares budgetary reports required by OMB and Congress.
- Acquisition Management provides guidance and oversight for procurement actions and planning strategies.
- Human Capital manages staffing plans and processes, develops and institutes training and mentoring programs for current employees, provides personal development incentives to improve employee morale, and refines and supplements the existing workforce training programs. Human Capital also manages full-scale accelerated, promotional cybersecurity fellowship and internship programs.
- Information and Personnel Security establishes IT architecture enhancements, integrates system modifications to provide redundant capabilities, and provides collective resources necessary to support contingency of operations planning and sustainment.
- Performance Management manages process improvements to reduce response timelines for internal business processes and external informational inquiries.
- Policy Development and Implementation manages information and system security controls, oversight, and accreditation programs and processes.
- Strategic Planning supports standard budgeting, acquisition collaboration tools, operating policies and procedures to streamline budgeting, execution activities, and strategies throughout the Division.

Facilities: Coordinates the development of comprehensive facility plans addressing real estate requirements, security, and critical infrastructure issues. Facilities also manages real estate, IT, and supporting resources.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Emergency Communications
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Emergency Communications

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	71	71	\$37,450
FY 2015 President's Budget	72	72	\$36,480
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	4	1	(\$3,455)
FY 2016 Current Services	76	73	\$33,025
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	76	73	\$33,025
Total Change 2015 to 2016	4	1	(\$3,455)

NPPD requests \$33.025 million for the Office of Emergency Communications, including 76 FTP/73 FTE. This is a decrease of \$3.455 million and an increase of 4 FTP/1 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.026 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.105 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.004 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Increase of 6 FTP/6 FTE for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy
- Decrease of \$0.527 million and 3 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$2.881 million for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.172 million and 2 FTP/2 FTE for headquarters efficiency for Voluntary Early Retirement Authority and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payment
- Decrease of \$0.010 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Office of Emergency Communications	71	71	37,450	72	72	36,480	76	73	33,025
OEC Salaries & Benefits	71	71	10,562	72	72	10,800	76	73	11,334
Interoperability Support	0	0	7,842	0	0	6,908	0	0	5,908
Outreach & Coordination	0	0	5,738	0	0	5,738	0	0	5,738
Technical Assistance & Grants	0	0	6,182	0	0	6,182	0	0	6,182
SAFECOM	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200
Business Support	0	0	5,926	0	0	5,652	0	0	2,663

The Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) supports and promotes continuing communications for emergency responders and government officials in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism,

or other man-made disasters, and works to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable emergency communications nationwide. OEC serves as the coordination point for interoperable communications policies and holds key responsibilities, such as its leadership role in developing and implementing the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP).

Emergency communications encompasses operability, interoperability, and continuity of communications across a full range of current and future voice, data, and video information exchange capabilities. OEC is committed to ensuring emergency response personnel government-wide and across all disciplines can communicate as needed, on demand, and as authorized. To achieve this vision, OEC has six key strategic goals to improve emergency communications and support DHS.

Goal 1: Fostering coordination between Federal, State, local, tribal, and private sector emergency communications stakeholders.

Goal 2: Improving emergency communications capabilities through targeted interaction with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies.

Goal 3: Targeting Federal grants to States and localities with the most critical emergency communications needs in alignment with the NECP.

Goal 4: Developing policies and plans guiding, promoting, and enhancing efforts to improve emergency communications nationwide.

Goal 5: Developing innovative methods to address emergency communications gaps.

Goal 6: Creating a unified OEC headquarters and regional staff committed to ensuring programmatic success.

OEC is comprised of the following five activities:

Interoperability Support: OEC supports Critical Infrastructure Outreach, NECP; Federal grants and emergency responder training programs. Title XVIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 directs OEC to coordinate with Federal and SLTT representatives in developing national policy and planning priorities targeting emergency communications gaps and vulnerabilities, and assesses progress regularly in strategically targeting resources and ensuring program effectiveness.

FY 2016 funding supports increasing stakeholder input through various outreach mechanisms (e.g., SAFECOM, Emergency Communications Preparedness Center) to shape and inform policy and planning activities. OEC collects data from these stakeholders toward measuring progress and identifying areas for follow-up improvement support. OEC provides inter-governmental (Emergency Communications Preparedness Center) coordination efforts and intra-Departmental (OneDHS Emergency Communications Committee) activities, to improve emergency communications capabilities and coordination government-wide.

OEC provides approximately 114 requested technical assistance engagements to SLTTs in supporting the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans (Statewide Plans), including planning for deploying the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN), targeting those jurisdictions with the lowest capability and highest risk. Of the 114 technical assistance engagements, OEC executes approximately 20 technical assistance engagements for tribal governments based upon tribal NECP Goal 2 capabilities data submitted to DHS in 2013. Through the collection of this data and related engagements, OEC will implement recommendations and initiatives to the NECP.

Outreach and Coordination: OEC supports stakeholders at all levels – Federal, SLTT, and the private sector – to address and improve interoperable emergency communications. Through this program, OEC informs stakeholders of DHS policies and activities, and provides the venue for receiving feedback and guidance on improving emergency communications capabilities. This includes policy development, investment planning, and direct assistance, such as facilitating collaborating, information sharing, identifying interoperability gaps, and standardization.

FY 2016 funding enables OEC to continue supporting workshops and webinars to approximately 25 – 30 States and territories. The goal of these workshops and webinars is to update Statewide Plans, which set strategic priorities within each State and focus on improving public safety emergency communications, especially during a period of new technology adoption and implementation with deployment of FirstNet digital communications. These updated Statewide Plans will address activities across all lanes of the Interoperability Continuum plus various technologies, such as land mobile radio, wireless broadband, satellite, amateur radio, etc.

FY 2016 funding also provides for border region efforts supporting the Southwest Border Communications Working Group, Canada-United States Communications Interoperability Working Group as part of the Beyond-the-Border initiative, as well as participation in the High-Level-Consultative-Commission as a member of the United States delegation in discussions with Mexico on border region communications issues.

FY 2016 funding also continues support for the 15 OEC Coordinators assigned across the Nation who work with stakeholders at all levels building and improving emergency communications capabilities. OEC Coordinators conduct face-to-face meetings with stakeholders in their assigned sectors to build trusted relationships, identify communications capability gaps, assist with correction communications interoperability issues, support communications restoration and planning, promote stakeholder awareness of emerging technologies, and support future capabilities development.

Furthermore, OEC is assisting the Executive Office of the President (EOP) Office of Science and Technology Policy in meeting the requirements as outlined in EO 13616, *Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment*. This EO charges the Broadband Deployment of Federal Property Working Group with ensuring a coordinated and consistent approach in implementing streamlined agency procedures, requirements, and policies related to wired and wireless broadband infrastructure deployment on Federal lands, buildings, rights of way, federally assisted highways, and tribal lands.

Technical Assistance (TA) and Grants: Consists of activities providing support to State, local, and tribal governments to mitigate emergency communications gaps identified by national or statewide strategic planning through on-site and virtual technical assistance and NECP Goal 2 efforts. OEC serves as a subject matter expert on programmatic grant development, implementation, and evaluation. FY 2016 funding enables OEC to continue ongoing efforts to identify, assess, and advise appropriate parties about both existing and recommended regulations, policies, and standards that influence the management and operations of financial assistance programs.

In preparation for NPSBN, this funding provides 56 consultation workshops through OEC TA for states and territories developing the wireless coverage requirements for SCIPs and FirstNet plans. The

requested FY 2016 funding also develops and implements a process to educate and collect data from Federal agencies, as well as execute 14 coverage workshops for developing a nationwide perspective of the Federal coverage requirements for FirstNet.

The requested FY 2016 funding also provides 20 TA engagements for Federal responders – targeting responders that have a high need for interoperability or mutual aid with state and local public safety.

SAFECOM: SAFECOM activities engage stakeholders at SLTT governments, across all disciplines, in addressing and improving interoperable emergency communications by sharing lessons, best practices, and priorities with DHS and among themselves. Through SAFECOM, products are developed to educate policymakers and the emergency communications community across all disciplines, and provide recommendations on OEC services.

FY 2016 funding allows OEC to continue in-depth stakeholder engagements with the National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (NCSWIC) through recurring in-person and virtual meetings. In coordination with the NCSWIC and SAFECOM communities, FY 2016 funding supports developing quality products to educate policy makers and the emergency response community on stakeholder-identified lessons learned and best practices, plus other key priorities, such as revising current documents to be 508c compliant.

Business Support: Consists of mission support functions including executive secretariat, human capital, training and development, and other administrative functions for OEC. In addition, Business Support includes OEC's outreach functions.

OEC will develop and roll out a competency model, targeting employee training to enhance staff ability to achieve the OEC mission, as well as improve mission alignment by defining workforce competencies and aligning resources to workforce needs.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Priority Telecommunications Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Priority Telecommunications Services

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	59	59	\$53,372
FY 2015 President's Budget	60	60	\$53,381
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(3)	\$10,268
FY 2016 Current Services	60	57	\$63,649
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	60	57	\$63,649
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	(3)	\$10,268

NPPD requests \$63.649 million for Priority Telecommunications Services, including 60 FTP/57 FTE. This is an increase of \$10.268 million and a decrease of 3 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.019 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.076 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.004 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.248 million for 2016 cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of \$10.000 million for contract escalation for National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) Priority Telecommunications Services
- Decrease of \$0.059 million and 3 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.020 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$k	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Priority Telecommunications Services	59	59	53,372	60	60	53,381	60	57	63,649
PTS Salaries & Benefits	59	59	7,607	60	60	7,831	60	57	8,119
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service	0	0	18,076	0	0	18,076	0	0	28,076
Government/Industry Planning & Management	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	21
Facilities	0	0	2,954	0	0	2,899	0	0	2,879
Plans & Programs	0	0	405	0	0	405	0	0	405
Special Routing Arrangement Service	0	0	2,265	0	0	2,265	0	0	2,265
Wireless Priority Service	0	0	22,044	0	0	21,884	0	0	21,884

National Security Presidential Directive 51 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20 assigns DHS the responsibility for providing NS/EP communications, including communications that support

Continuity of Operations & Continuity of Government (COOP/COG); Federal and SLTT emergency preparedness and response communications under all circumstances, including conditions of crisis or emergency.

Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) leverages the Nation's public telephone networks, including cellular systems, enabling voice communications for response and recovery coordination efforts and maintaining essential government functions and operations during a disaster. PTS accomplishes this by maintaining priority services that provide NS/EP voice telecommunications for all levels of the Government and industry organizations during times when networks are congested or degraded. PTS significantly enhances call completion capabilities for national leadership, other NS/EP users, and first responders.

PTS is comprised of the following four activities:

Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS): Provides priority communications on commercial landline communications networks, supporting the President, Federal, State, local, tribal, and other authorized users during times of commercial telephone network congestion caused during natural or man-made disasters. GETS will continue providing priority services covering the United States and its territories, and traverse three major long distance communications carriers and many local exchange carriers. GETS will continue to interoperate with the Defense Switched Network, GSA's Networx, and the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service. This architecture provides a greater than 90 percent call completion rate for GETS.

Wireless Priority Service (WPS): Enhances NS/EP ability to complete wireless calls (originating and/or terminating) during a crisis. WPS provides nationwide wireless subscriber coverage for the President, Federal, State, local and tribal users during commercial cellular telephone network congestion, which may be caused during times of natural or man-made disasters. These services coordinate response and recovery efforts while also facilitating COOPs and COG.

WPS will continue to provide service, ensuring maximum coverage of the U.S. and some of its territories, through nationwide and regional wireless providers. WPS Enhanced Overload Performance priority signaling capability enhances call completion in the Radio Access Network and receives priority access during times of congestion. This architecture provides a greater than 80 percent call completion rate for WPS.

Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS): This program provides non-traceable, priority communication service over commercial wireless and wireline telecommunications networks for a special user community. SRAS operates under all conditions, including natural and man-made disasters, cyber attacks, threatened and actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, even when conventional communications services are congested or degraded.

Government Industry Planning & Management (GIP&M): Executes the following priorities:

- Managing the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) under E.O. 12382, *President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee*.
- Directing the NS/EP Communications Executive Committee (EXCOM) under EO 13618.

- Leading the Communications sector and its activities under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7, *Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection*.

GIP&M manages relationships with key government and industry representatives across the Communications sector and other critical infrastructure sectors, assuring information sharing among stakeholders and planning for all hazards responses to disruptions of communications infrastructure and services.

The President's NSTAC was established under EO 12382 to advise the President on NS/EP telecommunications policy. GIP&M provides the EOP with analysis for NSTAC membership, updates NSTAC authorities such as its charter and bylaws, and ensures that the NSTAC remains compliant with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. GIP&M will support up to two subcommittees' efforts for the NSTAC, resulting in final reports to the President, as well as supporting four committee level meetings.

The NS/EP EXCOM, created in 2012 by EO 13618 and co-chaired by DHS and Department of Defense, serves as a government forum to address all NS/EP communications matters. The Joint Program Office (JPO), housed within GIP&M, is responsible for providing full-time, expert, and administrative support for the Executive Committee.

The EXCOM JPO will continue coordinating programs supporting NS/EP missions, priorities, goals, and policy; and, when directed by the EXCOM, convene governmental and non-governmental groups, coordinate activities, and development of policies for senior official review and approval.

DHS serves as the Sector-Specific Agency for the Communications sector in accordance with PPD-21. GIP&M supports the Communications Government Coordinating Council (GCC) and the Communications Sector Coordinating Council (SCC). GIP&M is also responsible for the Communications Sector Specific Plan (CSSP) detailing the application of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan risk management framework to the unique characteristics and risk landscape of the Communications sector.

GIP&M supports multiple joint GCC/SCC meetings and one annual quad meeting with IT and Communications sectors' stakeholders. GIP&M also helps develop joint sector priorities, draft the 2014 CSSP, develop a work plan for sector activities and measure success, and continue to assess sector-wide risk through the National Sector Risk Assessment for the Communications sector and in support of EO 13636.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

National Security and Emergency Preparedness – Priority Telecommunications Service

Priority Telecommunications Service (PTS) is a White House directed National-Level National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) Telecommunications Program (NLP) that leverages the commercially owned Public Switched Network (PSN) to provide specially designed telecommunications services for the NS/EP user community during natural or man-made disasters when conventional communications services are ineffective. Specifically, PTS enhances the ability of NS/EP users to complete calls during a crisis or emergency through a degraded Public Switched

Network (PSN) using any of the following three PTS components: Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS); Wireless Priority Service (WPS); Special Routing and Arrangement Service (SRAS), a classified service for special users.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) PPA in FY 2016, as follows: \$54.709 million, 18 FTE

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$44,706	\$44,705	\$54,709

FY 2014 - 2016 Spend Plan			
	FY 2014 Enacted (\$K)	FY 2015 Pres Budget (\$K)	FY 2016 Request (\$K)
National Security and Emergency Preparedness Priority Telecommunications Service	\$ 44,706	\$ 44,705	\$ 54,709
FTP/FTE	18/18	19/19	18/18
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,480	\$ 2,484
Program Funding	\$ 42,385	\$ 42,225	\$ 52,225
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service	\$ 18,076	\$ 18,076	\$ 28,076
Wireless Priority Service	\$ 22,044	\$ 21,884	\$ 21,884
Special Routing Arrangement Service	\$ 2,265	\$ 2,265	\$ 2,265

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Next Generation Networks
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Next Generation Networks

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	12	12	\$21,158
FY 2015 President's Budget	12	12	\$69,571
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(1)	(\$68,019)
FY 2016 Current Services	12	11	\$1,552
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$78,550
FY 2016 Total Request	12	11	\$80,102
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	(1)	\$10,531

NPPD requests \$80.102 million for Next Generation Networks, including 12 FTP/11 FTE. This is an increase of \$10.531 million and decrease of 1 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.004 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.015 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.001 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.052 million and 1 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$67.962 for non-recurring adjustment for Next Generation Networks
- Decrease of \$0.025 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Next Generation Networks	12	12	21,158	12	12	69,571	12	11	80,102
NGN Salaries & Benefits	12	12	1,578	12	12	1,584	12	11	1,552
Next Generation Networks	0	0	19,580	0	0	67,987	0	0	78,550

E.O. 13618 assigns DHS the responsibility for satisfying priority communications requirements using commercial, government, and privately-owned communications resources.

Next Generation Networks (NGN) is comprised of the following activity:

Next Generation Networks Priority Services (NGN-PS): Ensures NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. NGN-PS facilitates the continuation of NS/EP priority services currently provided by PTS via commercial networks, as major commercial telecommunications carriers replace their current circuit-

switched infrastructure with Internet Protocol (IP)-based infrastructure. To continue providing more than 400,000 authorized users with the ability to communicate during crises, DHS must ensure the new network infrastructures are also capable of satisfying priority telecommunications requirements as the commercial carriers evolve to their next-generation networks.

NGN-PS is a multi-phase, multi-increment tech insertion that will ultimately deliver priority voice, video, and data communication services. The first NGN-PS program objective (Phase 1, Increment 1) addresses the transition of legacy, priority voice capabilities in the commercial carriers' long distance core networks. The acquisition strategy achieves cost-effective priority services by continuing to leverage the highly survivable, commercially-owned, public telecommunications network assets, as they are more cost effective than private networks and provide ubiquity of service. When deployed, NGN technologies will provide all levels of Government with priority communications capabilities over robust and diverse nationwide communications networks at a fraction of the cost required to build and maintain a government-owned system.

The NGN-PS program must work diligently with service providers to stay ahead of the emerging priority-service capability gap on wireless networks. The second NGN-PS program objective (Phase 1, Increment 2) works with major commercial telecommunications carriers as they transition to IP-based infrastructures to ensure the continuity of NS/EP priority service. This acquisition strategy continues evolving outdated PTS program circuit-based priority features and functions, and phasing in IP-based packet switching priority features over wireless cellular networks while completely transparent to authorized users. When deployed, NGN technologies will maintain the number of carriers deploying PTS, so the solution will maintain the same degree of coverage across the United States regardless of the underlying technology.

The third NGN-PS program objective (Phase 1, Increment 3) is required for the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) and Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS) portion of the network that supports priority at the local exchange carrier (LEC). The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) authorized an experiment for LECs to offer IP services beginning in 2014 and ending one year later. Once the FCC approves IP deployments, most LECs are poised to offer IP services without priority services quickly. AT&T has already proposed an IP network replacement for traditional LEC services in communities in Florida and Alabama. These communities currently have GETS priority service, but will not under the IP proposal. NGN must contract these priorities to ensure 90 percent call completion for GETS and SRAS customers. These services (GETS via the LECs) will not be available until FY 2018-2019, as a 1-2 year development effort including a contractual relationship with major LECs is required.

In FY 2015, NGN-PS will start the Phase 1, Increment 2. The Increment 2 effort will expand the NGN-PS efforts into wireless Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) networks, in addition to current work on core backbone, with contracted telecommunications providers. Increment 2 development will continue in FY 2016 with initial operational test and evaluation (OT&E) beginning mid-year.

In FY 2016, NGN-PS will also complete Phase 1, Increment 1 (core) second long distance carrier deployment and acceptance testing; transition the operational portion of Increment 1 to operations and maintenance under PTS; and initiate planning and development for Phase 1, Increment 3 (wireline).

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Next Generation Networks Priority Services

Next Generation Network Priority Services (NGN-PS) Program responds to Executive Order 13618, which directs the Secretary of DHS to oversee the development, testing, implementation, and sustainment of NS/EP communications, including: communications that support Continuity of Government; Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal emergency preparedness and response communications. Legacy PTS provides priority over commercial service provider (CSP) networks. CSPs are replacing their aging circuit-switched networks with packet-switched networks creating the operational gap met by NGN. NGN addresses a capability gap by providing highly survivable, commercial telecomm assets to provide the Government with priority communications capabilities over robust and diverse nationwide networks at a fraction of the cost required to build a Government-owned system. NGN is a multi-phase/multi-increment tech insertion.

This investment is proposed to be funded out of the Next Generation Networks (NGN) PPA in FY 2016, as follows: \$80.102 million, 11 FTE.

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$21,158	\$69,571	\$80,102

FY 2014 - 2016 Spend Plan			
	FY 2014 Enacted (\$K)	FY 2015 Pres Budget (\$K)	FY 2016 Request (\$K)
Next Generation Networks	\$ 21,158	\$ 69,571	\$ 80,102
FTP/FTE	12/12	12/12	12/11
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 1,578	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,552
Program Funding	\$ 19,580	\$ 67,987	\$ 78,550
Mission Support Services	\$ 2,196	\$ 8,077	\$ 8,052
Increment 1 - Core Networks	\$ 14,918	\$ 12,369	\$ 10,037
NGN GETS AT&T	\$ 6,253	\$ 6,769	\$ 4,000
NGN GETS Sprint	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000
NGN GETS Verizon	\$ 6,365	\$ 4,700	\$ 3,137
NGN Core Engineering Support	\$ 2,000	\$ 600	\$ 600
Operational Test Authority (OTA) Support	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300
Increment 2 - Wireless Networks	\$ 2,466	\$ 47,541	\$ 60,461
NGN Standards & Modeling	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ 5,000
LTE Development Proof of Concept	\$ -	\$ 1,800	\$ 13,000
NGN Wireless Access Engineering Support	\$ 500	\$ 1,200	\$ 4,000
NGN Wireless Access AT&T	\$ 656	\$ 15,508	\$ 17,094
NGN Wireless Access Sprint	\$ 655	\$ 10,158	\$ 4,273
NGN Wireless Access Verizon	\$ 655	\$ 15,875	\$ 17,094

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	14	14	\$10,074
FY 2015 President's Budget	14	14	\$10,106
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(1)	\$312
FY 2016 Current Services	14	13	\$10,418
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	14	13	\$10,418
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	(1)	\$312

NPPD requests \$10.418 million for Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications, including 14 FTP/13 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.312 million and a decrease of 1 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.005 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.018 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.001 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.186 million for 2016 cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of \$0.105 million and a decrease of 1 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.003 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	14	14	10,074	14	14	10,106	14	13	10,418
PSET Salaries & Benefits	14	14	1,813	14	14	1,829	14	13	2,144
Classified Program	0	0	1,128	0	0	1,128	0	0	1,128
Modeling, Analysis & Technical Assessments	0	0	5,031	0	0	5,047	0	0	5,044
NS/EP Standards	0	0	2,102	0	0	2,102	0	0	2,102

The Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications (PSET) PPA has a large role in supporting the development of studies, standards, and assessments of communications infrastructures in support of National Security Emergency Communications. The PSET PPA encompasses programs supporting each of the other PPAs, developing tools used by Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP), and ensuring cost effective modeling and analysis of advanced telecommunications network technology for PTS and NGN.

The PSET PPA also supports the Architecture and Advanced Technology (AAT) program and it leads much of DHS's NS/EP communications efforts. This includes supporting the NS/EP EXCOM, a consortium of interagency partners with NS/EP communications responsibilities; conducting vulnerability assessments of new communications technologies; evaluating the impacts on commercially-owned and government-owned infrastructures; and coordinating with the Public Safety Communications Research program to reconcile NS/EP communications standards with FirstNet. Additionally, the program supports national-level exercises and NSSEs to support broader DHS efforts to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and natural disasters. PSET is comprised of the following three activities:

Classified Program: The justification for this program will be made available under a separate cover.

Modeling, Analysis, and Technical Assessment (MATA): Predicts and mitigates the effect of communications failures on national leadership's ability to communicate during times of crisis. MATA provides specialized modeling and analyses of current and future protocols, algorithms, network designs, and capabilities affecting priority service communications in legacy and NGNs. DHS uses the modeling team's analysis tools to provide critical infrastructure and key resource risk assessments for the Communications sector during the response to a man-made or natural disaster, as well as assisting in restoration and recovery efforts.

In FY 2016, MATA will develop end-to-end integrated data priority services testing and prototyping capabilities, using a mixture of modeling, simulation and actual test beds for various NGN technologies. The requested FY 2016 funding will allow MATA to complete 75 percent of AT&T, 65 percent of Sprint, and 45 percent of Verizon core networks models to support NGN Voice Priority Services.

NS/EP Standards: Provides leadership and representation in international and national standards bodies to advance U.S. interests. The program authors, defends, and advances contributions to technical standards in support of National Communications System (NCS) and national goals. NS/EP focuses on a suite of standards regarding IP-based networks, the latest technology. These standards are critical to the success of the NGN-PS program's ability to ensure the continuity of priority communication for national, state, and local leadership during times of National Special Security Events (NSSEs).

The standards team will attend over 40 standards engagements within nine national and international standards bodies worldwide where they will track over two hundred contributions traversing the approval processes of the different bodies. They will also work with the commercial industry and collaborate on new communications standards in the wireless, satellite, and IP arenas.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Critical Infrastructure Protection
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Infrastructure Protection

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	38	38	\$9,409
FY 2015 President's Budget	41	40	\$10,439
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(1)	\$801
FY 2016 Current Services	41	39	\$11,240
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	41	39	\$11,240
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	(1)	\$801

NPPD requests \$11.240 million for Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs, including 41 FTP/39 FTE. This is an increase of \$0.801 million and a decrease of 1 FTE from the 2015 President's Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.165 million and 1 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of \$0.012 million for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.050 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.003 million for 2016 retirement contributions
- Increase of \$0.311 million for 2016 cybersecurity pay reform
- Increase of \$0.303 million and decrease of 2 FTE for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$0.040 million for business and program support efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.003 million for headquarters efficiency for cellular wireless and parking

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2014 RE			FY 2015 PB			FY 2016 PB		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	38	38	9,409	41	40	10,439	41	39	11,240
CIP Salaries & Benefits	38	38	5,513	41	40	5,871	41	39	6,675
CIP Operations, Plans & Policy	0	0	583	0	0	551	0	0	551
NCC Operations	0	0	2,260	0	0	2,964	0	0	2,961
Network Security Information Exchange	0	0	56	0	0	56	0	0	56
Training & Exercises	0	0	591	0	0	591	0	0	591
Telecommunications Service Priority	0	0	406	0	0	406	0	0	406

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) addresses EO 13618 by receiving, integrating, and disseminating NS/EP communications information to the Federal Government and SLTT governments,

as appropriate, to establish situational awareness, priority setting recommendations, and a common operating picture for NS/EP communications information as required by Sec 5.2.(d) of the EO

CIP also facilitates leveraging this situational awareness and common operational picture through each of the other PPAs. CIP ensures the continued availability of NS/EP telecommunications services under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution. CIP performs analyses on the communication infrastructure; ensures continuity planning and operational support are in place; conducts Title Globe continuity communications testing and certification training for communications emergency response personnel; and produces operational procedures, policies, and support tools.

CIP is comprised of the following five activities:

CIP Operations, Plans, and Policy: Provides telecommunication analyses during both emergency preparation and actual disaster response operations, and is responsible for assessing the national continuity communications system.

Operations, Plans, and Policy will co-lead and enhance ESF #2 response and restoration efforts when activated, supporting regional and state communications events. The three Communication Liaisons (Eastern, Central, and Western) will work on building emergency capabilities at the Federal, regional agency, state, and local levels, and in coordination of such initiatives and programs, with the communications industry. The Communication Liaisons will work closely with the Office of Emergency Communications 10 Regional Coordinators, each one located in the 10 Federal Regions, in continuing improvement of emergency communications operability and interoperability.

National Coordinating Center (NCC) Operations: The NCC is a joint government-industry body providing a response mechanism to NS/EP telecommunications incidents. The NCC, collocated with the NCCIC, provides 24/7, real-time situational awareness and response readiness for events potentially affecting the nation's communications infrastructure. The NCC fulfills EO 13618 requirements for a government-industry center capable of assisting in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications services or facilities under all conditions of emerging threats, crisis, or emergency.

FY 2016 funding will allow the NCC to continue 24/7 watch operations, improve real-time situational awareness reporting for NS/EP communications for Federal Departments and agencies, and maintain baseline operational readiness to respond to events. Per DHS's responsibilities under National Security Presidential Directive 39, the NCC will continue to support coordination between operations centers responsible for radiated frequency interference events affecting government and private sector communications systems. Further, FY 2016 funding will facilitate NCC IT system readiness (NCC LAN, station logs, tools) at 99-percent – available to support 24/7 operations. Additionally, it will support information sharing such as the weekly NCC government and industry meetings to ensure coordination and understanding of emergency communications. This funding will also support weekly SHARES Federal-State-local-volunteer operable/interoperable HF communications capability testing to ensure readiness.

National Security Information Exchanges (NSIE): Established in 1991, the Government and National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) NSIE, through separate charters, provide a working forum to identify issues involving unauthorized penetration or manipulation of public network (PN) affecting NS/EP telecommunications. As one of the oldest trust-based, face-to-face information exchange forum between the Government and industry, the NSIE has the responsibility related to the public network, and Departments that are major telecommunication users. Through the NSIE, government and industry stakeholders are provided a trusted environment where threat and vulnerability information about the public network is exchanged.

In FY 2016, NSIE will increase industry information sharing partner membership by 10-percent through other NS/EP communications such as the NSTAC; the Communications sector's GCC and SCC; the Communications Information Sharing Analysis Center; and the NS/EP Communications Executive Committee. Additionally, the NSIE will start preparing for the update their risk assessment report, *An Assessment of the Risk to the Cybersecurity of the Public Network*, as a deliverable to the NSTAC. Lastly, support will be provided for six NSIE meetings to include administrative and technical analysis (e.g., white papers for topics of study) that will better secure the public network, thus positively impacting national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications.

Training and Exercises (T&E): Maintains a cadre of more than 100 emergency response personnel prepared to respond across the spectrum of crises and emergencies. In response to the recommendations of the *Hurricane Katrina After Action Report*, DHS is enhancing its readiness for emergency response operations with an increased tempo of training and exercises for multiagency personnel with ESF #2 collateral duties.

In FY 2016, T&E will host 10 training webinars, an annual training event in which the focus will remain on training personnel in post-disaster infrastructure restoration, and two regional training events. T&E will also conduct one major ESF #2 exercise involving the entire ESF #2 community (FEMA, FCC, NTIA, Industry, and State Emergency Managers) and at least two National Team exercises involving the NCCIC/NCC and the FEMA National Response Coordination Center teams. T&E will also participate in the planning, control and execution of NCCIC's participation in the annual Eagle Horizon Continuity of Operations National Exercise and DHS National Level Exercise events, as well as at least five internal NCCIC cyber exercises, and at least two interagency or national level cyber exercises. Finally, T&E will enhance its collaborative efforts with various Departments and agencies; supporting travel to ESF #2 training events to further NPPD's mission of conducting state and local officials training and exercises and helping the Nation meet the overarching priorities of the National Preparedness Goals.

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP): Established by a FCC Report and Order 88-341 in 1988, TSP is the regulatory, administrative, and operational system authorizing and providing priority treatment of NS/EP telecommunications services. The TSP program provides NS/EP users with priority restoration and provisioning of telecommunications services vital to maintaining readiness or response to an incident. Telecommunications service vendors may become overwhelmed with requests for new telecommunications services and requirements to restore existing telecommunications services due to any number of natural or man-made disasters. The TSP program provides service vendors with an FCC mandate for prioritizing service requests by identifying those services critical to NS/EP.

TSP will maintain the database of critical circuits requiring priority treatment, monitoring over 276,000 TSP assignments and over 1,900 organizations (Federal, State, local governments; and private industry) that participate in the program. To ensure restoration activities remain mission critical, TSP will revalidate a third of user organizations to ensure restoration priorities and the NS/EP mission remain valid. Additionally, TSP will reconcile 75-percent of the previous year's vendor-supplied confirmation data to maintain accuracy of restoration data and priorities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Develop Situational Awareness & Infrastructure Analysis

PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning, Global Cybersecurity Management, US Computer Emergency Readiness Team

Program Increase: Positions 35, FTE 19, Dollars \$10,412

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							266	254	\$100,514
Program Increase							35	19	\$10,412
Total Request	242	230	\$106,686	257	256	\$104,648	301	273	\$110,926

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$10.412 million and 35 FTP/19 FTE to develop situational awareness and infrastructure analysis.

Justification:

Integrated Analysis Cell – \$0.470 million, 5 FTP/3 FTE

An increase of five personnel for the Integrated Analysis Cell (IAC) is requested to provide improved situational awareness and integration of analytic products with the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC), the NCCIC, and the Federal Protective Service Incident Management Center (FPS-IMC). Currently, the IAC is only capable of supporting the NCCIC and NICC during core business hours (no more than 12 hours per weekday, including two shifts). This increase would allow for enhanced operational customer support to meet the ever-increasing and dynamic threat to cyber and physical infrastructure. Specifically, the increased funds would support a third shift of additional personnel and sustained 24/7 operations at the IAC. The increasing need for more consequence analysis and situational context requires an IAC capability to support a higher operational tempo than presently resourced.

Media and Collective Analysis – \$4.277 million, 3 FTP/2 FTE

The NCCIC requires the capacity and capability to meet current and projected increases in forensics analysis functions. Forensic analysis includes collection of affected hardware, legal chain of custody, analysis, and reporting. Current capabilities are not able to complete investigations in a timely fashion. The requested increase will fill the gap in capability and is associated with a lack of personnel, training, and analysis tools, including software and supporting equipment to allow more than one analyst to work simultaneously on the same incident.

Structured Threat Information Expression (STIX)/Trusted Automated Exchange of Indicator Information (TAXII) – \$1.146 million, 7 FTP/4 FTE

The National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) requires the capability to exchange cyber threat data and analytic products rapidly and securely with critical infrastructure owners and operators, Federal cyber centers, international partners, and other government partners. Automated exchange of cyber threat data in the STIX format will decrease the time required to provide indicator information to identify and mitigate cyber threats. In order to build in STIX support to all NCCIC tools and processes, resources are required for hiring additional software developers and Federal staff to build and maintain tools; operating an externally facing TAXII server for automated data sharing; and continually supporting the maturation STIX and TAXII specifications. The intent of this increase is to ensure that information is properly formatted and made available to partners using the STIX/TAXII media. NPPD requests five personnel in US-CERT Operations to support this work, as well as two personnel to expand the adoption of STIX/TAXII standards by its partners.

National Cybersecurity Assessment and Technical Services (NCATS) – \$1.562 million, 16 FTP/8 FTE

In FY 2014, NPPD began using the NCATS team, which had historically focused on working with partners to improve cybersecurity posture and resilience in advance of cyber emergencies, to augment onsite incident response engagements. Incident response activities can inform the larger community of current threats and the vulnerabilities they are exploiting. In addition to response capabilities, NPPD requires increased capability and capacity to perform cyber security risk and vulnerability assessments for other government agencies and critical infrastructure in order to manage risk and incidents before consequences become severe. These assessments reduce the attack surface through proactive identification of known vulnerabilities and potential configuration issues of Internet connected systems and consist of Risk & Vulnerability Assessments, Cyber Hygiene Assessments, Applications Reviews, and Strategic Remediation. Current demands from government and private sector exceed capacity. Without additional resources, the capacity gap will increase based on projections for future demand increases.

An example of a cyber-emergency requiring a NCATS response was the cyberattack on USIS and Healthcare.gov. Capabilities that would be bolstered with the requested funds include on-site incident response “fly-away” teams and risk and vulnerability assessment teams.

Data Management and Architecture – \$2.957 million, 4 FTP/2 FTE

The data management resource request provides NPPD and its stakeholders with systems to obtain, translate, and deliver a standardized, real-time flow of advanced threat reporting. Requested resources will also provide a framework to increase the inflow and outflow of data to and from NPPD to strengthen the cyber ecosystem, promoting interoperability across current and future NPPD capabilities as well as those of NPPD’s stakeholders. The architecture will drive innovative and cost effective

security products, services, and solutions throughout the cyber ecosystem – enabling a trustworthy cyber infrastructure.

Impact on Performance:

Integrated Analysis Cell

Additional resources will provide increased IAC surge capacity and personnel to support NCCIC, NICC, and FPS-IMC given the severity and magnitude of threats or incidents, and any other operational NCCIC and NICC requirements. Resources will also provide reach-back capability to NPPD's advanced risk analysis models, products, and decision support tools to address the implications and consequences of cyber and/or physical incidents, including an understanding of dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading effects to other critical infrastructure sectors.

This request supports extended operational support and as needed, the capability to surge, as required for 24-hour operations to support enhanced mission requirements. This request would increase the number of analytic products provided by NPPD by 25%, including Cyber-Dependency papers and company profiles.

Media and Collective Analysis

The requested resources will provide a collaborative analytic platform that would knit together multiple databases, data streams, and public and private sector user communities. This platform would also allow for both machine and human analytical capability allowing users to utilize large amounts of data for differing mission needs, including emerging trends that would support informed actions prior to incidents.

STIX/TAXII

This will allow machine-speed information sharing between NPPD and its partners. Specifically, this program increase will produce the following performance outputs:

- Expand the ability to share timely and actionable information and coordinate incident response efforts with international partners.
- Maintain an externally facing TAXII server for automated data sharing; continued maintenance and mature STIX and TAXII specifications.
- Automate exchange of cyber threat data in the STIX format to decrease the time required to provide indicator information to identify and mitigate cyber threats.
- Automate sharing via the TAXII protocol and ingestion of structured cyber threat data in STIX format.

NCATS

This increase will enable the NCATS team to support two simultaneous incident response engagements, an increase from its current capability to support one. NPPD will also conduct 20 additional risk and vulnerability assessments for a total of 60; and 800 additional cyber hygiene analyses, for a total of 1,800.

Data Management and Architecture

The requested resources will ensure that standards are integrated into the architecture for data that NPPD collects. A standard data architecture across NPPD will enable NPPD to better integrate cyber and physical data through the following implementation phases:

- Phase One: Design, Build, Pilot; estimated to take approximately 18-24 months.
- Phase Two: Upgrade and Multi-Stakeholder Pilot; focus aimed at 1) determining how to operate, protect, store, and manage the data collection, and 2) determining the most productive options for analytics on the data.
- Phase Three: Early operational phase, with the gradual addition of new enclaves, the improvement of analytics, and the development and testing of rapid outputs for the stakeholder communities.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Strengthen Partnerships & Foster Capacity Building

Increase 2: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning, Sector Management and Governance, Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness, Network Security Deployment, US Computer Emergency Readiness Team

PPA:
Program
Increase: Positions 18, FTE 9, Dollars \$36.169

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							292	281	\$111,821
Program Increase							18	9	\$36,169
Total Request	236	208	\$79,155	292	279	\$91,022	310	290	\$147,990

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$36.169 million and 18 FTP/9 FTE to strengthen partnerships and foster capacity building.

Justification:

Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP) – \$2.290 million

The whole-of-government and “all-of-Nation” approach to countering IEDs outlined in Presidential Policy Directive 17 (PPD-17), *Countering Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)*, calls for increasing capabilities of SLTT and private sector partners. OBP is the only Federal entity that focuses on building the counter-IED capabilities of the broader SLTT and private sector communities. This program change will fund the following in OBP:

- National Counter-IED Capabilities Assessment Database (NCCAD) Assessments – NPPD will resume NCCAD assessments, which are not funded under the FY 2015 President’s Budget. NPPD will conduct 340 NCCAD capability assessments in FY 2016.

- Multi-Jurisdiction Improvised Explosive Device Security Planning (MJIEDSP) Assessments – NPPD will expand the number of MJIEDSP programs offered to SLTT partners by five (to 13 workshops total). The additional workshops will allow NPPD to better satisfy customer demand and PPD-17 requirements.
- Enhance OBP Virtual Training Capabilities – NPPD is transitioning its counter-IED training from a strictly classroom-oriented, instructor-led training program to a “blended approach” to training, whereby basic skills and knowledge are provided through cost-effective mechanisms NPPD plans to produce two one-hour Computer-Based Training courses and transition its current counter-IED training curriculum to Virtual Instructor-Led Training.
- OBP Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) Training – NPPD will provide additional IED awareness instruction from Federal and SLTT government students attending the CDP in FY 2016. This funding will enable NPPD to provide essential IED awareness training to approximately 12,000-14,000 emergency management, emergency medical services, fire service, governmental administrative, hazardous materials, healthcare, law enforcement, public health, public safety communications, and public works personnel per year.

Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Program Management Office (PMO) – \$1.070 million, 2 FTP/1 FTE

Currently, there is no single point of coordination for PNT issues in NPPD. Some of the functions requested are currently assigned within the DHS Directorate for Management (MGMT), but MGMT has begun efforts to formally transfer ownership of their PNT portfolio to NPPD; this request assumes this transfer will be approved and completed by FY 2016. As such, this request includes funding to provide necessary staffing along with associated program and travel costs to establish a PNT PMO within the NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection. The PNT PMO will work to address specific requirements set out in National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 39, U.S. Space-Based Position, Navigation, and Timing Policy.

Critical Infrastructure Assessments – \$10.000 million

NPPD requests funding to address the requirements called out in the President’s Climate Action and subsequent Executive Order on Preparing the United States for Climate Change (E.O 13653), and the 2013 DHS Climate Action Plan. This integrated approach will also support the State, Local, Tribal Task force (established under E.O. 13653) recommendations to the President that have a clear alignment to NPPD’s efforts.

Climate change poses a significant threat to the safety and reliability of critical infrastructure systems. Whether related to energy, transportation, freshwater management, coastal protection, or ecosystems. Federal action can improve the way climate impacts and greenhouse gas emissions are incorporated into public and private infrastructure investments, policies, and practices. To successfully prepare for climate change, communities must have the capacity to recognize, understand, and assess relevant climate-related hazards, risks, and impacts. The Federal Government can help communities build this capacity by continuing to shape or reshape programs, policies, information sources, and other forms of assistance that enable SLTT jurisdictions to prepare for climate change.

Enhanced Cybersecurity Services – \$16.901 million, 8 FTP/4 FTE

In FY 2013-2015, the majority of costs related to ECS are being covered using National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) funding that cannot be executed due to program delays, and which will no longer be available in FY 2016. NPPD projects an increase in Commercial Service Providers (CSPs)/Operational Implementers (OI), and Government Furnished Information (GFI) providers by FY 2020. The ECS Program Management Office (PMO) requires additional resources to support the increasing number of CSPs/OIs through Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) buildout, SCIF accreditation, and personnel security oversight and engagement with CSPs/OIs, sector-specific agencies, and GFI providers. Further, additional cybersecurity analysts will provide new threat and network analysis as more GFI providers begin sharing indicators and answering requests for information from CSPs/OIs relating to deployed indicators and observed threat activity targeting protected entities.

The requested resources will support SCIF security assessments, accreditation, personnel security oversight, and engagement with CSPs/OIs, sector-specific agencies and GFI providers, and support additional countermeasures through the program.

C³ Voluntary Program – \$5.908 million, 8 FTP/4 FTE

This funding will provide additional Cybersecurity Advisors, double the number of cybersecurity assessments NPPD conducts to enable stakeholders to improve their cybersecurity practices, and align the primary cybersecurity assessment tool with changes or updates to the Critical Infrastructure Cyber Community (C³) Voluntary Program. This will extend the reach of the C³ Voluntary Program, promote adoption of the Cybersecurity Framework, and build the security and resilience of the nation's critical infrastructure.

Impact on Performance:

Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP)

- NCCAD Assessments – NPPD will resume NCCAD assessments
- MJIEDSP Assessments – NPPD will increase the number of MJIEDSP workshops (First Responders, Tactical Interoperability, or Executive Level) offered by five. This will allow NPPD to have a stronger assessment of the current state of multi-jurisdictional capability and planning readiness of the urban area.
- Enhance OBP Virtual Training Capabilities – NPPD will produce two one-hour CBT courses that will be listed in the FEMA Training Catalogue, and posted to the Emergency Management Institute website and either the Naval Post-Graduate School's or CDP's Learning Management System.
- OBP CDP Training – NPPD will provide essential IED awareness training to approximately 12,000-14,000 emergency management, emergency medical services, fire service, governmental administrative, hazardous materials, healthcare, law enforcement, public health, public safety communications, and public works personnel per year.

Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Program Management Office (PMO)

The level of funding requested will allow for concurrent engagement on PNT issues, provide sufficient staffing to provide senior leadership guidance, represent DHS in interagency efforts, and provide resources to coordinate within NPPD and other areas of DHS including the United States Coast Guard, the Directorate for Management, and the Office for Intelligence and Analysis. In particular, this funding will be used by NPPD to support the following mission-related capabilities:

- Coordinate a broader portfolio of Radionavigation issues, including DHS equities related to the Federal Radionavigation Plan;
- Develop mitigation strategies for critical infrastructure stakeholders and assess the implementation of guidance;
- Work with the critical infrastructure community and the PNT industry to address existing and emergent vulnerabilities;
- Leverage the existing partnership structure to develop paths forward for technological and policy changes to increase resilience and decrease vulnerability;
- Manage relationships through memorandums of understanding/agreement with interagency partners, including the Department of Transportation and the Department of Defense;
- Coordinate with DHS Science and Technology, pursue continued research on GPS vulnerabilities, develop new technologies to reduce those vulnerabilities, and develop new capabilities to augment GPS; and
- Maintain and, as needed, adapt metrics to track critical infrastructure vulnerabilities related to PNT.

Critical Infrastructure Assessments

NPPD will use the funding to support mission related capabilities through the following initiatives:

- Based on successes of the Maine RRAP and Charleston exercise:
 - Augment the RRAP to fund additional modeling and analysis associated with climate adaptation work above and beyond the cost of an average RRAP. Likely focus on climate change exclusively in no more than two of the assigned RRAPs per year.
 - Support place-based approach for addressing infrastructure resilience; conducting three table top exercises and three hazard impact workshops around the country followed by ongoing technical assistance to support local long term community and resilience implementation planning
 - Catalog available infrastructure resilience services, activities, initiatives addressing climate adaptation; this includes smart practices, practical plans, and organizational networks of subject matter experts. Ensure there is a public repository for the critical infrastructure community.
- Conduct a two-stage study on the economics of critical infrastructure investment in climate adaptation and resilience
- Fund development of technical approach, in collaboration with the Science and Technology Directorate, that integrates and applies modeling and analysis capabilities into an overall framework that enables holistic risk-informed decision-making and adaptation planning at local levels
- Develop a field-based educational and outreach program that increases the knowledge and awareness of NPPD's field force to climate-related hazards (droughts, wild fires, changes in

temperature, changes in precipitation, extreme weather events, etc) and associated infrastructure impacts

- Engage in agreements with at least one University per Federal Region engaging in climate science. Maintain funds for two to three to devote to locally-focused work that cross the core capabilities of Assessments, Information and Data Sharing, Situational Awareness, and Partnerships and Capacity Building.
- Conduct four to five regional risk studies focused on climate-related hazards (droughts, wild fires, extreme weather events, flooding, etc) and the associated impacts to infrastructure. Results feed the catalog of services, initiatives, and activities that support long-term planning and adaptation.

Enhanced Cybersecurity Services

The requested resources will allow the ECS program to increase services as demand for the program grows.

C³ Voluntary Program

The requested funding will enable NPPD to increase the number of CSAs by eight and double the number of CRRs conducted from 75 to 150. In addition, NPPD will update and field the CRR and Cyber Infrastructure Survey Tool (C-IST) toolset, aligning with changes and/or updates in the NIST Cybersecurity Framework and incorporating C³ Voluntary Program out-year lessons learned and feedback. The CRR, currently available as part of the C³ Voluntary Program self-assessment toolkit, and the C-IST provide one of the few DHS available-to-industry measures for reporting voluntary alignment and implementation of the NIST Cybersecurity Framework and, as such, are critical success factors for DHS measurement (through the C³ Voluntary Program) of cyber preparedness, risk mitigation, and incident management.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Improve the Protection of Infrastructure
PPA: Infrastructure Security Compliance
Program Increase: Positions 23, FTE 12, Dollars \$15,710

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							23	12	\$15,710
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	23	12	\$15,710

Description of Item:

NPPD requests \$15.710 million and 23 FTP/12 FTE for implementing the Ammonium Nitrate Final Rule. These funds will help DHS implement a regulatory program to protect the public from future misuse of ammonium nitrate (AN) in an act of terrorism. Since the final rule will likely be published by the summer of 2015, funding is required to begin implementation in FY 2016.

Justification:

In April 1995, AN was used in a bomb attack at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, killing 168 people and injuring nearly 600 more. Congress has directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS or the 'Department') to implement a regulatory program to protect the public from future misuse of AN in an act of terrorism.

DHS is promulgating a draft rule creating a registration program for purchasers and sellers of AN. Each purchaser and seller will be required to apply for an AN Registered User Number with the Department. Suitability for registration will be based on a comparison of each applicant's biographic data against the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), maintained by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). AN Sellers will be required to deny sale or transfer of AN to individuals not possessing a valid AN Registered User Number and whose identity cannot be verified. Businesses will be required to keep records of all regulated AN transactions for two years and to report any theft or loss of AN.

The benefits of the regulatory program will include:

- Standardizing and expanding on successful industry “know-your-customer” initiatives and State regulations to prevent the misappropriation or use of AN in a terrorist attack.
- Providing timely, accurate vetting of persons wishing to possess or transfer AN and denying transactions involving known and suspected terrorists, at both the registration and point-of-sale steps.
- Eliminating gaps in Federal oversight of AN.

The AN Security Program will be run out of the Infrastructure Security Compliance Division within NPPD’s Office of Infrastructure Protection. Federal costs that will be incurred by IP to implement and administer the regulatory program include:

- Designing, developing, implementing, and operating the registration and verification web portal and the electronic records database.
- Conducting outreach to educate AN sellers and purchasers about their regulatory obligations.
- Training newly-hired and existing inspectors.
- Vetting AN seller and purchaser applicant data against the TSDB.
- Enabling AN sellers to report theft or loss of ammonium nitrate.
- Performing records reviews of AN facilities.
- Implementing and operating the AN Call Center to receive three basic types of calls:
 - Calls from applicants seeking to register with the Department for an AN Registered User Number, but who are lacking a computer with Internet access.
 - Calls from AN sellers seeking to perform a verification (usually of an AN Registered User Number) of a prospective AN purchaser.
 - General inquiries about or relating to the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program.

Impact on Performance:

The AN Security Program will standardize and expand on successful industry “know-your-customer” initiatives and State regulations to prevent the misappropriation or use of ammonium nitrate in a terrorist attack. The regulations will provide timely, accurate vetting of persons wishing to possess or transfer ammonium nitrate and deny transactions involving known and suspected terrorists, at both the registration and point-of-sale steps.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: National Cybersecurity Protection System Information Sharing & Analytics
PPA: Network Security Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$67,814

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$62,805
Program Increase							0	0	\$67,814
Total Request	126	119	\$381,393	145	137	\$377,690	0	0	\$130,619

*The table above includes funding for the Network Security Deployment PPA projects affected by this program change – Information Sharing and Analytics. The Network Security Deployment PPA also includes funding for other projects not affected by this program change.

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$67.814 million for NCPS information sharing and analytics.

Justification:

Keeping pace with the ever-changing nature of cyber threats poses technological as well as financial challenges. To address these challenges, NSD seeks to ensure currently deployed NCPS technology remains relevant and reliable, while developing valuable new services for a broad cybersecurity community. Information sharing capabilities provide situational awareness about current and potential cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities with Federal, State, and local governments and agencies; private sector partners and infrastructure owners and operators; and the public. The information shared is created via advanced, automated, modular analytics that can be applied to NCPS inputs (threat feeds, E1/E2 data, E3A data, CDM data, etc.) and shared to our stakeholders via the information sharing environment.

\$52.5 million of this program change request is required to complete deployments of foundational infrastructure capabilities for information sharing, and complete development of information sharing applications. Requested resources will enable information sharing across communities of interest at different levels of granularity, creating a comprehensive cyber-picture supporting the various cyber missions across NPPD. In addition, the full FY16 request including this program change, will fund planned design, development, and deployment of a COOP Information Sharing Collaboration

Environment (ISCE), the Top Secret environment of the ISCE, and the Cross Domain Solution (CDS) between the Secret and Top Secret environments.

An additional \$15.3 million of the program change is tied to analytic capabilities supporting information sharing capabilities. Shared threat and warning information is created through the use of advanced tools and technologies that support the identification, correlation, and analysis of cyber threat data.

Impact on Performance:

With a COOP ISCE, mission assurance of DHS cyber operations via the ISCE will occur. NSD will be able to meet system key performance parameters tied to reliability, availability, and maintainability. With the Top Secret ICSE and CDS capability, NCCIC will continue with the automated information sharing exchanges with the Intelligence Community and other stakeholders relying on Top Secret cyber threat information. The Top Secret ICSE and CDS capability will enable the transmission of cyber threat indicators needed to rapidly respond to cyber threats and efficiently manage cyber threat indicators pushed to our EINSTEIN intrusion detection and prevention capabilities.

Information Sharing capabilities will enable the delivery of a near-real time situational awareness dashboard that provides an entity-specific view of its cyber posture based on a correlation of information provided to NPPD, to include CDM and other cyber program data. The funding request will enable upgrades to the portal, and allow NCPS users to collaborate and conduct analysis in near-real time through sharing of analytics and data sets, wiki capabilities, and a shared analytic workspace interchangeably between unclassified and classified systems.

NCPS information sharing and related analytic capabilities provide technology and selected standards to form a system across a distributed network environment to increase information sharing, thereby enhancing network protection and data residing within those networks from cyber attacks in a manner that protects privacy and civil liberties.

	FY 2016						
	C + D		Program Change 4:		FY 2016		E + F + G
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2016	Information Sharing	Program Change 5:	
Enacted (\$K)	Pres. Budget (\$K)	Adjustments to Base (\$K)	Current Services (\$K)	& Analytics Program Change (\$K)	Intrusion Prevention Program Change (\$K)	FY 2016 Pres. Budget (\$K)	
National Cybersecurity Protection System	\$ 381,393	\$ 377,690	\$ (9,720)	\$ 367,970	\$ 67,814	\$ 28,072	\$ 463,856
FTP/FTE	126/119	145/137	2/2	147/139	0/0	18/9	169/148
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 15,528	\$ 19,452	\$ 970	\$ 20,422	\$ -	\$ 4,148	\$ 24,570
Program Funding	\$ 365,865	\$ 358,238	\$ (10,690)	\$ 347,548	\$ 67,814	\$ 23,924	\$ 439,286
Analytics	\$ 54,484	\$ 55,396	\$ (5,471)	\$ 49,925	\$ 15,265		\$ 65,190
Core Infrastructure	\$ 48,875	\$ 35,218	\$ 7,784	\$ 43,002			\$ 43,002
Information Sharing	\$ 32,861	\$ 37,754	\$ (24,874)	\$ 12,880	\$ 52,549		\$ 65,429
Intrusion Detection	\$ 9,334	\$ 6,506	\$ 5,126	\$ 11,632			\$ 11,632
Intrusion Prevention	\$ 150,973	\$ 148,474	\$ 20,603	\$ 169,077		\$ 5,905	\$ 174,982
Program Planning and Operations	\$ 69,338	\$ 74,890	\$ (13,858)	\$ 61,032		\$ 18,019	\$ 79,051

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: National Cybersecurity Protection System Intrusion Prevention
PPA: Network Security Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 18, FTE 9, Dollars \$28,072

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							147	139	\$250,531
Program Increase							18	9	\$28,072
Total Request	126	119	\$381,393	145	137	\$377,690	163	146	\$278,603

*The table above includes funding for the Network Security Deployment PPA projects affected by this program change – NSD Salaries & Benefits, Intrusion Prevention, and Program Planning & Operations. The Network Security Deployment PPA also includes funding for other projects not affected by this program change.

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$28.072 million and 18 FTP/9 FTE to provide NCPS E³A countermeasures beyond email and DNS at four Internet Service Providers.

Justification:

In FY 2016, in addition to maintaining the E³A signature-based IPSS capabilities, NSD will deploy new capabilities to identify suspicious activities and potential cyber-attacks beyond the techniques used today to support the discovery of new patterns of malicious activity. These new capabilities will leverage machine learning processing output through various pre-defined business rules and correlation mechanisms with enough certainty to automatically task intrusion prevention systems to block the suspicious activity, changing the time between attack occurrence, detection, and prevention from months to minutes. Analysis conducted on live data from traffic aggregation points will aid in the near real-time, rapid identification of cyber threats, unusual traffic patterns, or deviations from normalized baselines. Such advanced prevention services may be deployed at the perimeter (within Nests) and/or shared with CDM for internal department and agency network deployment.

A small portion of the request (\$4.100 million) is tied to an increased volume of work in threat analysis required to define and expand countermeasures for multiple CS&C programs (IPSS and ECS). This includes defining desired effects on the threat actor, engineering alternatives for applying countermeasures, and security requirements necessary for protecting government indicators and resulting actions.

Impact on Performance:

Deploying additional prevention services that utilize threat, source, and destination and target profiling are required to discover and stop threats that evade typical Intrusion Detection System/Intrusion Prevention System (IDS/IPS) technologies. With the requested funds, NCPS will expand its existing capabilities and shift from a passive to an active role in cyber defense and the delivery of enterprise cybersecurity services. Continuing to advance intrusion prevention capabilities will allow NPPD to keep pace with cyber attackers and minimize the time between attack occurrence, detection, and prevention for their attacks.

	FY 2016						
	FY 2014 Enacted (\$K)	FY 2015 Pres. Budget (\$K)	FY 2016 Adjustments to Base (\$K)	C + D FY 2016 Current Services (\$K)	Program Change 4: Information Sharing & Analytics Program Change (\$K)	FY 2016 Program Change 5: Intrusion Prevention Program Change (\$K)	E + F + G FY 2016 Pres. Budget (\$K)
National Cybersecurity Protection System	\$ 381,393	\$ 377,690	\$ (9,720)	\$ 367,970	\$ 67,814	\$ 28,072	\$ 463,856
FTP/FTE	126/119	145/137	2/2	147/139	0/0	18/9	169/148
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 15,528	\$ 19,452	\$ 970	\$ 20,422	\$ -	\$ 4,148	\$ 24,570
Program Funding	\$ 365,865	\$ 358,238	\$ (10,690)	\$ 347,548	\$ 67,814	\$ 23,924	\$ 439,286
Analytics	\$ 54,484	\$ 55,396	\$ (5,471)	\$ 49,925	\$ 15,265		\$ 65,190
Core Infrastructure	\$ 48,875	\$ 35,218	\$ 7,784	\$ 43,002			\$ 43,002
Information Sharing	\$ 32,861	\$ 37,754	\$ (24,874)	\$ 12,880	\$ 52,549		\$ 65,429
Intrusion Detection	\$ 9,334	\$ 6,506	\$ 5,126	\$ 11,632			\$ 11,632
Intrusion Prevention	\$ 150,973	\$ 148,474	\$ 20,603	\$ 169,077		\$ 5,905	\$ 174,982
Program Planning and Operations	\$ 69,338	\$ 74,890	\$ (13,858)	\$ 61,032		\$ 18,019	\$ 79,051

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation Increments 1 & 2
PPA: Federal Network Security
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$86,509

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							28	28	\$16,150
Program Increase							0	0	\$86,509
Total Request	15	15	\$168,061	15	15	\$142,633	28	28	\$102,659

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$86.509 million to the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program in FY 2016 for planning and acquisition funding.

Justification:

The requested increase will allow the CDM program to deploy Increment 1 CDM capabilities by FY 2017 and Increment 2 CDM capabilities by FY 2018 to the 23 CFO Act agencies and numerous small and micro agencies.

Impact on Performance:

The requested resources will allow DHS and Federal agencies to continuously monitor users and their privileges on Federal networks, addressing network vulnerabilities quickly.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: Next Generation Networks Increment 2
PPA: Next Generation Networks
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$78,550

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							12	11	\$1,759
Program Increase							0	0	\$78,550
Total Request	12	12	\$21,158	12	12	\$69,571	12	11	\$80,309

Description of Item:

NPPD requests an increase of \$78.550 million to transition the WPS infrastructure to internet-based technologies through implementation of Phase 1, Increment 2 of the NGN-PS program. This will enable IP-based packet switching capabilities over wireless cellular networks and NGN-PS Phase 1, Increment 2 to meet initial operating capability in FY 2018.

Capability
<p>Implement priority VoIP capability Increment 1: Implement priority VoIP capability in the major core networks (AT&T, Verizon, and Sprint) Increment 2: Implement priority wireless access VoIP communication capability Increment 3: Implement priority wireline (Cable, FiOS, DSL, etc...) access VoIP communications capability</p>

Justification:

NGN-PS ensures NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. PTS currently provides NS/EP communications via commercial networks; however, commercial telecommunications networks are modernizing from the circuit-switched infrastructure upon which PTS is based no later than FY 2019. NGN-PS works with major commercial telecommunications carriers as they make the transition to IP-based infrastructures to ensure the continuity of NS/EP priority service.

The NGN-PS program must work diligently with service providers to stay ahead of the emerging priority-service capability gap on wireless networks.

Impact on Performance:

Increased funds will provide support to maintain the number of wireless carriers deploying PTS, so the solution will maintain the same degree of coverage across the United States regardless of the underlying technology. The increase will enable Phase 1, Increment 2 of the NGN-PS program to meet IOC in FY 2018. Without this funding, the Federal Government will risk losing voice priority-service capabilities in wireless networks as the legacy WPS becomes phased out and obsolete, currently estimated to occur in some markets as early as FY 2015, but no later than FY 2019.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Consolidate Software Assurance
PPA: Global Cybersecurity Management
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,679)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$1,679
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$1,679)
Total Request	3	3	\$2,035	3	3	\$2,037	0	0	\$0

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a decrease of \$1.679 million for eliminating redundancies in cyber programs.

Justification:

NPPD proposes merging the Software Assurance and Research and Standards Integration programs, which are both focused on working with partners to develop cybersecurity standards for government and industry. The two programs will work to prioritize their requirements jointly, resulting in contract funding savings.

Impact on Performance:

Integrating Software Assurance (SwA) with the Research and Standards integration program will enable NPPD to prioritize stakeholder engagement efforts.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: MS-ISAC Managed Security Services Cost-Sharing
PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,956)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$12,956
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$3,956)
Total Request	0	0	\$12,891	0	0	\$9,756	0	0	\$9,000

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a decrease of \$3.956 million in the amount of grant funding for the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC).

Justification:

NPPD will reduce the amount of grant funding for MS-ISAC. NPPD will assume greater cost sharing with the States, up to 25 percent. By transferring additional resource responsibilities to MS-ISAC stakeholders, NPPD will establish consistency with other DHS programs that have established cost sharing with state and local governments.

Impact on Performance:

In FY 2016, States will have to provide increased funding to offset NPPD's proposed reduction of grant funding for the MS-ISAC to protect their own networks. MS-ISAC will continue providing base services to all MS-ISAC members as well as supporting the Managed Security Services program, providing firewall monitoring, and netflow analysis services to participating SLTTs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Stop. Think. Connect Campaign
PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(500)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							20	20	\$5,788
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$500)
Total Request	12	12	\$6,543	20	19	\$6,617	20	20	\$5,288

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a decrease of \$0.500 million for the Stop.Think.Connect. cybersecurity awareness campaign.

Justification:

NPPD will reduce funding for the Stop.Think.Connect. cybersecurity awareness campaign. NPPD will pursue greater private sector support for this initiative.

Impact on Performance:

Private sector entities will have to provide increased funding to offset this proposed reduction. The remaining funding will still support the planning, coordination, and execution of various Outreach and Awareness activities, including National Cybersecurity Awareness Programs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: Cybersecurity Assessments
PPA: Federal Network Security
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							44	44	\$16,117
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$2,000)
Total Request	44	44	\$17,756	44	44	\$15,301	44	44	\$14,117

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a decrease of \$2.000 million for cybersecurity assessments.

Justification:

Cybersecurity Assurance – (\$2.000 million)

Program funding for the Cybersecurity Assurance program that conducts Cybersecurity Capability Validation (CCV) assessments will be reduced. These are paper-based assessments that support Federal Information Security Management Act reporting. This funding will be reinvested to support automated cybersecurity processes.

Impact on Performance:

A reduction to cybersecurity assurance will result in 12 fewer Federal agencies receiving Cybersecurity Capability Validation (CCV) in FY 2016. The CCVs that are conducted will assess and validate each agency’s implementation of technical and operational cybersecurity capabilities required by Federal laws, policies, and initiatives. The impact will be mitigated by continued deployment of CDM capabilities across the federal enterprise.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 5: US-CERT Analysis
PPA: US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,562)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							240	228	\$91,572
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$1,562)
Total Request	225	213	\$101,038	240	239	\$98,794	240	228	\$90,010

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a decrease of \$1.562 million to US-CERT travel and contract support. This money will be reinvested within US-CERT to deploy additional NCATS teams to respond to cybersecurity incidents.

US-CERT Coordination & Integration – (\$1.151 million)

This is a reduction to the contract and travel funding supporting international in-person engagements with other countries' CERTS.

US-CERT Detection & Response – (\$0.411 million)

Although US-CERT's detection and response incident processing activities are essential to manage cyber risks to the Nation, program funding supporting these activities will be reduced in order to fund additional personnel to respond to cybersecurity incidents.

Justification:

NPPD will reduce US-CERT's contract support, international travel, and incident processing operations to fund additional NCATS teams to respond to cybersecurity incidents.

Impact on Performance:

NPPD will reduce travel and support for international engagements and process fewer cyber incidents per month. NPPD will continue to process the highest priority incidents.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 6: Chemical Security Assessment Tool
PPA: Infrastructure Security Compliance
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,119)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							12	12	\$18,105
Program Decrease							0	0	(\$3,119)
Total Request	8	8	\$21,232	12	12	\$14,730	12	12	\$14,986

Description of Item:

NPPD requests a reduction of \$3.119 million to the Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) investment. Both the CSAT investment and the ISC Program reside within the Infrastructure Security Compliance PPA which funds the regulation of the nation’s high-risk chemical facilities under Sec. 550 of the FY 2007 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (Pub. L. No. 109-295).

Justification:

NPPD reviewed information technology (IT) investments with the goal of eliminating redundant systems/services, leveraging enterprise services, consolidating capabilities, and identifying on-budget savings. This \$3.119 million reduction does not reduce critical mission activities, and is a result of continued review of operations and support activities to look for more efficient ways of doing business. In support of this effort, NPPD proposes an IT reduction of \$3.119 million, to include:

- Eliminating Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) enterprise architecture (EA) support (\$1.400 million)
- Postponing CSAT Migration to DHS Data Center 2 (\$1.241 million) to FY17 Q3.
- Reducing CSAT software maintenance and operations (\$0.478 million)

Impact on Performance:

- Eliminating Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) enterprise architecture (EA) support (\$1.400 million): Upon elimination of CFATS EA support, the CFATS Program will

begin to utilize EA support elsewhere in NPPD through a shared service approach, eliminating functional redundancies. Significant impacts are not anticipated.

- Postponing CSAT Migration to DHS Data Center 2 (\$1.241 million): This reduction would eliminate funding for the CSAT migration to DC2, postponing the migration until Q1 FY 2017. Due to the complexity of and risk to ongoing Development, Modernization, and Enhancement (DME) projects, NPPD could increase efficiency by migrating the entire, stable production environment after all DME projects are completed. The postponement would also simplify the transition to long-term operations and maintenance (O&M) support.
- Reducing CSAT software maintenance and operations (\$0.478 million): This \$0.478 million decrement reduces maintenance resources, resulting in reduced level of effort in requirements analysis, software development, testing, and user and system documentation. Risk posed by this reduction may have a minimal impact on system reliability, availability, and integrity.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for infrastructure protection and information security programs and activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), [\$1,197,566,000] **\$1,311,689,000**¹, of which [\$225,000,000] **\$271,363,000**² shall remain available until September 30, [2016] **2017**³: Provided, That [\$142,633,000] **\$102,659,000**⁴ shall be used to deploy on Federal systems technology for improvement of the agency information security policies, practices, and systems covered by 44 U.S.C. 3543(a): Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be used to assist and support Government-wide and agency-specific efforts to provide adequate, risk-based, and cost-effective cybersecurity measures that address escalating and rapidly evolving threats to information security, including the acquisition and operation of a continuous monitoring and diagnostics program that includes equipment, software, and services supplied by the Department of Homeland Security. *Note.—A full-year 2015 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113–235, Division L). The amounts included for 2015 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

Change	Explanation
¹ ... [\$1,197,566,000] <u>\$1,311,689,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$225,000,000] <u>\$271,363,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2016] <u>2017</u>	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... [\$142,633,000] <u>\$102,659,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,444	1,373	\$1,184,750
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
TRIPwire (from SM&G)	-	-	\$909
ISC Building Assessment Tool (to SM&G)	-	-	(\$3,764)
ISC Building Assessment Tool (from RFO)	-	-	\$3,764
TRIPwire (to IA&P)	-	-	(\$909)
MS-ISAC (from US-CERT)	-	-	\$3,200
MS-ISAC (to CICPA)	-	-	(\$3,200)
Total Transfers	-	-	-
Increases			
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$2,083
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$462
Annualization of Prior Year Positions	-	27	\$4,455
Contract Escalation for NS/EP Priority Telecommunications Service	-	-	\$10,000
Cybersecurity Pay Reform	-	-	\$16,368
DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative	90	88	-
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$100
O&M Escalation for National Cybersecurity Protection System	-	-	\$112,591
Total, Increases	90	115	\$146,059
Decreases			
Business & Program Support Efficiencies	(19)	(19)	(\$11,008)
HQ Efficiency for Cellular Wireless & Parking	-	-	(\$433)
HQ Efficiency for VERA & VSIP	(3)	(3)	(\$258)
Non-Recurring Adjustment for CFATS	-	-	(\$3,907)
Non-Recurring Adjustment for Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation	-	-	(\$126,471)
Non-Recurring Adjustment for Facilities Buildout	-	-	(\$3,627)
Non-Recurring Adjustment for National Cybersecurity Protection System	-	-	(\$119,753)
Non-Recurring Adjustment for Next Generation Networks	-	-	(\$67,962)
Salaries & Benefits Right-Sizing	-	(80)	(\$8,937)
Total, Decreases	(22)	(102)	(\$342,356)
Total Other Adjustments	68	13	(\$196,297)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	68	13	(\$196,297)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,639	1,557	\$1,001,269
Program Changes			
Increases			
Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation Increments 1 & 2	-	-	\$86,509
Develop Situational Awareness & Infrastructure Analysis	35	19	\$10,412
Improve the Protection of Infrastructure	23	12	\$15,710
National Cybersecurity Protection System Information Sharing & Analytics	-	-	\$67,814
National Cybersecurity Protection System Intrusion Prevention	18	9	\$28,072
Next Generation Networks Increment 2	-	-	\$78,550
Strengthen Partnerships & Foster Capacity Building	18	9	\$36,169
Total, Increases	94	49	\$323,236
Decreases			
Chemical Security Assessment Tool	-	-	(\$3,119)
Consolidate Software Assurance	-	-	(\$1,679)
Cybersecurity Assessments	-	-	(\$2,000)
MS-ISAC Managed Security Services Cost-Sharing	-	-	(\$3,956)
Stop. Think. Connect Campaign	-	-	(\$500)
US-CERT Analysis	-	-	(\$1,562)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$12,816)
Total Program Changes	94	49	\$310,420
FY 2016 Request	1,733	1,606	\$1,311,689
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	162	62	\$114,123

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,444	1,373	\$1,184,750
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	90	115	\$146,059
Decreases	(22)	(102)	(\$342,356)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	68	13	(\$196,297)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,639	1,557	\$1,001,269
Program Changes			
Increases	94	49	\$323,236
Decreases	-	-	(\$12,816)
Total Program Changes	94	49	\$310,420
FY 2016 Request	1,733	1,606	\$1,311,689
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	162	62	\$114,123

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	121	120	\$63,999	25	20	\$3,210	5	3	\$8,760	151	143	\$75,969	30	23	\$11,970
Business Operations	34	34	\$5,554	(3)	(5)	\$962	-	-	-	31	29	\$6,516	(3)	(5)	\$962
Priority Telecommunications Services	60	60	\$53,381	-	(3)	\$10,268	-	-	-	60	57	\$63,649	-	(3)	\$10,268
Infrastructure Security Compliance	263	263	\$86,976	30	17	(\$4,690)	23	12	\$12,591	316	292	\$94,877	53	29	\$7,901
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	67	63	\$70,963	1	-	\$4,382	10	5	\$2,239	78	68	\$77,584	11	5	\$6,621
Next Generation Networks	12	12	\$69,571	-	(1)	(\$68,019)	-	-	\$78,550	12	11	\$80,102	-	(1)	\$10,531
Regional Field Operations	163	161	\$57,034	(1)	(7)	(\$4,279)	-	-	-	162	154	\$52,755	(1)	(7)	(\$4,279)
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$4,330	-	(1)	(\$12)	-	-	-	14	13	\$4,318	-	(1)	(\$12)
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	14	14	\$10,106	-	(1)	\$312	-	-	-	14	13	\$10,418	-	(1)	\$312
Sector Management and Governance	218	208	\$63,136	(10)	(11)	\$3,105	2	1	\$5,070	210	198	\$71,311	(8)	(10)	\$8,175
Federal Network Security	84	84	\$171,500	17	12	(\$124,807)	-	-	\$84,509	101	96	\$131,202	17	12	(\$40,298)
Critical Infrastructure Protection	41	40	\$10,439	-	(1)	\$801	-	-	-	41	39	\$11,240	-	(1)	\$801
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	23	\$17,613	-	(1)	\$745	6	3	\$1,963	29	25	\$20,321	6	2	\$2,708
Office of Emergency Communications	72	72	\$36,480	4	1	(\$3,455)	-	-	-	76	73	\$33,025	4	1	(\$3,455)
Network Security Deployment	145	137	\$377,690	2	2	(\$9,720)	22	11	\$111,790	169	150	\$479,760	24	13	\$102,070
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	240	239	\$98,794	3	(8)	(\$5,100)	26	14	\$4,948	269	245	\$98,642	29	6	(\$152)
Total	1,571	1,544	\$1,197,566	68	13	(\$196,297)	94	49	\$310,420	1,733	1,606	\$1,311,689	162	62	\$114,123

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$137,592	\$160,469	\$186,230	\$25,761
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	2,751	3,208	3,726	518
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	4,586	5,349	6,208	859
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	38,525	44,933	52,144	7,211
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	183,454	213,959	248,308	34,349
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	7,245	7,237	7,288	51
22.0 Transportation of Things	42	42	42	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	15,140	16,059	16,059	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	3,005	3,035	3,035	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	10,575	11,144	11,390	246
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	101	100	100	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	188,180	203,336	215,198	11,862
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	204,499	77,658	60,052	-17,606
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	209,288	203,057	219,043	15,986
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4,457	698	753	55
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	174,192	220,301	274,910	54,609
26.0 Supplies and Materials	1,019	1,024	1,033	9
31.0 Equipment	159,242	224,081	242,599	18,518
32.0 Land and Structures	350	350	350	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	23,961	15,485	11,529	-3,956
Total, Other Object Classes	1,001,296	983,607	1,063,381	79,774
Total, Direct Obligations	1,184,750	1,197,566	1,311,689	114,123
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,184,750	1,197,566	1,311,689	114,123
Full Time Equivalents	1,373	1,544	1,606	62

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	18	18	21	3
GS-15	220	223	248	25
GS-14	510	532	556	24
GS-13	398	456	542	86
GS-12	221	234	265	31
GS-11	63	87	80	(7)
GS-9	11	18	18	-
GS-8	1	1	1	-
GS-7	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,444	1,571	1,733	162
Unfilled Positions EOY	283	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	1,161	-	-	-
Headquarters	1,132	1,250	1,359	109
U.S. Field	312	321	374	53
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:	1,444	1,571	1,733	162
Full Time Equivalent	1,373	1,544	1,606	62
Average ES Salary	142,388	143,812	143,812	-
Average GS Salary	103,931	102,785	104,841	2,056
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$9,224	\$13,043	\$16,179	\$3,136
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$185	\$261	\$324	\$63
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$308	\$435	\$539	\$104
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,583	\$3,652	\$4,530	\$878
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$12,300	\$17,391	\$21,572	\$4,181
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$378	\$380	\$380	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$919	\$919	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$250	\$250	\$250	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$36	\$35	\$35	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,730	\$14,403	\$20,367	\$5,964
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$105	\$169	\$1,816	\$1,647
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$34,847	\$30,011	\$29,673	(\$338)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$90	\$50	\$566	\$516
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$63	\$63	\$63	-
31.0 Equipment	\$333	\$326	\$326	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$50,834	\$46,608	\$54,397	\$7,789
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$63,134	\$63,999	\$75,969	\$11,970
Full Time Equivalents	85	120	143	23

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning Mission Statement

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning funds strategic, operational, and tactical products and services to DHS and its partners. This funding facilitates the identification, prioritization, protection, and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure, as well as the assessment of risks to critical infrastructure. Infrastructure Analysis and Planning funds a comprehensive inventory of the Nation's critical infrastructure assets and collects vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These critical infrastructure protection assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects and increase partners' understanding of risks, potential protective measures, and best practices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$9,224	\$13,043	\$16,179	\$3,136
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$185	\$261	\$324	\$63
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$308	\$435	\$539	\$104
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,583	\$3,652	\$4,530	\$878
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$12,300	\$17,391	\$21,572	\$4,181

The FY 2016 request includes \$21,572k in salaries and benefits for 143 FTE. This includes an increase of \$198k for pay inflation, an increase of 1 FTE and \$165k for annualization of prior year positions, a decrease of \$1,131k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 6 FTE and \$750k for lapse rate and attrition, a decrease of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$180k for business and program support efficiencies, an increase of \$7k for retirement contributions, an increase of \$1,242k for cyber pay reform, an increase of \$4,200k and 26 FTP/26 FTE for DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, and an increase of 5 FTE/3 FTP and \$470k for the Intergrated Analysis Cell.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,730	\$14,403	\$20,367	\$5,964

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$909k for the realignment of TRIPwire, a decrease of \$38k for business support and program efficiencies, a decrease of \$2,407k to offset DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative positions, an increase of \$6,000k for critical infrastructure assessments, and an increase of \$1,500k for bombing prevention activities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$105	\$169	\$1,816	\$1,647

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$1,647k for the movement of national lab capabilities in-house.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$34,847	\$30,011	\$29,673	(\$338)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$1,647k for the movement of national lab capabilities in-house, a decrease of \$21k for cellular wireless efficiencies, an increase of \$1,040k for WCF increases related to the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, and an increase of \$290k for bombing prevention activities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$90	\$50	\$566	\$516

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal government account. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$16k for equipment maintenance requirements and an increase of \$500k for bombing prevention activities.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Security Compliance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$24,047	\$26,999	\$31,865	\$4,866
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$481	\$540	\$637	\$97
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$802	\$900	\$1,062	\$162
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,733	\$7,560	\$8,922	\$1,362
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$32,063	\$35,999	\$42,486	\$6,487
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,900	\$1,920	\$1,920	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$15	\$15	\$15	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,701	\$2,701	\$2,701	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$650	\$650	\$650	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,853	\$19,181	\$17,396	(\$1,785)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$50	\$50	\$50	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$23,858	\$25,500	\$28,699	\$3,199
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$20	\$50	\$50	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$80	\$100	\$100	-
31.0 Equipment	\$600	\$600	\$600	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$48,937	\$50,977	\$52,391	\$1,414
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$81,000	\$86,976	\$94,877	\$7,901
Full Time Equivalents	242	263	292	29

Infrastructure Security Compliance Mission Statement

Infrastructure Security Compliance funds regulatory activities that coordinate and manage the Department's regulatory authority over high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$24,047	\$26,999	\$31,865	\$4,866
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$481	\$540	\$637	\$97
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$802	\$900	\$1,062	\$162
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,733	\$7,560	\$8,922	\$1,362
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$32,063	\$35,999	\$42,486	\$6,487

The FY 2016 request includes \$42,486k for salaries and benefits for 292 FTE. This change includes an increase of \$434k for pay inflation, an increase of \$389k for salaries & benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 13 FTE and \$1,625k for lapse rate and attrition, an increase of \$17k for retirement contributions, an increase of \$5,055k and 30 FTP/30 FTE for DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, an increase of \$290k for cyber pay reform, and an increase of \$1,927k and 23 FTP/12 FTE to support the Ammonium Nitrate program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,853	\$19,181	\$17,396	(\$1,785)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$3,119k to CSAT, a decrease of \$3,907k to chemical security compliance activities, a decrease of \$42k for cellular wireless efficiencies, and an increase of \$5,283k for the Ammonium Nitrate program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$23,858	\$25,500	\$28,699	\$3,199

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$246k for business and program support efficiencies, a decrease of \$6,255k to offset DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative positions, an increase of \$1,200k for WCF increases related to DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, and an increase of \$8,500k for the Ammonium Nitrate program.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Regional Field Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,108	\$19,162	\$19,426	\$264
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$342	\$383	\$389	\$6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$570	\$639	\$648	\$9
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,790	\$5,365	\$5,439	\$74
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$22,810	\$25,549	\$25,902	\$353
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,225	\$1,225	\$1,225	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$20	\$20	\$20	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,176	\$1,176	\$1,176	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$20,069	\$18,830	\$14,795	(\$4,035)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,500	\$5,484	\$4,972	(\$512)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,650	\$2,650	\$2,650	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$80	\$80	\$80	-
31.0 Equipment	\$500	\$500	\$415	(\$85)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$33,740	\$31,485	\$26,853	(\$4,632)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$56,550	\$57,034	\$52,755	(\$4,279)
Full Time Equivalents	142	161	154	(7)

Regional Field Operations Mission Statement

Regional Field Operations builds a regional capacity across the sectors to secure critical infrastructure by deploying products and services for State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government and private sector partners. Regional Field Operations funds the regional implementation of programs funded by the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning and Sector Management and Governance PPAs, fosters a unified information-sharing environment, and assesses vulnerabilities and protective measures for the critical infrastructure community from the national to the local level.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,108	\$19,162	\$19,426	\$264
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$342	\$383	\$389	\$6
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$570	\$639	\$648	\$9
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,790	\$5,365	\$5,439	\$74
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$22,810	\$25,549	\$25,902	\$353

The FY 2016 request includes \$25,902k for salaries and benefits for 154 FTE. This includes an increase of \$298k for pay inflation, an increase of 2 FTE and \$330k for annualization of prior year positions, an increase of \$868k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 8 FTE and \$1,000k for lapse rate and attrition, a decrease of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$135k for business and program support efficiencies, an increase of \$10k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$62k for cyber pay reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$20,069	\$18,830	\$14,795	(\$4,035)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$3,764k for the realignment of the ISC building assessment tool and a decrease of \$271k for business and program support efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,500	\$5,484	\$4,972	(\$512)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$486k for non-recurring facilities buildout, and a decrease of \$26k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$500	\$500	\$415	(\$85)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$85k for business and program support efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Sector Management and Governance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$15,124	\$19,479	\$20,427	\$948
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$302	\$388	\$409	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$504	\$648	\$681	\$33
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,234	\$5,455	\$5,720	\$265
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$20,164	\$25,970	\$27,237	\$1,267
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$500	\$500	\$500	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$220	\$250	\$250	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$130	\$100	\$100	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$30	\$30	\$30	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,499	\$14,777	\$21,925	\$7,148
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,183	\$1,200	\$1,200	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$18,686	\$13,009	\$12,769	(\$240)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$100	\$150	\$150	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$100	\$150	\$150	-
31.0 Equipment	\$300	\$350	\$350	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$150	\$150	\$150	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$42,398	\$37,166	\$44,074	\$6,908
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$62,562	\$63,136	\$71,311	\$8,175
Full Time Equivalents	174	208	198	(10)

Sector Management and Governance Mission Statement

Sector Management and Governance funds the increased ability of all levels of government and private sector critical infrastructure partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk management programs and activities. This funding supports the framework that governs the Nation's approach to critical infrastructure security and resilience, providing cross-sector preparedness, public education, and academic engagement to support National Infrastructure Protection Plan 2013 implementation. Programs funded through Sector Management and Governance also provide a strategic and coordinated approach for enterprise critical infrastructure data management and information technology (IT) development and employ a governance structure that enables the secure sharing of critical infrastructure data and analysis with NPPD partners.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$15,124	\$19,479	\$20,427	\$948
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$302	\$388	\$409	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$504	\$648	\$681	\$33
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,234	\$5,455	\$5,720	\$265
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$20,164	\$25,970	\$27,237	\$1,267

The FY 2016 request includes \$27,237 for 198 FTE. This includes an increase of \$311k for pay inflation, an increase of 10 FTE and \$1,250k for annualization of prior year positions, an increase of \$1,639k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 11 FTE and \$1,375k for lapse rate and attrition, a reduction of 10 FTP/10 FTE and \$1,392k for business and program support efficiencies, a decrease of 1 FTE and \$86k for VERA and VSIP, an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$205k for DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, an increase of \$13k for retirement contributions, an increase of \$497k for cyber pay reform, and an increase of 2 FTP/1 FTE and \$205k for the PNT program..

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,499	\$14,777	\$21,925	\$7,148

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$3,764k for the realignment of the ICS building assessment tool, a decrease of \$909k for the realignment of TRIPwire, a decrease of \$1,178k for business and program support efficiencies, and an increase of \$856k for the PNT program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$18,686	\$13,009	\$12,769	(\$240)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$240k for WCF efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Business Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,016	\$3,643	\$3,082	(\$561)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$60	\$73	\$62	(\$11)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$101	\$121	\$103	(\$18)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$845	\$1,020	\$863	(\$157)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$4,022	\$4,857	\$4,110	(\$747)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$559	\$559	\$559	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$1,710	\$1,710
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$13	\$12	\$12	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$1	-	(\$1)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$431	\$25	\$25	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$64	\$64	\$64	-
31.0 Equipment	-	\$36	\$36	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,067	\$697	\$2,406	\$1,709
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$5,089	\$5,554	\$6,516	\$962
Full Time Equivalents	29	34	29	(5)

Business Operations Mission Statement

Business Operations ensures access to the appropriate resources to fulfill NPPD's broad cybersecurity and communications mission. The program does so by resource and financial management, acquisition management, human capital activities, facilities management, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. The Business Operations program works to ensure these activities are integrated to sustain overall cybersecurity strategies, mission operational support, and short/long-term planning.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,016	\$3,643	\$3,082	\$(561)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$60	\$73	\$62	\$(11)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$101	\$121	\$103	\$(18)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$845	\$1,020	\$863	\$(157)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$4,022	\$4,857	\$4,110	\$(747)

The FY 2016 request includes \$4,110k for salaries and benefits for 29 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$57k for pay inflation, a decrease of \$197k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 2 FTE and \$250k for a lapse rate and attrition, a

decrease of 3 FTP/3FTE and \$504k for business support efficiencies, an increase of \$2k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$145k for cybersecurity pay reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$1,710	\$1,710

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$1,710k for cybersecurity pay reform implementation activities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$1	\$0	(\$1)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of of \$1k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,385	\$6,076	\$8,851	\$2,775
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$88	\$122	\$177	\$55
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$146	\$203	\$295	\$92
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,228	\$1,701	\$2,478	\$777
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$5,847	\$8,102	\$11,801	\$3,699
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$508	\$508	\$508	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$459	\$459	\$459	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$501	\$501	\$501	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,387	\$13,217	\$17,417	\$4,200
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,061	\$7,061	\$9,061	\$2,000
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$30,280	\$30,280	\$27,758	(\$2,522)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$50	\$50	\$50	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$13,920	\$10,785	\$10,029	(\$756)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$67,166	\$62,861	\$65,783	\$2,922
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$73,013	\$70,963	\$77,584	\$6,621
Full Time Equivalents	49	63	68	5

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness Mission Statement

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure and promotes cybersecurity awareness across the general public and key communities. This program also maintains relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$4,385	\$6,076	\$8,851	\$2,775
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$88	\$122	\$177	\$55
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$146	\$203	\$295	\$92
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,228	\$1,701	\$2,478	\$777
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$5,847	\$8,102	\$11,801	\$3,699

The FY 2016 request includes \$11,801k for salaries and benefits for 68 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$93k for pay inflation, an increase of 4 FTE and \$660k for annualization of prior year positions, an increase of \$466k and 5 FTP/3 FTE for the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, an increase of \$1,495k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 3 FTE and \$375k for

lapse rate and attrition, a decrease of 4 FTP/4 FTE and \$612k for the elimination of 4 positions, an increase of \$5k for retirement contributions, an increase of \$1,076k for cyber pay reform, an increase of \$185k and 2 FTP/1 FTE for the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services program, and an increase of \$866k and 8 FTP/4 FTE for the C3 Voluntary Program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18,387	\$13,217	\$17,417	\$4,200

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$825k for business and program support efficiencies, a decrease of \$153k for non-recurring facility buildouts, a decrease of \$466k to offset DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, an increase of \$602k for the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services program, and an increase of \$5,042k for the C3 Voluntary Program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,061	\$7,061	\$9,061	\$2,000

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$2,000k for moving national lab capabilities in-house.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$30,280	\$30,280	\$27,758	(\$2,522)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$2,000k for moving national lab capabilities in-house, a decrease of \$500k for outreach and awareness activities, and a decrease of \$22k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$13,920	\$10,785	\$10,029	(\$756)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, and individuals. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$3,200k for the realignment of MS-ISAC grant funding from US-CERT and a decrease of \$3,956k as a result of the implementation of cost-sharing for the MS-ISAC.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Cybersecurity Coordination
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,859	\$1,869	\$1,860	(\$9)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$37	\$37	\$37	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$62	\$62	\$62	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$520	\$523	\$521	(\$2)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,478	\$2,491	\$2,480	(\$11)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$41	\$41	\$41	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$184	\$184	\$184	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,064	\$1,061	\$1,061	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$106	\$106	\$106	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$285	\$285	\$284	(\$1)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$152	\$152	\$152	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,842	\$1,839	\$1,838	(\$1)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$4,320	\$4,330	\$4,318	(\$12)
Full Time Equivalents	14	14	13	(1)

Cybersecurity Coordination Mission Statement

Cybersecurity Coordination integrates information from the six Federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities to facilitate integration and activities at the Federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and information technology (IT) support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity Coordination also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,859	\$1,869	\$1,860	\$(9)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$37	\$37	\$37	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$62	\$62	\$62	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$520	\$523	\$521	\$(2)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,478	\$2,491	\$2,480	\$(11)

The FY 2016 request includes \$2,480k for salaries and benefits for 13 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$30k for pay inflation, a decrease of \$186k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 1 FTE and \$125k for lapse rate and attrition, an increase of \$1k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$269k for cyber reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$285	\$285	\$284	\$(1)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$1k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Federal Network Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$7,925	\$8,286	\$12,163	\$3,877
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$158	\$166	\$243	\$77
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$264	\$276	\$405	\$129
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,219	\$2,320	\$3,406	\$1,086
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$10,566	\$11,048	\$16,217	\$5,169
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$99	\$99	\$99	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$455	\$455	\$455	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$53	\$53	\$53	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$144	\$144	\$144	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,989	\$8,578	\$5,025	(\$3,553)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$27,243	\$24,797	\$9,183	(\$15,614)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$13,105	\$13,105	\$13,073	(\$32)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$24,128	\$24,128	\$23,345	(\$783)
31.0 Equipment	\$114,514	\$89,093	\$63,608	(\$25,485)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$188,730	\$160,452	\$114,985	(\$45,467)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$199,296	\$171,500	\$131,202	(\$40,298)
Full Time Equivalents	84	84	96	12

Federal Network Security Mission Statement

Federal Network Security manages activities designed to enable Departments and agencies to secure their systems and networks. It provides a single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal enterprise.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$7,925	\$8,286	\$12,163	\$3,877
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$158	\$166	\$243	\$77
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$264	\$276	\$405	\$129
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,219	\$2,320	\$3,406	\$1,086
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$10,566	\$11,048	\$16,217	\$5,169

The FY 2016 request includes \$16,217k for salaries and benefits for 96 FTE. This includes an increase of \$135k for pay inflation, an increase of \$1,328k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, an increase of 17 FTP/17 FTE and \$2,420k for the DHS Balanced

Workforce Initiative, a decrease of 5 FTE and \$625k for lapse rate and attrition, an increase of \$6k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$1,905k for cyber pay reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,989	\$8,578	\$5,025	(\$3,553)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease \$2,500k to offset DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, a decrease of \$766k for non-recurring facilities buildout, a decrease of \$287k for business and program support efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$27,243	\$24,797	\$9,183	(\$15,614)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$15,614k to match the funding requirements for the Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$13,105	\$13,105	\$13,073	(\$32)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$32k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$24,128	\$24,128	\$23,345	(\$783)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$783k to match the funding requirements for the Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$114,514	\$89,093	\$63,608	(\$25,485)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$25,485k to match the funding requirements for the Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation program.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Global Cybersecurity Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,049	\$2,059	\$3,093	\$1,034
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$41	\$41	\$62	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$68	\$69	\$103	\$34
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$574	\$577	\$866	\$289
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,732	\$2,746	\$4,124	\$1,378
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$159	\$159	\$159	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$302	\$302	\$302	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$63	\$63	\$63	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,162	\$8,382	\$9,218	\$836
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,506	\$1,506	\$1,506	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,077	\$2,905	\$2,899	(\$6)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	-	-	\$500	\$500
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$50	\$50	\$50	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$6,841	\$1,500	\$1,500	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$23,160	\$14,867	\$16,197	\$1,330
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$25,892	\$17,613	\$20,321	\$2,708
Full Time Equivalents	23	23	25	2

Global Cybersecurity Management Mission Statement

Global Cyber Security Management provides and facilitates access to training and education for cybersecurity professionals. This includes developing a common approach for Federal cyber education and development and ensuring that education and training keeps pace with technological changes. Global Cybersecurity Management also supports academic centers to invigorate the pipeline of talented cybersecurity professionals available for current and future employment. Finally, the program works to manage risks from the global information and communications technology supply chain through awareness, policies, and standards and practices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,049	\$2,059	\$3,093	\$1,034
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$41	\$41	\$62	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$68	\$69	\$103	\$34
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$574	\$577	\$866	\$289
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,732	\$2,746	\$4,124	\$1,378

The FY 2016 request includes \$4,124k for salaries and benefits for 25 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$34k for pay inflation, an increase of \$323k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 1 FTE and \$125k for lapse rate & attrition, an increase of \$1k for retirement contributions, an increase of \$518k for cyber pay reform, an increase of 2 FTP/1 FTE and \$185k for STIX/TAXII, and an increase of 4 FTP/2 FTE and \$442k for data management and architecture capabilities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,162	\$8,382	\$9,218	\$836

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$2,515k for data and architecture management capabilities and a decrease of \$1,679k for the consolidation of software assurance capabilities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,077	\$2,905	\$2,899	(\$6)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$6k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$500

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$500k for STIX/TAXII.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Network Security Deployment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$11,646	\$14,589	\$18,742	\$4,153
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$233	\$292	\$375	\$83
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$388	\$486	\$625	\$139
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,261	\$4,085	\$5,248	\$1,163
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$15,528	\$19,452	\$24,990	\$5,538
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$221	\$191	\$242	\$51
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,959	\$1,959	\$1,959	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$400	\$400	\$400	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$311	\$910	\$1,156	\$246
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$42,178	\$20,765	\$26,361	\$5,596
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$125,297	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$52,404	\$58,086	\$74,374	\$16,288
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,606	\$203	\$258	\$55
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$112,668	\$158,787	\$201,574	\$42,787
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$100	\$35	\$44	\$9
31.0 Equipment	\$26,721	\$116,902	\$148,402	\$31,500
Total, Other Object Classes	\$365,865	\$358,238	\$454,770	\$96,532
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$381,393	\$377,690	\$479,760	\$102,070
Full Time Equivalents	119	137	150	13

Network Security Deployment Mission Statement

Network Security Deployment manages the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection, analytics, information sharing, and intrusion prevention system utilizing hardware, software, and other components to support DHS responsibilities within the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$11,646	\$14,589	\$18,742	\$4,153
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$233	\$292	\$375	\$83
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$388	\$486	\$625	\$139
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,261	\$4,085	\$5,248	\$1,163
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$15,528	\$19,452	\$24,990	\$5,538

The FY 2015 Request includes \$24,990k for salaries and benefits for 150 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$230k for pay inflation, an increase of 8 FTE and \$1,000k for annualization of prior year positions, a decrease of \$2,679k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 8 FTE and \$1,000k for lapse rate and attrition, an increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE and \$366k for the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, an increase of \$10k for retirement contributions, an increase of \$3,043k for cyber pay reform, an increase of 4 FTP/2 FTE and \$420k for the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services program, and an increase of \$4,148k for 18 FTP/9 FTE for NCPS intrusion prevention.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$221	\$191	\$242	\$51

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$51k for increased travel requirements.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$311	\$910	\$1,156	\$246

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$246k to match the funding requirements of the National Cybersecurity Protection System program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$42,178	\$20,765	\$26,361	\$5,596

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$5,596k to match the funding requirements of the National Cybersecurity Protection System program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$52,404	\$58,086	\$74,374	\$16,288

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$152k for cellular wireless efficiencies and an increase of \$

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,606	\$203	\$258	\$55

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$55k to match the funding requirements of the National Cybersecurity Protection System program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$112,668	\$158,787	\$201,574	\$42,787

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$42,787k to match the funding requirements of the National Cybersecurity Protection System program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$100	\$35	\$44	\$9

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$9k to match the funding requirements of the National Cybersecurity Protection System program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$26,721	\$116,902	\$148,402	\$31,500

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$31,500k to match the funding requirements of the National Cybersecurity Protection System program.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$21,388	\$24,830	\$28,674	\$3,844
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$428	\$497	\$574	\$77
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$713	\$828	\$956	\$128
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,989	\$6,952	\$8,029	\$1,077
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$28,518	\$33,107	\$38,233	\$5,126
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$191	\$191	\$191	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,166	\$2,166	\$2,166	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6	\$6	\$6	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,018	\$218	\$218	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$41,956	\$38,778	\$33,139	(\$5,639)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,119	\$5,264	\$5,236	(\$28)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15,758	\$15,758	\$17,347	\$1,589
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$106	\$106	\$106	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$3,200	\$3,200	-	(\$3,200)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$72,520	\$65,687	\$60,409	(\$5,278)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$101,038	\$98,794	\$98,642	(\$152)
Full Time Equivalents	218	239	245	6

US Computer Emergency Readiness Team Mission Statement

As the cybersecurity operational arm of Cybersecurity and Communications, US-CERT leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, to promote cyber information sharing, and to manage cyber risks to the Nation. As part of that mission, US-CERT analyzes and mitigates cyber threats and vulnerabilities; disseminates cyber threat warning information; coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure; provides response and recovery support for national assets; and advises on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance. US-CERT encompasses the activities that provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24-hour support in the NCCIC.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$21,388	\$24,830	\$28,674	\$3,844
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$428	\$497	\$574	\$77
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$713	\$828	\$956	\$128
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,989	\$6,952	\$8,029	\$1,077
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$28,518	\$33,107	\$38,233	\$5,126

The FY 2016 request includes \$37,840k for salaries and benefits for 245 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$395k for pay inflation, an increase of 1 FTE and \$125k for annualization of prior year positions, a decrease of \$1,806k for salaries & benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 12 FTE and \$1,500k for lapse rate & attrition, an increase of 3 FTP/3 FTE and \$521k for the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, an increase of \$15k for retirement contributions, an increase of \$4,473 for cyber pay reform, an increase of 5 FTP/3 FTE and \$461k for STIX/TAXII, an increase of 3 FTP/2 FTE and \$277k for media and collective analysis activities, an increase of 16 FTP/8 FTE and \$1,562k for NCATS, and an increase of 2 FTP/1 FTE and \$210k for the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$41,956	\$38,778	\$33,139	(\$5,639)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$598k for business and program support efficiencies, a decrease of \$536k for non-recurring facilities buildout, a decrease of \$1,151k to analysis capabilities, a decrease of \$3,354k to offset DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,119	\$5,264	\$5,236	(\$28)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$28k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15,758	\$15,758	\$17,347	\$1,589

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$2,000k for media and collective analysis capabilities, and a decrease of \$411k to analysis capabilities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$2,000k for media and collective analysis capabilities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$0	(\$3,200)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, and individuals. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$3,200k for the realignment of MS-ISAC grant funding .

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Priority Telecommunications Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,706	\$5,873	\$6,089	\$216
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$114	\$117	\$122	\$5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$190	\$196	\$203	\$7
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,597	\$1,645	\$1,705	\$60
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$7,607	\$7,831	\$8,119	\$288
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$83	\$83	\$83	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$818	\$818	\$818	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$858	\$858	\$858	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$9,984	\$9,984	\$9,984	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$14,152	\$13,937	\$13,937	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,566	\$3,566	\$3,546	(\$20)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15,211	\$15,211	\$25,211	\$10,000
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$164	\$164	\$164	-
31.0 Equipment	\$929	\$929	\$929	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$45,765	\$45,550	\$55,530	\$9,980
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$53,372	\$53,381	\$63,649	\$10,268
Full Time Equivalents	59	60	57	(3)

Priority Telecommunications Services Mission Statement

Priority Telecommunications Services leverages the Nation's public telephone networks to enable voice communications for response and recovery coordination efforts, ensuring that essential government functions and operations are maintained during a disaster. PTS maintains services that provide NS/EP voice telecommunications for the government and its industry organizations during times when networks are congested or degraded. These services are the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), the Wireless Priority Service (WPS), and the Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,706	\$5,873	\$6,089	\$216
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$114	\$117	\$122	\$5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$190	\$196	\$203	\$7
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,597	\$1,645	\$1,705	\$60
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$7,607	\$7,831	\$8,119	\$288

The FY 2016 request includes \$8119k for salaries and benefits for 57 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$95k for pay inflation, an increase of \$316k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 3 FTE and \$375k for lapse rate and attrition, an increase of \$4k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$248k for cyber pay reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$3,566	\$3,566	\$3,546	(\$20)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$20k for a cellular wireless efficiency.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15,211	\$15,211	\$25,211	\$10,000

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$10,000k for the NS/EP PTS program.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Next Generation Networks
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,184	\$1,187	\$1,164	(\$23)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$24	\$24	\$23	(\$1)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$39	\$40	\$39	(\$1)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$331	\$333	\$326	(\$7)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,578	\$1,584	\$1,552	(\$32)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$50	\$50	\$50	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$308	\$308	\$308	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,749	\$50,156	\$50,156	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,153	\$2,153	\$2,128	(\$25)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$18	\$18	\$18	-
31.0 Equipment	\$15,302	\$15,302	\$25,890	\$10,588
Total, Other Object Classes	\$19,580	\$67,987	\$78,550	\$10,563
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$21,158	\$69,571	\$80,102	\$10,531
Full Time Equivalents	12	12	11	(1)

Next Generation Networks Mission Statement

Next Generation Networks leverages Internet Protocol infrastructures to provide government and its industry organizations with NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. It will supplement PTS services as commercial telecommunications carriers transition from circuit-switched infrastructures to Internet Protocol infrastructures. The NGN-Priority Services (PS) Program Office works with major carriers as they make the transition to deploy features enabling NS/EP priority service. Over the long term, the NGN-PS will deliver priority voice, video, and data communication services.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,184	\$1,187	\$1,164	(\$23)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$24	\$24	\$23	(\$1)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$39	\$40	\$39	(\$1)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$331	\$333	\$326	(\$7)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,578	\$1,584	\$1,552	(\$32)

The FY 2016 request includes \$1,759k for salaries and benefits for 11 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$19k for pay inflation, an increase of \$73k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 1 FTE and \$125k for lapse rate and attrition, an increase of \$1k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$207k for cyber pay reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,153	\$2,153	\$2,128	(\$25)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$25k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$15,302	\$15,302	\$25,890	\$10,588

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$10,588 for the NGN Increment 2 program.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,360	\$1,372	\$1,608	\$236
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$27	\$27	\$32	\$5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$45	\$46	\$54	\$8
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$381	\$384	\$450	\$66
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,813	\$1,829	\$2,144	\$315
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$77	\$77	\$77	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$196	\$196	\$196	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,079	\$7,095	\$7,095	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$894	\$894	\$891	(\$3)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$15	\$15	\$15	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$8,261	\$8,277	\$8,274	(\$3)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$10,074	\$10,106	\$10,418	\$312
Full Time Equivalents	14	14	13	(1)

Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications Mission Statement

Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications conducts technical studies and analyses for identifying and improving approaches to assist Federal entities in fulfilling NS/EP telecommunications objectives. PSET models and analyzes priority communications capabilities, assists the State Department in recommending national and international telecommunications standards for networks supporting NS/EP goals, and maintains and supports the implementation of policy to address minimum communication capabilities requirements for Departments and agencies to continue operations during emergency situations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$1,360	\$1,372	\$1,608	\$236
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$27	\$27	\$32	\$5
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$45	\$46	\$54	\$8
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$381	\$384	\$450	\$66
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,813	\$1,829	\$2,144	\$315

The FY 2016 request includes \$2,144k for salaries and benefits for 13 FTE. This includes an increase of \$23k for pay inflation, an increase of \$230k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 1 FTE and \$125k for lapse rate and attrition, an increase of \$1k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$186k for cyber pay reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$894	\$894	\$891	(\$3)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$3k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,649	\$3,902	\$4,506	\$604
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$73	\$78	\$90	\$12
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$122	\$130	\$150	\$20
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,022	\$1,093	\$1,261	\$168
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$4,866	\$5,203	\$6,007	\$804
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$266	\$266	\$266	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$166	\$166	\$166	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$976	\$1,669	\$1,669	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,293	\$2,293	\$2,293	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$750	\$750	\$747	(\$3)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$54	\$54	\$54	-
31.0 Equipment	\$38	\$38	\$38	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,543	\$5,236	\$5,233	(\$3)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$9,409	\$10,439	\$11,240	\$801
Full Time Equivalents	38	40	39	(1)

Critical Infrastructure Protection Mission Statement

Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs supports operations to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications. This includes the operation, maintenance, and supporting activities of the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications, a joint industry-government body to coordinate the response to NS/EP telecommunications incidents.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,649	\$3,902	\$4,506	\$604
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$73	\$78	\$90	\$12
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$122	\$130	\$150	\$20
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,022	\$1,093	\$1,261	\$168
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$4,866	\$5,203	\$6,007	\$804

The FY 2016 request includes \$6,007k for salaries and benefits for 39 FTE. This includes an increase of \$62k for pay inflation, an increase of 1 FTE and \$125k for the annualization of prior year positions, an increase of \$553k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 2 FTE and \$250k for lapse rate and attrition, an increase of \$3k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$311k for cyber pay reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$750	\$750	\$747	(\$3)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$3k for cellular wireless efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Office of Emergency Communications
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$7,922	\$8,100	\$8,501	\$401
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$158	\$162	\$170	\$8
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$264	\$270	\$283	\$13
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,218	\$2,268	\$2,380	\$112
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$10,562	\$10,800	\$11,334	\$534
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$988	\$988	\$988	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$15	\$15	\$15	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,275	\$11,067	\$6,848	(\$4,219)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$186	\$186	\$186	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,764	\$11,764	\$11,994	\$230
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$320	\$320	\$320	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15	\$15	\$15	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$65	\$65	\$65	-
31.0 Equipment	\$5	\$5	\$5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$26,888	\$25,680	\$21,691	(\$3,989)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$37,450	\$36,480	\$33,025	(\$3,455)
Full Time Equivalents	71	72	73	1

Office of Emergency Communications Mission Statement

The Office of Emergency Communications drives the development of emergency communications capabilities (operability, interoperability, and continuous communications at all levels of government and across all public safety disciplines.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$7,922	\$8,100	\$8,501	\$401
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$158	\$162	\$170	\$8
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$264	\$270	\$283	\$13
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,218	\$2,268	\$2,380	\$112
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$10,562	\$10,800	\$11,334	\$534

The FY 2016 request includes \$11,520k for salaries and benefits for 73 FTE. The change includes an increase of \$131k for pay inflation, a decrease of \$152k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of 3 FTE and \$375k for lapse rate and attrition, a

decrease of 2 FTP/2 FTE and \$172k for VERA and VSIP, an increase of 6 FTP/6 FTE and \$1,098k for the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative, an increase of \$4k for retirement contributions, and an increase of \$186k for cyber pay reform.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$12,275	\$11,067	\$6,848	(\$4,219)

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$690k for non-recurring facilities buildout, a decrease of \$2,191k for business and program support efficiencies, and a decrease of \$1,338k to offset DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,764	\$11,764	\$11,994	\$230

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$10k for cellular wireless efficiencies and an increase of \$240k for WCF due to DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,068	1,373	1,544
Increases			
New Positions	27	34	40
Annualization of Prior Year Positions (including Balanced Workforce)	20	68	27
Balanced Workforce Positions	74	65	88
Filled Vacancies	189	-	-
Transfer of Position from Assistant Secretary, IP	-	4	-
Acquisition & Investment Adjustments	-	-	9
Subtotal, Increases	310	171	164
Decreases			
Vacancies	(5)	-	-
Business & Program Support Efficiencies	-	-	(19)
VERA & VSIP	-	-	(3)
Lapse & Attrition Rate	-	-	(80)
Subtotal, Decreases	(5)	-	(102)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,373	1,544	1,606
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	305	171	62

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	\$5,461	\$6,859	\$7,229	\$370
Business Operations	48	62	53	-9
Priority Telecommunications Services	1,560	2,078	1,788	-290
Infrastructure Security Compliance	6,602	6,105	6,434	329
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	2,367	3,006	2,586	-420
Next Generation Networks	854	3,562	3,065	-497
Regional Field Operations	1,176	3,973	4,187	214
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	362	378	325	-53
Sector Management and Governance	8,278	4,665	4,917	252
Federal Network Security	8,457	8,229	7,080	-1,149
Critical Infrastructure Protection	174	240	206	-34
Global Cybersecurity Management	1,010	1,122	965	-157
Office of Emergency Communications	1,660	1,793	1,543	-250
Network Security Deployment	19,930	13,914	17,594	3,680
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	5,229	3,727	3,207	-520
Total Working Capital Fund	\$63,168	\$59,713	\$61,179	\$1,466

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking.

NPPD requests \$14.331 million in IPIS salaries and benefits dollars and an offset of \$14.331 million in program/contract dollars for 90 FTP/88 FTE as part of the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Position Type	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2015 Annualization		FY 2015 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		Total FY 2014 - FY 2016 DHS BWF Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
CS&C - IT Specialist	45	45	8	8					23	23	76	76
CS&C - Management/Program Analyst	19	19	2	2					4	4	25	25
CS&C - Government Information Specialist			1	1							1	1
CS&C - Property Manager (IT)			2	2							2	2
CS&C - Budget Analyst			4	4							4	4
CS&C - Program Analyst			3	3					5	3	8	6
CS&C - Public Affairs Officer			2	2							2	2
CS&C - Administrative Support			1	1							1	1
CS&C - Regional Coordinator	1	1									1	1
CS&C - Facility Security Officer			2	2							2	2
CS&C - Privacy Analyst									1	1	1	1
IP - Chemical Inspector									30	30	30	30
IP - Program Analyst	9	9	16	16					1	1	26	26
IP - Facility Security Officer			2	2							2	2
OCIA - IT Specialist			8	8					6	6	14	14
OCIA - Intelligence Specialist			2	2					6	6	8	8
OCIA - Administrative Support			3	3							3	3
OCIA - Program Specialist									2	2	2	2
OCIA - Management/Program Analyst			9	9					12	12	21	21
Total	74	74	65	65	0	0	0	0	90	88	229	227

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$14.331 million for 90 FTP/88 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$14.331 million program/contract cost. There is no projected cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD's FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2016.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$8.532 million for 65 FTP/65 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$8.798 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$0.266 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD's FY 2015 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2015.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$10.434 million for 74 FTP/74 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$15.535 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$5.101 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD's FY 2014 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2014 and FY 2015.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Office of Biometric Identity Management

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of Biometric Identity Management:

The Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) mission is to provide enduring, enterprise-level identity services to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its mission partners that advance informed decision making by producing accurate, timely, and high assurance biometric identity information and analysis with associated biographic data. OBIM identifies individuals with certainty, in a timely and secure manner and broadens the scope of information available to customers and stakeholders. OBIM's mission activities identify tens of thousands of known or suspected terrorist (KST) and watchlist matches each year and support efforts to protect critical infrastructure and other DHS operations. Under NPPD's guidance, OBIM will sustain operations of core biometric identity management services, while planning for additional biometrics-based identity management capabilities and new customers.

OBIM has four goals: (1) enable homeland security missions, (2) accelerate the transformation of OBIM into an enterprise-wide biometrically based Identity Services Provider for DHS, (3) institutionalize biometrics within the Department, and (4) provide integrated identity services management.

B. Budget Activities:

In FY 2016, OBIM funding supports: Salaries and Benefits, Program Operations, Identity and Screening Services, IDENT System Operations, and Increment 1 of the Replacement Biometric System.

- Salaries and Benefits consist of Federal staff compensation and benefits.
- Program Operations consists of Mission Support Services, Corporate Information Technology, and Systems Engineering.
- Identity and Screening Services consists of the Biometric Support Center, Identity Information Sharing and Reporting, and Biometric Standards.
- IDENT System Operations includes funding for Data Center Operations (Level 1 and 2 Services), Application Management (Level 3 Services), Application Software, Lifecycle Replacement, and Quality Assurance/Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) and Testing.

- The Replacement Biometric System includes funding for the planning, acquisition, and maintenance for Increment 1.

Detailed descriptions of each activity are included in the Current Services section of this budget submission.

In FY 2016, NPPD will continue to seek to improve the services provided by OBIM through the development of a more integrated, organization-wide approach for accomplishing NPPD's multi-faceted mission, including biometric identify management. An integrated approach to stakeholder engagement, operational activities, innovative data analysis and management, and business operations will enhance the OBIM mission and ensure efficient and effective operations across NPPD.

C. Budget Request Summary:

NPPD requests \$283.533 million for the Office of Biometric Identity Management, including 177 FTP/168 FTE. This represents an increase of \$31.949 million and a decrease of 13 FTP/22 FTE from the FY 2015 President's Budget. The program change includes:

- Increase of \$65.800 million for Increment 1 of the Replacement Biometric System.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Office of Biometric Identity Management

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Office of Biometric Identity Management	207	207	\$226,988	190	190	\$251,584	177	168	\$283,533	(13)	(22)	\$31,949	-	-	\$65,800	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)
Total, Office of Biometric Identity Management	207	207	\$226,988	190	190	\$251,584	177	168	\$283,533	(13)	(22)	\$31,949	-	-	\$65,800	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	207	207	\$226,988	190	190	\$251,584	177	168	\$283,533	(13)	(22)	\$31,949	-	-	\$65,800	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	207	207	\$226,988	190	190	\$251,584	177	168	\$283,533	(13)	(22)	\$31,949	-	-	\$65,800	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)
Rescissions			(121)															
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	207	207	226,867	190	190	\$251,584	177	168	\$283,533	(13)	(22)	\$31,949	-	-	\$65,800	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Biometric Identity Management

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	207	207	\$226,988
FY 2015 President's Budget	190	190	\$251,584
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)
FY 2016 Current Services	177	168	\$217,733
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$65,800
FY 2016 Total Request	177	168	\$283,533
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(13)	(22)	\$31,949

NPPD requests \$283.533 million for the Office of Biometric Identity Management, including 177 FTP/168 FTE. This represents an increase of \$31.949 million and a decrease of 13 FTP/22 FTE from the FY 2015 President’s Budget. It includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.075 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.268 million for 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.011 million for increased retirement contributions
- Decrease of \$0.094 million and 1 FTP/1 FTE for the realignment of the OBIM Facility Security Officer to NPPD M&A
- Decrease of \$2.525 million for the transfer of funding to DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer for the enterprise data center costs
- Decrease of \$1.125 million and 9 FTE in Federal salaries and benefits to account for the lapse and attrition rate in the workforce
- Decrease of \$1.404 million for salaries and benefits right-sizing
- Decrease of \$22.589 million as a non-recur adjustment for IDENT
- Decrease of \$6.244 million and 11 FTP/11 FTE for OBIM Business & Program Support Efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.086 million and 1 FTP/1 FTE for HQ Efficiency Voluntary Early Retirement Authority and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payment
- Decrease of \$0.138 million for HQ Efficiency Cellular Wireless

The FY 2016 program change includes:

- Increase of \$65.800 million for Increment 1 of the Replacement Biometric System.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OBIM operates and maintains the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) and provides expert identity services by matching, storing, comparing, analyzing, and sharing biometric data. OBIM provides rapid, accurate, and secure identification information to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Office of Personnel Management, U.S. Secret Service, Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of State (DOS), the Intelligence Community (IC), State, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement, and foreign partners. These services provide accurate and actionable information to customers who determine visa issuance and admissibility into the United States, establish eligibility for immigration benefits, conduct background checks, issue credentials, take law enforcement actions with potential homeland security implications, verify identity of persons associated with matters of national security, conduct intelligence and trend analysis, and grant access to sensitive facilities.

As an enterprise-level biometric identity service provider, OBIM has cross-cutting responsibility to serve and coordinate with DHS components and other Federal agencies. To ensure an enduring working relationship with its customers, OBIM utilizes the Executive Stakeholder Board to coordinate and collaborate with customers.

OBIM also supports interoperability by collaborating with customers and stakeholders on the delivery and uses of biometrics. In FY 2014, OBIM was involved with several efforts to broaden the use of biometric capabilities and services. For example, OBIM supported interoperability by participating in the expanded roll out of Rapid Response, which allows CBP Officers to send a single request to simultaneously search the IDENT watchlist and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)/Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system. In September 2014, the FBI Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) developed a mechanism to directly interface IDENT to the TSC's Terrorist Screening Database (TSBD). Prior to establishing the direct interface, indirect sharing of biometric information with the TSC occurred through FBI CJIS. This was accomplished by a CJIS manual review of every file followed by semi-automation. TSC on-boarding to use IDENT services marked the culmination of a nearly four year effort to streamline the sharing of KST information. There is now a direct interface between the TSC and IDENT, which means valuable KST biometric data is sent to OBIM in real time and is available to our IDENT customers and stakeholders in real time. Any corrections to the data are sent to IDENT in real time as well, thus improving the integrity of this data in IDENT.

In FY 2014, OBIM also worked with TSA to provide access to IDENT services. Connectivity to IDENT allows TSA to vet and adjudicate the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) population. In April 2014, TSA's Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) system was deployed, and in May 2014 the TWIC population began sending transactions to IDENT. The second phase of deployment is targeted for March 2015. Using OBIM services, TSA will have the ability to vet and adjudicate hazmat workers with information from both DHS and DOJ. In FY 2016, OBIM will on-board the remaining TSA TIM populations into IDENT.

In addition, OBIM worked with DHS Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) and developed a schedule to process populations to meet Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12, which requires the Federal Government use common, secure, and reliable forms of identification. OCSO will enroll fingerprints into IDENT and vet against match results provided by both IDENT and FBI NGI's biometric holdings. Enrollment into IDENT is necessary for OCSO to utilize IDENT Notification Services, which provides OCSO with automated recurrent and perpetual vetting, should an OCSO vetted individual fail to self-report new derogatory information. In FY 2016, OBIM will support HSPD-12 through biometric processing and vetting of additional DHS employee and contractor populations.

In June 2014, OBIM implemented system changes to IDENT, allowing FEMA to connect and search fingerprints of employees, local volunteers, contractors, and first responders assisting in disaster recovery operations. This collaborative effort was initiated to prevent individuals with malicious intent or criminal history from gaining access to personally identifiable information and Government property during times of disaster. Due to OBIM's interoperability with FBI NGI, FEMA is now provided with both IDENT and NGI biometric identification responses, and no longer has to process criminal information checks manually.

OBIM proposes a new activity account structure to more accurately portray how funding streams support mission capabilities. The tables below outline OBIM funding for FY 2014 – FY 2016 and crosswalk the current account structure to the new structure.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted					FY 2015 President's Budget					FY 2016 Request				
	FTP	FTE	Salaries and Benefits	Program Expenses	Total Amount	FTP	FTE	Salaries and Benefits	Program Expenses	Total Amount	FTP	FTE	Salaries and Benefits	Program Expenses	Total Amount
(Dollars in Thousands)															
Original OBIM Account Structure	207	207	\$29,820	\$197,168	\$226,988	190	190	\$27,499	\$224,085	\$251,584	177	168	\$23,511	\$260,022	\$283,533
Salaries and Expenses	207	207	\$29,820	\$12,030	\$41,850	190	190	\$27,499	\$11,348	\$38,847	177	168	\$23,511	\$11,210	\$34,721
Systems Engineering	-	-	\$0	\$15,926	\$15,926	-	-	\$0	\$15,926	\$15,926	-	-	\$0	\$12,992	\$12,992
Operations and Maintenance	-	-	\$0	\$149,142	\$149,142	-	-	\$0	\$176,741	\$176,741	-	-	\$0	\$149,950	\$149,950
Identity and Screening Services	-	-	\$0	\$20,070	\$20,070	-	-	\$0	\$20,070	\$20,070	-	-	\$0	\$20,070	\$20,070
Replacement Biometric System, Increment 1	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$65,800	\$65,800
Realigned OBIM Account Structure	207	207	\$29,820	\$197,168	\$226,988	190	190	\$27,499	\$224,085	\$251,584	177	168	\$23,511	\$260,022	\$283,533
Salaries and Benefits	207	207	\$29,820	\$0	\$29,820	190	190	\$27,499	\$0	\$27,499	177	168	\$23,511	\$0	\$23,511
<i>Federal Staff Salaries and Benefits</i>	207	207	\$29,820	\$0	\$29,820	190	190	\$27,499	\$0	\$27,499	177	168	\$23,511	\$0	\$23,511
Program Operations	-	-	\$0	\$32,247	\$32,247	-	-	\$0	\$31,558	\$31,558	-	-	\$0	\$28,656	\$28,656
<i>Mission Support Services</i>	-	-	\$0	\$12,030	\$12,030	-	-	\$0	\$11,348	\$11,348	-	-	\$0	\$11,210	\$11,210
<i>Corporate Information Technology</i>	-	-	\$0	\$5,152	\$5,152	-	-	\$0	\$5,152	\$5,152	-	-	\$0	\$5,325	\$5,325
<i>Systems Engineering</i>	-	-	\$0	\$15,065	\$15,065	-	-	\$0	\$15,058	\$15,058	-	-	\$0	\$12,121	\$12,121
Identity and Screening Services	-	-	\$0	\$20,931	\$20,931	-	-	\$0	\$20,938	\$20,938	-	-	\$0	\$20,941	\$20,941
<i>Biometric Support Center</i>	-	-	\$0	\$19,183	\$19,183	-	-	\$0	\$19,100	\$19,100	-	-	\$0	\$19,014	\$19,014
<i>Identity Information Sharing and Reporting</i>	-	-	\$0	\$887	\$887	-	-	\$0	\$970	\$970	-	-	\$0	\$1,056	\$1,056
<i>Biometric Standards</i>	-	-	\$0	\$861	\$861	-	-	\$0	\$868	\$868	-	-	\$0	\$871	\$871
IDENT System Operations	-	-	\$0	\$143,990	\$143,990	-	-	\$0	\$171,589	\$171,589	-	-	\$0	\$144,625	\$144,625
<i>Data Center Operations (Level 1 and 2 Services)</i>	-	-	\$0	\$73,061	\$73,061	-	-	\$0	\$78,543	\$78,543	-	-	\$0	\$67,516	\$67,516
<i>Application Management (Level 3 Services)</i>	-	-	\$0	\$60,707	\$60,707	-	-	\$0	\$78,174	\$78,174	-	-	\$0	\$66,660	\$66,660
<i>Application Software</i>	-	-	\$0	\$4,518	\$4,518	-	-	\$0	\$4,128	\$4,128	-	-	\$0	\$5,157	\$5,157
<i>Lifecycle Replacement</i>	-	-	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	-	\$0	\$7,198	\$7,198	-	-	\$0	\$1,906	\$1,906
<i>Quality Assurance/Independent Verification & Validation and Testing</i>	-	-	\$0	\$3,705	\$3,705	-	-	\$0	\$3,546	\$3,546	-	-	\$0	\$3,388	\$3,388
Replacement Biometric System, Increment 1	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$65,800	\$65,800
<i>Planning</i>	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$5,319	\$5,319
<i>Acquisition</i>	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$59,681	\$59,681
<i>Maintenance</i>	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$0	\$800	\$800

Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and Benefits consist of Federal staff compensation and benefits. Federal staff manages IDENT operations and provide supplemental biometric identity management services. Federal staff also manage business activities including strategic and operational planning, acquisition, and other mission related activities. In FY 2016, OBIM will operationalize a program management cell dedicated to the day-to-day efforts of the Replacement Biometric System. The group will consist of Federal staff who manage the acquisition, risk, deployment, and execution of the Replacement Biometric System.

Program Operations

Program Operations consists of Mission Support Services, Corporate Information Technology, and Systems Engineering. Mission Support Services include activities such as the Working Capital Fund (including General Services Administration rent), Federal employee training, travel expenses, Biometric Support Center-West (BSC) rent, and logistical support. Corporate Information Technology consists of hardware, software (maintenance and licensing agreements), data circuit maintenance costs, information backup and storage, Tier 1/2/3 help desk and application support, and network and telecommunication services for employee desktop support. OBIM utilizes Systems Engineering to plan for and sustain information technology services. Systems Engineering activities include capacity planning, system availability, performance and service quality analysis, system and workload modeling and simulation, and statistical analysis. System Engineering also offers technical recommendations to promote consistent and efficient information technology planning, design, development, testing, and deployment. System Engineering monitors system capacity and end-to-end performance to mitigate system failures and sustain IDENT operations to meet customer requirements.

Identity and Screening Services

Identity and Screening Services consists of three components: the BSC, Identity Information Sharing and Reporting, and Biometric Standards.

The tables below illustrate the historic workload of the BSC for each of the biometric verification services since FY 2008:

History of Biometric Verifications

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014*
10-Print Verifications Completed	631,574	643,091	637,366	599,837	625,636	693,308	631,348
Urgent Verification Requests	230,354	180,123	185,866	183,007	191,852	181,175	239,154

*Data as of September 30, 2014.

History of Latent Comparisons and Identifications

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014*
Latent Comparisons Completed	2,502,934	4,616,604	5,169,509	4,194,714	4,483,604	4,624,869	4,422,948
Latent Identifications	114	139	139	343	1,041	1,207	2,318

*Data as of September 30, 2014.

History of Biometric Watchlist Enrollments, Biometric Searches, Unknown/Deceased Identifications, and Biometric Record Requests

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014*
Watchlist Enrollments	28,694	22,281	6,327	8,163	3,576	2,586	1,995
Biometric Searches	9,737	7,507	6,107	5,241	4,186	4,326	3,793
Unknown Deceased Identifications	339	397	242	173	132	100	218
Biometric Record Requests						454	322

*Data as of September 30, 2014.

Biometric Support Center

BSC provides expert fingerprint identification services. Approximately 99.5 percent of all transactions are matched through a search of IDENT; BSC fingerprint examiners manually verify the remaining 0.5 percent. BSC is a 24x7x365 operation providing manual 10-print verification, latent print services, and supplemental biometric services. Manual fingerprint verification is necessary to analyze poor quality fingerprints and ensure derogatory data is not erroneously associated with an individual. Latent print examiners compare and verify known fingerprints with previously unidentified latent fingerprints collected by agencies at crime scenes and terrorist incidents. Supplemental biometric services include IDENT biometric watchlist enrollments and IDENT biometric searches. BSC strives to complete urgent fingerprint verifications in less than 10 minutes, non-urgent verifications within 24 hours, and enrollment and verification of terrorism- related prints in 2 hours or less.

In FY 2016, BSC will continue to provide biometric verification capabilities and adhere to service-level targets for urgent and non-urgent fingerprint verification requests while responding to increased customer demands from on-boarding efforts. In addition, OBIM will continue to update biometric records the system did not capture correctly, ensuring IDENT has the best set of biometric data on file to facilitate future matching.

Identity Information Sharing and Reporting

Identity Information Sharing and Reporting, provides person-centric identity management services focusing on biometrics that respond to analytical, investigative, and operational requests from law enforcement, intelligence agencies, external agencies, and foreign partners. OBIM Identity Analysts:

- Coordinate with the FBI TSC to enroll KSTs information into IDENT;
- Support identity fraud detection activities; and
- Provide notification to customers of recently established derogatory information.

During FY 2014, Identity Analysts researched, processed, and coordinated on 69,886 biometric matches to OBIM domestic and international partners. Identity Analysts produced 33 Information Bulletins during this reporting period. Identity Analysts supported the promotion of 19, 955 KSTs to the biometric watchlist and contributed to the operational framework and business processes for several international and domestic projects.

In FY 2016, Identity Analysts will continue to concentrate on researching, processing, and coordinating biometric matches with OBIM domestic and international partners. Identity Analysts will also continue to produce Information Bulletins and support the operational framework and business

processes for international and domestic partners. Identity Analysts will enhance their skills through training in intelligence and threat analysis, immigration law, and the DHS Watchlisting Framework.

Biometric Standards

Biometric Standards allow OBIM to continue domain and steering committee leadership for the DHS/DOJ National Information Exchange Model, membership to both the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and Center for Identification Technology Research. Membership to these three organizations enables OBIM to engage with DHS partners to disseminate DHS biometric standards and mature the DHS biometric enterprise architecture. Biometric Standards resources are utilized to comply with Executive Order 13356 (2004), which strives to develop common standards for sharing of terrorism information by agencies within the IC.

IDENT System Operations

IDENT System Operations consists of Data Center Operations (Level 1 and 2 Services), Application Management (Level 3 Services), Application Software, Lifecycle Replacement, and Quality Assurance/Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) and Testing.

Data Center Operations

Data Center Operations includes IT security, hardware maintenance, network services, and system maintenance agreements. It also provides for facility services, including physical security, environmental services (power, air conditioning, and fire protection), shipping and receiving services, and custodial services.

In addition to facilities services, Data Center Operations contains Level 1 and 2 Services, which provide:

- Level 1 – Basic hardware hosting services include, but are not limited to: equipment installation including site preparation, scheduling, and readiness reviews; rack and cable management; management of hardware and software maintenance; software license agreements; inventory management and disposal.
- Level 2 – Services for operation system level support include, but are not limited to: operating system installation and configuration; patch and operating system management; installation and maintenance of system-level software, critical security patches, and management of shared file systems; systemic and periodic backups of server data to tape or other media and the monitoring of backups; restoration of server volumes or reinstatement of data files; management of Level 2 service desk and communication and coordination with other help desks across DHS Components; receiving, recording, processing, and resolving incidents within an IT system management system.

Application Management

Application Management (Level 3 Services) provides application-level support of internal system code and configurations for adaptive, preventive, and perfective maintenance, release and configuration management, interface support, and troubleshooting. Technical support for problem resolution is provided 24x7x365.

Application Software

Application Software is software required for IDENT-specific tasks and improves the productivity and efficiency of the IDENT system. Software is utilized to perform system functions. Software licensing includes, but is not limited to database, security, and load balancing software. Enterprise licensing agreements are utilized for economies of scale and cost savings.

Lifecycle Replacement

Lifecycle Replacement includes industry standard technical refreshes of outdated hardware and software. Hardware and software matures over time and is no longer supported by the manufacturer. Manufacturer support varies by product and is replaced by new technology resulting in enhanced performance and operational efficiencies.

Quality Assurance/Independent Verification & Validation and Testing

Quality Assurance/IV&V and Testing include activities associated with deployed IDENT applications and affiliated system change requests. IV&V tests products or system changes in an operational environment, by assessing operational effectiveness and suitability of OBIM products to support the accomplishment of the mission.

The following table illustrates IDENT size through FY 2020 based on current customers and their requirements. As of September 2014, IDENT contained over 176 million unique identities including approximately 8 million persons on the IDENT watchlist. In FY 2015, transaction volumes are expected to increase due to the on-boarding of new populations. By the end of FY 2016, IDENT is projected to contain the fingerprints of approximately 222 million unique identities.

Projected Growth for IDENT*

(in millions)	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Annual Transaction Volumes	47	51	60	69	74	81	88	102	120	129	137	144	152
Gallery Size (records)	95	106	120	132	146	161	176	197	222	238	252	266	280

*Data as of September 30, 2014.

Currently, projected growth for IDENT is organic and results from increased enrollments of current customers, which affects capacity requirements and real-time data access through the increase of transactions. New stakeholder demands and requirements continue to stretch the system’s ability to provide matching services while still meeting existing customer Service Level Agreements.

The table below illustrates the transaction workload performed during FY 2014 by OBIM:

FY 2014 OBIM Transactions by Customer

Customers	Organizations Supported	Subjects Processed	Percentage of Transactions Processed	KST Matches Identified	Percentage of KST Matches	Watchlist Matches Identified	Percentage of Watchlist Matches
	CBP Ports of Entry	56,559,931	63.7%	294	0.1%	452,014	16.7%
	DOJ	13,354,080	15.1%	26,284	7.5%	1,293,894	47.7%
	DOS	11,333,706	12.8%	525	0.1%	153,073	5.6%
	USCIS	3,401,412	3.8%	331	0.1%	248,750	9.2%
	DHS Enforcement	1,848,515	2.1%	157	0.0%	126,319	4.7%
	OPM	1,458,933	1.6%	-	0.0%	8,682	0.3%
	DoD	486,898	0.5%	323,162	92.1%	425,257	15.7%
	USCG	892	0.0%	-	0.0%	34	0.0%
	TSA	110,917	0.1%	1	0.0%	3,024	0.1%
	International	175,618	0.2%	-	0.0%	2,475	0.1%
	FEMA	2	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	Ad Hoc	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
TOTAL*	88,730,904	100.0%	350,754	100.0%	2,713,522	100.0%	

*Data as of September 30, 2014.

Note: IDENT receives DoD's Biometrically Enabled Watchlist (BEWL)—many of which encounters results in nominations to the TSC. These numbers do not necessarily indicate DoD's first match to a KST, but a rather a positive affirmation that a derogatory DoD encounter resulted in an enrollment to the TSC's TSDB.

Since inception, the IDENT system has grown significantly in daily transaction volume and number of stored biometrics and has added or expanded existing capabilities which greatly exceed the original design. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, OBIM initiated IDENT system improvements to address system constraints, including organic growth, as well as new customer requirements. These system improvements will sustain IDENT through the FY 2016 to FY 2019 timeframe. However, layering on additional hardware will not solve IDENT's architectural limitations. Therefore, to address these inherent scalability and stability limitations, OBIM will implement Increment 1 of the Replacement Biometric System in FY 2016. The program change section of this request describes the initial phase in further detail.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Replacement Biometric System

PPA: Office of Biometric Identity Management

Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$65,800

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	\$65,800
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$65,800

Description of Item:

OBIM requests an increase of \$65.800 million in FY 2016 for Increment 1—consisting of investment planning, acquisition, and operations and maintenance (O&M)—of the Replacement Biometric System. OBIM designed a four increment phased approach to execute the transformation from the legacy IDENT system to a Replacement Biometric System that will serve the mid- and long-term needs of the Department for biometric services. The FY 2016 request establishes the first of four 18 month planned increments.

The initial phase, Increment 1, includes implementation of an Online Transaction Processing database and replacement of the Transaction Manager with business workflow and business rules management system software components as well as middleware for biometric matching services. The first increment will include an initial performance test environment, designated Authentication and Authorization Service for IT security, high availability, as well as initial tiered storage and server consolidation/virtualization; and data migration. These capabilities will serve as foundational elements for the remainder of the initiative.

Justification:

IDENT is an aged system originally developed in the 1990s by the Immigration and Naturalization Service as a pilot project and continues to use the underlying legacy code. The Department’s mission needs for biometric services have drastically increased; IDENT has grown significantly in daily transaction volume and number of stored biometrics, and has added or expanded existing capabilities which greatly exceed the original design. The legacy IDENT system has inherent scalability and stability limitations that cannot be addressed without fundamentally re-architecting (i.e. replacing) the

system. Resources are being dedicated to IDENT system improvements that will be undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015 to extend the life of the legacy system; these legacy IDENT system improvements will also be leveraged and re-used in the Replacement Biometric System.

The purpose for this multi-phased investment is to replace the legacy IDENT system with improved, efficient and more cost effective biometric identity services capabilities. The Replacement Biometric System is needed to continue to provide biometric identity services to support DHS missions, and will resolve critical system issues with the current IDENT system. It will provide the benefits of O&M cost avoidance, improved detection capabilities, multi-modal capabilities, more efficient processing, and improved ability to scale the system to meet DHS and other partners' requirements. The value to the Department of having a single authoritative biometric system, used across DHS components and missions and partner agencies, is proven in both the effectiveness of the identifications that result from data sharing, and in the efficiency of having one system instead of many.

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

The Replacement Biometric System will, at Full Operational Capability (FOC), support 450 million unique identities and 720 thousand daily fingerprint transactions while offering greater efficiency than is currently available with the legacy IDENT system. In the next series of increments, the Replacement Biometric System will provide multi-modal capabilities (e.g., iris-scanning and facial recognition modalities in addition to fingerprints), as well as operational flexibility and increased accuracy. Beyond FOC, the Replacement Biometric System will be scalable in capacity and performance. Without a Replacement Biometric System, the legacy IDENT system will begin to experience system degradation FY 2016. Resulting operational impacts include:

- Individuals who would have been deemed inadmissible if biometric checks were performed will be admitted into the U.S.
- Wait times at the border will exceed performance standards.
- Immigration benefits will be granted to individuals who are national security threats or otherwise ineligible.
- Immigration detainees will be released, removed, and improperly charged due to lack of identity information.
- DHS Officers and Agents will lack the identification support they need to properly identify known or suspected terrorists, wanted or dangerous subjects, identify suspected smugglers, wanted felons, and recidivists.
- DHS Officers and Agents will be unable to rapidly determine if encountered individuals have derogatory information, presenting an officer safety concern.
- The operational availability of the legacy IDENT system will fall from 99.7 percent to approximately 87.5 percent by FY 2016 and less than 55-percent by FY 2020.

As a result, the Department would need to make difficult choices in regards to IDENT operations, including the cessation of service to some DHS customers, potentially dropping populations from IDENT storage, and/or accepting system degradation.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for the Office of Biometric Identity Management, as authorized by section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b), [\$251,584,000] \$283,533,000¹: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$124,367,000] \$159,054,000² shall remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018³. *Note.—A full-year 2015 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113–235, Division L). The amounts included for 2015 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

Change	Explanation
¹ ... [\$251,584,000] <u>\$283,533,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$124,367,000] <u>\$159,054,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2017] <u>2018</u>	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Office of Biometric Identity Management

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	207	207	\$226,988
FY 2015 President's Budget	190	190	\$251,584
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Data Center (to DHS OCIO)	-	-	(\$2,525)
Facility Security Officer (to NPPD M&A)	(1)	(1)	(\$94)
Total Transfers	(1)	(1)	(\$2,619)
Increases			
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$268
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$75
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$11
Total, Increases	-	-	\$354
Decreases			
Business and Program Support Efficiencies	(11)	(11)	(\$6,244)
HQ Efficiency Cellular Wireless	-	-	(\$138)
HQ Efficiency VERA & VSIP	(1)	(1)	(\$86)
Lapse & Attrition Rate	-	(9)	(\$1,125)
Non-Recur IDENT System Improvements	-	-	(\$22,589)
Salaries & Benefits Right-Sizing	-	-	(\$1,404)
Total, Decreases	(12)	(21)	(\$31,586)
Total Other Adjustments	(12)	(21)	(\$31,232)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)
FY 2016 Current Services	177	168	\$217,733
Program Changes			
Increases			
Replacement Biometric System	-	-	\$65,800
Total, Increases	-	-	\$65,800
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$65,800
FY 2016 Request	177	168	\$283,533
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(13)	(22)	\$31,949

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	207	207	\$226,988
FY 2015 President's Budget	190	190	\$251,584
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	(1)	(1)	(\$2,619)
Increases	-	-	\$354
Decreases	(12)	(21)	(\$31,586)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)
FY 2016 Current Services	177	168	\$217,733
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$65,800
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$65,800
FY 2016 Request	177	168	\$283,533
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(13)	(22)	\$31,949

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of Biometric Identity Management	190	190	\$251,584	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)	-	-	\$65,800	177	168	\$283,533	(13)	(22)	\$31,949
Total	190	190	\$251,584	(13)	(22)	(\$33,851)	-	-	\$65,800	177	168	\$283,533	(13)	(22)	\$31,949

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,010	\$20,264	\$17,318	(\$2,946)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$260	\$264	\$227	(\$37)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$122	\$125	\$108	(\$17)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,428	\$6,846	\$5,858	(\$988)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$29,820	\$27,499	\$23,511	(\$3,988)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$170	\$156	\$140	(\$16)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$252	-	\$79	\$79
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,983	\$3,681	\$469	(\$3,212)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,108	\$1,140	\$9,717	\$8,577
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$826	\$826
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,617	\$26,624	\$27,423	\$799
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$14,421	\$14,854	\$14,668	(\$186)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$121,403	\$117,798	\$117,520	(\$278)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$141	\$130	\$116	(\$14)
31.0 Equipment	\$32,073	\$59,702	\$89,064	\$29,362
Total, Other Object Classes	\$197,168	\$224,085	\$260,022	\$35,937
Total, Direct Obligations	\$226,988	\$251,584	\$283,533	\$31,949
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$226,988	\$251,584	\$283,533	\$31,949
Full Time Equivalents	207	190	168	(22)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management**

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	1	1	-
GS-15	34	27	26	(1)
GS-14	77	72	68	(4)
GS-13	30	29	26	(3)
GS-12	38	37	34	(3)
GS-11	13	13	12	(1)
GS-9	9	8	8	-
GS-7	3	3	2	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	207	190	177	(13)
Unfilled Positions EOY	30	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	177	190	177	(13)
Headquarters	207	190	177	(13)
Total, Office of Biometric Identity Management:	207	190	177	(13)
Full Time Equivalent	207	190	168	(22)
Average ES Salary	167,266	168,529	170,215	1,686
Average GS Salary	107,295	107,722	98,453	(9,269)
Average Grade	14	14	13	(1)

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Office of Biometric Identity Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,010	\$20,264	\$17,318	(\$2,946)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$260	\$264	\$227	(\$37)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$122	\$125	\$108	(\$17)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,428	\$6,846	\$5,858	(\$988)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$29,820	\$27,499	\$23,511	(\$3,988)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$170	\$156	\$140	(\$16)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$252	-	\$79	\$79
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,983	\$3,681	\$469	(\$3,212)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,108	\$1,140	\$9,717	\$8,577
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	-	-	\$826	\$826
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,617	\$26,624	\$27,423	\$799
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$14,421	\$14,854	\$14,668	(\$186)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$121,403	\$117,798	\$117,520	(\$278)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$141	\$130	\$116	(\$14)
31.0 Equipment	\$32,073	\$59,702	\$89,064	\$29,362
Total, Other Object Classes	\$197,168	\$224,085	\$260,022	\$35,937
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$226,988	\$251,584	\$283,533	\$31,949
Full Time Equivalents	207	190	168	(22)

Office of Biometric Identity Management Mission Statement

The Office of Biometric Identity Management provides enduring, enterprise-level identity services to the Department of Homeland Security and its mission partners that advance informed decision making by producing accurate, timely, and high assurance biometric identity information and analysis with associated biographic data.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$22,010	\$20,264	\$17,318	\$(2,946)
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$260	\$264	\$227	\$(37)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$122	\$125	\$108	\$(17)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$7,428	\$6,846	\$5,858	\$(988)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$29,820	\$27,499	\$23,511	\$(3,988)

The FY 2016 request includes \$23,511k for salaries and benefits for 168 FTE. This includes a transfer of \$94k and 1 FTP/1 FTE for the transfer of the OBIM facility security officer position to NPPD M&A, an increase of \$343k for pay inflation, a decrease of \$1,125k and 9 FTE for lapse and attrition rate, a decrease of \$1,404k for salaries and benefits right-sizing, a decrease of \$1,633k and 11 FTP/FTE for business and program support efficiencies, a decrease of \$86k and 1 FTP/ 1 FTE for VERA/VISP, and an increase of \$11k for retirement contributions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$170	\$156	\$140	(\$16)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request includes a reduction of \$16k.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$252	\$0	\$79	\$79

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$79k.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$3,983	\$3,681	\$469	(\$3,212)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$2,843k for the reclassification of rental payments to GSA to DHS WCF and a decrease of \$369k for facility efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,108	\$1,140	\$9,717	\$8,577

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$138k for cellular wireless efficiencies and an increase of \$8,715k for the replacement biometric system.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$0	\$0	\$826	\$826

Advisory and assistance services includes specialized technical training for new capability. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$826k for the replacement biometric system.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,617	\$26,624	\$27,423	\$799

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$799k for Biometric Support Center fingerprint examiner activities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$14,421	\$14,854	\$14,668	(\$186)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts. The FY 2016 request includes an increase of \$2,843k for the reclassification of rental payments to GSA to DHS WCF, a decrease of \$2,525k for the transfer of data center support to DHS OCIO, and a decrease of \$504k for business and program support efficiencies,

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$121,403	\$117,798	\$117,520	(\$278)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$133k for business and program support efficiencies, a decrease of \$945k for non-recurring IDENT system improvements, and an increase of \$800k for the replacement biometric system.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$141	\$130	\$116	(\$14)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$14k due to Federal staffing reductions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$32,073	\$59,702	\$89,064	\$29,362

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$4,478k for business and program support efficiencies, a decrease of \$21,647k for non-recurring IDENT system improvements, and an increase of \$55,487k for the replacement biometric system.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	195	207	190
Increases			
Balanced Workforce	-	1	-
Filled vacancies	11	-	-
Annualization of prior year positions	8	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	19	1	-
Decreases			
Transfer to Customs and Border Protection	(7)	-	-
Transfer OBIM management & business support functions to M&A	-	(18)	-
HQ Efficiency VERA & VSIP	-	-	(1)
Lapse & Attrition Rate	-	-	(9)
Business and Program Support Efficiencies	-	-	(11)
Transfer of OBIM facility security officer to M&A	-	-	(1)
Subtotal, Decreases	(7)	(18)	(22)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	207	190	168
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	12	(17)	(22)

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 National Protection & Programs Directorate
 Office of Biometric Identity Management
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Office of Biometric Identity Management	\$9,228	\$12,024	\$7,713	-\$4,311
Total Working Capital Fund	\$9,228	\$12,024	\$7,713	-\$4,311

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking.

NPPD does not request any funding or FTP/FTE for OBIM as part of the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2015 Annualization		FY 2015 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		Total FY 2014 - FY 2016 DHS BWF Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
OBIM - Facility Security Officer			1	1							1	1
Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- None.

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$0.183 million for 1 FTP/1 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$0.183 million program/contract cost. There is no projected cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTP/FTE.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD’s FY 2015 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2015.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- None.

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Federal Protective Service

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) leads national efforts to strengthen the security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks, cyber events, natural disasters, other large-scale incidents, and during national security special events. Secure and resilient infrastructure is essential for national security, economic vitality, and public health and safety. Within NPPD, the Federal Protective Service (FPS) protects Federal facilities and those who occupy them by conducting law enforcement and protective security services, and leveraging access to the intelligence and information resources of our network of Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners. From our protective security and law enforcement personnel to those who support the operations of the Service, we approach our mission as one team. Every day we protect the homeland by managing risk and ensuring continuity for one of the most crucial elements of our national critical infrastructure – our Nation's Federal facilities.

FPS has four strategic goals:

- Protect Federal facilities, their occupants, and visitors while facilitating the conduct of government business.
- Inform and enhance operations through engagement with stakeholders and the interagency community.
- Sustain a valued, highly skilled, and agile law enforcement, security, and mission support workforce.
- Support operations with risk-based and accountability-focused management and oversight.

FPS's Strategic Goals and Objectives are aligned with the goals specified in the National Security Strategy of 2010, the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) of 2014, the DHS Strategic Plan 2014-2018, and NPPD's Fiscal Year 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. The FPS relationship within the broader law enforcement community is a critical aspect of day-to-day operations. FPS's mission and goals align to the mission and goals of NPPD, to lead the national effort to protect and enhance the resilience of the Nation's physical and cyber infrastructure.

In FY 2016, FPS will employ a base workforce of 1,386 full-time equivalents (FTEs) to accomplish its protective mission of providing law enforcement and security management services. FPS delivers security services through approximately 13,000 contracted Protective Security Officers (PSO), depending on customer requirements, along with technical countermeasure equipment and services, to more than 9,000 General Services Administration (GSA) owned, leased, or operated facilities located in 11 regions across the country. These services provide a comprehensive risk-based approach to facility protection that allows FPS to prioritize its operations to prevent, detect, assess, respond to, and disrupt criminal and other incidents that endanger the Federal community. Consequently, the

protection that FPS provides is not ‘one-size-fits-all.’ For each customer and/or facility, FPS configures the appropriate measure of protection that works in concert with, but does not impede, the facilitation of the conduct of government services and business of FPS customers in a secured environment.

In FY 2016, NPPD will continue to seek to improve the services provided by FPS through the development of a more integrated, organization-wide approach for accomplishing NPPD’s multi-faceted mission, including protecting Federal facilities. An integrated approach to stakeholder engagement, operational activities, field operations, innovative data analysis and management, and business operations will enhance the FPS mission and ensure efficient and effective operations across NPPD.

B. Revenue Sources:

FPS is a full-cost recovery operation, which means that all expenses incurred must be funded by offsetting collections. For FPS, the revenues to fund its operations come from a basic security charge and an oversight fee associated with providing building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific security services. In FY 2016, revenues collected from the basic security charge and the oversight fees fund the salaries and expenses for the Federal workforce (1,386 FTE), as well as the operating costs of FPS.

The following is a brief description of the five revenue sources that fund all expenses associated with law enforcement, security management, and support activities incurred by FPS and its customers for whom security services are provided:

Basic Security Charge: A 74-cent-per-rentable-square-foot charge is assessed by FPS for all GSA-controlled space. The revenue collected provides funding for statutory and regulatory service requirements resulting from activities associated with law enforcement, threat management and information sharing, protective and criminal investigations, risk management, oversight and administration of the contracted PSOs and technical countermeasures security programs, as well as MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, training, and equipment.

Building-Specific Security Revenue: Building-specific security revenue is used to implement and maintain countermeasure security requirements specifically fashioned for a facility in accordance with Interagency Security Committee (ISC) standards. Charges are assessed to Federal agency customers for building-specific security services that include the acquisition, oversight, and administration of PSOs, security equipment installation, operations, maintenance and repair, consultation on security fixtures, and contractor background suitability determinations.

Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Revenue: Reimbursable agency-specific security revenue is funded via a Security Work Authorization (SWA), or reimbursable agreement, between FPS and another Federal agency for the occupants of Federally-owned or leased facilities requiring the same services provided as part of building-specific security but provided

to an individual customer. Reimbursable agency-specific security agreements may include other traditional reimbursable activity, such as FEMA mission assignments.

Building-Specific Security Oversight Fee: A six-percent oversight fee is applied to the costs for building-specific security to fund FPS for direct and indirect costs associated with providing building-specific security. Revenue collected from the oversight fee is combined with the revenue from the basic security charge to fund FPS operating resource requirements.

Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Oversight Fee: A six-percent oversight fee is applied to the cost for reimbursable agency-specific security to fund FPS for direct and indirect costs associated with delivering single customer requested protective services, to include PSO and technical countermeasure (TCM) services. Revenue collected from the oversight fee is combined with the revenue from the basic security charge to fund FPS operating resource requirements.

FPS identified the 20 agencies which generate 90 percent of the oversight fee revenue. The table below lists FY 2014 actual revenue by customer agency.

Agency Name	FY 2014 Basic Security Charge (\$0.74 / sq. ft.)	FY 2014 Building Specific and Reimbursable Agency Specific Revenue	Oversight Fee 6%	Total Revenue Collected
Department of Homeland Security	31,730,602	192,803,216	11,568,193	236,102,010
Social Security Administration	22,357,623	173,623,141	10,417,388	206,398,153
Department of Justice	38,345,649	95,388,174	5,723,290	139,457,114
Department of the Treasury	22,947,931	78,550,128	4,713,008	106,211,067
Department of Health & Human Services	12,836,943	65,197,978	3,911,879	81,946,799
Judiciary	31,747,684	40,723,393	2,443,404	74,914,480
General Services Administration	18,482,217	52,850,626	3,171,038	74,503,880
Environmental Protection Agency	5,177,808	22,621,708	1,357,302	29,156,818
Department of Veterans Affairs	5,746,564	20,925,888	1,255,553	27,928,005
Department of Agriculture	9,290,423	17,480,218	1,048,813	27,819,454
Office of the Secretary of Defense	7,076,468	15,564,014	933,841	23,574,322
Department of the Interior	10,508,182	11,571,335	694,280	22,773,797
Department of Army	7,252,963	13,483,982	809,039	21,545,983
Department of Commerce	8,114,967	11,539,141	692,348	20,346,457
Department of Labor	4,536,072	9,244,277	554,657	14,335,006
Department of Transportation	4,747,709	8,474,091	508,445	13,730,246
Agency for International Development	800,609	11,434,752	686,085	12,921,446
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	1,158,484	10,901,548	654,093	12,714,125
Department of Education	1,429,455	7,683,184	460,991	9,573,630
Independent US Government Offices	1,783,889	6,766,537	405,992	8,956,418
All Other Agencies	29,362,673	42,197,288	2,531,837	74,091,799
Total	\$ 275,434,914	\$ 909,024,618	\$ 54,541,477	\$ 1,239,001,009

C. Budget Request Summary:

For FY 2016, FPS requests 1,481 positions, 1,386 FTE and \$1.443 billion. The total adjustments-to-base is \$100.843 million and 15 FTPs/15 FTEs. Within these funds, FPS has a current services operating requirement of \$370.377 million with anticipated operating fund revenue of \$336.458 million for 1,386 FTE. FPS plans to use prior year carry-over and recoveries to fund the remaining operating requirement of \$33.919 million.

D. Congressionally-Mandated Requirements:

FPS Operating Funds

FPS continues to build upon its activity-based costing (ABC) model to improve internal financial management and to more clearly identify the costs to protect Federal facilities and their occupants. The model is a strong management tool that enables operational decisions and tradeoffs involving risks associated with the cost and performance of the impacted activities. The first iteration of the cost model informed the FY 2015 budget request as well as this budget submission.

The table below displays the operating resources required to maintain current services. Specific pay related adjustments in FY 2016 include:

- Increase of \$0.448 million for the annualization of 2015 pay raise (funded through prior-year carryover)
- Increase of \$1.817 million for the 2016 pay raise (funded through prior-year carryover)
- Increase of \$2.566 million and 15 FTPs/15 FTEs for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Initiative

Operating Expenses (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	\$179,153	\$186,358	\$190,383
Working Capital Fund	\$8,147	\$7,466	\$7,643
Rent	\$29,328	\$29,328	\$29,328
Fleet	\$12,581	\$12,581	\$12,581
Facilities Projects	\$5,410	\$5,410	\$5,410
DHS Service Level Agreements	\$4,882	\$4,882	\$4,882
Department of Labor - Workers' Compensation	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
Information Technology Support	\$22,665	\$22,665	\$20,060
Law Enforcement Operations	\$35,811	\$35,811	\$35,811
MegaCenter and Radio Communications	\$28,916	\$28,916	\$28,916
Business and Mission Support	\$33,299	\$29,533	\$29,533
Automated Tool Enhancement (MIST/PTS)	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$4,230
Total Operating Expenses	\$366,792	\$369,550	\$370,377

Revenue from the basic security charge provides base funding of resource requirements for FPS personnel and the services they perform in law enforcement, investigations, information and intelligence sharing, security assessments, crime prevention and awareness training, program administration of countermeasure programs, MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, capital investments for operations and business management tools, and mission support and oversight activities.

In addition to the revenue collected from the 74-cent-per-square-foot basic security charge, FPS is authorized to use revenue collected from the building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific security fees for operating expenses. The table below displays FPS operating funding levels for FY 2014, FY 2015, and FY 2016 at the current fee rates.

Base Operating Funding Sources (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2014 RevisedEnacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request
Basic Security	\$275,763	\$275,763	\$275,763
Building-Specific Security — Oversight Fee	\$29,984	\$31,723	\$35,248
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security — Oversight Fee	\$24,006	\$23,349	\$25,447
Total Base Operating Funds	\$329,753	\$330,835	\$336,458

In FY 2016, FPS operating expense requirements are \$370.377 million, which will be funded with \$336.458 million in current year operating revenue and \$33.919 million in prior year carryover and recoveries. FPS is working on a sustainable revenue model where the revenue collected sustains the requirements of the same year as reliance on carryover and recoveries is a short-term fix and not a long-term solution.

The paragraphs below describe the major operating expense categories that are required to maintain current services in FY 2016.

Personnel Compensation & Benefits

Personnel compensation and benefits in FY 2016 include all salaries and benefits, career ladder promotions, within grade promotions, awards, and overtime.

FPS is also responsible for deploying its law enforcement officers to Federal facilities adjacent to or in the vicinity of national security events (e.g., the national conventions and inauguration held every four years). These deployments are consistent with risk assessments and intelligence coordinated with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement organizations and/or to provide protective services during national emergencies, exemplified by deployments after the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing or Federally declared disasters like Hurricane Sandy, or high visibility events such as the 2013 Boston trial of defendant “Whitey” Bulger and the 2014 Boston Marathon. These deployments are made within available resources and represent FPS's risk mitigation strategy, which necessitates drawing resources from lower risk facilities and tasks to deploy to facilities identified as having a higher risk mitigation requirement. Additionally, FPS works closely with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the U.S. Marshals Service to provide for the protection of Federal Courthouses during high-

profile trials (such as terrorists, cartel drug lords, and other trials where protests or other security incidents may occur).

Working Capital Fund (WCF)

FPS provides funding to the DHS WCF, a managed account from which a full range of oversight support services such as finance, accounting, information technology, and personnel administration are provided to all DHS components, including FPS. The DHS WCF determines a component's funding requirement employing algorithms to assess charges.

Rent

FPS maintains a law enforcement and security presence in all 50 states and the U.S. Territories of Guam and Puerto Rico. FPS occupies approximately 975,000 square feet of operational and support space obtained through GSA.

Fleet

FPS's Administrative Services Division tracks and maintains a fleet of around 1,200 vehicles to ensure that FPS officers are in a position to respond and protect the people and buildings under its protection. The vast majority of the FPS fleet is leased through GSA, with the exception of specialty vehicles (i.e., mobile command vehicles, x-ray vehicles, motorcycles) which are purchased because they aren't available to lease through GSA. Vehicle leasing has been an effective alternative to vehicle purchasing for FPS and ensures that vehicles are routinely replaced at the expiration of the lease period as well as normalizes the cost over a 3-year or 5-year period.

DHS Service Level Agreements

FPS participates in cooperative service level agreements (SLA) with other DHS Components to receive support and services from those offices with specialized staff and skills. FPS achieves economies and efficiencies by avoiding the need to duplicate support that is available from these specialized service providers. In FY 2016, FPS will have SLAs with the Office of General Counsel for legal services, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties for Equal Employment Opportunity support, and the DHS Office of Security for conducting background investigations of FPS employees.

Department of Labor Workers' Compensation Payments

The Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) pays for costs associated with FPS work-related injuries and illnesses in real time (during the year in which they are incurred). FPS is required to reimburse OWCP for those payments. Reimbursements are due to OWCP in FY 2016 for payments made between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2015.

Information Technology Support

Information technology support and services are anticipated to be fully transitioned from Immigration and Customs Enforcement to the DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer/Information Technology Services Office by the end of FY 2016.

Law Enforcement Operations

FPS law enforcement operations encompass all aspects and resources required to deliver law enforcement protective services. FPS law enforcement personnel perform facility security assessments (FSAs) in accordance with Interagency Security Committee (ISC) standards, and provide oversight and inspection of the approximately 13,000 PSOs at roughly 6,000 posts in over 3,000 buildings across the United States and its territories. FPS has a target of completing over 2,000 FSAs annually for high risk facilities. FPS law enforcement personnel also respond to more than 40,000 incidents per year at Federal facilities and perform visible deterrence through mobile patrol and response activities. FPS law enforcement personnel are assigned to analyze criminal intelligence, investigate threats made against Federal Officials, and investigate incidents occurring in Federal facilities. Training, firearms, ammunition, and uniforms all support the ability of FPS law enforcement personnel to deploy each day to protect Federal facilities.

MegaCenter and Radio Communications

As the provider of protection services to more than 9,000 Federal facilities, FPS personnel are required to respond to a variety of incidents 24 hours a day, some of which entail responding to criminal activity in progress, and others to protect life and property. To provide around-the-clock capabilities to take calls for assistance, dispatch personnel, and ensure the appropriate response to incidents, FPS has four MegaCenters strategically located throughout the country in Denver, Colorado; Suitland, Maryland; Battle Creek, Michigan; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They provide a vital communications link between FPS law enforcement personnel, PSOs manning posts at or patrolling in Federal facilities, and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities; the MegaCenters also facilitate the swift and efficient flow of information across the Nation and territories. FPS MegaCenters monitor multiple types of alarm systems and wireless dispatch communications within Federal facilities throughout the Nation. The related alarm-monitoring function for GSA and other federally-owned and leased facilities includes approximately 8,800 alarms, and provides a dedicated capability to ensure prompt dispatch of law enforcement and emergency first responders to situations at those facilities nationwide. FPS MegaCenters are structured to allow for failover to a sister site in the event of a partial or catastrophic failure at one center without disruption to alarm and communication services. FPS MegaCenters are in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Business and Mission Support

FPS business and mission support activities include headquarters leadership; management and operations; field operations oversight; training; resource management to include budget, finance, revenue, and performance management; administrative services; contracting and procurement; human capital coordination; program management; and acquisition program and information technology system planning and oversight.

Automated Tool Enhancement

In FY 2015, FPS will deploy Modified Infrastructure Survey Tool (MIST) 2.0 development, which includes converting MIST 1.0 functionality into a web-based application, building the approval work flow into the system, and creating management reports. After implementation, FPS will continue to work closely with the DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate to prototype a post tracking system, automating what is now a manual process of ensuring that the contracted PSOs are working at a post as scheduled and that they possess the required training and certifications.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Federal Protective Service

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Basic Security	1,371	1,371	275,763	1,466	1,371	275,763	1,481	1,386	275,763	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
Building Specific Security	-	-	545,615	-	-	600,615	-	-	665,121	-	-	64,506	-	-	-	-	-	64,506
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	-	-	521,228	-	-	466,228	-	-	502,565	-	-	36,337	-	-	-	-	-	36,337
Total, Federal Protective Service	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606	1,481	1,386	1,443,449	15	15	100,843	-	-	-	15	15	100,843
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606	1,481	1,386	1,443,449	15	15	100,843	-	-	-	15	15	100,843
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606	1,481	1,386	1,443,449	15	15	100,843	-	-	-	15	15	100,843
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	1,371	1,371	1,342,606	1,466	1,371	1,342,606	1,481	1,386	1,443,449	15	15	100,843	-	-	-	15	15	100,843

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Basic Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Basic Security

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,371	\$275,763
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,466	1,371	\$275,763
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	15	15	-
FY 2016 Current Services	1,481	1,386	\$275,763
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	1,481	1,386	\$275,763
Total Change 2015 to 2016	15	15	-

FPS collects a basic security charge of 74-cents-per-rentable-square-foot for GSA-controlled space. The total square footage inventory varies from month to month but averages 372.653 million square feet. Based on this inventory, FPS anticipates collecting \$275.763 million in FY 2016.

Adjustments-to-Base in FY 2016 include:

- Increase of 15 FTPs/15 FTEs for the DHS FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Initiative
 - 4 FTPs/4FTEs for the Delegation of Authority and Security Program to provide a standing capability within FPS to review delegations (according to 40 U.S.C. 1315 authority), provide cost analysis, address delegation requests and manage the recommendations through DHS, manage the criteria necessary for oversight when DHS delegates security to an agency, and keep all program documentation up to date.
 - 10 FTPs/10 FTEs for the Protective Security Officer (PSO) Program to continue improvements in the national management of 13,000 PSOs and approximately \$1 billion in contract costs. The Federal staff will set national policy, respond to program inquiries, oversee standardization, manage the contract requirements, produce reports and analyze and monitor the success of the program. Work will also focus on strengthening the integration of PSO training efforts and a shift towards performance-based contracting.
 - 1 FTEs/FTPs conversion for Privacy.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The FPS basic security charge provides operating funding for services associated with law enforcement, threat management and information sharing, protective and criminal investigations, risk management, oversight and administration of the contracted PSOs and technical countermeasure security programs, as well as MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, training, and equipment.

Using FY 2014 expenses and FY 2014 distribution of labor survey results, FPS has projected an FY 2016 view of resource consumption using the ABC model. The deployment of the 1,481 positions/1,386 FTEs by activity groupings is set forth in the table below. The activity groupings in the table are not PPAs and are only used to present greater transparency into FPS's operational and mission support activities.

Activity Groups	Total Head-count*	Total FTE	Total Cost (\$M)***
Primary	1,152	715	\$ 125.7
Law Enforcement Response	872	106	\$ 17.7
Protective Investigations	274	18	\$ 4.1
Facility Security Assessments (FSA)	842	215	\$ 36.8
Protective Security Officer Services	889	154	\$ 25.4
Criminal Investigations	515	41	\$ 9.7
Technical Countermeasure Services	501	30	\$ 5.5
Law Enforcement Policing and Patrol	762	83	\$ 13.8
Critical Incident and Special Security Operations	639	33	\$ 7.2
Facility Tenant Support	652	24	\$ 3.8
National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) Government Facilities Sector (GFS) Support	172	3	\$ 0.8
Delegation Management	116	8	\$ 0.9
Secondary	955	177	\$ 76.9
MegaCenter Operations	340	25	\$ 38.0
K-9 Operations	145	66	\$ 14.2
Criminal Intelligence and Information Sharing	376	23	\$ 5.6
PSO Suitability	102	12	\$ 9.2
Covert Security Testing	213	6	\$ 1.3
Operation Shield	616	17	\$ 3.0
Federal, State, and Local Coordination	582	24	\$ 4.9
Contingency Operations	163	4	\$ 0.7
Enabling	1,165	215	\$ 48.2
Field Entry Level Training	223	47	\$ 10.0
Field Standards and Certifications Training	740	36	\$ 9.2
Field Advanced and Refresher Training	794	34	\$ 8.7
Training Development and Delivery	279	33	\$ 6.9
Administrative Training	329	15	\$ 4.1
Stakeholder Engagement and Liaison	702	50	\$ 9.3
Support	733	262	\$ 111.3
Acquisition and Procurement	413	71	\$ 18.1
Budget, Finance, Revenue, and Performance Management	287	53	\$ 21.5
General Counsel	37	1	\$ 2.9
Human Capital Management	172	31	\$ 12.2
Information Technology	94	16	\$ 30.4
Logistics, Facilities, Fleet, and Property Accountability and Management	274	40	\$ 10.2
National Field Operations Oversight (Headquarters Operations)	125	27	\$ 6.1
Personnel Security Management	81	12	\$ 3.8
Policy and Contingency Planning	115	7	\$ 5.0
Public Affairs	44	4	\$ 1.1
Supplementary Services	184	17	\$ 8.3
Supplementary Services	184	17	\$ 8.3
Grand Total	1,481**	1,386	\$ 370.4
Notes:			
* Individual positions within FPS are often required to support multiple activities; as such, each individual may be counted in multiple activities. The numbers do not distinguish the percentage of time an individual spends on each activity.			
** This is not the sum of the head count outlined in the activity groupings, rather it is the number of positions requested in FY 2016.			
*** FPS will use prior year carryover and recoveries to support its FY 2016 operating requirements.			

FPS can further look at resource consumption against the assignment of FTE directly supporting facilities by facility security level and by facility profile, which identifies resource consumption by facilities that have posts and/or TCMs or no countermeasures to begin to show how FPS is assigning staff to mitigate risk.

FY 2014 Cost Model Facility List*

Facility Security Level (FSL)	No. of Facilities	Primary FTE
FSL 5	47	8
FSL 4	785	215
FSL 3	1,196	140
FSL 2	4,343	240
FSL 1	2,317	89
FSL 0 / TBD	710	23
Total	9,398	715

*Cost Model Facility List based on FY 2014 facilities to project Primary FTE for FY 2016

Cost Model Post Count¹

Posts & TCM		Posts Only		TCM Only		No Posts / No TCM		FY 2016 Total	
Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs	Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs	Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs	Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs	Primary FTE	No. of Bldgs
211	421	274	2,576	20	113	232	6,288	715	9,398

It is important to note that these tables are based on FY 2014 survey results and will continue to be refined as FPS conducts facility security assessments, improves data integrity and collection capabilities, and implements management initiatives drawn from the initial model information.

¹ This chart does not reflect the distribution of these facilities by FSL level. As FPS continues to analyze operational and ABC data, greater fidelity will be provided into the FTE workload.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

FPS Tactical Communications Program (TACCOM) / TACCOM Equipment and Support

The FPS Tactical Communications Program (TACCOM)* provides a centralized dispatch capability that supports 11 FPS regions, and FPS Headquarters. The TACCOM Land Mobile Radio (LMR) communication system is a vital link to performing FPS’s mission of securing and protecting Federal facilities and those inside them, by providing centralized dispatch capabilities and office-to-officer communications. Four MegaCenters, located across the country, provide these critical dispatch capabilities. Communication between the officers and their respective MegaCenters via radio is vital to providing effective protection of employees and visitors in Federal facilities nationwide. Radio communication is also imperative for maintaining continuity of operations and officer safety.

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
9,170	8,675	8,828

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Salaries (434)	Salaries	Salaries and benefits for the 5 Federal FTE.
Investment Maintenance (8,394)	Investment Maintenance	Operations and maintenance costs to include: Radio maintenance and support, antenna leases, wide area network (WAN) circuit maintenance, and hardware.

*Fee funded

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Building Specific Security
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Building Specific Security

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$545,615
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$600,615
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$64,506
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$665,121
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$665,121
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$64,506

For FY 2016, FPS requests \$665.121 million in offsetting collection authority for ongoing building-specific security requirements. Oversight fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue. Any carryover funds associated with this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Adjustments in FY 2016 include an increase of \$64.506 million to Building Specific Offsetting Collections Authority. The amount includes:

- A \$58.749 million increase to countermeasure (PSO and TCM) contracts. This 11-percent increase from FY 2015 will address contract security cost escalation, labor rate adjustments that were either projected or exceeded, and collective bargaining-related cost increases.
- A \$3.525 million increase in the 6-percent oversight fees resulting from the increased countermeasures.
- A \$2.232 million increase in available authority for new customer requirements. FPS is moving unutilized authority within building-specific security (TCM contracts) to better align authority with where customers are requesting services. Associated oversight fee revenue is included in this increase.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Building-specific security services are provided in accordance with countermeasure security requirements generated through a facility security assessment or a customer request specific to a particular building. These costs are funded by the tenants in a building. An annual cost estimate for the security services is prepared by building and the costs are recovered in monthly increments through the DHS Monthly Security Bill process. The charge includes an oversight fee to fund FPS oversight

and overhead costs. Building costs are distributed to tenants based on the square footage assigned to them in the GSA Occupancy Agreements.

The table below breaks down the available building-specific security resources into major expense categories. An explanation of the items included in those categories is provided below the table.

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	Change from FY 2015
Building-Specific Security				
Total Countermeasures ²	\$499,739	\$528,724	\$587,473	\$58,749
Available Authority For New Customer Requirements	\$14,992	\$37,894	\$40,000	\$2,106
Oversight Fee	\$29,984	\$31,723	\$35,248	\$3,525
Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements	\$900	\$2,274	\$2,400	\$126
Total Revenue Collection Authority	\$545,615	\$600,615	\$665,121	\$64,506

Building-specific security will fund the following:

Protective Security Officers (PSO)

Contract PSO services are a key component of the execution of FPS's protective security mission. Individual risk assessments combined with the specific customer requirements of each facility drive the placement of PSO-staffed security posts at different facilities. These posts are charged with minimizing specific vulnerabilities to identified credible threats. The functions that PSOs provide include:

- Access Control: ensuring access to secured areas in accordance to access control procedures;
- Control Center Operations: integrating multiple countermeasures through monitoring of security equipment and facilitating communication with other posts or law enforcement as necessary;
- Patrol and Response: patrolling and monitoring the facility for safety, security, and enforcement purposes;
- Screening: identifying and interdicting unlawful, dangerous, or prohibited items to ensure that they do not enter a secured area; and
- Visitor Processing: identifying and documenting visiting individuals.

² Total Countermeasures includes dollars for Protective Security Officers (PSOs) and Technical Countermeasures (TCMs).

Technical Countermeasures (TCMs)

TCMs allow FPS to provide an integrated and cost-effective level of protection. They include x-ray machines, magnetometers, alarm systems, and camera systems. The FPS national countermeasure program includes design, implementation, and oversight as well as collaborative efforts with Federal partners, such as DHS's S&T Directorate and TSA.

Available Authority for New Customer Requirements

At the beginning of each fiscal year, FPS requests authority, via OMB, to collect revenue sufficient to accommodate changing customer requirements. For example, new customer security requirements can be accommodated during the fiscal year for customer relocation to an expanded facility, to cover inflation, or to implement countermeasures at a higher facility security level building. When these situations occur, FPS has the available funding authority necessary to provide new security without potential procedural delays caused by having to request additional offsetting collection authority.

Oversight Fee

Oversight fee activities are designed to recover the FPS management, administration, and oversight activities required to deliver PSO services and TCMs. The oversight fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue.

Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements

FPS expects to collect additional oversight fee revenue if requested authority for new customer requirements is received and new building-specific security revenues are realized.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Reimbursable Agency Specific Security

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$521,228
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$466,228
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$36,337
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$502,565
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$502,565
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$36,337

For FY 2016, FPS requests \$502.565 million for offsetting collection authority for ongoing reimbursable agency-specific security operations. Oversight fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue. Any agreements that include requirements for FPS personnel will incur payroll expenses within this PPA. Any carryover funds associated with this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Adjustments in FY 2016 include an increase of \$36.337 million to Reimbursable Agency Specific Offsetting Collections Authority. The amount includes:

- A \$34.967 million increase to authority for countermeasure (PSO and TCM) contracts. This 9-percent increase from FY 2015 will address contract security cost escalation, labor rate adjustments that were either projected or exceeded, and collective bargaining-related cost increases.
- A \$2.098 million increase in the 6-percent oversight fees resulting from the increased countermeasures.
- A \$0.728 million decrease in available authority for new customer requirements. FPS is moving unutilized authority in reimbursable agency-specific security to building-specific security to better align authority with where customers are requesting services. Associated oversight fee revenue is included in this decrease.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Reimbursable agency-specific security, also called tenant-specific security, is negotiated via SWAs or reimbursable agreements between FPS and another Federal agency to provide for the same services performed as part of building-specific security (PSOs and TCMs), but is configured to meet the

security needs of an individual customer agency rather than the needs of a multi-tenant facility. Reimbursements consist of the estimated direct cost of the security services requested, plus the oversight fee to cover the oversight and overhead costs as with the building-specific oversight fee.

The table below breaks down the available reimbursable agency-specific security resources into major expense categories and an explanation of the items included in those categories is provided below the table. The explanations are the same as for building specific.

Program/Project/Activity (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	Change from FY 2015
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security				
Total Countermeasures ³	\$400,107	\$389,151	\$424,118	\$34,967
Available Authority For New Customer Requirements	\$91,618	\$50,687	\$50,000	(\$687)
Oversight Fee	\$24,006	\$23,349	\$25,447	\$2,098
Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements	\$5,497	\$3,041	\$3,000	(\$41)
Total Revenue Collection Authority	\$521,228	\$466,228	\$502,565	\$36,337

Reimbursable agency-specific security will fund the following:

Protective Security Officers (PSO)

Contract PSO services are a key component of the execution of FPS's protective security mission. Individual risk assessments drive the placement of PSO-staffed security posts at different facilities. These posts are charged with minimizing specific vulnerabilities to identified credible threats. The functions that PSOs provide include:

- Access Control: ensuring access to secured areas in accordance to access control procedures;
- Control Center Operations: integrating multiple countermeasures through monitoring of security equipment and facilitating communication with other posts or law enforcement as necessary;
- Patrol and Response: patrolling and monitoring the facility for safety, security, and enforcement purposes;
- Screening: identifying and interdicting unlawful, dangerous, or prohibited items to ensure that they do not enter a secured area; and
- Visitor Processing: identifying and documenting visiting individuals.

³ Total Countermeasures includes dollars for Protective Security Officers (PSOs) and Technical Countermeasures (TCMs).

Technical Countermeasures (TCMs)

TCMs allow FPS to provide an integrated and cost-effective level of protection which includes x-ray machines, magnetometers, alarm systems, and camera systems. The FPS national countermeasure program includes design, implementation, and oversight as well as collaborative efforts with Federal partners, such as DHS's S&T Directorate, and TSA.

Available Authority for New Customer Requirements

At the beginning of each fiscal year, FPS requests authority to collect revenue sufficient to accommodate changing customer requirements. For example, with approved authority, new customer security requirements can be accommodated during the fiscal year due to temporary higher facility security levels based on current intelligence or a potential for increased risk at a specific location or geographic area.

This authority is also utilized to provide temporary additional security for FEMA disaster relief deployments, which can be substantial depending on the number of natural and weather-related disasters that FEMA requests FPS assistance for in any given year (i.e., Hurricane Sandy, etc.). When these situations occur, FPS has the available funding authority necessary to provide new security without potential procedural delays caused by having to request additional offsetting collection authority.

Oversight Fee

Oversight fee activities are designed to recover the FPS management, administration, and oversight of delivered protective services to include PSO and TCMs. The oversight fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue.

Oversight Fee Associated with New Requirements

FPS expects to collect additional oversight fee revenue if requested authority for new customer requirements is received and new reimbursable agency-specific security revenues are realized.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service. *Note.—A full-year 2015 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113–235, Division L). The amounts included for 2015 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
 FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Building Specific Offsetting Collections Authority	-	-	\$64,506
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	15	15	-
Reimbursable Agency Specific Offsetting Collections Authority	-	-	\$36,337
Total, Increases	15	15	\$100,843
Total Other Adjustments	15	15	\$100,843
Total Adjustments-to-Base	15	15	\$100,843
FY 2016 Current Services	1,481	1,386	\$1,443,449
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	1,481	1,386	\$1,443,449
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	15	15	\$100,843

¹The annualization of the 2015 pay raise of \$448k and the 2016 pay raise of \$1,817k will be paid for out of FPS carryover funding.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,371	\$1,342,606
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	15	15	\$100,843
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	15	15	\$100,843
FY 2016 Current Services	1,481	1,386	\$1,443,449
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	1,481	1,386	\$1,443,449
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	15	15	\$100,843

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Basic Security	1,466	1,371	\$275,763	15	15	-	-	-	-	1,481	1,386	\$275,763	15	15	-
Building Specific Security	-	-	\$600,615	-	-	\$64,506	-	-	-	-	-	\$665,121	-	-	\$64,506
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	-	-	\$466,228	-	-	\$36,337	-	-	-	-	-	\$502,565	-	-	\$36,337
Total	1,466	1,371	\$1,342,606	15	15	\$100,843	-	-	-	1,481	1,386	\$1,443,449	15	15	\$100,843

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$122,594	\$127,525	\$130,307	\$2,782
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$825	\$858	\$873	\$15
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$15,298	\$15,913	\$16,208	\$295
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$40,436	\$42,062	\$42,840	\$778
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$179,153	\$186,358	\$190,228	\$3,870
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,724	\$5,724	\$5,724	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$12,067	\$12,067	\$12,067	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,270	\$2,964	\$3,409	\$445
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$395	\$395	\$395	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$33,076	\$33,076	\$33,076	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$721	\$721	\$721	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,049,920	\$1,146,921	\$1,209,078	\$62,157
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,754	\$6,754	\$4,149	(\$2,605)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,617	\$1,617	\$1,617	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$40,042	\$43,543	\$43,543	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$2,209	\$2,209	\$2,209	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,221	\$2,221	\$2,221	-
31.0 Equipment	\$6,197	\$6,197	\$6,197	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$231	\$231	\$231	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,163,453	\$1,264,649	\$1,324,646	\$59,997
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,342,606	\$1,451,007	\$1,514,874	\$63,867
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$180,053)	(\$101,652)	\$78,401
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$101,652	\$50,227	(\$51,425)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$30,000)	(\$20,000)	\$10,000
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,342,606	\$1,342,606	\$1,443,449	\$100,843
Full Time Equivalents	1,371	1,371	1,386	15

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service**

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	-
GS-15	37	39	41	2
GS-14	138	145	145	-
GS-13	324	338	339	1
GS-12	609	620	620	-
GS-11	73	91	91	-
GS-10	7	7	7	-
GS-9	98	116	121	5
GS-8	26	26	26	-
GS-7	35	53	60	7
GS-6	2	2	2	-
GS-5	10	17	17	-
GS-4	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,371	1,466	1,481	15
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	95	95	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	1,371	1,371	1,386	15
Headquarters	258	298	301	3
U.S. Field	1,113	1,168	1,180	12
Total, Federal Protective Service:	1,371	1,466	1,481	15
Full Time Equivalent	1,371	1,371	1,386	15
Average ES Salary	166,298	167,126	168,797	1,671
Average GS Salary	88,278	88,636	89,522	886
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Basic Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$122,594	\$127,525	\$130,307	\$2,782
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$825	\$858	\$873	\$15
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$15,298	\$15,913	\$16,208	\$295
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$40,436	\$42,062	\$42,840	\$778
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$179,153	\$186,358	\$190,228	\$3,870
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,587	\$5,587	\$5,587	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$11,958	\$11,958	\$11,958	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,270	\$2,964	\$3,409	\$445
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$395	\$395	\$395	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$29,007	\$29,007	\$29,007	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$721	\$721	\$721	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	-	\$27,315	\$27,315	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,721	\$6,721	\$4,116	(\$2,605)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,503	\$1,503	\$1,503	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$31,251	\$34,752	\$34,752	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$42	\$42	\$42	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,156	\$2,156	\$2,156	-
31.0 Equipment	\$4,759	\$4,759	\$4,759	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$231	\$231	\$231	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$96,610	\$128,120	\$125,960	(\$2,160)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$72,367)	(\$43,652)	\$28,715
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$43,652	\$13,227	(\$30,425)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(\$38,715)	(\$40,425)	(\$1,710)
Total Requirements	\$275,763	\$275,763	\$275,763	-
Full Time Equivalents	1,371	1,371	1,386	15

Basic Security Mission Statement

Basic security services include law enforcement services on federally controlled property, preliminary investigations of incidents, and capture and arrest of suspects. This security also includes the 24-hour security alarm monitoring, nationwide dispatch services, facility security assessments, and assistance to Facility Security Committees. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$122,594	\$127,525	\$130,307	\$2,782
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$825	\$858	\$873	\$15
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$15,298	\$15,913	\$16,208	\$295
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$40,436	\$42,062	\$42,840	\$778
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$179,153	\$186,358	\$190,228	\$3,870

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 1,385 FTE. The FY 2016 request includes funding for career ladder promotions, within grade promotions, annualization of FY 2015 pay, pay inflation in 2016, and an increase of 14 FTP / 14 FTE as part of the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,270	\$2,964	\$3,409	\$445

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2016 Request includes an increase of \$445k for additional lease costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,721	\$6,721	\$4,116	(\$2,605)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts. The FY 2016 Request includes a decrease of \$2,605K as a result of IT reductions.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Building Specific Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$21	\$21	\$21	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$93	\$93	\$93	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,907	\$3,907	\$3,907	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$535,061	\$617,061	\$668,567	\$51,506
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$114	\$114	\$114	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,120	\$3,120	\$3,120	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$2,068	\$2,068	\$2,068	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$46	\$46	\$46	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,185	\$1,185	\$1,185	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$545,615	\$627,615	\$679,121	\$51,506
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$43,000)	(\$23,000)	\$20,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$23,000	\$12,000	(\$11,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$7,000)	(\$3,000)	\$4,000
Total, Adjustments	-	(\$27,000)	(\$14,000)	\$13,000
Total Requirements	\$545,615	\$600,615	\$665,121	\$64,506
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Building Specific Security Mission Statement

Building-specific security is based on countermeasure requirements specific to a particular building based on a FPS vulnerability assessment. The two components are the contract Protective Security Officers (PSOs) and technical countermeasures. The PSO services includes access control, control center operations, patrol and response, screening, and visitor processing. Technical countermeasures include the purchase, installation, and maintenance of security equipment, such as cameras, alarms, magnetometers, and x-ray machines. FPS acquires countermeasures for our customers based on their needs, as identified through security assessments and other risk mitigation strategies, and manages to a standard replacement schedule. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$535,061	\$617,061	\$668,567	\$51,506

Other services include report contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The contract Protective Security Officers and technical countermeasures are coded to this object class. Additional obligations are aligned to the fees located in the basic security and reimbursable agency-specific PPAs.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$116	\$116	\$116	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$16	\$16	\$16	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$162	\$162	\$162	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$514,859	\$502,545	\$513,196	\$10,651
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$33	\$33	\$33	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,671	\$5,671	\$5,671	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$99	\$99	\$99	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$19	\$19	\$19	-
31.0 Equipment	\$253	\$253	\$253	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$521,228	\$508,914	\$519,565	\$10,651
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$64,686)	(\$35,000)	\$29,686
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$35,000	\$25,000	(\$10,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$13,000)	(\$7,000)	\$6,000
Total, Adjustments	-	(\$42,686)	(\$17,000)	\$25,686
Total Requirements	\$521,228	\$466,228	\$502,565	\$36,337
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Reimbursable Agency Specific Security Mission Statement

Reimbursable agency-specific security, or Security Work Authorizations (SWA) - FPS enters into SWAs with customer agencies to procure countermeasures beyond those included within basic security and building-specific security. The requirement for these security services is determined by the operational security and risk mitigation needs of the customer agencies. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$514,859	\$502,545	\$513,196	\$10,651

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The contract PSOs and TCMs are coded to this object class. In FY 2015, a technical adjustment is requested to decrease offsetting collections authority and align it more closely with anticipated requirements.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,260	1,371	1,371
Increases			
Additional Fee Funded Staff	111	-	-
Balance Workforce Initiative	-	-	15
Subtotal, Increases	111	-	15
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,371	1,371	1,386
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	111	-	15

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 National Protection & Programs Directorate
 Federal Protective Service
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Basic Security	\$9,130	\$7,463	\$7,643	\$180
Total Working Capital Fund	\$9,130	\$7,463	\$7,643	\$180

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking.

NPPD requests \$2.566 million in FPS salaries, benefits and program dollars and an offset of \$2.566 million in program/contract dollars for 15 FTPs/15 FTEs as part of the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2015 Annualization		FY 2015 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		Total FY 2014 - FY 2016 DHS BWF Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
FPS - Acquisitions Analyst									1	1	1	1
FPS - Financial Analyst									2	2	2	2
FPS - IT Analyst									1	1	1	1
FPS - Program Analyst									5	5	5	5
FPS- Program Manager									2	2	2	2
FPS - Supervisor									2	2	2	2
FPS - Training Analyst									1	1	1	1
FPS - Privacy Officer									1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	15

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries, benefits and program dollars in direct support of Federal employees:
 - o \$2.566 million for 15 FTPs/15 FTEs.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - o \$2.566 million program/contract cost.
- Implementation timeline:
 - o NPPD’s FY 2016 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2016.
 - o Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities.
 - o Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2015 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- None

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- None

Department of Homeland Security

National Protection and Programs Directorate



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Infrastructure Protection (IP): The Infrastructure Protection (IP) program leads coordinated efforts to strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure (CI), reducing risk to the Nation's physical CI from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. IP's core focus is on integrating and disseminating CI threat, consequence, and vulnerability information; developing and sharing risk mitigation strategies; and building national capacity to address security and resilience issues within the CI community. IP's efforts help to ensure that those assets, systems, and networks that underpin American society, including essential government missions, public services, and economic functions, are sustained during steady-state and all-hazards situations. IP also ensures that CI elements are not exploited to inflict harm against people or institutions through regulatory initiatives and partnership efforts to share information and lessons learned from mass casualty events.

Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C): The Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) program collaborates with public, private, and international partners to ensure the security and continuity of the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructures in the event of terrorist attacks, cyber events, natural disasters, and catastrophic incidents. Additionally, CS&C protects and strengthens the reliability, survivability, and interoperability of the Nation's communications capabilities, including those utilized during emergencies, at the federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels.

Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM): The Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) program provides enterprise-level biometric identity management services to customers across DHS, at other federal agencies, in state and local law enforcement, and overseas through storing biometric identities, recurrent matching against derogatory information, and providing other biometric expertise and services. This ensures essential support for enforcing immigration laws through prevention of unlawful entry into the United States. OBIM's biometric identification and verification support also helps to secure our borders and prevent illegal entry. These services broaden the scope of information available to OBIM users and leads to identifying tens of thousands of known or suspected terrorist (KSTs) and watchlist matches every year in support of efforts to protect critical infrastructure and other DHS operations.

Federal Protective Service (FPS): The Federal Protective Service (FPS) program secures and protects the buildings, grounds, and property owned or occupied by the Federal Government, as well as any people on those properties. In this capacity, FPS conducts protective law enforcement and security services and leverages the intelligence and information resources of FPS' network of federal, state, and local partners. FPS conducts Facility Security Assessments (FSAs) and recommends appropriate countermeasures, ensures stakeholder threat awareness training, and oversees a large contract Protective Security Officer workforce. As the primary law enforcement entity for General Services Administration (GSA) facilities, FPS responds to more than 40,000 calls for service annually, investigates a wide range of crimes related to federal property and federal employees, protects federal facilities during national and local security special events, and provides protection services for disaster and emergency response.

Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA): The Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA) program supports integrated analysis of all-hazards risk to the Nation’s critical infrastructure by evaluating the potential consequences of disruption to infrastructure, including dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading impacts from physical or cyber threats or incidents. NPPD utilizes its analysis and modeling capabilities to prioritize infrastructure both during steady-state and crisis situations to ensure resources are focused to maximize effectiveness.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Infrastructure Protection (IP)	680	254,034
Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)	818	1,016,777
Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM)	168	283,533
Federal Protective Service (FPS)	1,385	1,443,449
Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA)	107	40,878
Management and Administration	367	64,191
Total Budget Request	3,525	3,102,862

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the NPPD programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Infrastructure Protection (IP)	43%			57%		
Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)				82%	18%	
Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM)		43%	57%			
Federal Protective Service (FPS)	94%			6%		
Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA)				100%		
Management and Administration						100%

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Infrastructure Protection (IP)	94,852	252	98,281	265	109,328	294
Federal Protective Service (FPS)	1,247,046	832	1,250,747	835	1,351,261	844
Total	1,341,898	1,084	1,349,027	1,100	1,460,588	1,138

Performance Measures

For *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent NPPD’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Percent of performance standards implemented by the highest risk chemical facilities and verified by DHS						
Description: This measure reports the percent of applicable risk based performance standards (RBPS) that are approved and implemented within site security plans (SSPs) or alternative security programs (ASPs) for Tier 1 and Tier 2 facilities that are compliant with the Chemical Facility Anti-terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulation. Following submission of a proposed SSP/ASP by a covered facility, the CFATS regulatory authority will conduct an “authorization inspection” of the covered facility to verify that the SSP/ASP is compliant with the CFATS regulation. For this measure, SSPs/ASPs determined to meet the RBPS requirements with current and planned measures will be approved. Upon approval of its SSP/ASP, the covered facility is required to fully implement the existing measures that are described in the SSP/ASP.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	57%	97%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	46%	78%*	N/A	N/A

*Due to the fluctuation in the risk-based classification for facilities and the significant amount of time required for approval of the performance standards, the program did not meet its target. The program is on track to continue its upward trend and will continue to prioritize, authorize, inspect, and approve site security plans for the highest risk chemical facilities.

Measure: Percent of tenants satisfied with the level of security provided at federal facilities						
Description: This measure assesses the effectiveness of security services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS) to the Government Services Agency (GSA) tenants through the use of a formal customer satisfaction survey. FPS uses the feedback from this survey to identify opportunities for improvement in the security services provided to its customers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%
Result:	77.8%	78%	82%	76%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of contract security force evaluations conducted at high-risk facilities resulting in no countermeasure-related deficiencies						
Description: This performance measure provides the percentage of Facility Security Level IV facilities identified with no countermeasure-related deficiencies during contract security force evaluations conducted during each fiscal year quarter. Countermeasure-related deficiencies are the total of covert security testing (investigative operation used to identify deficiencies in security countermeasures, training, procedures, and technology) deficiencies and countermeasure (access control, alarms, barriers, communications, guard force, screening, and surveillance) deficiencies identified during post inspections. Level IV is defined as high risk based on the Interagency Security Committee Standards as having over 450 federal employees; high volume of public contact; more than 150,000 square feet of space; tenant agencies that may include high-risk law enforcement and intelligence agencies, courts, judicial offices, and highly sensitive government records.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	90%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Result:	N/A	98%	97%	97%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of performance standards implemented by high risk (Tier 3 and Tier 4) chemical facilities and verified by DHS						
Description: This measure reports the percent of applicable risk based performance standards (RBPS) that are approved and implemented within site security plans (SSPs) or alternative security programs (ASPs) for Tier 3 and Tier 4 facilities that are compliant with the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulation. Following submission of a proposed SSP/ASP by a covered facility, the CFATS regulatory authority will conduct an “authorization inspection” of the covered facility to verify that the SSP/ASP is compliant with the CFATS regulation. For this measure, SSPs/ASPs determined to meet the RBPS requirements with current and planned measures will be approved. Upon approval of its SSP/ASP, the covered facility is required to fully implement the measures that are described in the SSP/ASP.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of required post inspections completed of federal facilities						
Description: This measure will report the percent achievement by Federal Protective Service (FPS) in completing Protective Security Officer (PSO) post inspections. The number of post inspections conducted per year are set annually per directives guiding protective security force performance monitoring. FPS sets policy to ensure that countermeasures are effectively functioning as designed and that the contracted service is in compliance with contract requirements. FPS post inspections review compliance in the operation of the post including identification of the individual on duty, post desk book, cleanliness and orderly operation of the post, PSO knowledge of the post orders, and PSO performance of duties in accordance with the post orders (to include professionalism, proper certifications and licenses). When technical countermeasures are deployed at a post, the effectiveness of that countermeasure is also assessed.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	79%	74%*	N/A	N/A

*FPS did not meet its FY 2014 target due to limited resources and other mission critical priorities, such as the completion of Facility Security Assessments. FPS anticipates that as a result of bringing the Facility Security Assessments in alignment with the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) standards, a FY14 priority, FPS will have more time and resources going forward to devote to completing post inspections.

Measure: Percent of respondents reporting that the counter improvised explosive device information provided by DHS is a valuable resource to support their responsibilities						
Description: This measure provides an indication of the value of information sharing via the Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) to a diverse array of homeland security stakeholders (federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, and private sector partners) related to improvised explosive device (IED) threats and corresponding preparedness measures. TRIPwire users complete voluntary questionnaires on a quarterly basis rating their satisfaction with the utility of the information provided by TRIPwire. This ensures that TRIPwire's information sharing capabilities are keeping pace with what users seek and need to support their responsibilities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	78%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Office of Biometric Identity (OBIM)	99,590	98	109,490	90	121,637	79
Total	99,590	98	109,490	90	121,637	79

Performance Measures

For *Secure and Manage Our Borders*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Average biometric watch list search times for queries from ports of entry (in seconds)						
Description: This measure reports the average response time of biometric watchlist queries processed through the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system in response to queries from ports of entry (POE) where fingerprints are captured. The target is less than 10 seconds to provide critical watchlist and identity screening information to inspectors in a timely manner to facilitate traveler processing.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Result:	8.59	10.11	6.92	6.54	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of daily travelers referred to additional screening due to false fingerprint matches						
Description: OBIM will measure the percent of travelers whose biometric information are queried through OBIM's biometric matching systems and are referred to secondary screening because of false matches. This will include travelers whose information was incorrectly matched to somebody on a watchlist ("watchlist false accepts") and travelers whose fingerprints were incorrectly matched to other peoples' fingerprints ("finger print 1-1 mismatches"). This information is collected daily by OBIM based on screenings conducted at ports of entry by Customs and Border Protection.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	<=0.33%	<=0.32%	<=0.31%	<=0.30%	<=0.29%
Result:	N/A	0.26%	0.12%	0.10%	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Office of Biometric Identity (OBIM)	127,398	109	142,094	100	161,896	89
Total	127,398	109	142,094	100	161,896	89

Performance Measures

For *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Average biometric watch list search times for queries from U.S. consulates (in minutes)						
Description: This measure is used to determine the average amount of time required to complete an automated search processed through the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system in response to queries from consular offices worldwide where fingerprints are captured as part of the BioVisa form process. The service level agreement with the Department of State is less than 15 minutes to provide critical identity and watch list information in a timely manner to not impede traveler processing. In light of past performance, the program has set a target of processing BioVisa searches within 5 minutes.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Result:	1.85	0.91	0.65	1.06	N/A	N/A

Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Infrastructure Protection (IP)	138,864	403	140,024	404	144,707	386
Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)	807,918	588	765,355	648	837,964	677
Federal Protective Service (FPS)	95,560	540	91,859	537	92,188	541
Office of Cyber and Infrastructure	29,530	53	32,841	83	40,878	107
Total	1,071,871	1,584	1,030,079	1,672	1,115,737	1,711

Performance Measures

For *Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent NPPD’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Percent of facilities that are likely to integrate vulnerability assessment or survey information into security and resilience enhancements						
Description: This measure demonstrates the percent of facilities that are likely to enhance their security and resilience by integrating Infrastructure Protection vulnerability assessment or survey information. Providing facilities with vulnerability information allows them to understand and reduce risk of the Nation's critical infrastructure.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	65%	80%	80%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	89%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of high risk facilities that receive a facility security assessment in compliance with the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) schedule						
Description: This measure reports the percentage of high risk (Facility Security Level 3 & 4) facilities that receive a facility security assessment (FSA) in compliance with the ISC schedule. An FSA is a standardized comprehensive risk assessment that examines credible threats to Federal buildings and the vulnerabilities and consequences associated with those threats. Credible threats include crime activity or potential acts of terrorism. Each facility is assessed against a baseline level of protection and countermeasures are recommended to mitigate the gap identified to the baseline or other credible threats and vulnerabilities unique to a facility. Requirements for the frequency of Federal building security assessments are driven by the ISC standards with high risk facility assessments occurring on a three year cycle.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	63%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	34%	93%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of incidents detected by the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team for which targeted agencies are notified within 30 minutes						
Description: The United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) detects malicious cyber activity targeting Federal agencies. This measure assesses the percent of incidents directed at Federal agencies and detected by the US-CERT for which agencies are informed of this malicious activity within 30 minutes. This measure demonstrates the US-CERT's ability to share situational awareness of malicious activity with its Federal agency stakeholders through the EINSTEIN intrusion detection systems and other tools.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	86%	90%	92%	94%
Result:	N/A	N/A	89%	87.2%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of known malicious cyber traffic prevented from causing harm at federal agencies						
Description: This performance measure assesses the percent of known malicious activity that is mitigated on federal agencies' networks through an active defense capability known as EINSTEIN 3 Accelerated (E3A). This is achieved by actively defending against malicious activity through detection and prevention, and applying countermeasures if needed for protection. This measure assesses the ability of the Department of Homeland Security to defend federal civilian agency networks from cyber threats.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	85%	90%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of organizations that have implemented at least one cybersecurity enhancement after receiving a cybersecurity vulnerability assessment or survey						
Description: This measure addresses the extent to which critical infrastructure owners and operators use the results of cybersecurity vulnerability and resiliency assessments to improve their cybersecurity posture. This measure demonstrates the percent of assessed asset owners and operators that are not only developing a better understanding of their cybersecurity posture, but also implementing at least one cybersecurity enhancement to improve that posture.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	50%	55%	60%	65%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	63%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of respondents indicating that operational cybersecurity information products provided by DHS are timely and actionable						
Description: This measure assesses whether the products that the DHS National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) provides are timely and actionable for its customers. The NCCIC will follow up with cyber customers, to whom information products were provided, in order to determine the timeliness and effectiveness of those products. A customer survey will be used to acquire data on areas such as usefulness, timeliness, actionable nature, and relevance.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	50%	60%	75%	82%	90%
Result:	N/A	58%	74%	79%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of traffic monitored for cyber intrusions at civilian Federal Executive Branch agencies						
Description: This measure assesses DHS's scope of coverage for malicious activity across those non-DOD Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act and Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) Federal Executive Branch civilian agency networks. Federal Executive branch network monitoring uses EINSTEIN 2 intrusion detection system sensors, which are deployed to Trusted Internet Connections locations at agencies or Internet Service Providers. These sensors capture network flow information and provide alerts when signatures, indicative of malicious activity, are triggered by inbound or outbound traffic. The federal government's situational awareness of malicious activity across its systems will increase as more networks are monitored and the methodology will require data normalization to account for the addition of large numbers of networks.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	55%	70%	85%	89%	89%
Result:	N/A	73.0%	82.4%	88.5%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of federal agencies participating in the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation program						
Description: This performance measure assesses the extent to which Federal agencies are becoming participants in the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, which prepares federal departments and agencies to receive advanced analytical oversight of their respective networks.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	90%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	46%*	N/A	N/A

*While the target is not met when measured by counting the number of participating agencies, Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) that have been signed account for approximately 97% of the total Federal civilian workforce when measured by the population of users. To increase the number of departments and agencies that sign MOAs, NPPD will continue updating OMB and the National Security Council (NSC) staff on the agencies' progress.

Measure: Percent of malware submissions for which a report is generated within 15 minutes						
Description: This performance measure assess how quickly the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center analyzes and generates a report for malware submitted through automated processes to the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team's (US-CERT) Advanced Malware Analysis Center (AMAC).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	80%	85%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	94%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of unique high alert level events detected by the National Cyber Protection System, also known as EINSTEIN, validated as legitimate incidents						
Description: This measure reflects improvements in efficiency of the United States - Computer Emergency Response Team (US-CERT) through more effective resourcing to analyzing legitimate, high-alert level cyber incidents. A high-alert level cyber incident poses a potentially severe impact to the security or operations of a Department or Agency's network, or to the integrity of its proprietary information. The National Cyber Protection System (NCPS) reduces the number of false positives through improved signature development and enhanced automated detection capabilities. This measure tracks improvements in signature methodology by focusing on unique high-level events and provides a key indicator for the overall accuracy of the NCPS in detecting malicious activity in the .gov domain. The percent of legitimate incidents detected will increase as the signatures used for detection of malicious activity are improved with technology, tuning, and information sharing activities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	55%	60%	65%	90%	91%	92%
Result:	93%	97%	89%	87%	N/A	N/A

Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)	113,587	142	161,066	144	178,813	141
Total	113,587	142	161,066	144	178,813	141

Performance Measures

For *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience*, strategic performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Percent of calls made by National Security/Emergency Preparedness users during emergency situations that DHS ensured were connected						
Description: This measure gauges the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) call completion rate. The GETS call completion rate is the percent of calls that a National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) user completes via public telephone network, landline, or wireless, to communicate with the intended user/location/system/etc, under all-hazard scenarios. Hazard scenarios include terrorist attacks or natural disasters such as a hurricane or an earthquake.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	90%	90%	100%	100%	97%	97.5%
Result:	97.8%	99.4%	96.8%	99.3%	N/A	N/A

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	56,069	305	65,910	358	64,191	367
Total	56,069	305	65,910	358	64,191	367

Performance Measures

NPPD contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

*Department of
Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs**
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Subtotal, Discretionary	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	103	96	\$124,069	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)
Total, Office of Health Affairs	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	103	96	\$124,069	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	103	96	\$124,069	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	106	99	\$126,763	106	99	\$125,767	103	96	\$124,069	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
BioWatch	N/A	N/A	N/A	83,278
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,000
Planning and Coordination	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,957
Chemical Defense Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	824
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,010
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	124,069

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Office of Health Affairs

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of Health Affairs:

The DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA) is at the intersection of homeland security and public health, better known as health security. OHA's mission is to advise, promote, integrate, and enable a safe and secure workforce and Nation in pursuit of national health security. OHA achieves this by enhancing the health and wellness of the DHS workforce, and by protecting the Nation from the health impacts of incidents, including biological and chemical events.

Specifically, OHA provides medical and health expertise in support of the DHS vision to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards. OHA serves as the Department's primary point of contact for State, local, territorial, and tribal governments on medical and health issues. OHA's responsibilities include serving as the principal advisor to the Secretary, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator, and other DHS officials and Components on medical and health issues. In addition, OHA supports DHS chemical and biological defense activities, including pandemic preparedness; provides medical and health expertise for DHS preparedness, response, and resilience efforts; enhances national and DHS medical first responder capabilities; and supports the Department's occupational health and operational medicine activities, including providing policies and guidance. Through its Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense (FAVD) Program, OHA provides oversight and management of DHS's implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9 (HSPD-9) Defense of United States Agriculture and Food.

B. Budget Activities:

OHA funding is structured into five programs, projects, and activities (PPA): BioWatch, Chemical Defense Program (CDP), National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC), Planning and Coordination (P&C), and Salaries and Expenses (S&E).

BioWatch Program:

The BioWatch Program is the Nation's only federally managed, locally operated nationwide biosurveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of select biological threat agents. BioWatch is a key part of the Department's layered approach for protection against a catastrophic biological terror attack, and early detection translates into lives saved. The BioWatch Program provides public health officials with a warning of potentially hazardous biological agent release before exposed individuals would typically develop symptoms of illness.

Chemical Defense Program:

CDP is a comprehensive program to address Federal, State, and local risk awareness, planning, and response mechanisms in the event of a catastrophic chemical incident. OHA provides subject matter expertise on medical toxicology, industrial hygiene, and responder workforce protection related to chemical threats and works directly with communities to understand their capabilities, limitations, and needs. The program provides fundamental links between Federal interagency efforts and unique community vulnerabilities, focusing on integrating threat-based risk assessments, technology (e.g., detection capabilities and decision-support tools), mass decontamination procedures and whole-of-community response best practices into community preparedness in close coordination with FEMA.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center

The National Biosurveillance Integration Center's (NBIC) mission is to enable early warning and shared situational awareness of acute biological events and support better decisions through rapid identification, characterization, localization, and tracking. To accomplish this mission, NBIC works closely with Federal, State, local, and private sector partners to detect health anomalies as rapidly as possible and to effectively characterize potential human, animal, or plant health events as they unfold. NBIC provides to its customers: (1) products such as daily monitoring lists of health issues around the world and more in-depth Biosurveillance Event Reports; (2) tools such as providing direct access to open-source data collection platforms for their biosurveillance use; and (3) services such as weekly interagency biosurveillance calls and the National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS) Protocol which brings federal NBIC partners together on a short-notice teleconference to share information on a potentially significant biological event.

Planning and Coordination

Planning and Coordination (P&C) consists of programs that primarily support Mission 5 of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR): *Strengthening National Preparedness and Resilience*. These programs support Mission 5 through a variety of activities directed both externally to Federal, State, and local stakeholders and internally within the Department. Initiatives within the P&C PPA build resilience by providing appropriate information, resources, and guidance to help State and local communities as well as the DHS workforce to bolster efforts to prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats. P&C ensures medical quality management across DHS, and provides medical countermeasures (MCM) to the DHS workforce and those in its care and custody. In addition, P&C provides health and medical expertise for formulating national preparedness and contingency planning at all levels, and supports exercises designed to improve preparedness and response to catastrophic incidents across the health security spectrum.

Salaries & Expenses

The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all full-time equivalents (FTE) within OHA, the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS), and supports the work of OHA's programs. Expenses for OHA's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund, office supplies, training, travel for senior management, and other various shared services are funded out of S&E.

C. Budget Request Summary:

OHA requests \$124.069 million, 103 full-time positions (FTP), and 96 FTEs. The total adjustments-to-base is a decrease of \$1.698 million and a decrease of 3 FTE.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	106	99	25,667	106	99	27,297	103	96	27,010	(3)	(3)	(287)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(287)
Planning and Coordination	-	-	4,995	-	-	4,995	-	-	4,957	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	-	-	(38)
Chemical Defense Program	-	-	824	-	-	824	-	-	824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	-	10,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BioWatch	-	-	85,277	-	-	84,651	-	-	83,278	-	-	(1,373)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,373)
Total, Office of Health Affairs	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069	(3)	(3)	(1,698)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(1,698)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069	(3)	(3)	(1,698)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(1,698)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	106	99	126,763	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069	(3)	(3)	(1,698)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(1,698)
Rescissions	-	-	(91)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	106	99	126,672	106	99	125,767	103	96	124,069	3	3	(1,698)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(1,698)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
BioWatch
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: BioWatch

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$85,277
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$84,651
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$1,373)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$83,278
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$83,278
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$1,373)

OHA requests \$83.278 million in FY 2016 for the BioWatch PPA.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$2.200 million for refresh and recapitalization of BioWatch equipment.
- Decrease of \$3.113 million from savings achieved from moving contractors to Federal space.
- Realign \$0.460 million into Salaries and Expenses for Working Capital Fund rent increase from contractor move to federal space.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Biological attacks can begin without overt signs, therefore early warning and detection capabilities are essential for mitigating consequences and savings lives. The BioWatch program is the Nation’s only federally managed, locally operated nationwide biosurveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of select aerosolized biological agents. BioWatch is a key part of the Nation’s layered approach for protection against a catastrophic biological terror attack, and each hour gained in detection translates into lives saved. Deployed in more than 30 metropolitan areas throughout the country, the system is a collaborative effort of health personnel at all levels of government. Coordinated teams of field operators, laboratory technicians, and public health officials from city, county, State, and Federal organizations are responsible for installing biocollectors (portable sampling units - PSUs), collecting daily samples, analyzing and reporting laboratory results, and having pre-coordinated plans in place to respond to a confirmed detection (a BioWatch Actionable Result (BAR)). The current detection capabilities used by the BioWatch program consist of outdoor and limited indoor aerosol collectors whose filters are manually retrieved for subsequent analysis in BioWatch laboratories located in State or county public health laboratories that are members of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Laboratory Response Network.

The BioWatch program complements existing public health surveillance systems, allowing information to be shared with health care providers, and has succeeded in bringing together State and local public health, first responder, and law enforcement personnel, resulting in communities that are better prepared not only for a biological attack, but also for an all-hazards response. Additionally, the BioWatch program manages a national notification process and offers laboratory support, environmental sampling, and event modeling.

The BioWatch program recognizes the essential role of State and local jurisdictions in responding to a bioterrorism event, and to this end, utilizes Jurisdictional Coordinators (JCs) to assist in the operation of the BioWatch Advisory Committees, facilitate communications among State and local partners, assist in preparedness and response plan development, and help coordinate exercise and special event planning. This locally embedded network of JCs provides jurisdictions and the BioWatch program leadership with information regarding challenges encountered across jurisdictions serving to inform operational and programmatic directions.

The performance of all aspects of current operations laboratory and field activities are monitored by a robust quality assurance (QA) program that was instituted in FY 2010. The QA program ensures the technical validity of field and laboratory operations and monitors the performance of the analytical processes at every facility on a daily basis.

In addition to detection and analysis technology, BioWatch develops national guidance documents to socialize best practices and procedures as well as to create consistency of operations. Guidance documents are used by BioWatch jurisdictions as a basis of formulating their response concept of operations (CONOPS) and contain “points to consider” as well as required program activities in the event of a BAR. BioWatch assists local jurisdictions in the development of location-specific CONOPS guidance and coordination of Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program compliant exercises, from table top discussions to full scale exercises. BioWatch also provides technical assistance to the BioWatch Advisory Committees notification-response checklists, and conducts after-action reviews with the jurisdictions to improve operations.

The BioWatch program supports National Special Security Events (NSSE) such as the Presidential Inauguration, the Super Bowl, and the national nominating conventions by providing laboratory analysis procedures, laboratory equipment, and personnel to assist with the large number of samples that NSSE produce both in current BioWatch jurisdictions and in cities that are not currently equipped with BioWatch systems. BioWatch works with State and local public health agencies in formulating and conducting exercises based specifically on the scheduled NSSE event. BioWatch supports local special events every year such as the Super Bowl, college bowl games, parades, and marathons.

The requested funding for BioWatch will enable the continuation of current operations in all jurisdictions where the BioWatch system is presently deployed and operating. This includes conducting QA audits and proficiency tests.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
National Biosurveillance Integration Center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Biosurveillance Integration Center

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$10,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$8,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$8,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$8,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

OHA requests \$8.000 million in FY 2016 for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC), to fund technical support services, information technology operations and improvements, and support coordination efforts with Federal, State, local tribal, and territorial governments. The requested funding will allow NBIC to continue monitoring biological events on a 24/7 basis for shared situational awareness and operationalize successful innovation projects from prior years.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The mission of NBIC is to enable early warning and shared situational awareness of acute biological events and support better decisions through rapid identification, characterization, localization, and tracking of biological events. NBIC does so by working with stakeholders to produce innovative and integrated products, tools, and services for stakeholders with varying biosurveillance needs across the human health, animal, plant, food, and environmental domains distributed across Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

NBIC aggregates and analyzes targeted health and medical information from thousands of public sources from around the world and integrates the verification, validation, and contextualization of this time-sensitive information with the reporting and expertise of the National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS), a community of 14 Federal Departments, as well as State and local authorities. Through this collaborative process, NBIC provides both routine reporting and short turnaround, expert assessments as requested by government officials to analyze potential impacts of biological events on US interests. Reports are distributed through a number of mechanisms including the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), the DHS Common Operating Picture, and the BioWatch portal to a broad audience of more than 1,500 users at all levels of government. In urgent situations, the NBIC coordinates information-sharing efforts by initiating the “NBIS Protocol,” a short-notice

teleconference held with all Federal partners to rapidly share information on potentially significant biological events of national concern. Similarly, NBIC collaborates with the BioWatch Program to provide additional contextual information in the event of a BioWatch Actionable Result declaration.

NBIC's operational capabilities are built from a robust federal governance structure combined with ongoing outreach and engagement of Federal, State, and local authorities as well as professional and academic organizations. The chartered NBIC Advisory Board is comprised of senior officials from the 14 NBIS partner Federal Departments and provides recommendations to DHS based on timely input on operational, programmatic, and scientific issues affecting the broader biosurveillance community. NBIC coordinates outreach to State and local authorities not only through the BioWatch program and the Health Security Intelligence Enterprise within DHS/OHA but also with NBIS Federal Departments.

NBIC manages several innovation projects to evaluate opportunities to identify and use novel data sets and information, advanced analytic approaches and tools, and improved methods of collaborating with new and existing partners. Examples of NBIC innovation projects include:

- Open source data and analytics which automatically translate multilingual biosurveillance information available on the internet for operational use within the Center
- Social media analytics which validate methods for early detection and situational assessment of health-related events in Twitter data for operational use
- Visual and text analytics which enhance the visual display of data and clean incoming data feeds to improve analyst efficiency

These projects seek to serve not only NBIC's ability to accomplish its mission but also the needs of the interagency biosurveillance community. NBIC is working to transition successful innovation projects from prior years into operational use.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Chemical Defense Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Chemical Defense Program

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$824
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$824
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$824
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$824
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

OHA requests \$0.824 million in FY 2016 for the Chemical Defense Program (CDP). In FY2016, CDP will utilize lessons learned from its collaboration through several exercises with local communities to further the development of guidance documents, which are shared with Federal, State, and local partners. CDP will also continue to provide expertise in medical toxicology, industrial hygiene, and chemical detection to the National Security Council, Federal partners, the Secretary of Homeland Security, FEMA, and other DHS Components to enhance strategic policy and plans related to relevant toxicology issues including the preparation for and response to chemical events.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CDP is a comprehensive program, providing subject matter expertise related to a broad range of medical toxicology issues; assisting with Federal, State, and local planning in the event of a catastrophic chemical incident; and directly engaging communities to learn best practices for enhancing the nation’s preparedness for chemical incidents from an intentional or accidental release.

For example, CDP has partnered with a number of Federal partners to draft “Patient Decontamination in a Mass Chemical Exposure Incident: National Planning Guidance for Communities.” Compiled from evidence-based information, the document focuses on providing options for responses to such chemical events, whether accidental or intentional.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Planning and Coordination
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Planning and Coordination

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$4,995
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$4,995
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$38)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$4,957
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$4,957
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$38)

OHA requests \$4.957 million in FY 2016 for Planning and Coordination (P&C). The funding requested in FY 2016 will support a suite of activities that bolster health security preparedness and resilience, both within DHS and throughout the Nation. This includes providing medical and health subject matter expertise to DHS preparedness and planning activities, supporting response to national disasters, integrating State and local public health within the national network of State and local fusion centers, and leading DHS workforce health and medical support efforts.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.038 million for planning and exercise support to intra/interagency partners.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

P&C is comprised of initiatives that primarily support *QHRS Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience*. Major programs include: Health Security Integration (HSI); Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense (FAVD); and Workforce Health and Medical Support (WHMS).

Health Security Integration

HSI delivers medical and public health expertise and support to DHS Components, and State and local entities and partners to further support communications, situational awareness, and effective operational planning. HSI helps build national resilience against health incidents through preparedness enhancement and capabilities development, and executes the Chief Medical Officer's statutory responsibility to be the primary DHS point of contact with State and local stakeholders on medical and health issues.

HSI provides the medical interface between OHA and DHS Component contingency and operational planning cells and supports the development of Federal plans and policies related to natural and man-made events having catastrophic consequences on human, agricultural, and animal health. Leveraging OHA health and medical expertise, HSI works with planning teams throughout DHS to develop, conduct, influence, and participate in a broad range of exercises that advance national preparedness and response capability for threats having catastrophic health consequences, with a focus on all hazards events and incidents. Expected FY 2016 activities include planning and exercise support, continuity of operations, 24/7 watch officer support to the National Operations Center and the DHS Office of Operations Coordination and Planning, and the Health Security Intelligence Enterprise, as well as outreach to targeted State and local public health, the intelligence community, and homeland security partners.

HSI also provides support to State and local public health and homeland security partners to build and improve their capability to prepare for and respond to health incidents. HSI provides security clearances for appropriate State and local public health officials and coordinates classified briefings to enable the sharing of critical threat information and intelligence to support increased awareness of the medical and public health aspects of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats and enhance biodefense prevention and preparedness activities including threats to health, water, food, and agriculture sectors. Key FY 2016 activities will include improving and facilitating public health threat information sharing within the national network of State and local fusion centers; providing technical assistance to fusion centers for development of public health capabilities; providing support and medical and health subject matter expertise to the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis to inform intelligence information; and, accessing, analyzing, and promoting appropriate sharing of intelligence community health threat and risk information and products.

Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense

FAVD is responsible for oversight and management of the Department's implementation of HSPD-9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food. FAVD ensures adequate response capability at the State, local, tribal and territorial levels for incidents occurring within the food and agriculture sector, whether intentional or naturally occurring; coordinates the Department's food and agriculture sector activities with appropriate Federal partners, State and local government entities and the private sector; and provides subject matter advice and expertise to DHS leadership on matters related to food protection, agricultural production systems, health issues such as emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases; trade issues involving phyto and phyto sanitary regulation; and animals in disasters. The National Preparedness Goal under Presidential Policy Directive-8 established a requirement for Federal doctrine to embrace the full range of statutory authorities related to disasters and emergencies. This resulted in requests for FAVD to provide expertise beyond the Stafford Act requirements for care and sheltering of household pets and service animals to include a broader range of species and partner agencies that may be impacted during a disaster.

Workforce Health and Medical Support

WHMS is focused on four core areas that lead the Department's workforce health and medical oversight functions:

- Medical First Responder Coordination (MFRC) provides medical guidance, standards, policy, and outreach to medical first responder stakeholders, both internal to and external to the

Department. Within this branch resides the DHS Emergency Medical Services (EMS) System and Program.

- Occupational Health mitigates all types of adverse health impacts of work-related risks for the DHS workforce by providing medical guidance and executing programs to provide standards, establish clear policy, and develop and implement enterprise solutions to resolve health issues. Occupational Health includes Medical Countermeasures (MCM) and DHS *Together* resiliency programs.
- Medical Quality Management (MQM) provides expert advice, oversight, consultation, and assistance to directly enable the DHS Components to improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care provided to the workforce. The MQM branch also oversees the Electronic Health Information System (eHIS) initiative for the Department.
- Medical Liaison Officer (MLO) program provides experienced health care clinicians who serve as Senior Medical Advisors and are embedded in DHS operational Components. These highly experienced medical professionals represent the CMO, and provide subject matter expertise and medical advice to Component leadership. Immediate reach back to OHA on issues related to policy, planning, mitigation, response, and workforce health protection provide essential support to DHS Operations, including engagements with those in the Department's custody and care.

Medical First Responder Coordination

MFRC plays a key role in integrating the EMS community into Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal disaster preparedness and policy activities. It builds and leverages collaborative working relationships between DHS and major EMS national associations to address gaps, enhance efficiency, and develop medical first responder and EMS best practices for use in disaster planning, preparedness, response, and recovery. MFRC also represents the internal DHS EMS community to external stakeholders and other Federal agencies.

MFRC provides detailed guidance for external (non-DHS) medical first responders and medical oversight and guidance to more than 3,500 internal DHS EMS providers. The program supports EMS integration toward improved domestic preparedness for DHS, Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial governments, and national EMS communities. MFRC also works closely with external and internal medical first responder communities across the nation to address and resolve gaps identified in EMS coordination and integration.

MFRC provides oversight of essential DHS EMS functions. For example, it develops and maintains electronic systems to track pre-hospital patient care rendered by DHS EMS personnel and their professional credentialing, and guides the standardization of related training and education. MFRC develops policies and protocols for DHS EMS personnel and the greater EMS community, and provides subject matter expertise to the DHS enterprise on health and medical topics ranging from education and training to technology.

MFRC also works closely with other Federal agencies and the National Security Council to develop and distribute essential medical guidance and host national stakeholder engagements for first

responders on improving survivability in incidents such as those involving improvised explosive devices, active shooter, and anthrax threats.

Occupational Health

Occupational Health mitigates the adverse health impacts of work-related risks to the DHS workforce and those in DHS custody by developing programs, strategy, policy, requirements, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health program. DHS workforce-related activities are executed in partnership with the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer Safety and Health Division. The Occupational Health program works with components to find enterprise solutions to medical issues for the DHS workforce and those in DHS custody, to include providing subject matter expertise and guidance to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to find solutions to provide effective medical care and public health screening along the border.

Occupational Health maintains two key activities/initiatives:

- **Medical Countermeasures Program** - The MCM program procures, manages, and distributes MCM to the entire DHS workforce and those under DHS care and custody. This program ensures that the DHS workforce is protected and able to perform the mission-essential functions of the Department following a biological or radiological event. It also provides technical assistance and guidance to the DHS Components on proper MCM use, storage, and management of MCM assets. In FY 2015 and 2016, the MCM Program is expanding its capabilities in support of the Department's workforce, by providing geocoding (geomapping) information, improved stockpile accountability capabilities, and standardization and quality assurance within the MCM storage environments. The program continues to strengthen program sustainability, foster existing and new partnerships within the inter/intra agency preparedness community, and focus on improving communication and understanding of programs at the Federal, State, and local levels.
- **DHSTogether Employee and Organizational Resilience Program** - The *DHSTogether* program promotes resilience across the Department with the focus that a resilient department starts with resilient individual employees. *DHSTogether* is the only comprehensive agency-wide program that identifies and implements resilience interventions and best practices to ensure that employees have the tools and resources they need to manage the stresses inherent in their occupations. The program supports targeted activities that fill significant identified gaps in health and medical services, including strategic communication, training, peer-to-peer support, health and medical expertise, grass-root projects, and individual resilience assessments. With the stand-up of the *DHSTogether* Senior Leadership Council (SLC), decisions supported by Department leaders will help to sustain, and improve a wide-range of resilience-strengthening activities.

Medical Quality Management

The MQM program advises, consults, and assists DHS Components on issues related to the improvement of the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care for DHS employees and persons in DHS care and custody. MQM provides quality management subject matter expertise to ensure that health care service standards are consistently and appropriately applied across the Department. For example, the MQM project exercises oversight for the development of quality management including quality improvement, risk management documentation, medical record

management, credentialing, clinical competency, performance measurement, and review of standard operating procedures and protocols. MQM also chartered and chairs the internal cross-component DHS Health Care Quality Committee, which develops, coordinates, and oversees detailed cross-component initiatives and works to improve the Department's enterprise-wide delivery of healthcare services.

MQM has recently launched several initiatives that promote continuous quality improvement, create efficiencies, and improve communication:

- The MQM-on-the-Go initiative allows the MQM staff to visit the Components on a routine basis and provide one-on-one support with the Component's quality efforts.
- The quarterly Office of Health Affairs and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties coordination meeting which provides an opportunity for OHA Leadership and Senior Medical Advisors to collaborate on matters regarding health equities.
- MQM has expanded to include the Health Information Technology project which enables the standardization and centralization of common and essential information, and allows continuous support for coordinating program and project needs.
- In 2015, MQM will host the first annual Quality Showcase, which will give the Components an opportunity to share their quality and performance improvement activities, and promote best practices throughout DHS.
- Electronic Health Information System (eHIS) is an electronic system that will provide uniform collection, sharing, and analysis of health and safety data across the DHS enterprise. eHIS will promote consistent policies, processes, and procedures. This includes use of a common set of tools available to all users, in order to improve the flow of health and safety communications within the DHS workforce and strengthen accountability for the execution of health-related programs and operations

Medical Liaison Officers

The MLO program provides senior medical advisors (physicians) to DHS Components as direct representatives of the CMO, and offers subject matter expertise in developing the health and medical aspects of planning, response, and workforce protection policy. This program ensures that Component medical issues are rapidly identified and quickly resolved, and provides Components with a direct link to OHA and the CMO. The MLO program also identifies common gaps in medical and health standards, policy, and guidance, and engages with a broad range of health and medical experts (including the CMO and OHA staff) to provide enterprise solutions to bridge those gaps. These solutions could aid in improving medical quality while decreasing workers compensation and other associated costs. In addition, the MLO program provides timely and valuable medical expertise in support of the traveler health, medical first responder, and FEMA search and rescue programs. The MLO program continues to coordinate the employment of senior medical advisors throughout DHS operational Components.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	106	99	\$25,667
FY 2015 President's Budget	106	99	\$27,297
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(3)	(\$287)
FY 2016 Current Services	103	96	\$27,010
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	103	96	\$27,010
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(3)	(3)	(\$287)

A request for S&E of \$27.010 million in FY 2016 will fund 103 FTP and 96 FTE.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Transfer of \$0.002 million from S&E for Data Center Support to DHS OCIO
- Realignment of \$0.460 million from BioWatch to S&E for WCF rent increase from contractor move to federal space
- Increase of \$0.039 million for annualization of FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.153 million for 1.3 percent pay raise in FY 2016
- Decrease of \$0.780 million for efficiencies as follows:
 - \$0.457 million for 3 mission support FTE positions
 - \$0.054 million for WCF cellular wireless savings
 - \$0.241 million for Voluntary Early Retirement Authority/Voluntary Separation Incentive Payment savings
 - \$0.028 million for WCF parking subsidy savings
- Decrease of \$0.157 million for contract support offsets to fund annualization and the 2016 pay raise

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer leads a team of highly skilled professionals who provide expertise and specialized abilities that are essential to achieving OHA's mission. OHA's staff is composed of doctors, veterinarians, nurses, scientists, public health professionals, and other public servants recruited for their experience and skills. The unique role of OHA's staff in providing medical and health security expertise to DHS and the Federal Government make their level of knowledge and skill very important, and they are considered OHA's most valuable resource. OHA requires highly qualified employees as well as the support personnel to complete its robust mission, all funded through this PPA.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS) provides executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures that OHA's critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively. OAS includes both the immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer. The OAS includes the management operations activities of OHA, including finance, acquisition, human capital, information technology, emergency preparedness, and facilities/property services. These functions ensure the resilience of OHA, and ensure that resources are effectively allocated to best support DHS's mission.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For necessary expenses of the Office of Health Affairs, [\$125,767,000] **\$124,069,000**¹; of which [\$27,297,000] **\$27,010,000**² is for salaries and expenses; [of which \$92,651,000 is for health incidents detection, including the BioWatch Program and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC); and of which \$5,819,000 is for health incidents resilience, including workforce health, medical readiness efforts, chemical defense, medical first responder coordination, and other activities.] **of which \$83,278,000 is for the BioWatch Program; and of which \$13,781,000 is for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, workforce health, medical readiness efforts, chemical defense, medical first responder coordination, and other activities.**³*

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... [\$125,767] <u>\$124,069,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$27,297,000] <u>\$27,010,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[of which \$92,651,000 is for health incidents detection, including the BioWatch Program and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC); and of which \$5,819,000 is for health incidents resilience, including workforce health, medical readiness efforts, chemical defense, medical first responder coordination, and other activities.] <u>of which \$83,278,000 is for the BioWatch Program; and of which \$13,781,000 is for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, workforce health, medical readiness efforts, chemical defense, medical first responder coordination, and other activities.</u>	New PPAs within the Appropriation. To reestablish OHA's structure in the proposed legislative language to five PPAs.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	106	99	\$126,763
FY 2015 President's Budget	106	99	\$125,767
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer From S&E for Data Center Support to DHS OCIO	-	-	(\$2)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$2)
Increases			
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$153
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$39
BioWatch Equipment Refresh/Recapitalization	-	-	\$2,200
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,392
Decreases			
BioWatch: Savings Achieved From Moving Contractors to Federal Space	-	-	(\$3,113)
Contract Support Efficiencies	-	-	(\$157)
HQ Efficiency Parking & Cellular Wireless	-	-	(\$82)
HQ Efficiency VERA & VSIP and Vacancies	(3)	(3)	(\$698)
Offset to Fund Contractor Support	-	-	(\$38)
Total, Decreases	(3)	(3)	(\$4,088)
Total Other Adjustments	(3)	(3)	(\$1,696)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)
FY 2016 Current Services	103	96	\$124,069
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	103	96	\$124,069
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	106	99	\$126,763
FY 2015 President's Budget	106	99	\$125,767
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	(\$2)
Increases	-	-	\$2,392
Decreases	(3)	(3)	(\$4,088)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)
FY 2016 Current Services	103	96	\$124,069
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	103	96	\$124,069
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	106	99	\$27,297	(3)	(3)	(\$287)	-	-	-	103	96	\$27,010	(3)	(3)	(\$287)
Planning and Coordination	-	-	\$4,995	-	-	(\$38)	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,957	-	-	(\$38)
Chemical Defense Program	-	-	\$824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$824	-	-	-
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	-	\$8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,000	-	-	-
BioWatch	-	-	\$84,651	-	-	(\$1,373)	-	-	-	-	-	\$83,278	-	-	(\$1,373)
Total	106	99	\$125,767	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)	-	-	-	103	96	\$124,069	(3)	(3)	(\$1,698)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
OHA/PI	-	-	\$206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, OPO	-	-	\$177	-	-	\$177	-	-	-	-	-	(\$177)
DHS - Transportation and Security Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$650	-	-	\$650
Department of Defense	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	(\$1,500)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$38,933	-	-	\$41,000	-	-	\$41,175	-	-	\$175
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$48	-	-	\$150	-	-	\$500	-	-	\$350
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$1,302	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	\$1,625	-	-	\$125
DHS Science & Technology	-	-	\$374	-	-	\$374	-	-	\$350	-	-	(\$24)
VARIOUS	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$3	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$46,204	-	-	\$45,803	-	-	(\$401)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
BioWatch	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	(\$1,500)
Salaries and Expenses	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$43,204	-	-	\$44,303	-	-	\$1,099
Total Obligations	-	-	\$46,043	-	-	\$46,204	-	-	\$45,803	-	-	(\$401)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,876	\$12,063	\$11,745	(\$318)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$202	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$5,044	\$5,581	\$5,469	(\$112)
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,260	\$3,604	\$3,498	(\$106)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$19,382	\$21,248	\$20,712	(\$536)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$447	\$447	\$501	\$54
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,928	\$3,342	\$3,726	\$384
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$62	\$77	\$20	(\$57)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$25	\$25	\$29	\$4
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$43,744	\$39,860	\$38,011	(\$1,849)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$130	\$130	\$127	(\$3)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$21,028	\$17,125	\$14,673	(\$2,452)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$63	\$20	-	(\$20)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$11,402	\$12,908	\$14,561	\$1,653
31.0 Equipment	\$1,256	-	\$2,200	\$2,200
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$30,818	\$30,585	\$29,509	(\$1,076)
91.0 Unvouchered	(\$4,522)	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$107,381	\$104,519	\$103,357	(\$1,162)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$126,763	\$125,767	\$124,069	(\$1,698)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$126,763	\$125,767	\$124,069	(\$1,698)
Full Time Equivalents	99	99	96	(3)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	4	4	5	1
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	28	28	26	(2)
GS-14	33	33	33	-
GS-13	12	12	12	-
GS-12	9	9	9	-
GS-11	9	9	8	(1)
GS-9	2	2	2	-
Other Graded Positions	8	8	7	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	106	106	103	(3)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	106	106	103	(3)
Total, Office of Health Affairs:	106	106	103	(3)
Full Time Equivalents	99	99	96	(3)
Average ES Salary	172,949	172,949	174,696	1,747
Average GS Salary	114,534	115,679	113,701	(1,978)
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,876	\$12,063	\$11,745	(\$318)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$202	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,079	\$1,090	\$1,090	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,260	\$3,604	\$3,498	(\$106)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$15,417	\$16,757	\$16,333	(\$424)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$104	\$104	\$104	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,928	\$3,342	\$3,726	\$384
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$25	\$25	\$25	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$435	\$300	\$300	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$120	\$120	\$120	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,516	\$6,527	\$6,280	(\$247)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$122	\$122	\$122	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$10,250	\$10,540	\$10,677	\$137
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$25,667	\$27,297	\$27,010	(\$287)
Full Time Equivalents	99	99	96	(3)

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The Salaries and Expenses PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all full-time equivalents (FTE) within OHA and the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS). OAS supports OHA's mission by providing executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures that OHA's critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively through policy coordination, communications, external relations, strategic planning, and correspondence management. OAS also provides for the management of all relevant business operations including financial management, program analysis, facilities maintenance and planning, human capital management, and information technology support.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,876	\$12,063	\$11,745	\$(318)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$202	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,079	\$1,090	\$1,090	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,260	\$3,604	\$3,498	\$(106)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$15,417	\$16,757	\$16,333	\$(424)

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 96 FTEs, OGC support, and the DHS PHSO Coordinator. In FY 2016, 3 FTE are eliminated.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,928	\$3,342	\$3,726	\$384

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The increase reflects the additional office space needed by transferring BioWatch staff to federally leased property.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,516	\$6,527	\$6,280	(\$247)

The FY 2016 request funding level reflects net changes to Interagency Agreements for contractual services for the purchase of goods and services and efficiencies in WCF categories. Additionally, S&E funds OHA's WCF charges from this account.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Planning and Coordination
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$765	\$1,499	\$1,499	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$765	\$1,499	\$1,499	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$131	\$125	\$125	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,593	\$1,150	\$1,112	(\$38)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,587	\$1,723	\$1,723	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$992	\$498	\$498	-
91.0 Unvouchered	(\$1,073)	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$4,230	\$3,496	\$3,458	(\$38)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$4,995	\$4,995	\$4,957	(\$38)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Planning and Coordination Mission Statement

The Planning and Coordination PPA (P&C) is comprised of programs that primarily support Mission 5 of the Future Years Homeland Security Program (Ensuring Resilience to Disasters), as well as and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise. Major programs include: Health Security Integration; Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense; and Workforce Health and Medical Support. These activities support 24/7 National Operation Center Watch Operation and other missions through a variety of activities directed both externally to Federal, State, and local stakeholders and internally within the Department.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$765	\$1,499	\$1,499	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$765	\$1,499	\$1,499	-

The amount requested in FY 2016 is to cover the Public Health Service Officers (PHSO) assigned to P&C and a proportionate share of the watch desk officer operations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,593	\$1,150	\$1,112	(\$38)

The FY 2016 requested funding level reflects a decrease from FY 2015 to FY 2016 due to a decrease in contractor support. The request includes support for proprietary software for the electronic patient care record (ePCR) system, coordination for food-specific standardized response plan that will be integrated into the National Response Framework, recommendations on key preparedness policies, and subject matter experts and federally-funded research and development center support for key projects.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Chemical Defense Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$181	\$187	\$187	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$181	\$187	\$187	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$16	\$33	\$33	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$627	\$604	\$604	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,289	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	(\$1,289)	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$643	\$637	\$637	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$824	\$824	\$824	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Chemical Defense Program Mission Statement

The Chemical Defense Program (CDP) provides and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, response, and resilience to provide a comprehensive approach to chemical defense.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$181	\$187	\$187	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$181	\$187	\$187	-

The amount requested in FY 2016 is to cover the Public Health Service Officers (PHSO) assigned to CDP and a proportionate share of the watch desk officer operations.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
National Biosurveillance Integration Center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,154	\$1,154	\$1,154	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,154	\$1,154	\$1,154	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$49	\$35	\$35	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,802	\$5,251	\$5,251	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,155	\$560	\$560	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	-
91.0 Unvouchered	(\$2,160)	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$8,846	\$6,846	\$6,846	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$10,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Biosurveillance Integration Center Mission Statement

NBIC's mission is to enable early warning and shared situational awareness of acute biological events and support better decisions through rapid identification, characterization, localization, and tracking.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,154	\$1,154	\$1,154	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,154	\$1,154	\$1,154	-

The amount requested in FY 2016 is to cover the Public Health Service Officers (PHSO) assigned to NBIC and a proportionate share of the watch desk officer operations.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
BioWatch
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,865	\$1,651	\$1,539	(\$112)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$1,865	\$1,651	\$1,539	(\$112)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$147	\$150	\$204	\$54
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$62	\$77	\$20	(\$57)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	\$4	\$4
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$32,287	\$32,555	\$30,744	(\$1,811)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10	\$10	\$7	(\$3)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$10,481	\$8,315	\$6,110	(\$2,205)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$63	\$20	-	(\$20)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$10,288	\$12,288	\$13,941	\$1,653
31.0 Equipment	\$1,256	-	\$2,200	\$2,200
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$28,818	\$29,585	\$28,509	(\$1,076)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$83,412	\$83,000	\$81,739	(\$1,261)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$85,277	\$84,651	\$83,278	(\$1,373)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

BioWatch Mission Statement

The BioWatch Program is the Nation's only federally managed, locally operated nationwide biosurveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of select biological threat agents. BioWatch is a key part of the Department's layered approach for protection against a catastrophic biological terror attack, and early detection translates into lives saved. The BioWatch program deploys collection devices and analytical capability in more than 30 high-risk metropolitan areas, called BioWatch Jurisdictions. BioWatch provides public health officials with a warning of potentially hazardous biological agent release before exposed individuals would typically develop symptoms of illness. This detect-to-treat approach provides public health officials with an opportunity to respond aggressively to help mitigate the potentially catastrophic impact on the population of a biological agent release.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	\$1,865	\$1,651	\$1,539	\$(112)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$1,865	\$1,651	\$1,539	\$(112)

The amount requested in FY 2016 is to cover the Public Health Service Officers (PHSO) assigned to BioWatch and a proportionate share of the watch desk officer operations. The reduction is due to higher-ranking officers being succeeded by slightly lower-ranking officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$147	\$150	\$204	\$54

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Steps to assure appropriate travel include evaluation of needs and stringent approval processes. An increase is requested to more fully support the National BioWatch Stakeholders' Workshop by providing travel to selected State and local officials who could not otherwise participate and to pay for travel for selected SMEs in support of developing guidance documents and ConOps for use by the BioWatch Jurisdictions and other Federal, State and local BioWatch partners.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$62	\$77	\$20	(\$57)

The FY 2016 request is for projected IT costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$4

Printing at the GPO of the agenda/program for the annual National BioWatch Stakeholders' Workshop.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$32,287	\$32,555	\$30,744	(\$1,811)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources. The FY 2016 funding level reflects a commitment by OHA/BioWatch to engage expertise associated with Field Operations support; Laboratory Operations support; Public Health and Preparedness support; the National BioWatch Stakeholders' Workshop; Jurisdictional Coordinator Management and Training; Quality Assurance support; Program Management support; and laboratory staffing in many Jurisdictions. However, the funding level assumes achieving \$3.1M in SETA contract savings to offset costs rising elsewhere in the BioWatch budget. Funding for OHA's part of PCR standards work at the National Academy of Science will be eliminated.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10	\$10	\$7	(\$3)

The FY 2016 request is for the hazardous material pickup contract in Washington, DC. Contract cost was slightly lower than expected.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$10,481	\$8,315	\$6,110	(\$2,205)

The FY 2016 funding level reflects support from Interagency Agreements for: Assays; Guidance; Site Modeling; Engineering/Data Analysis; Field Operation and Support; Public Health and Preparedness Support; and Logistics Support. The funding supports work that the National Laboratories perform such as studies and analysis, and other Federal entities perform on behalf of BioWatch but at a reduced level from prior years.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$63	\$20	\$0	(\$20)

Project will be completed in FY 2015.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$10,288	\$12,288	\$13,941	\$1,653

The requested funding level reflects the purchases for supplies and materials associated with Laboratory Operations, Field Operations, and QA support. Increase supports projected costs associated with replenishment of critical supplies for mission needs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,256	\$0	\$2,200	\$2,200

BioWatch equipment, particularly lab instruments, are nearing the end of their expected life span. Increase funds replacement of aging instruments.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$28,818	\$29,585	\$28,509	(\$1,076)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other Federal agencies, associations, individuals, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The requested funding level will provide funding to BioWatch Jurisdictions through Cooperative Agreements for current operations. The change from FY 2015 to FY 2016 reflects an estimate for the cost of operations in the 30+ BioWatch Jurisdictions. Management has been pursuing efforts in cost control, which have been successful to date, but future opportunities for savings will be reduced as operations are right sized.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	101	99	99
Increases			
Decreases			
S&E	(2)	-	(3)
Subtotal, Decreases	(2)	-	(3)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	99	99	96
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(2)	-	(3)

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 Office of Health Affairs
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Salaries and Expenses	\$9,234	\$9,799	\$9,587	-\$212
Total Working Capital Fund	\$9,234	\$9,799	\$9,587	-\$212

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Office of Health Affairs is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Health Threats Resilience: Health Threats Resilience (HTR) coordinates DHS efforts dedicated to national resilience against health incidents and supports DHS programs related to biological and chemical defense. HTR manages BioWatch, an early warning system to rapidly detect dangerous pathogens in the air, and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, which enables the early warning and shared situational awareness of biological events so that critical decisions directing response and recovery efforts are well-informed and ultimately save lives. HTR provides health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, and response; and provides expertise to federal planning and policy development. HTR also coordinates DHS programs related to the security of our nation’s food, agriculture, and animal health; and provides technical assistance to help state and local communities bolster efforts to prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats.

Workforce Health and Medical Support: Workforce Health and Medical Support (WHMS) leads the Department’s workforce health and medical oversight activities. WHMS ensures medical first responder coordination by providing support to DHS personnel who perform operational medical services. WHMS supports the “One DHS” concept through the following initiatives: Developing cross-DHS emergency medical services (EMS) protocols, quality assurance standards, credentialing standards, and validation processes; providing quality assurance and medical advice; advising FEMA on safety and environmental health housing issues; and creating a medical oversight framework. WHMS focuses on DHS occupational health, which involves mitigation of adverse health impacts of work-related risks for the DHS workforce by developing strategy, policy, requirements, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services, and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows the Office of Health Affairs’ FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Health Threats Resilience	38	\$103,086
Workforce Health and Medical Support	25	\$10,056
Management and Administration	33	\$10,927
Total Budget Request	96	\$124,069

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Office of Health Affairs programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Health Threats and Resilience	82%				3%	15%
Workforce Health and Medical Support					18%	82%
Management and Administration						100%

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

The Office of Health Affairs' resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Health Threats Resilience	86,244	7	85,690	7	84,297	6
Total	86,244	7	85,690	7	84,297	6

\$ in thousands

Performance Measures

For *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Estimated time between an indoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result (in hours)						
Description: This performance measure calculates the time between an indoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result by the local laboratory official. The indoor detection goal for BioWatch is a maximum time to confirmed positive result (BioWatch Actionable Result declaration) of <33 hours. This time is based on an average of the daily 24-hour aerosol collection cycle at some locations and shorter aerosol collection cycles at other locations (three pickups per day) followed by up to a 12-hour transport and laboratory analysis period.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=33	<=33	<=33	<=33	<=33	<=33
Result:	30	30	32	32	N/A	N/A

Measure: Estimated time between an outdoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result (in hours)						
Description: This performance measure calculates the time between an outdoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result by the local laboratory official. The outdoor detection goal for BioWatch is a maximum time to confirmed positive result (BioWatch Actionable Result declaration) of < 36 hours. This time is based on the daily 24-hour aerosol collection cycle and up to a 12-hour transport and laboratory analysis period.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=36	<=36	<=36	<=36	<=36	<=36
Result:	36	36	36	36	N/A	N/A

Measure: National Biosurveillance Integration System operational response time to incoming queries relative to biosurveillance (in hours)						
Description: Elapsed time between NBIC receiving relevant information and disseminating to interagency partners. This time includes search requirements within applicable systems and getting permission to release the information.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	<48.00	<24.00	<20.00	<20.00	<20.00
Result:	17.87	15.42	17.42	4.06	N/A	N/A

Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience***Resources Requested***

The Office of Health Affairs' resources supporting *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Health Threats Resilience	3,157	9	3,253	9	3,104	7
Workforce Health and Medical Support	1,645	5	1,697	5	1,791	6
Total	4,802	14	4,950	14	4,895	13

Performance Measures

The Office of Health Affairs contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security***Resources Requested***

The Office of Health Affairs' resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Health Threats Resilience	17,502	26	15,770	26	15,685	25
Workforce Health and Medical Support	7,967	18	8,149	18	8,265	19
Management and Administration	10,248	34	11,208	34	10,927	33
Total	35,717	78	35,127	78	34,877	77

Performance Measures

The Office of Health Affairs contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	4,049	3,829	946,982	4,041	4,041	924,664	4,126	4,126	949,296	85	85	24,632	-	-	14,300	85	85	10,332
State and Local Programs	231	212	1,500,000	239	239	2,225,469	240	240	2,231,424	1	1	5,955	-	-	6,000	1	1	(45)
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	-	680,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster Relief Fund	55	4,893	6,220,908	55	7,134	7,033,465	55	7,134	7,374,693	-	-	341,228	-	-	1,900	-	-	339,328
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	120,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	44	95,202	57	57	84,403	57	57	278,625	-	-	194,222	-	-	194,147	-	-	75
National Flood Insurance Fund	353	301	3,469,694	373	362	4,221,053	383	381	4,665,697	10	19	444,644	10	10	1,870	-	9	442,774
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	3	3	25,000	3	3	-	16	10	200,001	13	7	200,001	13	7	200,001	-	-	-
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	170	153	(13)	170	170	(1,815)	170	170	(305)	-	-	1,510	-	-	-	-	-	1,510
United States Fire Administration	134	124	44,000	134	134	41,407	134	134	41,582	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	5,052	9,559	13,451,773	5,072	12,140	14,628,646	5,181	12,252	15,841,013	109	112	1,212,367	23	17	418,218	86	95	794,149
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:																		
National Flood Insurance Fund (mandatory)	29	22	3,296,422	32	31	4,041,759	32	32	4,484,499	-	1	442,740	-	-	-	-	1	442,740
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	5,023	9,537	10,155,351	5,040	12,109	10,586,887	5,149	12,220	11,356,514	109	111	769,627	23	17	418,218	86	94	351,409

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2015	2/5/2015	P.L. 113-76	Monthly DRF Report	Under Development
2015	2/15/2015	P.L. 113-76	DRS Obligations Against Spend Plan 1st Quarter	Under Development
2015	3/4/2015	P.L. 113-76	Annual DRF Anticipated Needs Report	Under Development
2015	3/5/2015	P.L. 113-76	Monthly DRF Report	Under Development

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
State and Local Programs				\$2,231,424
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Section 1014 of the USA PATRIOT ACT (42 U.S.C. 3714)				
Section 70107(a) through (h) Maritime Transportation Security Act (46, U.S.C.)				
Section 24102 of Amtrak Improvement Act (49, U.S.C)				
9/11 Commission Recommendations Act (P.L. 110-53)				
Section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229)				
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296)				
State Homeland Security Grant Program (6 U.S.C. 605)	2008	950,000	950,000	
Emergency Management Performance Grants (6 U.S.C. 762)	2008	400,000	300,000	\$350,000
Interoperable Emergency Communication Grants (6 U.S.C. 579)	2008	Such sums	50,000	
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Metropolitan Medical Response Grant Program (6 U.S.C. 723)	2007	N/A	N/A	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	2013	750,000	675,000	\$670,000
National Security and Terrorism Prevention (Real ID) (Real ID - P.L. 109-13; 49 U.S.C. 30301 note)	2005	Such sums	N/A	
Citizen Corps	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Urban Area Security Initiative (6 U.S.C. 604)	2008	850,000	820,000	

Port Security Grants (46 U.S.C. 70107)	2007	400,000	210,000	
Rail/Mass Transit Grants (P.L. 110-53)	2007	Such sums	175,000	
National Security and Terrorism Prevention (BZP) (Real ID - P.L. 109-13; 49 U.S.C. 30301 note)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	2008	189,000		
Continuing and Emerging Training Grants				
Salaries and Expenses				\$949,296
<i>Authorities:</i>				
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2012	N/A	N/A	
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.)	2005	21,000	N/A	
Defense Production Act of 1950 (U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.)	2014	133,000	N/A	
National Security Act of 1947, as amended (U.S.C. 404,405)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Center for Domestic Preparedness	2008	57,000		
Technical Assistance Program				
Evaluation and National Assessment Program				
National Exercise Program	2007	N/A		
US Fire Administration				\$41,582
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. and 6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)	2013	76,490	44,000	
Disaster Relief				\$7,347,693
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account				(\$100,000)
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5162.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Flood Map Modernization Fund				\$278,625
<i>Authorities:</i>				
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2012	---	---	
National Dam Safety				\$7,406
<i>Authorities:</i>				
National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.)	2014	1,000	N/A	
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund				\$200,001
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5133.)	2011	180,000	125,364	
Emergency Food and Shelter				\$100,000
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.)	1994	N/A	130,000	
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$10,801,621
Fee Accounts				\$4,665,392
National Flood Insurance Fund				\$4,665,697
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	2012	N/A	<22,000	\$25,299
Flood Mapping and Floodplain Management	2012	N/A	>149,000	\$155,899
Flood Grants				\$175,000

Severe Repetitive Loss Mitigation	2012	N/A	10,000	
Repetitive Flood Claims	2012	N/A	10,000	
Flood Mitigation Assistance	2012	N/A	40,000	
<i>Authorities:</i>				
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 916)	2012	N/A	N/A	
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program				(\$305)
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e)	1999	N/A	12,849	

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency *Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2016

Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Salaries and Expenses

• Appropriation Overview

A.Mission Statement:

The FEMA Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation provides core mission funding for the development and maintenance of an integrated, Nationwide capability to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies regardless of cause, in partnership with other Federal agencies, State, local and tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. The account supports core operations for all FEMA organizations, providing resources for mission activities and administrative support. S&E resources are directed to both Headquarters and Regional operations.

B.Budget Activities:

Activities are organized according to the following program/project/activity (PPA) structure:

Administrative and Regional Offices (ARO)

ARO incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency. The Administrative arm coordinates all policy, strategic planning, resources, managerial, and administrative actions to include the Federal Coordinating Officers, National Capital Region Coordination, and the Evaluations and Assessment Program. The Regional Operations include the leadership, management, and mission support functions of the 10 FEMA Regions. These Regions execute the operational direction received from Headquarters to ensure FEMA can execute its primary mission: preparedness; protection; response; recovery; and mitigation.

Preparedness and Protection

Preparedness - The Preparedness mission seeks to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation by planning, training, exercising, and building the emergency management profession. As manager and coordinator of the preparedness cycle, FEMA provides assistance, support, and leadership to help Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and the private sector build the operational capabilities needed to implement preparedness strategies successfully.

Protection - The Protection mission seeks to protect our Nation's constitutional form of government and ensures that a system is in place to warn our citizens of impending hazards. FEMA is responsible for supporting the enhancement of protection capabilities for all hazards, which in turn helps to integrate the tools and mechanisms for capability building across mission areas; streamlines the delivery of assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, as well as non-governmental entities; and

leverages existing intergovernmental coordination infrastructures. FEMA's primary continuity business lines and associated continuity activities include: Continuity Planning; Continuity Training and Exercises; and Continuity Operations.

Response

The Response mission is to conduct emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; evacuating survivors; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. FEMA conducts response operations in partnership with: State, Tribal and local governments; interagency Federal partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. Response also manages FEMA responsibilities associated with the Stafford Act Declarations process.

FEMA executes response operations through established incident management and incident support entities that capitalize on FEMA's nationwide organizational structure, occupying specific disaster facilities at the National Headquarters level, in the affected Regional office, and in temporary field locations established near the scene of a disaster or emergency. FEMA's response operations include logistics, search and rescue, disaster emergency communications, and planning.

Recovery

The Recovery mission seeks to support communities in rebuilding so that individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

FEMA's Recovery mission is accomplished through a combination of programs and functions that provide direct and indirect support. These include recovery planning, and programs specifically designed to assist both individuals and local governments that have been affected by disasters.

Mitigation

The Mitigation mission seeks to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation benefits society by creating safer communities, enabling people to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and reducing the financial impact on Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and communities. FEMA's Mitigation mission is accomplished through the following basic mitigation business lines: Risk Analysis, Risk Reduction, and Risk Insurance.

Mission Support

Mission Support provides the corporate support, tools, and resources the agency needs to build, sustain, and improve its primary mission of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Functions include information technology, human capital management, acquisition management, security, and administration which include facilities management, records management, and occupational health and safety.

Centrally Managed Accounts

Centrally managed accounts are critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management, which includes streamlining cost factors and prompt payment. The authority and responsibility for the individual accounts are assigned by the FEMA Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) to the individual functional components.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$949.296 million, 4,126 positions and 4,126 FTE for FY 2016. The total adjustments-to-base are increase of 85 positions, 85 FTE and an increase of \$10.3 million. FEMA is also requesting two program change increases totaling \$14.3 million in FY 2016. In order to provide greater transparency and specificity in this budget request, FEMA has provided detailed supporting information. The anticipated obligations detailed herein are not intended to be programs, projects or activities (i.e. they are not, in of themselves, elements within the budget account) and, consequently, deviating from those estimates in budget execution would not constitute a reprogramming. Programs, projects and activities are detailed in supporting table II “Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA).

The request reflects FEMA’s priority to manage resources more effectively and continue to support the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) strategic priorities. FEMA’s focus is on continuing to maintain and strengthen the agency’s ability to respond to disasters while reducing costs and improving the efficiency of our operations. FEMA’s swift and effective response to the tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes of recent years demonstrates the impact of internal capacity that FEMA has developed and will maintain at the requested level.

The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) request supports the workforce and is critical to the effective execution of FEMA’s mission. S&E funds the vast majority of FEMA’s permanent workforce which is the backbone of our operations. Our personnel work collaboratively with States, local governments, communities, tribes, and other citizens and first responders to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

Even though FEMA provides response and recovery assistance through the auspices of other appropriations – the Disaster Relief Fund, Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program, and the National Flood Insurance Fund – the personnel and programs in S&E are the critical enablers. Without the people and programs funded by S&E, FEMA cannot manage those programs, staff response teams, process survivor assistance applications, provide emergency communications, or perform other immediate response activities.

The FY 2016 President’s Budget provides the resources to support FEMA’s ability to work with its partners to strengthen the Nation’s preparedness for and resilience to future disasters. The Budget reflects lessons learned from recent disasters as well as overall trends in disaster losses. The agency has enhanced its focus on maturing plans and processes to better serve survivors and communities; becoming an expeditionary organization that ensures the right people and resources are in the right places at the right times to provide appropriate services to disaster survivors; and catalyzing national disaster risk reduction. The Budget is also focused on enhancing FEMA’s organizational foundation through building effective management structures. These structures are inseparable from our mission

and are critical to its support – whether through building the mission workforce (with a focus on hiring, managing performance, and career development) or through building secure information technology infrastructure that facilitates our response to catastrophic disasters.

In July 2014, FEMA released the 2014-2018 FEMA Strategic Plan that articulates 16 strategic objectives the Agency will accomplish to provide the best possible support to the American people before, during, and after disasters. The Plan was developed with the input of hundreds of FEMA employees and many external stakeholders who are now working together to execute the Plan's five strategic priorities:

- Be survivor-centric in mission and program delivery;
- Become an expeditionary organization;
- Posture and build capability for catastrophic disasters;
- Enable disaster risk reduction nationally; and
- Strengthen FEMA's organizational foundation.

FEMA leadership is committed to basing the Agency's resource decisions on achieving outcomes defined in the Plan, and selected areas of focus within the five strategic priorities are highlighted below.

Be Survivor-Centric in Mission and Program Delivery

The whole community approach to emergency management calls for those who manage disasters to understand and recognize both the needs and the capabilities of affected survivors. Hurricane Sandy and other recent disasters highlighted the need to make FEMA's programs and processes as accessible and user-friendly as possible for survivors rather than prioritizing FEMA's ease of administration. In delivering its Individual Assistance and Public Assistance programs, FEMA will therefore endeavor to anticipate and adapt to survivors' needs, maximizing the speed, efficiency, accessibility, and ease of use of our programs and services for individuals and communities. As an example of our efforts to strengthen a survivor-centric focus, FEMA's FY 2016 budget requests a transfer of funding from the Recovery PPA to the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA for the recovery planning program led by the Office of Federal Disaster Coordination. This will allow FEMA to engage and provide support to local leaders and tribal officials to help focus on survivor and community needs and capabilities to strengthen planning for future management of disasters.

Become an Expeditionary Organization

The overall Hurricane Sandy response demonstrated the significant progress achieved in recent years by FEMA and our whole community partners. However, it also confirmed that large and complex incidents will stress FEMA and the Federal Government's capacity to anticipate survivor needs, maintain unity of effort, and provide rapid support to State, local and tribal partners. As a result, FEMA's Response Directorate, Logistics Directorate, Office of Federal Disaster Coordination, and the Regional offices are working to build the capacity to respond rapidly and to appropriately sustain incident operations. Through efforts such as the development of enhanced geospatial analytical capabilities and continued implementation of the FEMA Qualifications System, FEMA will build out its ability to become an expeditionary organization with the right people and resources in the right places at the right times to meet the needs of disaster-affected communities.

Posture and Build Capability for Catastrophic Disasters

The greatest challenge in emergency management lies in preparing for a catastrophic disaster. FEMA will lead the effort to prepare the Nation for a catastrophic event, engaging the whole community to harness and enhance the capabilities of citizens and communities. In recognition that any government-centric response to a catastrophic incident will fail, FEMA's Protection and National Preparedness and Response and Recovery Offices continue to work to deliberately identify gaps in the Nation's capabilities to respond to and recover from a catastrophic event, and to work with whole community partners to address the identified gaps through better planning and through continued efforts to build and sustain the capabilities that matter most. The centerpiece of these efforts is implementing the National Preparedness System, including numerous elements such as the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRAs), State Preparedness Reports (SPRs), National Training and Education System, National Exercise Program, National Preparedness Report (NPR), and National Planning Frameworks.

Enable Disaster Risk Reduction Nationally

The Nation faces increasing disaster risk in the near and long term due to multiple interacting factors. Reducing loss of life, injuries, and disaster costs will require concerted action by individuals, businesses, and communities, as well as a range of state, tribal, territorial, and Federal government agencies. To further enable national disaster risk reduction, FEMA identifies and assesses risk; reduces risk through providing land use incentives, building codes, and providing Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding; and, spreads the risk of flood loss through the National Flood Insurance Program. Through these programs, FEMA reduces the likelihood of future losses, enables individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and minimizes the financial impact of disasters on the U.S. Treasury, States, Tribal and local communities.

Strengthen FEMA's Organizational Foundation

FEMA must be adaptable and flexible as an organization in order to fulfill its emergency management mission. The Agency has recognized the critical importance of achieving excellence in human capital, data analytics, information technology, and other business functions in order to realize unity of effort and effectively advance our strategic priorities. FEMA has also prioritized investments to strengthen the cyber security of its systems, centralizing funding to ensure a focused and consistent approach within the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

FEMA's leadership is actively executing the Strategic Plan and the Administrator is committed to further aligning FEMA's resources to achieve the outcomes stated in the Plan. FEMA is just one part of the Nation's emergency management team and must build, sustain and draw upon the capabilities of the whole community to accomplish the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Salaries and Expenses

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	\$111,119	-	-	\$103,449	-	-	\$100,917	-	-	(\$2,532)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,532)
Recovery	393	367	\$56,986	393	393	\$56,030	378	378	\$51,472	(15)	(15)	(\$4,558)	-	-	-	(15)	(15)	(\$4,558)
Preparedness and Protection	470	415	\$169,854	492	492	\$185,000	527	527	\$190,928	35	35	\$5,928	-	-	\$14,300	35	35	(\$8,372)
Mission Support	756	728	\$150,809	748	748	\$141,809	772	772	\$168,437	24	24	\$26,628	-	-	-	24	24	\$26,628
Administrative and Regional Offices	1,601	1,506	\$252,348	1,579	1,579	\$245,218	1,607	1,607	\$243,323	28	28	(\$1,895)	-	-	-	28	28	(\$1,895)
Response	767	758	\$178,090	767	767	\$167,376	775	775	\$168,466	8	8	\$1,090	-	-	-	8	8	\$1,090
Mitigation	62	55	\$27,776	62	62	\$25,782	67	67	\$25,753	5	5	(\$29)	-	-	-	5	5	(\$29)
Total, Salaries and Expenses	4,049	3,829	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	4,126	4,126	\$949,296	85	85	\$24,632	-	-	\$14,300	85	85	\$10,332
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	4,049	3,829	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	4,126	4,126	\$949,296	85	85	\$24,632	-	-	\$14,300	85	85	\$10,332
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	4,049	3,829	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	4,126	4,126	\$949,296	85	85	\$24,632	-	-	\$14,300	85	85	\$10,332
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	4,049	3,829	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	4,126	4,126	\$949,296	85	85	\$24,632	-	-	\$14,300	85	85	\$10,332

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Administrative and Regional Offices
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Administrative and Regional Offices

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,601	1,506	\$252,348
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,579	1,579	\$245,218
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	28	28	(\$1,895)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,607	1,607	\$243,323
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	1,607	1,607	\$243,323
Total Change 2015 to 2016	28	28	(\$1,895)

Administrative and Regional Offices

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Administrative and Regional Offices				
Office of the Administrator	\$7,086	\$7,112	\$7,544	\$432
Office of Chief Counsel	\$12,629	\$12,575	\$12,631	\$56
Office of Equal Rights	\$3,741	\$3,754	\$3,778	\$24
Office of External Affairs	\$14,500	\$14,163	\$14,071	(\$92)
Office of Policy & Program Analysis	\$11,743	\$11,637	\$11,199	(\$438)
Office of Federal Disaster Coordination	\$192	\$169	\$4,093	\$3,924
National Capital Region Coordination	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$3,422	\$22
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	\$29,422	\$30,731	\$31,913	\$1,182
Cyber Security	\$875	\$1,400	\$0	(\$1,400)
Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer	\$539	\$654	\$0	(\$654)
Evaluation and Assessments	\$9,793	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 1	\$12,884	\$12,993	\$12,482	(\$511)
Region 2	\$16,038	\$16,119	\$15,416	(\$703)
Region 3	\$13,717	\$13,589	\$13,100	(\$489)
Region 4	\$19,109	\$19,288	\$18,782	(\$506)
Region 5	\$15,764	\$15,998	\$15,544	(\$454)
Region 6	\$17,134	\$17,218	\$16,707	(\$511)
Region 7	\$14,010	\$14,085	\$13,649	(\$436)
Region 8	\$13,389	\$13,461	\$12,947	(\$514)
Region 9	\$22,098	\$22,368	\$22,013	(\$355)
Region 10	\$14,285	\$14,504	\$14,032	(\$472)
Total Budget	\$252,348	\$245,218	\$243,323	(\$1,895)
Positions	1,601	1,579	1,607	28

FEMA requests \$243.323 million, 1,607 positions and 1,607 FTE in the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- Increase of \$1.491 million for 2016 pay increase
- Increase of \$0.4 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise
- Transfer of \$1.4 million for Cyber Security to Mission Support PPA
- Transfer of \$3.919 million and 18 positions and FTE for Federal Disaster Coordination recovery programs from Recovery PPA
- Transfer of one position, FTE, and funding \$0.131 million from Office of External Affairs to Recovery PPA.
- Decrease of \$0.421 million to Office of External Affairs for contract services and supplies
- Increase of three positions and \$0.369 million for Office of External Affairs
- Increase of six positions for Office of Program Policy and Analysis through grade restructuring and non-pay to S&B realignment
- Decrease of \$0.497 million to Office of Program Policy and Analysis for defense production act and database support
- Increase of one position and FTE for Office of the Chief Financial Officer through in-sourcing
- Transfer of one position, FTE and \$0.165 million from the Office of Chief Procurement Officer Mission Support PPA to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.
- Increase to OCFO for financial management system transition \$3.2 million
- Decrease to OCFO for financial contractor support services \$1.5 million
- Decrease to OCFO for savings related to in-sourcing \$0.2 million
- Decrease to OCFO for integrated financial management system support \$1.636 million
- Reduction to 10 regional offices for incident management support team transition to Disaster Relief Fund \$5 million
- Transfer to Mission Support PPA – OCCHCO \$0.654 million for central Presidential Management Fellows program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Administrative and Regional Offices incorporate the essential command and control functions of the Agency. The following activities directly support FEMA’s mission to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a Nation we work together to build, sustain and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate all hazards.

1) Office of the Administrator

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Administrator				
Non-Pay	\$1,909	\$1,910	\$2,295	\$385
Salaries and Benefits	\$5,177	\$5,202	\$5,249	\$47
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$7,086	\$7,112	\$7,544	\$432
Positions	35	35	35	0

The Administrator and the Deputy Administrator have the ultimate responsibility for providing leadership and direction that enables FEMA to accomplish the Agency’s mission: to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

Collaborating with State and local governments, and other emergency providers to build a National system of emergency management, the Administrator integrates the Agency’s emergency preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation responsibilities to confront the challenges of a natural disaster, act of terrorism or other manmade disaster. The Administrator coordinates the implementation of a risk-based, all-hazards strategy. The increase is to build upon outreach through physical engagement by FEMA senior leadership.

2) Office of the Chief Counsel

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of Chief Counsel				
Non-Pay	\$1,006	\$1,006	\$956	(\$50)
Salaries and Benefits	\$11,623	\$11,569	\$11,675	\$106
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$12,629	\$12,575	\$12,631	\$56
Positions	74	74	74	0

The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) supports FEMA’s efforts to reduce loss of life and property, and protect the Nation from all hazards by providing the Agency with legal advice, counsel, risk analysis, and dispute resolution services. The FY 2015 to FY 2016 deltas represents the proposed 2016 pay increase and programmatic contribution to strengthening FEMA’s mission support activities.

3) Office of Equal Rights

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of Equal Rights				
Non-Pay	\$1,168	\$1,168	\$1,168	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,573	\$2,586	\$2,610	\$24
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$3,741	\$3,754	\$3,778	\$24
Positions	23	23	23	0

- Increase relates to the proposed 2016 pay increase.

The Office of Equal Rights (OER) serves the Agency and the Nation by promoting affirmative employment, a discrimination-free workplace, and equal access to FEMA programs and benefits.’

4) Office of External Affairs

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of External Affairs				
Intergovernmental Affairs	\$1,300	\$1,330	\$1,202	(\$128)
Strategic Communications	\$2,113	\$2,117	\$2,113	(\$4)
Ready Campaign	\$2,185	\$2,380	\$2,230	(\$150)
Public Affairs	\$1,851	\$1,733	\$1,712	(\$21)
Congressional Affairs	\$1,737	\$1,444	\$1,769	\$325
Private Sector Division	\$800	\$669	\$661	(\$8)
Disaster Operations	\$1,050	\$1,156	\$1,044	(\$112)
Front Office	\$2,289	\$2,359	\$2,365	\$6
Coordination and Business Operations	\$1,175	\$975	\$975	\$0
Sub Total Budget	\$14,500	\$14,163	\$14,071	(\$92)
Positions	83	78	80	2

The Office of External Affairs (OEA's) mission is to engage, inform, and educate all FEMA stakeholders in support of the Agency's programs and initiatives to achieve its mission. OEA accomplishes its mission by coordinating and maintaining visibility of public and internal communications and advising FEMA program and support offices on decision-making regarding policies, plans, and actions that affect stakeholder, media, and Congressional audiences. In addition organize outreach efforts targeted at principal stakeholders to include local, State, territorial, and Tribal governments, the private sector, national organizations and associations, and the American public.

OEA will reduce contractual services and supplies in the amount of \$0.421 million. Additionally, \$0.131 million in S&B as well as one position/FTE was transferred to the Recovery Directorate for the individual assistance programs, and \$0.369 million was provided to supplement three additional positions in the Congressional Affairs Division.

OEA-Intergovernmental Affairs

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Intergovernmental Affairs				
Non-Pay	\$275	\$318	\$189	(\$128)
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,025	\$1,013	\$1,013	\$0
Sub Total Budget	\$1,300	\$1,330	\$1,202	(\$128)
Positions	8	8	8	0

Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) serves as FEMA's primary National-level liaison for State, local, tribal and territorial officials and governments, non-governmental community partners, and governmental and non-governmental associations that represent their interests. The division forges trusting relationships with stakeholder groups at every level in order to facilitate open and effective communication about the needs and capabilities of the communities FEMA is charged with serving.

OEA-Strategic Communications

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Strategic Communications				
Non-Pay	\$3	\$7	\$3	(\$4)
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,110	\$2,110	\$2,110	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$2,113	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,113	(\$4)
Positions	14	14	14	0

The Strategic Communications Division (SCD) enhances agency messaging by increasing direct communication among agency programs. SCD acts as a direct liaison between program offices in order to ensure that internal and external agency communications and messaging efforts are clear, consistent, timely and relevant. SCD coordinates with other Federal agencies and internal FEMA program offices to develop and execute communications strategies including: the dissemination of current policy information and preparedness information through the Ready Campaign.

OEA-Ready Campaign

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Ready Campaign				
Non-Pay	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$1,850	(\$150)
Salaries and Benefits	\$385	\$380	\$380	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$2,185	\$ 2,380	\$ 2,230	(\$150)
Positions	3	3	3	0

The Ready Campaign develops and executes a National public service campaign designed to educate and empower the American people to prepare for and respond to disasters affecting their families and communities. Launched in 2003, the Ready Campaign involves the public in emergency management efforts by increasing awareness regarding potential hazards, providing knowledge and tools to facilitate preparedness and response capabilities locally, and helping disaster survivors become a resource in the “Whole Community” approach to emergency management. Ready provides resources through a multi-prong approach that includes public service announcements, a web site and social media outreach.

OEA-Public Affairs

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Public Affairs				
Non-Pay	\$185	\$213	\$192	(\$21)
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,666	\$1,520	\$1,520	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,851	\$ 1,733	\$1,712	(\$21)
Positions	13	12	12	0

The Public Affairs Division (PAD) coordinates FEMA’s public message with the goal of providing

information to the American public that helps them prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate disasters in their area, and also serves as the primary point of contact with the media, and is the lead for all social media platforms including fema.gov and the FEMA App. PAD's programs and activities provide disaster survivors with timely, accurate information and also facilitate the maintaining of effective, ongoing relationships with the media in order to promote FEMA's programs and goals.

OEA-Congressional Affairs

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Congressional Affairs				
Non-Pay	\$83	\$95	\$91	(\$4)
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,654	\$1,349	\$1,678	\$329
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,737	\$1,444	\$1,769	\$325
Positions	16	14	17	3

The Congressional Affairs Division (CAD) serves as FEMA's primary liaison to the United States Senate and House of Representatives on emergency management issues. The division works with U.S. Congressional committees, Members of Congress, and their professional office staff to inform Capitol Hill of FEMA's programs and initiatives on issues including Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation, Response, Recovery, and National Continuity. CAD responds to Congressional inquiries related to all topics ranging from government-wide policies to individual constituent casework and also provides critical updates, reports, and analysis regarding the Agency's operations, programs, and policies.

OEA-Private Sector Division

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Private Sector Division				
Non-Pay	\$31	\$36	\$28	(\$8)
Salaries and Benefits	\$769	\$633	\$633	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$800	\$669	\$661	(\$8)
Positions	6	5	6	1

The Private Sector Division (PSD) is FEMA's primary non-acquisition point of coordination and dialogue between the Agency and the Nation's multitude of large and small businesses, trade associations, universities, think tanks, and their extended network of members and employees. The PSD is a driver of positive change within the Agency, delivering new, innovative ways to engage this national network of resources and individuals in emergency management at every level by leveraging opportunities to help business communities recover more quickly.

OEA-Disaster Operations

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Disaster Operations				
Non-Pay	\$18	\$124	\$12	(\$112)
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,032	\$1,032	\$1,032	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,050	\$1,156	\$1,044	(\$112)
Positions	7	7	7	0

The Disaster Operations, Training & Cadre Management Division provides leadership, training, coordination, and support to FEMA's External Affairs function during incidents requiring a Federal response. Disaster Ops supports FEMA response and recovery operations through the compilation and distribution of daily EA reports – from situational awareness to incident communications summaries. In addition, Disaster Operations manages a cadre of approximately 950 people who can be deployed to impacted areas to perform the External Affairs mission.

OEA Front Office

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Front Office				
Non-Pay	\$1,466	\$1,490	\$1,496	\$6
Salaries and Benefits	\$823	\$869	\$869	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$2,289	\$2,359	\$2,365	\$6
Positions	3	3	3	0

The OEA Front Office is comprised of the Director and Deputy Director of External Affairs who are charged with the oversight and management of all divisional components.

OEA-Coordination and Business Operations

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OEA-Coordination/Business Operations				
Non-Pay	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,175	\$975	\$975	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,175	\$975	\$975	\$0
Positions	13	12	10	(2)

Coordination and Business Operations (CBO) Division which provides consolidated management and administrative support for the Office of External Affairs (OEA). The mission of the division is to ensure OEA staff has the resources, training and processes necessary to meet its mission, and that to ensure these resources are managed effectively on behalf of the Agency.

5) Office of Policy and Program Analysis

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of Policy & Program Analysis				
Non-Pay	\$5,286	\$5,148	\$4,651	(\$497)
Salaries and Benefits	\$6,457	\$6,489	\$6,548	\$59
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$11,743	\$11,637	\$11,199	(\$438)
Positions	41	41	47	6

The Office of Policy and Program Analysis (OPPA) fosters strategic coherence across FEMA, in support of the Administrator, by leading and coordinating the development and implementation of Agency policy, strategy, resource planning, enterprise analytics, international affairs, and FEMA’s use of the Defense Production Act authorities. OPPA drives the integration of Agency strategy, resources, and performance to improve mission impact, and helps the Agency effectively analyze complex issues to find solutions that advance how resources are executed and managed.

Reductions in non-pay will be met by a decrease in technical support for the Defense Production Act Program and GAO/OIG database system support. The pay increase will support resource planning and programming initiatives.

6) Office of Federal Disaster Coordination

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of Federal Disaster Coordination				
Non-Pay	\$31	\$31	\$1,230	\$1,199
Salaries and Benefits	\$161	\$138	\$2,863	\$2,725
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$192	\$169	\$4,093	\$3,924
Positions	2	1	19	18

The mission of the Office of Federal Disaster Coordination (OFDC) is to access, train, equip, and manage FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRC), as well as manage the Joint Field Office Chief of Staff and Executive Specialist cadres to ensure their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; deliver training to develop and sustain their professional competencies; and coordinate assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners. Additionally, OFDC is responsible for leading the implementation, coordination and other activities associated with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and the Federal Interagency Operations Plan (FIOP) for Recovery.

- Transfer of \$3.919 million (pay and non-pay) and 18 positions/FTE for recovery planning programs from Recovery PPA to the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA.

This request will align resources in conjunction of FEMA’s strategic goal of “Be survivor-Centric in Mission and Program Delivery”. FEMA will be better prepared, engaged and provide support to local leaders and tribal officials to help focus on survivor and community needs and capabilities to strengthen planning for future management of disasters.

7) National Capital Region Coordination

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
National Capital Region Coordination				
Non-Pay	\$974	\$961	\$961	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,426	\$2,439	\$2,461	\$22
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$3,422	\$22
Positions	22	22	22	0

The Office of National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) enhances preparedness and promotes resiliency by enabling better communication and planning between and among Federal, State, local, regional, nonprofit, and private sector stakeholders in the National Capital Region (NCR). Established by Congress in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (section 882), NCRC’s work addresses a major gap identified on 9/11 within the NCR, which is home to a large number of Federal Departments and Agencies, numerous State and local jurisdictions and our Nation’s Capital, among others.

8) Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer				
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$539	\$654	\$0	(\$654)

- Funding for the central Presidential Management Fellows program transferred to the Mission Support PPA.

9) Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Financial Officer				
Non-Pay	\$7,088	\$3,603	\$4,266	\$663
Salaries and Benefits	\$22,334	\$27,128	\$27,647	\$519
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$29,422	\$30,731	\$31,913	\$1,182
Positions	185	190	192	2

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) provides funds control, financial information, financial operations, and financial policy support to FEMA’s management and oversight organizations. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the principal advisor to the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and other Agency Leadership on matters relating to FEMA’s financial resources. OCFO also oversees the External Coordination and Liaison unit that supports the Congressional Appropriations Committees, the Office of Management and Budget, and the DHS CFO’s office.

The request includes an enhancement in support of FEMA Strategic Objective 5.4, *Streamline and strengthen FEMA’s business processes and systems*. FEMA requests \$3.2 million to support the replacement of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS). The financial management system will be able to provide consistent, standardized information for program managers, financial managers, Agency executives, and oversight organizations. The system also must meet federal statutes, regulations, and standards.

- Increase of one position/FTE for Officer of the Chief Financial Officer through in-sourcing. Funding provided through realignment of \$0.136 million from non-pay to S&B.
- Increase for annualization of 2015 pay raise and FY 2016 pay increase
- Transfer from MS PPA Office of Chief Procurement Officer of one position/FTE and \$0.164 million

10) Cyber security

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Cyber security	\$875	\$1,400	\$0	(\$1,400)

- Transfer of Cyber Security funding \$1.4 million to Mission Support PPA. Information on FEMA’s OCIO is covered within the Mission Support PPA.

11) Evaluation and Assessments

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Evaluation and Assessments				
Non-Pay	\$9,793	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$9,793	\$0	\$0	\$0
Positions	23	0	0	0

FY 2015 President's Budget and the FY 2016 request for Evaluations and Assessments is included within the Preparedness and Protection PPA.

12) Regional Operations

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Regional Office 1	\$12,884	\$12,993	\$12,482	(\$511)
Regional Office 2	\$16,038	\$16,119	\$15,416	(\$703)
Regional Office 3	\$13,717	\$13,589	\$13,100	(\$489)
Regional Office 4	\$19,109	\$19,288	\$18,782	(\$506)
Regional Office 5	\$15,764	\$15,998	\$15,544	(\$454)
Regional Office 6	\$17,134	\$17,218	\$16,707	(\$511)
Regional Office 7	\$14,010	\$14,085	\$13,649	(\$436)
Regional Office 8	\$13,389	\$13,461	\$12,947	(\$514)
Regional Office 9	\$22,098	\$22,368	\$22,013	(\$355)
Regional Office 10	\$14,285	\$14,504	\$14,032	(\$472)
Total Budget	\$158,428	\$159,623	\$154,672	(\$4,951)
Positions	1,115	1,115	1,115	-

- Regional Offices transferred Incident Management Support Team activities to the Disaster Relief Fund.

FEMA's Regional Offices are empowered to implement the programmatic and doctrinal guidance developed by Headquarters, which serves as the Agency's primary point of contact with whole community stakeholders, and provide incident management and support during disasters. To perform this array of mission functions, each office is led by a Regional Administrator – who reports directly to the FEMA Administrator – and is organized into programmatic divisions that resemble the structure and scope of the Agency. Through the work of the Regional Offices and their staff, FEMA supports the development of an all-hazards, risk-based emergency management system across the Nation.

Regional Office 1	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,630	\$1,683	\$1,597	(\$86)
Salaries and Benefits	\$11,254	\$11,310	\$10,885	(\$425)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$12,884	\$12,993	\$12,482	(\$511)
Positions	85	85	85	-

Regional Office 2	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,329	\$1,353	\$1,259	(\$94)
Salaries and Benefits	\$14,709	\$14,766	\$14,157	(\$609)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$16,038	\$16,119	\$15,416	(\$703)
Positions	115	115	115	-

Regional Office 3	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,178	\$1,176	\$1,094	(\$82)
Salaries and Benefits	\$12,539	\$12,413	\$12,006	(\$407)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$13,717	\$13,589	\$13,100	(\$489)
Positions	99	99	99	“““““-

Regional Office 4	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,858	\$1,953	\$1,817	(\$136)
Salaries and Benefits	\$17,251	\$17,335	\$16,965	(\$370)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$19,109	\$19,288	\$18,782	(\$506)
Positions	142	142	142	-

Regional Office 5	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,098	\$1,260	\$1,172	(\$88)
Salaries and Benefits	\$14,666	\$14,738	\$14,372	(\$366)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$15,764	\$15,998	\$15,544	(\$454)
Positions	112	112	112	-

Regional Office 6	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,859	\$1,868	\$1,769	(\$99)
Salaries and Benefits	\$15,275	\$15,350	\$14,938	(\$412)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$17,134	\$17,218	\$16,707	(\$511)
Positions	115	115	115	-

Regional Office 7	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,050	\$1,062	\$988	(\$74)
Salaries and Benefits	\$12,960	\$13,023	\$12,661	(\$362)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$14,010	\$14,085	\$13,649	(\$436)
Positions	106	106	106	-

Regional Office 8	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,253	\$1,265	\$1,177	(\$88)
Salaries and Benefits	\$12,136	\$12,196	\$11,770	(\$426)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$13,389	\$13,461	\$12,947	(\$514)
Positions	93	93	93	-

Regional Office 9	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$2,090	\$2,288	\$2,128	(\$160)
Salaries and Benefits	\$20,008	\$20,080	\$19,885	(\$195)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$22,098	\$22,368	\$22,013	(\$355)
Positions	148	148	148	-

Regional Office 10	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$1,495	\$1,651	\$1,569	(\$82)
Salaries and Benefits	\$12,790	\$12,853	\$12,463	(\$390)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$14,285	\$14,504	\$14,032	(\$472)
Positions	100	100	100	-

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Preparedness and Protection
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Preparedness and Protection

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	470	415	\$169,854
FY 2015 President's Budget	492	492	\$185,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	35	35	(\$8,372)
FY 2016 Current Services	527	527	\$176,628
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$14,300
FY 2016 Total Request	527	527	\$190,928
Total Change 2015 to 2016	35	35	\$5,928

Preparedness and Protection

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
PNP Coordination and Oversight	\$8,148	\$6,166	\$6,409	\$243
National Continuity Programs*	\$49,064	\$47,873	\$52,059	\$4,186
National Preparedness Directorate**	\$34,369	\$45,915	\$44,887	(\$1,028)
National Continuity Programs - Mt. Weather*	\$29,000	\$33,862	\$27,500	(\$6,362)
Grant Programs Directorate	\$47,981	\$49,117	\$60,073	\$10,956
Cyber security	\$1,292	\$2,067	-	(\$2,067)
Total Budget	\$169,854	\$185,000	\$190,928	\$5,928
Positions	470	492	527	35

**In FY 2014 Revised Enacted, \$9.793 million was appropriated for Evaluations and Assessments Program in the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA

FEMA requests \$190.928 million, 527 positions and 527 FTE in the Preparedness and Protection PPA. This includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increases of \$0.426 million for 2016 pay increase
- Increase of \$0.114 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise

- Increase of \$0.234 million for vacancy fill of a Senior Executive position
- Increase of \$1.118 million for grants auditing and oversight
- Decrease of \$0.920 million from PNP travel efficiency
- Decrease of \$0.915 million for system migration to FEMA's website
- Decrease of \$6.362 million from Mount Weather Emergency Operation Center
- Transfer of \$2.067 million for Cyber Security to Mission Support PPA
- Increase of 30 positions and FTE for the conversion of contraction to permanent full time employees in-sourcing
- Increase of four positions and FTE through grade restructuring
- Increase of one position and FTE related to a schedule C position

The FY 2016 requests also include the following program changes:

- Increase for programmatic change \$4.3 million to the integrated public alert warning system (IPAWS) program (See Exhibit IV)
- Increase for programmatic change \$10 million for grants system modernization. \$1.9 million is included in the Disaster Relief Fund for this initiative (See Exhibit IV)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Protection and National Preparedness (PNP) is responsible for the coordination of preparedness and protection-related activities throughout FEMA. This includes grants, planning, training, exercises, individual and community preparedness, assessments, lessons learned, and continuity. PNP is composed of the Office of Deputy Administrator (ODA), Office of Counterterrorism and Security Preparedness (OCSP), Office of Preparedness Integration and Coordination (OPIC), National Preparedness Directorate (NPD), Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) and National Continuity Programs (NCP).

MAJOR ACOUISIONS:

IPAWS-OPEN System

The IPAWS-OPEN system is a mission critical application that provides for access and authentication of alert messages from public safety officials at all levels of government, the Department of Defense, Universities and State health departments to the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (formerly the Commercial Mobile Alerting System), National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All Hazards Weather Radio network, and Internet alert and warning communications services. IPAWS-OPEN enables public safety officials at all levels to provide timely alerts to citizens in danger over multiple communications paths simultaneously. Access to Wireless Emergency Alerts, short text alerts that are broadcast from cellular towers to cellular phones in a particular area regardless of the devices home origin, is a key capability used by the National Weather Service, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and State and local authorities through IPAWS-OPEN.

FUNDING BREAKOUT (in millions of dollars)

PROJECT YEAR	PY	CY	BY	BY	BY	BY	Future
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
IPAWS Budget Resources							
Planning	0.460	0.468	0.468	0.468	0.468	0.468	0.468
Acquisition	2.962	2.166	7.204	2.954	2.954	2.954	2.954
Maintenance	5.102	5.890	5.102	5.102	5.102	5.102	5.102
S&B	2.340	2.328	2.346	2.378	2.415	2.453	2.491
Total	10.864	10.852	15.120	10.902	10.939	10.977	11.015

PNP Coordination and Oversight

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Deputy Administrator	\$3,753	\$1,970	\$2,178	\$208
OPIC	\$1,286	\$1,316	\$1,322	\$6
OCSP	\$3,109	\$2,880	\$2,909	\$29
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$8,148	\$6,166	\$6,409	\$243
Positions	23	23	25	2

- Increase of \$0.234 million for annualization of vacancy fill
- Increase for number of positions (2) for schedule C position, and splitting a highly grade position into two lower grade positions.

Office of Preparedness Integration and Coordination ensures that Headquarters preparedness activities and initiatives are coordinated effectively and efficiently with the Regional Federal Preparedness Coordinators (FPC).

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Deputy Administrator				
Non-Pay	\$2,127	\$414	\$379	(\$35)
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,626	\$1,556	\$1,799	\$243
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$3,753	\$1,970	\$2,178	\$208
Positions	12	12	14	2

The Office of the Deputy Administrator (ODA) is responsible for: setting and tracking priorities for the PNP offices and directorates (i.e., GPD,NPD, NCP); integrating crosscutting activities such as business operations, preparedness initiatives, etc.; and coordinating preparedness and protection efforts across the agency.

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OPIC				
Non-Pay	\$886	\$886	\$886	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$400	\$430	\$436	\$6
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,286	\$1,316	\$1,322	\$6
Positions	3	3	3	0

Office of Preparedness Integration and Coordination ensures that Headquarters preparedness activities and initiatives are coordinated effectively and efficiently with the ten FEMA regions.

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
OCSP				
Non-Pay	\$2,014	\$2,023	\$2,041	\$18
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,095	\$857	\$868	\$11
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$3,109	\$2,880	\$2,909	\$29
Positions	8	8	8	0

The Office of Counterterrorism and Security Preparedness (OCSP) assists whole community preparations for various threats, including active-shooter work place violence and mass casualty incidents. OCSP provides strategic planning, project management, and policy support on national initiatives including Emergency Operation Plan Development Guides

Grants Management Directorate

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Assistant Administrator	\$2,906	\$3,171	\$12,952	\$9,781
Establish Grant Guidance	\$2,662	\$2,413	\$2,682	\$269
Review and Award Grants	\$4,276	\$4,943	\$4,868	(\$75)
Manage Grant Awards	\$37,524	\$37,969	\$38,944	\$975
Grant Close-Out	\$612	\$621	\$627	6
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$47,981	\$49,117	\$60,073	\$10,956
Positions	198	198	198	-

- Increase of \$10.0 million for grants system modernization. \$1.9 million is included in the Disaster Relief Fund
- Increase of \$1.118 million for HSGP grants internal control, auditing and oversight
- Increases of \$0.192 million for annualization of FY 2015 pay raise and FY 2016 pay increase
- Decrease of \$0.303 million for travel efficiencies

Funding made available in this PPA is utilized by the Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) to provide oversight and leadership of grant-related activities. GPD activities are broadly categorized in four areas:

- Establishing grant guidance, which includes reviewing and revising strategic objectives and priorities; collecting data and feedback from constituent groups; and developing, coordinating and adjudicating Funding Opportunity Announcements with FEMA program offices, DHS, OMB, the National Security Council Staff and other federal agencies as necessary;
- Processing applications and awarding grants, which involves conducting programmatic, fiscal, and peer reviews of grant investments; establishing and implementing a risk methodology to determine allocation amounts; and collaborating with federal interagency partners to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of federal grant programs by minimizing overlap and duplication;
- Managing grant awards, a multi-faceted activity that includes regular grant monitoring and oversight; coordinating and enforcing the implementation of audit report corrective actions; conducting Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) reviews; providing technical and administrative assistance to grantees to ensure that projects remain on schedule; and developing internal controls, policies, and processes to enable consistent grants management practices; and
- Managing grant closeout processes, which involves receiving and evaluating final performance reports, conducting financial resolution, establishing and implementing a disposition of funds process, and processing appeals as necessary.

In FY 2016, the Grant Programs Directorate will focus on strengthening the management and oversight of the grants portfolio by eliminating the backlog of grants eligible for close out, improving monitoring by ensuring that 100% of open grants receive an initial assessment through a first line review and/or cash analysis every year, and eliminating the backlog of open audit findings relating to both GPD and grantee activities. GPD’s monitoring efforts will include an expanded focus on state and local law enforcement investments in tactical equipment to ensure compliance with on-going Executive Branch reviews of equipment transfer programs and efforts to improve community-law enforcement relations. GPD is working with DOD, DOJ and other federal agency partners to improve the coordination and oversight of programs designed to provide equipment to law enforcement agencies.

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Assistant Administrator				
Non-Pay	\$959	\$1,196	\$10,959	\$9,763
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,947	\$1,975	\$1,993	\$18
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$2,906	\$3,171	\$12,952	\$9,781
Positions	16	16	16	-

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Establish Grant Guidance				
Non-Pay	\$1,793	\$1,532	\$1,793	\$261
Salaries and Benefits	\$869	\$881	\$889	\$8
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$2,662	\$2,413	\$2,682	\$269
Positions	7	7	7	-

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Review and Award Grants				
Non-Pay	\$1,027	\$1,648	\$1,542	(\$106)
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,249	\$3,295	\$3,326	\$31
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$4,276	\$4,943	\$4,868	(\$75)
Positions	26	26	26	-

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Manage Grant Awards				
Non-Pay	\$19,863	\$20,055	\$20,865	\$811
Salaries and Benefits	\$17,661	\$17,915	\$18,079	\$164
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$37,524	\$37,969	\$38,944	\$975
Positions	144	144	144	-

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Grant Close-Out				
Non-Pay	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$612	\$621	\$627	\$6
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$612	\$621	\$627	\$6
Positions	5	5	5	-

National Preparedness (NP)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Assistant Administrator	\$1,906	\$1,935	\$2,384	\$449
National Integration Center	\$7,725	\$8,506	\$8,542	\$36
Individual and Community Preparedness Division	\$11,693	\$13,370	\$12,380	(\$990)
National Training and Exercise Division	\$6,378	\$6,495	\$6,517	\$22
Technical Assistance Program	\$6,667	\$7,093	\$6,675	(\$418)
Evaluations and Assessments Program*		\$8,516	\$8,389	(\$127)
Total Budget	\$34,369	\$45,915	\$44,887	(\$1,028)
Positions	121	143	146	3

*In FY 2014 Revised Enacted, \$9.793 million was appropriated for EAP in the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA

- A net decrease in non-pay from FY 15 to FY16 reflects a decrease of \$0.915 million due to efficiencies gained from migrating the Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS) system to the FEMA website; and a decrease of \$0.255 million for travel efficiencies.
- Increase of \$0.121 million for the annualization of 2015 pay raise and 2016 pay increase.
- Increase of three positions through grade restructuring

The National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) develops and provides doctrine, programs, and resources to help minimize the loss of lives, property, and infrastructure by preparing the Nation for disasters. NPD is responsible for coordinating the Nation's preparedness through stewardship of a comprehensive cycle of activities to plan, organize, equip, train, exercise, evaluate, and improve capabilities.

These activities support the ongoing management and maintenance of the National Preparedness Goal (the Goal) and System as required in law and Presidential policy. The System is the instrument the Nation employs to achieve the goal of a secure and resilient Nation, and includes the following components:

- Identifying and assessing risk
- Estimating capability requirements
- Building and sustaining capabilities
- Planning to deliver capabilities
- Validating capabilities
- Reviewing and updating capabilities, resources, and plans

NPD Office of the Assistant Administrator

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Assistant Administrator				
Non-Pay	\$67	\$65	\$65	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,839	\$1,870	\$2,319	\$449
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,906	\$1,935	\$2,384	\$449
Positions	19	19	22	3

The NPD Office of the Assistant Administrator (OAA) is responsible for the administrative support, strategic guidance, and operational oversight to the National Preparedness Directorate and its divisions.

National Integration Center (NIC)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
NIC				
Non-Pay*	\$3,009	\$3,821	\$3,821	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,716	\$4,685	\$4,721	\$36
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$7,725	\$8,506	\$8,542	\$36
Positions	48	52	52	0

*Includes: \$1 million; \$1 million and \$0.561 million for EMAC in FYs 2014, 2015, and 2016 respectively

In FY 2016, the National Integration Center (NIC) will continue to focus on full implementation of the National Preparedness System. This includes the refinement of preparedness doctrine, policy, guidance, and tools as well as the stewardship and operation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Through the implementation of NIMS, the NIC addresses resource typing, credentialing, information management, and mutual aid. This effort includes support for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), which is the principal national mechanism for mutual aid during a disaster. EMAC will serve as a foundational element of a national mutual aid plan, integrating EMAC's efforts with more localized mutual aid compacts. EMAC also provides critical information on needed assets during disaster, which will aid in prioritizing resource typing efforts as well as other preparedness activities. The National Planning System—another key element of the National Preparedness System—includes national planning frameworks, federal interagency operational plans and procedures, and planning guidance for the whole community. Development and refinement of the planning system will continue in FY 2016 based on lessons learned.

Individual and Community Preparedness Division (ICPD)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
ICPD				
Non-Pay	\$9,692	\$11,470	\$10,465	(\$1,005)
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,001	\$1,900	\$1,915	\$15
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$11,693	\$13,370	\$12,380	(\$990)
Positions	17	17	17	0

National resilience stems from individual and community resilience. National preparedness harnesses the power of every individual to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to disasters of all kinds. This mission is supported by a national network of State, local, and tribal Citizen Corps Councils, and partner programs such as the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). In FY 2016, ICPD will continue to conduct a campaign to build and sustain national preparedness, including public outreach and community-based programs. Building from the past year's efforts to move the needle from awareness to action, ICPD will engage people at a deeper level, by updating messages to reflect regional and demographic differences and by connecting with social networks, such as schools, the workplace, and community organizations.

National Training and Education Division (NTED)

Efforts to build and sustain preparedness depend on people—particularly the men and women who serve as first responders and coordinators across the range of emergency disciplines. The National Preparedness Directorate, through NTED, will continue to build and expand the National Training and Education System (NTES). NTES will take information from the THIRAs and other sources to forecast the training and educational needs of responders and coordinators in all disciplines based on the capabilities outlined in the Goal and ensure we are developing and delivering the best mix of high quality, cost-effective courses in a variety of formats. Through the NTES, NTED collaborates across FEMA and with our partners to develop knowledge, skills, and abilities of homeland security professionals that support the Goal.

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
NTED				
Non-Pay	\$3,565	\$3,705	\$3,705	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,813	\$2,790	\$2,812	\$22
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$6,378	\$6,495	\$6,517	\$22
Positions	24	24	24	0

Technical Assistance Program (TAP)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
TAP				
Non-Pay*	\$4,758	\$5,208	\$4,775	(\$433)
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,909	\$1,885	\$1,900	\$15
Sub Total Budget	\$6,667	\$7,093	\$6,675	(\$418)
Positions	13	13	13	0

*Includes: \$1 million; \$1 million and \$0.561 million for EMAC in FYs 2014, 2015, and 2016 respectively

The Technical Assistance Program provides specialized expertise and services to State, local, tribal and territorial homeland security and emergency management agencies as well as whole community partners that participate in FEMA homeland security grant programs. Technical assistance addresses areas of greatest need based on risk and national priorities. It provides services, analytical capacities, and guidance in two primary areas: (1) capability-building across the five homeland security mission areas (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery); and (2) homeland security grants management. This two-pronged approach ensures that the assistance measurably enhances State and local programs and the specific capabilities they build and manage. The assistance results in knowledge transfer to requesting organizations and their whole community partners, greater unity of effort in planning for catastrophic disasters, more-effective fusion centers, and improved grants management and program delivery. As a component of the TAP, the NIC will work closely with partners to help them complete the fourth iteration of Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRAs). FEMA Regions, States, urban areas, and tribal grant program recipients are required to conduct THIRAs annually. THIRAs play a critical role in our efforts to work together more systematically as a Nation to manage risk and build, sustain, and deliver the capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal and improve our security and resilience.

Evaluations and Assessments Program (EAP)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
EAP*				
Non-Pay		\$6,526	\$6,384	(\$142)
Salaries and Benefits		\$1,990	\$2,005	\$15
Sub Total Budget		\$8,516	\$8,389	(\$127)
Positions		18	18	0

*FY 2014 Revised Enacted, \$9.793 million was appropriated in the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA

On an annual basis, the Federal Government provides millions of dollars in grants, thousands of hours of training, and hundreds of technical assistance visits and exercise support packages to improve our Nation's preparedness. EAP evaluates, assesses, and reports on these efforts and the Nation's overall preparedness. This program conducts evaluation and assessment across the entire Homeland Security enterprise.

At the State, local, tribal, territorial, and urban area level, the program establishes standardized reporting

requirements and tools for each jurisdiction/grantee that receives Federal assistance. The program collects and analyzes these annual reports to identify trends and inform the broader assessment of national preparedness. Additionally, the program is responsible for measuring the effectiveness of FEMA’s non-disaster grant programs in building State and local preparedness by establishing measurable goals and objectives for grantees that align with the National Preparedness Goal and System. In FY 2016, the program will continue to refine data collection to report in more detail grantees’ resource requirements to meet their capability targets, funding applied to building and sustaining capabilities, and the involvement of whole community partners in planning to deliver and assess capabilities.

National Continuity Programs

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Assistant Administrator	\$3,431	\$3,427	\$3,442	\$15
Continuity of Operations	\$5,683	\$5,689	\$5,611	(\$78)
Operations	\$17,892	\$16,701	\$16,693	(\$8)
Readiness	\$11,194	\$11,204	\$11,192	(\$12)
IPAWS	\$10,864	\$10,852	\$15,121	\$4,269
Total Budget	\$49,064	\$47,873	\$52,059	\$4,186
Positions	128	128	158	30

- Increase in S&B is due to the in-sourcing of contract staff to 30 permanent full time employees and realignment of \$4.2 million from non-pay to S&B funds
- Increase in non-pay of \$4.3 million is for improvements to the Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS) system’s availability and reliability necessary to achieve the program’s Key Performance Parameters (KPPs). See Exhibit IV.

FEMA’s National Continuity Programs (NCP) Directorate serves the public by preserving our Nation’s constitutional form of government across a wide range of potential threats and emergencies. NCP serves as the President’s lead agent for ensuring the first National Essential Function of the Executive Branch, thereby allowing for the continuance of our Nation’s constitutional government under all conditions.

NCP performs this mission by coordinating activities across all levels of government: Federal, State, territorial, local, tribal, and is comprised of the Office of the Assistant Administrator, Continuity of Operations (COOP) Division, Readiness Division (Contingency Programs), Operations Division (COG), IPAWS, and the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEOC).

Office of the Assistant Administrator

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Assistant Administrator				
Non-Pay	\$954	\$954	\$947	(\$7)
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,477	\$2,473	\$2,495	\$22
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$3,431	\$3,427	\$3,442	\$15
Positions	18	18	18	0

The NCP Office of the Assistant Administrator is responsible for the administrative support, strategic guidance, and operational oversight to the National Continuity Programs and its divisions. This includes providing executive support to the NCP leadership through budget and fiscal management, human resources management, procurement support, internal controls, and other support services to ensure NCP's mission success.

Continuity of Operations Division

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Continuity of Operations				
Non-Pay	\$871	\$871	\$749	(\$122)
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,812	\$4,818	\$4,862	\$44
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$5,683	\$5,689	\$5,611	(\$78)
Positions	39	39	39	0

The COOP Division leads FEMA's effort to ensure comprehensive and consistent COOP preparedness across Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local governments, including coordinating and integrating Federal Executive Branch efforts. These efforts develop and improve Continuity capabilities and maintain the ability of all Federal departments and agencies to perform the eight National Essential Functions through the performance of their individual Mission Essential Functions and Primary Mission Essential Functions.

Contingency Programs (Readiness Division)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Readiness				
Non-Pay	\$7,778	\$7,778	\$7,734	(\$44)
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,416	\$3,426	\$3,458	\$32
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$11,194	\$11,204	\$11,192	(\$12)
Positions	27	27	27	0

NCP's Readiness Division develops, maintains, and provides an array of continuity information technology systems and communications capabilities. These provide the Executive Office of the President, the National Security Council Staff, the DHS Secretary, the FEMA Administrator, and other senior Federal leaders with a robust capability that allows them to maintain situational awareness before, during, and after a continuity event. These resources span the full spectrum of the National Security / Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) community.

The Readiness Division ensures critical national security systems are available and evolve as necessary to meet continuity mission requirements. The continuity communications architecture is maintained for all of FEMA to include Headquarters, Regional Offices, Federal Readiness Centers and Area Offices. This network is also extended to State Emergency Operations Centers. The responsibilities include program management of the operations, maintenance, life-cycle updates and enhancements of these assets to satisfy Agency strategic and operational goals and objectives.

Continuity of Government (Operations Division)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Operations				
Non-Pay	\$14,717	\$13,533	\$9,296	(\$4,237)
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,175	\$3,168	\$7,397	\$4,229
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$17,892	\$16,701	\$16,693	(\$8)
Positions	27	27	57	30

The mission of NCP Operations Division is to prepare, coordinate, and implement the continuity plans and programs of the Federal Government. The Operations Division develops policy documents and authoritative directives related to the continuity mission.

The Continuity Readiness Center (CRC) is led by the Operations Division and focuses on continuity-related mission areas. The CRC provides continuity-related situational awareness, coordinates with Federal Executive Branch (FEB) D/As and analyzes and reports the impact of events on the eight National Essential Functions (NEFs). The CRC provides continuity situational awareness which includes forecasting, gaps, impacts, and proposed remediation.

Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) Program Management Office

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
IPAWS				
Non-Pay	\$8,524	\$8,524	\$12,772	\$4,248
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,340	\$2,328	\$2,349	\$21
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$10,864	\$10,852	\$15,121	\$4,269
Positions	17	17	17	0

Executive Order (EO) 13407 established a policy requiring the United States to have an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive system to alert and warn the American people. The Department of Homeland Security designated FEMA as the lead to implement the Executive Order. NCP established a program office to implement IPAWS. The IPAWS program is tasked with:

- Building and maintaining an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive alert and warning system for the Nation
- Enabling Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local alert and warning authorities to use the national system
- Sending emergency alerts via multiple communications pathways to inform their citizens about threats to their safety and well-being
- Conducting training, tests, and exercises for public alert and warning systems
- Educating the public on the functions of public alert and warning systems and how to access, use, and respond to emergency alerts
- Ensuring that alerts and warnings are accessible to those with disabilities and those without an understanding of the English language
- Diversifying and modernizing the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Ensuring that under all conditions, the President of the United States can alert and warn the American people

The IPAWS Program has two primary system components: National EAS and Primary Entry Point (PEP) systems which support alerts and warnings from the President; and the IPAWS-OPEN system, which provides alert message exchange from Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local alert and warning authorities to multiple communications networks. The PEP system is a network of FEMA connected private sector radio stations. FEMA maintains communications equipment, power generation systems, electromagnetic pulse protection, and other back up equipment at each PEP station to enable broadcasting of a Presidential emergency alert to the public throughout all-hazards events. Starting from 34 legacy stations in 2009, the IPAWS program expanded the PEP network to 77 stations providing direct broadcast coverage to more than 90 percent of the United States population.

Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEOC)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Mount Weather				
Mount Weather	\$29,000	\$33,862	\$27,500	(\$6,362)

MWEOC provides the infrastructure necessary to support COOP, incident management, classified programs, and other all-hazards activities for several executive branch agencies, including FEMA. Also, MWEOC supports a variety of disaster response and continuity missions and is a hub for emergency response activities.

In accordance with its Capital Improvement, MWEOC is in the middle of a significant infrastructure upgrade to replace old infrastructure, correct life/safety items, upgrade IT and develop a more resilient facility capable of supporting 21st century technology and current Federal departments and agencies requirements. Funds requested fully support activities planned for FY2016 in Mount Weather's capital investment plan.

Cyber Security

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Cyber security	\$1,292	\$2,067	-	(\$2,067)

- Funding was transferred to the Mission Support PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Response
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Response

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	767	758	\$178,090
FY 2015 President's Budget	767	767	\$167,376
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	8	8	\$1,090
FY 2016 Current Services	775	775	\$168,466
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	775	775	\$168,466
Total Change 2015 to 2016	8	8	\$1,090

Response

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Response PPA				
<i>Response & Recovery Front Office</i>	\$8,206	\$5,066	\$3,756	(\$1,310)
<i>Incident Workforce Management</i>	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$0
<i>Disaster Emergency Communications</i>	\$13,089	\$12,956	\$13,804	\$848
<i>Operations</i>	\$41,702	\$34,035	\$33,080	(\$955)
<i>Planning</i>	\$14,020	\$13,611	\$13,902	\$291
<i>CBRNE</i>	\$6,807	\$6,807	\$7,322	\$515
<i>Program Management</i>	\$4,574	\$4,499	\$4,173	(\$326)
<i>Logistics Program</i>	\$810	\$810	\$810	\$0
<i>Cyber security</i>	\$0	\$940	\$0	(\$940)
'Non-Pay	\$89,233	\$78,749	\$76,872	(\$1,877)
'Salaries & Benefits	\$88,857	\$88,627	\$91,594	\$2,967
Total Budget	\$178,090	\$167,376	\$168,466	\$1,090
' Positions	767	767	775	8

FEMA requests \$168.466 million, 775 positions, and 775 FTE in the Response PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.643 million for 2016 pay increase
- Increase of \$0.172 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise
- Transfer of \$1.040 million for Cyber Security to Mission Support PPA
- Increase of seven positions and FTE (\$0.941 million) for the geospatial initiative (two positions and full time equivalents to ORR Front Office, five to Response Directorate)
- Transfer of \$1.026 million to the Mission Support PPA in increase organizational support (Response Directorate).
- Increase of one position and FTE through grade restructuring (Response Directorate).

Additional increase adjustments to base for transfers of programs from DHS to FEMA:

- \$0.9 million for Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) (Response Directorate)
- \$0.5 million for Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Center (IMAC) (Response Directorate).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Response and Recovery provides leadership to build, sustain, and improve the coordination and delivery of support to citizens and State, local, tribal and territorial governments to save lives, reduce suffering, protect property and recover from all hazards.

Office of Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery

- Transfer of VSAT and IMAC programs from OAARR to Response Directorate \$1.31 million

The Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery (OAARR) provides executive direction and support to the three major Directorates that report to it directly: the Response Directorate, Logistics Management Directorate, and the Recovery Directorate. This support includes long range strategic planning, communication and coordination of ORR policies, evaluating, assessing and reporting on the readiness of operational elements, conducting operational analyses on disaster response and recovery missions, managing continuous improvement processes, coordination of ORR innovation efforts, and providing enhanced geospatial information system (GIS) analytical capabilities. The OAARR also oversees the Declarations processes to ensure all gubernatorial requests to the President for emergency declarations and major disasters meet regulatory requirements and proceed as expeditiously as possible, and oversees other related actions under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5208, including appeals, cost-share adjustments, and requests to reopen an incident period or expand the incident type.

Response Directorate

- \$0.9 million for Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT)
- \$0.5 million for Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Center (IMAC)
- Reduction of \$1.026 million transferred to the Mission Support PPA to increase organizational support
- Increase of one position and FTE through grade restructuring
- Increase of five positions and full time equivalents for the geospatial initiative

The FEMA Response Directorate provides the leadership, organization, and operational resources necessary to deliver core Federal disaster response operational capabilities needed to save lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in a timely and effective manner in communities overwhelmed by acts of terrorism, natural

disaster, or other emergencies. The Response Directorate ensures the core, coordinated Federal operational response capability and program activities of all Federal emergency management response operations, response planning, and integration of Federal, State, local, and tribal disaster programs. This coordination ensures efficient and effective delivery of immediate emergency assistance to individuals and impacted communities.

A. Incident Workforce Management Division (IWMD)

IWMD deploys and supports a professional disaster workforce ready for the National, all-hazard response needs of FEMA headquarters and regional leadership. IWMD also assists in the deployment of responders from FEMA's full-time workforce and the DHS-supported surge capacity force.

B. Operations Division

The Operations Division is responsible for the management and coordination of the core Federal disaster response teams, resources, and programs needed to support the regions; interagency partners; and State, tribal, and local governments; voluntary agencies; and disaster survivors impacted by a major disaster or emergency.

C. Planning Division

The Planning Division leads the development of deliberate plans across the Federal Government for catastrophic incidents. The Division coordinates, and is responsible for, deliberate, adaptive interagency analysis and plans for potential/actual incidents while directing regional planning efforts for all-hazard events.

D. Disaster Emergency Communications (DEC) Division

The DEC Division leads FEMA's integrated Federal communications support to emergency managers at all levels of government. The Division develops, maintains, and employs FEMA's capability to provide integrated tactical voice, data, and video communications systems and services. This occurs before, during, and immediately after an incident to meet emergency manager and whole community requirements.

In FY 2016, the DHS Office of Operations Coordination and Planning's Very Small Aperture Terminal Satellite Network (VSAT) will transfer to the DEC Division. FEMA will lead the Contingency Communications Systems effort in order to provide non-Public Switched Telephone Network communications solutions to federal response teams for collection, storage, production, display, and dissemination of coordination and response information. This includes operational communications capabilities, terrestrial termination and connectivity into DHS OneNet, shared satellite bandwidth, and deployable communications systems for support to federal departments and agencies engaged in the delivery of incident support. As a Federal asset, DEC also supports National Special Security Events, and Special Event Assessment Rating events.

E. Program Management

The success of IWMD, Operations, Planning, and DEC requires strong executive oversight and business management. The Office of the Assistant Administrator (OAA) provides leadership necessary to integrate the Nation's emergency response teams, systems, and capabilities; coordinates all Federal emergency management disaster operational planning and programs; and executes the response mission through its three major

program areas: operations, planning, and disaster emergency communications. The Business Management Division (BMD) provides the major support requirements of the Directorate. The Division determines the Response Directorate's mission needs and provides support for day-to-day operations of the Directorate.

Logistics Program

The mission of the Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) is to effectively plan, manage, and sustain national logistics response and recovery operations, in support of domestic emergencies and special events. As the whole-community Logistics Coordinator, LMD establishes national procedures, fosters transparency through collaboration and coordination, and focuses on technology enhancements to expand Region & State level logistics capabilities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Recovery
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Recovery

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	393	367	\$56,986
FY 2015 President's Budget	393	393	\$56,030
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(15)	(15)	(\$4,558)
FY 2016 Current Services	378	378	\$51,472
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	378	378	\$51,472
Total Change 2015 to 2016	(15)	(15)	(\$4,558)

Recovery

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Recovery				
Recovery Programs	\$54,421	\$54,190	\$51,472	(\$2,718)
Cyber security	\$1,150	\$1,840	\$0	(\$1,840)
Facilities Enhancement	\$1,415	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget	\$56,986	\$56,030	\$51,472	(\$4,558)
Positions	393	393	378	(15)

FEMA requests \$51.472 million, 378 positions, and 378 FTE in the Recovery PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.332 million for 2016 pay increase
- Increase of \$0.090 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise
- Transfer of \$1.840 million for Cyber Security to Mission Support PPA
- Transfer of \$3.919 million including 18 positions and FTE to ARO PPA Federal Response Coordination for Recovery Planning
- Increase of two positions, full time equivalents, and funding \$0.250 million
- Transfer of one position, full time equivalent, and funding \$0.131 million from Office of External Affairs ARO PPA for individual assistance programs
- Increase of \$0.398 million to posture and build for catastrophic disasters

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Recovery Directorate

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Recovery Programs				
Non-Pay	\$8,478	\$7,656	\$6,851	(\$805)
Salaries and Benefits	\$45,943	\$46,534	\$44,621	(\$1,913)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$54,421	\$54,190	\$51,472	(\$2,718)
Positions	393	393	378	(15)

- Transfer of \$3.919 million and 18 positions/FTE for recovery planning programs from Recovery PPA to the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA Office of Federal Disaster Coordination.

This request will align resources in conjunction of FEMA’s strategic goal of “Be Survivor-Centric in Mission and Program Delivery”. FEMA will be better prepared, engaged and provide support to local leaders and tribal officials to help focus on survivor and community needs and capabilities to strengthen planning for future management of disasters.

The Recovery Directorate provides program oversight for disaster assistance averaging more than \$8.0 billion annually. The Recovery Directorate oversees Federal disaster assistance programs; manages resources for readiness and recovery capability development; develops recovery strategies, policies, and doctrine for delivering assistance; plans for catastrophic events and continuity of operations; delivers grants and assistance for community and individual recovery; and develops and coordinates partnerships.

Individual Assistance Division

The IA Division ensures that disaster survivors have timely access to a full range of programs and services to maximize their recovery, through coordination among Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments; voluntary agencies; and the private sector. IA programs and functions are executed under Sections 403, 408, 410, 415, 416, 425, and 426 of the Stafford Act and funded by the DRF. The S&E appropriation funds all IA full-time permanent employees and operating expenses for the consistent implementation and management of IA programs including: development and maintenance of policies and doctrine; planning; training development and delivery; technology sustainment; outreach to improve integration and coordination among Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, voluntary agencies, and the private sector; and National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs). NPSCs are a key component of the Agency’s ability to support survivors’ resilience to disaster through recovery programs. NPSCs are FEMA’s full-service disaster assistance processing and solution centers, and they are responsible for: registering individuals for assistance via phone and internet; verifying home and personal property losses through onsite inspections; processing applicant registrations to determine and communicate assistance eligibility; and responding to applicant questions by phone and mail throughout the disaster assistance process. Funding from the S&E appropriation supports full-time positions in NPSCs as well as other activities, such as technology requirements needed to maintain call centers, equipment, and training.

Public Assistance (PA) Division

PA Division programs provide assistance to State, Tribal, and local governments and nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The S&E appropriation funds PA's full-time permanent employees and operating expenses for the implementation and management of PA programs. This includes the development and maintenance of policies and doctrine, planning, training development and delivery, technology sustainment, and outreach to improve integration and coordination.

Recovery Program Management

In order to effectively and efficiently deliver IA and PA services, the Recovery Directorate requires robust program management capabilities. The Recovery Analytics and Budget Division serves as the primary resource pool for business intelligence and analytics, as well as Directorate-wide financial management and budget formulation and execution. Recovery's Technology Division enables mission capabilities for Recovery and its partners through Information Technology (IT) advocacy, stewardship, governance, process improvement, and innovative technologies. The Division develops paths to modernization and virtualized hosting for all Recovery IT capabilities and creates standard program, product, and project management processes for technology programs. The Recovery Employee Support Division coordinates across the Recovery Directorate to recruit, develop, retain, equip and sustain Recovery staff in partnership with managers, employees and stakeholders. Activities focus on building and strengthening the workforce; supporting the workplace; and delivering timely and reliable services that enable the successful execution of Recovery programs. Finally, the Office of the Assistant Administrator provides strategic leadership and direction to support and strengthen Recovery Directorate programs and activities through program analysis and evaluation; policy coordination and analysis; performance measurement and management; development of doctrinal guidance; information management, analysis, and reporting; and internal and external partner coordination and integration. The Recovery Operations and Readiness Coordination Section provides management and leadership to execute the Disaster Survivor Initiative. Additionally, the Office of the Assistant Administrator supports the implementation of direct tribal declarations, authorized by the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Mitigation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Mitigation

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	62	55	\$27,776
FY 2015 President's Budget	62	62	\$25,782
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	5	5	(\$29)
FY 2016 Current Services	67	67	\$25,753
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	67	67	\$25,753
Total Change 2015 to 2016	5	5	(\$29)

Mitigation

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Mitigation				
Dam Safety	\$9,100	\$8,051	\$7,406	(\$645)
National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP)	\$8,500	\$7,506	\$7,515	\$9
Building Science	\$1,048	\$1,054	\$1,059	\$5
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	\$1,160	\$1,160	\$1,160	\$0
Environmental & Historic Preservation	\$1,952	\$1,957	\$1,966	\$9
Disaster Management Support	\$1,354	\$1,359	\$1,367	\$8
Business Management Division (BMD)	\$4,287	\$4,095	\$4,132	\$37
Cyber security	\$375	\$600	\$0	(\$600)
Resilience Star	\$0	\$0	\$1,148	\$1,148
Total Budget	\$27,776	\$25,782	\$25,753	(\$29)
Positions	62	62	67	5

FEMA requests \$25.753 million, 67 positions, and 67 FTE in the Mitigation PPA. This includes the following adjustment-to-base:

- \$0.059 million for 2016 pay increase

- \$0.015 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise
- Transfer of \$0.6 million for Cyber Security to Mission Support PPA
- Decrease of \$0.650 million for Dam Safety Assistance Grants

Additional increase adjustments to base for transfer of Resilience STAR Initiative from DHS to FEMA of five positions, five FTEs and \$1.148 million.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) creates safer communities by reducing risk of loss of life and property and preventing implementing measures to minimize potential disaster losses. This is accomplished through three core competencies and two support activities: analyzing risk through identification and assessment; reducing risk through land use, building codes, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; spreading risk of flood loss through the National Flood Insurance Program; environmental planning and historic preservation; and the regional and disaster support activity.

These core competencies and support activity work jointly to reduce the likelihood of future losses, to enable individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and to minimize the financial impact of disasters on the U.S. Treasury, States, Tribal and local communities.

National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Dam Safety				
Non-Pay	\$8,608	\$7,556	\$6,906	(\$650)
Salaries and Benefits	\$492	\$495	\$500	\$5
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$9,100	\$8,051	\$7,406	(\$645)
Positions	3	3	3	0

FY 2016 reduction to the National Dam Safety Program will be applied to Dam State-assistance grants. The proposed reduction from FY 2015 funding levels will be absorbed through efficiencies and deferred updates to training materials. However, there may be minimal impacts to the Dam Safety State Assistance Grants.

As a critical element of the Nation's infrastructure, dams bring water, power, flood control, recreational opportunities, economic possibilities, and many other advantages. The number of high-hazard potential dams (dams whose failure would cause loss of human life) increased from 9,281 in 1998 to 14,726 in 2013. Since 1999, the recorded number of high-hazard potential deficient dams (those with structural or hydraulic deficiencies, leaving them susceptible to failure) has risen by more than 200 percent. While a majority of the federally-owned dams are in good condition, and there have been modest gains in repair, the number of state dams identified as deficient is increasing at a faster rate than those being repaired. FEMA assists States and communities in recognizing their risk and helps them develop mitigation plans. FEMA coordinates efforts through collaborative partnerships

between States, Federal agencies, and private sector and other stakeholders to secure the safety of these dams through research, training, and public awareness. The NDSP provides financial assistance to States' dam safety activities including:

- Inspecting and monitoring dams
- Training safety staff and inspectors
- Providing analysis and research to support the improvement of State Dam Safety Programs
- Preparing Emergency Action Plans
- Creating public and emergency manager awareness campaigns on dam safety

National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP)				
Non-Pay	\$7,451	\$6,452	\$6,452	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,049	\$1,054	\$1,063	\$9
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$8,500	\$7,506	\$7,515	\$9
Positions	8	8	8	0

Congress established NEHRP in 1977 and authorized agencies to conduct research on the causes and effects of earthquakes, produce technical guidance to develop earthquake-resistant design and construction standards, and developed techniques to educate the public about earthquake hazards and mitigation. NEHRP's ongoing efforts to support the creation and maintenance of disaster-resistant building codes and standards are a major focus and are important in reducing the losses from major U.S. earthquakes.

Each year, approximately 3,000 to 4,000 earthquakes strike our Nation. FEMA, along with partners from the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Institutes of Standards and Technology and the National Science Foundation, help communities identify earthquake risk and develop plans for reducing those risks. Specifically, NEHRP manages initiatives that reduce the risk to life and property from earthquakes, including the following:

- Translating research into technical guidance publications and best practices on seismic safety, building design and construction, building codes and standards, and reducing economic losses
- Working with States, territories, regional partners and local governments in building capabilities for determining potential damage and reducing the effects of earthquakes before they occur
- Working with national codes and standards organizations to develop and improve seismic building standards
- Providing technical assistance and support to public and private stakeholders

Building Science Program

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Building Science				
Non-Pay	\$476	\$476	\$476	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$572	\$578	\$583	\$5
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,048	\$1,054	\$1,059	\$5
Positions	5	5	5	0

Building Science Program develops mitigation guidance that focuses on creating disaster-resilient communities. The program's mitigation activities include:

- Acting as a Technical Services Bureau for FEMA for the development and maintenance of over 100 technical manuals regarding evaluation, design, and construction standards for multiple hazards, which are used by builders and building owners, designers, and local officials.
- Assessing structural resiliency in post-disaster environments through immediate deployment of mitigation assessment teams following disasters
- Developing timely publications, guidance materials, tools, technical bulletins, and recovery advisories that incorporate the most up-to-date building codes, flood proofing requirements, and wind-resistant requirements for new construction or repairing existing buildings
- Supporting the development and adoption of disaster-resistant model building codes and standards.
- Providing building science technical support to public and private sector stakeholders.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)				
Non-Pay	\$1,160	\$1,160	\$1,160	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,160	\$1,160	\$1,160	\$0
Positions	0	0	0	0

HMGP is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, U.S. Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. Indian Tribal governments may also submit a request for a major disaster declaration within their impacted area. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based

upon the estimated total of Federal assistance, subject to the sliding scale formula outlined in 44 CFR Section 206.432(b), that FEMA provides for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

Applications for HMGP are processed through the National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) Mitigation module (NEMIS-MT). The Risk Reduction Division will continue to maintain and enhance the NEMIS-MT system by:

- Repairing user created and system generated errors
- Operating & maintaining the legacy HMGP-NEMIS system
- Maintaining DHS-mandated IT security requirements on an ongoing basis
- Providing helpdesk support to state and FEMA program users

Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Environmental & Historic Preservation				
Non-Pay	\$983	\$983	\$983	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$969	\$974	\$983	\$9
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,952	\$1,957	\$1,966	\$9
Positions	8	8	8	0

The Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) program manages FEMA’s responsibilities to be stewards of the natural and cultural environment and related compliance with all environmental planning and historic preservation laws, executive orders, and regulations across all FEMA programs. EHP’s mission is to help communities reduce the impact that disasters and emergency management decisions and operations have on the Nation’s natural and cultural resources. The program:

- Helps build a unity of effort across the emergency management team as it relates to EHP issues and requirements
- Acts as the functional authority on EHP activities.
- Oversees the development of all EHP regulations, policy, systems, human capital, outreach, and performance management

The program works closely with FEMA Directorates and Program Offices to provide technical assistance and support in integrating these stewardship responsibilities into program decision-making and policy implementation. EHP also shows offices how to use the process to further the whole community objectives of stakeholder engagement and collaboration as part of the decision-making process.

Regional and Disaster Support Branch

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Disaster Management Support				
Non-Pay	\$429	\$429	\$429	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$925	\$930	\$938	\$8
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$1,354	\$1,359	\$1,367	\$8
Positions	7	7	7	0

Regional and Disaster Support (R&DS) Branch works to define and manage FIMA's role in FEMA's response and recovery operations as well as to ensure regional integration into National programmatic issues. This responsibility requires the R&DS to design consensus-based solutions to prepare the disaster workforce to consistently deliver program and technical assistance to affected local governments and disaster applicants, along with facilitating Regional input regarding crosscutting initiatives. The main goals of Regional and Disaster Support are:

- Translate HQ programs and initiatives into tools and resources to equip and enable the Hazard Mitigation Disaster Workforce to consistently deliver hazard mitigation and flood insurance in the disaster setting and to further the efforts of the FIMA programs.
- Engage a National network of Regional Managers to effectively integrate FIMA's performance in disaster operations.
- Coordinate FIMA disaster operations, National disaster policy analysis, and crosscutting program and administrative issues in support of the Regions and the Disaster Field organization.

FIMA Program Management

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Business Management Support (BMD)				
Non-Pay	\$306	\$123	\$123	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$3,981	\$3,972	\$4,009	\$37
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$4,287	\$4,095	\$4,132	\$37
Positions	31	31	31	0

FIMA's mission support activities include management and oversight of Agency programs, business operations support, stakeholder engagement and outreach support, business process management and improvement activities, and information systems support activities.

Cyber security

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Cyber security	\$375	\$600	\$0	(\$600)

- Funding is transferred to the Mission Support PPA

Resilience STAR Initiative

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Resilience Star				
Non-Pay	\$0	\$0	\$510	\$510
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$638	\$638
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$0	\$0	\$1,148	\$1,148
Positions	0	0	5	5

As one of many DHS-wide initiatives that assist with the Department's resilience mission, The Resilience Star Initiative will help communities to build a resilient Nation through the adoption of resilience standards and practices. Resilience STAR is a public-private partnership that seeks to encourage resilient design by assessing and conferring a standardized and objective measure of resilience on homes, buildings and infrastructure through a Resilience STAR designation scheme. Resilience STAR was initiated by the DHS Office of Resilience Policy as a pilot project for private residences in communities in coastal Alabama. It was transferred to FEMA's Mitigation Policy team to assess the feasibility of expanding the program to include designations at a community level.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Mission Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Mission Support

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	756	728	\$150,809
FY 2015 President's Budget	748	748	\$141,809
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	24	24	\$26,628
FY 2016 Current Services	772	772	\$168,437
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	772	772	\$168,437
Total Change 2015 to 2016	24	24	\$26,628

Mission Support

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Mission Support				
Associate Administrator	\$6,898	\$5,761	\$5,830	\$69
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	\$31,628	\$28,772	\$36,984	\$8,212
Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer	\$23,611	\$21,866	\$24,961	\$3,095
Office of the Chief Information Officer	\$56,976	\$53,563	\$67,373	\$13,810
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	\$21,754	\$21,859	\$22,789	\$930
Office of the Chief Security Officer	\$9,942	\$9,988	\$10,500	\$512
Total Budget	\$150,809	\$141,809	\$168,437	\$26,628
Positions	756	748	772	24

FEMA requests \$168.437 million, 772 positions, and 772 FTE in the Mission Support PPA. This includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.699 million for 2016 pay increase
- Increase of \$0.186 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise
- Transfer from other PPAs of \$6.947 million for cyber security
- Increase of \$6.3 million for moving costs and new lease in FEMA Region IV
- Increase of \$5.917 million for continuing IT resilience review and cyber security efforts
- Increase of 26 positions/FTE and \$3.933 million for enhanced mission support staffing
- Increase of \$1.5 million for the leadership development program
- Reduction of one position/FTE and \$0.124 million for training and support functions

- Transfer of one position/FTE and \$0.165 million from the Office of Chief Procurement Officer to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer ARO PPA

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Mission Support (MS) enables the Agency’s mission by providing strategic leadership to, and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of, information technology, human capital management, acquisition management, security, and administration, which includes facilities management, records and privacy management, and occupational safety and health.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

IT Infrastructure

This investment supports implementing IT solutions across FEMA groups, and managing, directing, and supporting the daily operations and maintenance of the FEMA telecommunications and computing network.

The FEMA - Infrastructure investment fills a capability gap by supporting all FEMA automated systems including internet, desktop, voice, wireless, satellite, identity verification, site services, network, helpdesk, and the FEMA Virtual Data Centers (VDCs). FEMA’s IT Infrastructure investment ensures the communication, coordination, and integration that enables America to prepare for, prevent against, respond to, and recover from disasters that happen in today’s mobile, broad-based and technology-driven environment. FEMA’s IT Infrastructure accomplishes this through the inclusion of enhanced/emerging technologies, as well as the acquisition, integration, operations and maintenance of FEMA’s wide-area, local-area, and wireless networks; voice and video communications systems; helpdesk, desktop and site support. Our customers and stakeholders consists of an expansive team that includes Federal partners, State, local, and tribal communities, the private sector, non-profits, and faith-based groups and the general public.

FUNDING BREAKOUT (in millions of dollars)

IT Infrastructure Project*	PY	CY	BY	BY	BY	BY	Future
YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
IT Infrastructure Budget Resources							
Planning	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Acquisition	3.018	3.023	3.023	3.023	3.023	3.023	3.023
Maintenance	162.911	140.044	136.456	144.243	145.176	151.095	149.819
TOTAL	165.929	143.067	139.479	147.266	148.199	154.118	152.842

*IT Infrastructure includes funding from multiple FEMA appropriations

The functional responsibilities of each MS Office are detailed below.

The Mission Support Executive Office of the Associate Administrator (EO)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Associate Administrator				
Non-Pay	\$1,660	\$508	\$283	(\$225)
Salaries and Benefits	\$5,238	\$5,253	\$5,547	\$294
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$6,898	\$5,761	\$5,830	\$69
Positions	42	42	42	0

An increase to salaries and benefits is offset by across-the-board reductions in the travel, training, supplies, equipment object classes as well as the 2016 proposed pay increase.

The EO provides primary strategic oversight for integrating activities and seeking efficiencies among the five MS component offices. EO responsibilities include: leading activities to ensure information technology, human capital, acquisition, security, and administrative needs are met throughout FEMA; driving integration across MS through the Programming, Planning, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process; and leading the effort toward business excellence across the Agency.

The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer				
Non-Pay	\$19,440	\$18,493	\$24,791	\$6,298
Salaries and Benefits	\$12,188	\$10,279	\$12,193	\$1,914
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$31,628	\$28,772	\$36,984	\$8,212
Positions	102	102	104	2

The OCAO non-pay increase of \$6.3 million supports an \$8.6 million initiative to move and enter into a new lease for FEMA's Region IV office (Atlanta, GA, \$8.4 million) and consolidate the facilities footprint to maximize space utilization in the National Capital Region (\$0.200 million). This increase supports the execution of FEMA's Five-Year Real Property Plan which will result in reducing rent costs in the out years, and supports FEMA's Strategic Goal 5.3, Strengthening the Organizational Foundation.

The \$1.914 million salaries and benefits increase is a sustainment realignment for on board personnel, an increase of two OCAO positions and the increase in pay raise.

The OCAO provides critical administrative services including facilities, records and privacy management, occupational safety, health and environmental programs, and other support services to enable FEMA's mission success.

The Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer				
Non-Pay	\$7,249	\$5,749	\$7,095	\$1,346
Salaries and Benefits	\$16,362	\$16,117	\$17,866	\$1,749
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$23,611	\$21,866	\$24,961	\$3,095
Positions	121	113	124	11

Both the OCCHCO non-pay program increase of \$1.5 million for leadership development and a \$0.154 million reduction to human capital contract services, and the additional \$1.7 million for salaries and benefits to fund additional staffing positions, are requested to increase staffing operations capability and directly support FEMA’s Strategic Goal 5.3, Strengthening the Organizational Foundation and Mission Support’s Workforce Management Initiative. These enhancements will allow FEMA to eliminate the agency’s current HR action backlog by XX date.

OCCHCO provides leadership and strategic management of human capital strategies, policies, programs, and initiatives in a manner that promotes and supports a common understanding of and commitment to the mission, strategic goals, and core values of FEMA, DHS, and the American public.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Information Officer				
Non-Pay	\$23,931	\$19,296	\$34,006	\$14,710
Salaries and Benefits	\$33,045	\$34,267	\$33,367	(\$900)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$56,976	\$53,563	\$67,373	\$13,810
Positions	244	244	243	(1)

The OCIO increase includes \$12.864 million for cyber security activities, including \$6.947 million transferred from other PPAs, \$5.0 million for the IT resiliency review of FEMA’s systems, and \$0.917 million for support cyber-security personnel reforms being managed across the DHS. These investments support the ongoing security review and annual certification of FEMA’s complete headquarters and regional IT systems inventory, as well as the remediation activities associated with that review. FEMA anticipates that effort will identify further efficiencies and savings that will be used to offset the cost of future IT operations, maintenance, and enhancements. An additional increase of \$1.1 million provides funding to support added costs associated with the maintenance and enhancement for the Geospatial Information System (GIS) program capabilities.

OCIO supports FEMA’s mission by maintaining and enhancing mission critical technologies and telecommunications to support both fixed locations and staff, as well as enabling a critically mobile workforce that can include up to 25,000 personnel supporting our citizens and first responders in the disaster environment.

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer				
Non-Pay	\$1,172	\$1,172	\$1,172	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$20,582	\$20,687	\$21,617	\$930
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$21,754	\$21,859	\$22,789	\$930
Positions	164	164	173	9

The OCPO salaries and benefits increase provides for nine additional staff to implement a top MS operating priority to Improve the Quality of Acquisitions and Procurement FEMA-wide, to address customer concerns and in response to GAO and DHS reports. This increase also supports FEMA's Strategic Goal 5.3, Strengthening the Organizational Foundation.

95% of OCPO’s budget consists of salaries and benefits. Federal employees are responsible for providing the full range of acquisition services and business solutions to all FEMA programs, partners, and stakeholders, in support of both steady state and disaster activities and operations.

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Security Officer				
Non-Pay	\$1,196	\$1,197	\$1,197	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$8,746	\$8,791	\$9,303	\$512
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$9,942	\$9,988	\$10,500	\$512
Positions	83	83	86	3

89% of the OCSO budget consists of salaries and benefits. An increase of \$0.499 million funds three additional staff to provide comprehensive and value-based security services, programs, and activities designed to protect FEMA’s personnel, facilities, information, equipment, and to mitigate the risk of loss to the Government due to fraudulent activity.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Centrally Managed Accounts
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Centrally Managed Accounts

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$111,119
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$103,449
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$2,532)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$100,917
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$100,917
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$2,532)

Centrally Managed

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Centrally Managed				
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	\$38,601	\$33,918	\$32,086	(\$1,832)
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	\$36,327	\$34,665	\$34,905	\$240
Office of the Chief Information Officer	\$17,663	\$17,663	\$17,663	\$0
Office of the Chief Security Officer	\$18,528	\$17,203	\$16,263	(\$940)
Total Budget	\$111,119	\$103,449	\$100,917	(\$2,532)
Positions	0	0	0	0

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Centrally managed accounts fund critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management which includes streamlining cost factors and prompt payment. Centrally managed accounts include:

- DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF)
- Mount Weather WCF contributions
- Rent
- Printing
- Postage
- Mail Operations (DHS Mail Facility Ops)
- Transit Subsidy Benefits

- Federal Protective Service (FPS) Guard Services
- Building Specific Security
- Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Investigations
- Wireless and Wire line Communications
- IT Project Management
- Long Haul (data) Circuits

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer				
Non-Pay	\$34,974	\$29,825	\$28,736	(\$1,089)
Benefits- Transit Subsidy	\$3,627	\$4,093	\$3,350	(\$743)
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$38,601	\$33,918	\$32,086	(\$1,832)
Positions	0	0	0	0

A reduction of \$1.089 million is related to rent savings achieved by consolidating offices space and minimizing FEMA's footprint through the Workplace Transformation initiative.

A reduction of \$0.743 million is associated with the decrease in ridership and maximum allowed reimbursement in the Transit Subsidy program.

OCAO uses the centrally managed account to fund "must pay" bills associated with rent at headquarters and the regions, postage, mail support costs, printing, and transit subsidy costs for staff.

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Financial Officer				
Non-Pay	\$36,327	\$34,665	\$34,905	\$240
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$36,327	\$34,665	\$34,905	\$240
Positions	0	0	0	0

An increase of \$0.240 million is associated with the DHS Working Capital Fund activity, enterprise license agreements.

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Information Officer				
Non-Pay	\$17,663	\$17,633	\$17,663	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$17,663	\$17,663	\$17,663	\$0
Positions	0	0	0	0

The OCIO centrally managed funding supports mobility for the FEMA workforce and delivers IT services including wireless, wireline, project management office, and satellite and long haul circuits.

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Office of the Chief Security Officer				
Non-Pay	\$18,528	\$17,203	\$16,263	(\$940)
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Sub Total Budget</i>	\$18,528	\$17,203	\$16,263	(\$940)
Positions	0	0	0	0

The OCSO funding decrease of \$0.940 million is due to the reduction in guard services posts that were eliminated and replaced with technology at identified facilities. OCSO uses the centrally managed budget for building specific guard services, background investigations, and contract services for the maintenance of security equipment.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS)
PPA: Protection and National Preparedness
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,300

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							17	17	10,821
Program Increase							-	-	4,300
Total Request	17	17	10,864	17	17	10,852	17	17	15,121

Description of Item

The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is an incremental effort, building an enhanced system with standards and protocols integrating existing emergency alert systems, modernizing the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and creating new capabilities to leverage new technologies for public safety alert and warning.

Justification

The Program will apply \$1.5M of this funding towards improving Primary Entry Point (PEP) station reliability. The PEP stations are the primary mechanism for disseminating a Presidential message and serves as a highly resilient communications resource for State and local governments. Specifically, the program intends to modernize PEP station WLS in Chicago, IL with High-Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse protection, resilient communications, fuel management and spill containment countermeasures. WLS provides coverage to approximately 16M citizens and is currently at risk of failure/severely degraded operations due to a lack of resilient communications, a 21 year old fuel system and 37 year old backup generator. These systemic upgrades will add resilient communications, mitigate the risk of fuel spills, and reduce the associated remediation costs which have cost FEMA in excess of \$4 million.

The program will apply \$2.8M of this funding towards improving IPAWS-OPEN reliability by seeking alternative commercial cloud hosting solutions to achieve 99.9% availability. IPAWS-OPEN requires that sufficient numbers of deployed hardware, software and network components, provided in a geographically diverse and redundant manner, are in place to ensure high reliability. Commercial hosting solutions provide an environment capable of meeting the programs KPP of 99.9% availability, while also increasing system resilience to enable reliable delivery of alerts and warnings to the American public. This redundancy will ensure effective, enduring communications across a host of potentially challenging circumstances.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

PEP Station modernizations ensure the reliability for a Presidential warning to reach and communicate with over 90% of the US population under all operating environments. Fuel system and spill containment improvements reduce Agency risks to costly environmental remediation and protect the public trust in FEMA. Improving IPAWS-OPEN availability and reliability will ensure integrated services and capabilities are available to Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local authorities that enable them to alert and warn their respective communities via multiple communications methods. All actions directly support FEMA’s Fiscal Year 2014-2018 Strategic Priority 1: Be Survivor Centric in Mission and Program Delivery; Objective (1.3): Increase disaster awareness and action by improving communication; and Strategy (1.3.2): Work with whole community partners (including survivors) and communications experts to develop, refine, and disseminate accessible and actionable messages directed toward survivors before, during and after disasters.

Program Increase 2: Grants System Modernization
 PPA: Protection and National Preparedness
 Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$10,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President’s Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							10	10	11,100
Program Increase							-	-	10,000
Total Request	10	10	10,600	10	10	10,600	10	10	21,100

Description of Item

FEMA requests \$10.0 million for the Grants System Modernization within S&E. An additional \$1.9 million is requested in the Disaster Relief Fund appropriation.

FEMA’s grants system modernization effort will transform the agency’s current suite of aging, stove-piped, non-interoperable and technologically obsolete grants management systems into a modern, integrated financial and grants management enterprise architecture. The modernized system is envisioned as a set of loosely coupled, reusable components allowing the sharing of normalized grants data through application programming interfaces and includes business rules and process engines within a service bus layer to enable a single component to perform similar functions and avoid hard-coding business processes into a more legacy system implementation. The architecture also will include an application layer that allows programs to interface with their stakeholders in a way that best supports their mission. An additional \$1.9 million has been requested in the Disaster Relief Fund to support this initiative as well.

Justification

FEMA needs to re-engineer its grants management system to conduct effective and efficient grants management that meets communities’ and survivors’ needs. The current collections of grants management systems are not sufficiently scalable, adaptable, or robust for current and future reporting and analytical requirements.

FEMA currently has multiple non-interoperable grants management systems that are challenging to operate, costly to maintain, and unable to adapt to changing policies, business practices, and technology requirements. In addition, the multiple systems have unnecessarily complex data structures, redundant system interfaces/connections that are costly to maintain, and use out-of-circulation technology that is difficult to secure. As a result, changes to technology in FEMA and key strategic partners can have unintended negative consequences across the multiple grant management systems. Finally, the current data is not compliant with data.gov or the DATA Act data transparency objectives. The implementation of 2 CFR Part 200 also will require substantial changes to FEMA grant systems, particularly in the areas of the Universal Award ID, sub-recipient monitoring, and performance management.

The modernization will promote accountability, transparency, and standardization in accomplishing FEMA's mission in the regions and at headquarters, and will allow FEMA to respond to Congressional requests more efficiently and accurately.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This investment will directly support FEMA Strategic Objective #5.4, Streamline and strengthen FEMA's business processes and systems. The grants system modernization effort will deliver important benefits to FEMA and strategic partners through improved business efficiencies increased enterprise-wide access to grants data, and reduction of number of legacy IT systems that must be managed, sustained, and secured.

The key objectives for the effort are:

- **Streamline and Improve Operational Performance** by streamlining business processes, increasing the visibility and transparency of information across the grant management lifecycle, improving the opportunities to leverage multiple grant investments in order to minimize potential and serial disaster loss, increasing the identification of fraud, and integrating-financial reporting requirements.
- **Increase System Stability and Sustainability** by reducing mission failure risk, especially in the event of Agency devolution, by providing web-accessible capabilities with a redundant failover or alternate processing site.
- **Reduce overall O&M costs** by providing a common data, business process and geospatial technical architecture and decrease time needed to reflect changes in business processes or policy in the supporting consolidated grants architecture.
- **Improve Compliantcy** by reducing the burden to implement changing grant regulations and statutes (e.g., 2 CFR 200, Biggert Waters Act, etc.), improve the ability to address existing findings and recommendations, and improve financial auditing capabilities.
- **Identify Cost Savings and Avoidance** by identifying common data and functionalities across multiple grant management programs and consolidating duplicative areas.
- **Improve timeliness of providing grant funds** and sharing of information related to the performance of grant funds to support survivor and community resiliency.

This funding will help achieve Phase 1 of the grants modernization effort: Stabilization of Current FEMA Grants Management Functions and Systems

Planning and Establishing Scope

- Document the *As-Is* across all FEMA Grants Management functional lines of business, investment portfolios, systems and establish a charter with governance.

User-Defined Process Mapping and Analysis

- Conduct analysis of all business/functional process for Grants Management leverage current investments in Non-Disaster Grants and Public Assistance Grants Management.
- Conduct inventory of data assets and engineering analysis of the technology architecture and specifications as it relates to the Grant Management mission areas including back office support such as doctrine and training.
- Based on the analysis conducted, identify key functional requirements.
- Develop To-be Business Case and Roadmap including current design gaps, target solution architecture.
- Continuous validation and verification of gaps and targets with key stakeholders.
- Direct resources to initiate a Proof of Concept.

The total funds for FY2016 will be used to initiate the planning and establishment of scope, and the user-defined process mapping and analysis parts of Phase 1. While this project will benefit multiple FEMA grant-making organizations overall project management will be headed by the Office of Response and Recovery.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, [\$924,664,000]**\$949,296,000**¹, including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Cerro Grande Fire Assistance Act of 2000 (division C, title I, 114 Stat. 583), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.), the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53), the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295; 120 Stat. 1394), [and] the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 916), **and the Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-89, 128 stat. 120)**²: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$27,513,000 shall be for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System, of which none is available for Federal Emergency Management Agency administrative costs: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$33,862,000]**\$27,500,000**³ shall remain available until September 30, [2016]**2017**⁴, for capital improvements and other expenses related to continuity of operations at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center.

Language Provision	Explanation
1. ... [\$924,664,000] \$949,296,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
2. ... [and] the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 916), and the Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-89, 128 stat. 120) ...	Adding the Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-89, 128 stat. 120) to the authorities for which the Salaries and Expenses is available to carry out.
3. ... [\$33,862,000] \$27,500,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
4... [2016] 2017 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.”

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Salaries and Expenses FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	4,049	4,049	\$946,982
FY 2015 President's Budget	4,041	4,041	\$924,664
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Interagency modeling and Atmospheric Center (IMAAAC) - Transfer from OPS	-	-	\$500
Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) - Transfer from OPS	-	-	\$900
Resilience Star - Transfer from DMO	5	5	\$1,148
Total Transfers	5	5	\$2,548
Increases			
1 Position/1 FTE schedule C position	1	1	-
2016 Pay Increase	-	-	\$3,650
30 Positions/FTEs in-sourcing	30	30	-
4 Positions/ 4 FTE through grade restructuring	4	4	-
6 Positions OPPA through grade restructuring	6	6	-
Additional 26 Positions/FTEs for enhanced mission support staffing	26	26	\$2,907
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$977
Annualization of vacancy fill	-	-	\$234
FEMA Region IV - Renew expiring leases	-	-	\$6,300
Geospatial Information Systems	7	7	\$2,041
Grants Auditing and Oversight	-	-	\$1,118
IT Resilience Review and Cyber Security efforts	-	-	\$5,917
Increase 3 Positions/3 FTEs Office of External Affairs	3	3	\$369
Increase 1 Positions/1 FTEs in-sourcing	1	1	-
Increase in 2 Positions/FTEs	2	2	\$250
Increase of 1 Position/1 FTE through grade restructuring	1	1	-
Increase to posture and build for catastrophic disasters	-	-	\$398
Leadership Development Program	-	-	\$1,500
OCFO financial management system transition	-	-	\$3,200
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$240
Total, Increases	101	101	\$40,917
Decreases			
Contractual Services for mission support operations	-	-	(\$229)
Decrease to OCFO for Integrated Financial Management Support	-	-	(\$1,636)
Decrease to OCFO for financial contractor support services	-	-	(\$1,500)
Decrease to OCFO for savings related to in-sourcing	-	-	(\$200)
Guard Services	-	-	(\$940)
Mt Weather Emergency Operations Center	-	-	(\$6,362)
Reduction OEA for contract services and supplies	-	-	(\$421)
Reduction OPPA Defense Production Act and database support	-	-	(\$497)
Reduction to Dam Safety Assistance Grants	-	-	(\$651)
Regional Incident Management Support Teams to DRF	-	-	(\$5,000)
Rent reduction from workplace transformation initiative	-	-	(\$1,089)
System Migration	-	-	(\$915)
Training and support	(1)	(1)	(\$124)
Transit Subsidy Program	-	-	(\$743)
Travel Efficiency	-	-	(\$920)
Travel and Equipment for mission support operations	-	-	(\$90)
Total, Decreases	(21)	(21)	(\$33,133)
Total Other Adjustments	80	80	\$7,784
Total Adjustments-to-Base	85	85	\$10,332
FY 2016 Current Services	4,126	4,126	\$934,996
Program Changes			
Increases			
Grants Modernization	-	-	\$10,000
IPAWS Key Performance Parameters	-	-	\$4,300
Total, Increases	-	-	\$14,300
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$14,300
FY 2016 Request	4,126	4,126	\$949,296
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	85	85	\$24,632

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	4,049	4,049	\$946,982
FY 2015 President's Budget	4,041	4,041	\$924,664
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	5	5	\$2,548
Increases	101	101	\$40,917
Decreases	(21)	(21)	(\$33,133)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	85	85	\$10,332
FY 2016 Current Services	4,126	4,126	\$934,996
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$14,300
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$14,300
FY 2016 Request	4,126	4,126	\$949,296
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	85	85	\$24,632

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	\$103,449	-	-	(\$2,532)	-	-	-	-	-	\$100,917	-	-	(\$2,532)
Recovery	393	393	\$56,030	(15)	(15)	(\$4,558)	-	-	-	378	378	\$51,472	(15)	(15)	(\$4,558)
Preparedness and Protection	492	492	\$185,000	35	35	(\$8,372)	-	-	\$14,300	527	527	\$190,928	35	35	\$5,928
Mission Support	748	748	\$141,809	24	24	\$26,628	-	-	-	772	772	\$168,437	24	24	\$26,628
Administrative and Regional Offices	1,579	1,579	\$245,218	28	28	(\$1,895)	-	-	-	1,607	1,607	\$243,323	28	28	(\$1,895)
Response	767	767	\$167,376	8	8	\$1,090	-	-	-	775	775	\$168,466	8	8	\$1,090
Mitigation	62	62	\$25,782	5	5	(\$29)	-	-	-	67	67	\$25,753	5	5	(\$29)
Total	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	85	85	\$10,332	-	-	\$14,300	4,126	4,126	\$949,296	85	85	\$24,632

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Salaries and Expenses Summary of Reimbursable Resources (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Interior	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
Department of Education, DAIP	-	-	\$83	-	-	\$83	-	-	\$83	-	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services, DAIP	-	-	\$195	-	-	\$195	-	-	\$195	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, OPO	-	-	\$11,250	-	-	\$11,250	-	-	\$11,250	-	-	-
Department of Housing & Urban Development, DAIP	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$130	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture, DAIP	-	-	\$1,011	-	-	\$1,011	-	-	\$1,011	-	-	-
Department of Army (CSEPP)	22	22	\$31,096	22	22	\$34,300	19	19	\$33,900	(3)	(3)	(\$400)
Department of Labor, DAIP	-	-	\$411	-	-	\$411	-	-	\$411	-	-	-
Department of Interior, DAIP	-	-	\$42	-	-	\$42	-	-	\$42	-	-	-
Department of Justice, DAIP	-	-	\$96	-	-	\$96	-	-	\$96	-	-	-
Department of Veterans Affairs, DAIP	-	-	\$194	-	-	\$194	-	-	\$194	-	-	-
Office of Personnel Management, DAIP	-	-	\$42	-	-	\$42	-	-	\$42	-	-	-
Department of Defense, DAIP	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	-
Department of Treasury, DAIP	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$130	-	-	\$130	-	-	-
Department of Commerce, DAIP	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	-
Social Security Administration, DAIP	-	-	\$183	-	-	\$183	-	-	\$183	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	\$90	-	-	\$90	-	-	\$90	-	-	-
Small Business Administration, DAIP	-	-	\$465	-	-	\$465	-	-	\$465	-	-	-
Department of Commerce	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	\$30	-	-	-
US Army Corps of Engineers	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	\$58	-	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services, NDMS	-	-	\$853	-	-	\$853	-	-	\$853	-	-	-
US Coast Guard, National Pollution Funds Center	-	-	\$3,500	-	-	\$3,500	-	-	\$3,500	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, CBP	-	-	\$723	-	-	\$723	-	-	\$723	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - OCIO	-	-	\$1,533	-	-	\$1,533	-	-	\$1,533	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$464	-	-	\$464	-	-	\$464	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	5	5	\$2,503	5	5	\$2,503	5	5	\$2,503	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	27	27	\$55,192	27	27	\$58,396	24	24	\$57,996	(3)	(3)	(\$400)
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Response	-	-	\$242	-	-	\$242	-	-	\$242	-	-	-
Preparedness and Protection	22	22	\$31,677	22	22	\$34,881	19	19	\$34,481	(3)	(3)	(\$400)
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	\$1,422	-	-	\$1,422	-	-	\$1,422	-	-	-
Administrative and Regional Offices	5	5	\$17,702	5	5	\$17,702	5	5	\$17,702	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	\$4,149	-	-	\$4,149	-	-	\$4,149	-	-	-
Total Obligations	27	27	\$55,192	27	27	\$58,396	24	24	\$57,996	(3)	(3)	(\$400)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$362,159	\$363,283	\$370,834	\$7,551
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,785	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$148,383	\$148,401	\$151,165	\$2,764
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$514,327	\$511,684	\$521,999	\$10,315
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$14,660	\$12,452	\$13,907	\$1,455
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$556	\$506	\$506	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$25,000	\$26,934	\$26,934	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$26,573	\$25,207	\$25,447	\$240
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,025	\$959	\$959	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23,839	\$22,227	\$19,582	(\$2,645)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$196,836	\$192,291	\$215,545	\$23,254
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$27,570	\$25,181	\$24,252	(\$929)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$4,067	\$2,639	\$2,639	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$18	\$16	\$16	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$8,714	\$4,008	\$4,008	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$8,237	\$5,977	\$5,977	-
31.0 Equipment	\$15,329	\$16,725	\$16,680	(\$45)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$30,941	\$41,252	\$34,890	(\$6,362)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$47,425	\$36,606	\$35,955	(\$651)
44.0 Refunds	\$1,865	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$432,655	\$412,980	\$427,297	\$14,317
Total, Direct Obligations	\$946,982	\$924,664	\$949,296	\$24,632
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$946,982	\$924,664	\$949,296	\$24,632
Full Time Equivalents	4,049	4,041	4,126	85

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Salaries and Expenses

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	70	70	70	-
Total, EX	4	4	4	-
GS-15	370	370	376	6
GS-14	732	730	744	14
GS-13	1,308	1,304	1,332	28
GS-12	1,031	1,030	1,064	34
GS-11	260	260	261	1
GS-9	99	99	99	-
GS-8	28	27	27	-
GS-7	58	58	60	2
GS-6	7	7	7	-
GS-5	3	3	3	-
GS-4	3	3	3	-
Other Graded Positions	76	76	76	-
Total Permanent Positions	4,049	4,041	4,126	85
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	2,934	2,926	3,011	85
U.S. Field	1,115	1,115	1,115	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	4,049	4,041	4,126	85
Full Time Equivalents	4,049	4,041	4,126	85
Average ES Salary	160,992	162,349	164,460	2,111
Average GS Salary	90,209	92,858	94,065	1,207
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Centrally Managed Accounts
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,026	\$4,093	\$3,350	(\$743)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$4,026	\$4,093	\$3,350	(\$743)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$25,000	\$26,934	\$26,934	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$22,855	\$21,571	\$21,811	\$240
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$290	\$266	\$266	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$34,106	\$35,267	\$35,267	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$17,368	\$15,318	\$13,289	(\$2,029)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,244	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,256	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,974	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$107,093	\$99,356	\$97,567	(\$1,789)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$111,119	\$103,449	\$100,917	(\$2,532)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Centrally Managed Accounts Mission Statement

Centrally managed accounts are critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management which includes streamlining cost factors and prompt payment. The authority and responsibility for the individual accounts are assigned by the FEMA Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) to the individual functional components.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,026	\$4,093	\$3,350	\$(743)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$4,026	\$4,093	\$3,350	\$(743)

Decrease for transit subsidy based on decreased ridership and the change in the maximum reimbursement for the subsidy.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$22,855	\$21,571	\$21,811	\$240

The FY 2016 net increase reflects the DHS Working Capital Fund activities \$240k

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$17,368	\$15,318	\$13,289	(\$2,029)

The FY 2016 net decrease for rent cost avoidance \$1M achieved by Workplace Transformation initiative and a reduction in physical guard services \$940k.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Recovery
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$32,849	\$33,272	\$31,904	(\$1,368)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$342	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,094	\$13,262	\$12,717	(\$545)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$46,285	\$46,534	\$44,621	(\$1,913)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$697	\$697	\$697	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,112	\$1,202	\$1,202	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$51	\$56	\$56	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,804	\$4,113	\$1,468	(\$2,645)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,706	\$1,845	\$1,845	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$455	\$491	\$491	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$99	\$107	\$107	-
31.0 Equipment	\$898	\$971	\$971	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$12	\$12	\$12	-
44.0 Refunds	\$1,865	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$10,701	\$9,496	\$6,851	(\$2,645)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$56,986	\$56,030	\$51,472	(\$4,558)
Full Time Equivalents	393	393	378	(15)

Recovery Mission Statement

The Recovery mission seeks to support communities in rebuilding so individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$32,849	\$33,272	\$31,904	\$(1,368)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$342	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$13,094	\$13,262	\$12,717	\$(545)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$46,285	\$46,534	\$44,621	\$(1,913)

The FY 2016 request in Salaries and Benefits reflects a net decrease of \$1.913 million which includes an increase for the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise and the FY 2016 pay increase. The decreases include a reduction of 18 positions and 18 FTEs transferred for the Recovery Planning to ARO PPA, an increase of two positions/ FTEs and the transfer in of one position/FTE from the Office of External Affairs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,804	\$4,113	\$1,468	(\$2,645)

The FY 2016 request reflects a net decrease of \$2.645 million which includes a shift of Cyber Security Support to Mission Support and an increase to posture and build for catastrophic disasters.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Preparedness and Protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,986	\$41,879	\$46,090	\$4,211
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$460	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$16,735	\$16,693	\$18,372	\$1,679
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$59,181	\$58,572	\$64,462	\$5,890
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,249	\$1,249	\$1,249	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$59	\$59	\$59	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$217	\$231	\$231	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,542	\$7,955	\$7,955	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$85,137	\$88,651	\$95,051	\$6,400
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$807	\$894	\$894	-
31.0 Equipment	\$522	\$751	\$751	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$13,705	\$26,157	\$19,795	(\$6,362)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$435	\$481	\$481	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$110,673	\$126,428	\$126,466	\$38
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$169,854	\$185,000	\$190,928	\$5,928
Full Time Equivalents	470	492	527	35

Preparedness and Protection Mission Statement

The Preparedness mission seeks to reduce the loss of life and property, and protect the Nation by; planning, training, exercising, and building the emergency management profession. As manager and coordinator of the preparedness cycle, FEMA provides assistance, support, and leadership to help Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and the private sector build the operational capabilities needed to successfully implement preparedness strategies. The Protection mission seeks to protect our Nation's constitutional form of government and ensures that a system is in place to warn our citizens of impending hazards.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,986	\$41,879	\$46,090	\$4,211
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$460	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$16,735	\$16,693	\$18,372	\$1,679
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$59,181	\$58,572	\$64,462	\$5,890

The FY 2016 net increase of \$5.890 million reflects the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, FY 2016 pay increase, the in-sourcing of 30 contractor to full time positions, and (\$4.2M) for the National Continuity Programs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$85,137	\$88,651	\$95,051	\$6,400

The net increase of \$6.4 million in Other Services from Non-Federal Sources reflects the transfer in funding for FEMA's Cyber Security efforts to the Mission Support PPA (\$2M), decrease in contractual services related to the in-sourcing of 30 positions (\$4.2M), increase for Grants auditing and oversight (\$1M), IPAWS program increase (\$4.3M) and Grants Modernization program increase (\$10M).

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$13,705	\$26,157	\$19,795	(\$6,362)

The decrease of \$6.362 million in Land and Structures reflects the reduction in funding Mt. Weather Emergency Operation Center.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mission Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$67,433	\$67,454	\$71,423	\$3,969
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$712	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$26,879	\$26,887	\$28,470	\$1,583
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$95,024	\$94,341	\$99,893	\$5,552
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$885	\$885	\$2,340	\$1,455
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$267	\$239	\$239	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$361	\$320	\$320	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$12	\$12	\$12	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,015	\$2,900	\$2,900	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,443	\$18,590	\$37,156	\$18,566
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,814	\$1,594	\$2,694	\$1,100
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$955	\$820	\$820	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,933	\$2,502	\$2,502	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,111	\$902	\$902	-
31.0 Equipment	\$3,827	\$4,920	\$4,875	(\$45)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$16,162	\$13,784	\$13,784	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$55,785	\$47,468	\$68,544	\$21,076
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$150,809	\$141,809	\$168,437	\$26,628
Full Time Equivalents	756	748	772	24

Mission Support Mission Statement

Mission Support provides the corporate support, tools, and resources that the Agency needs to build, sustain and improve our primary mission of preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Functions include information technology, human capital management, acquisition management, security, and administration which include facilities management, records management, and occupational health and safety.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$67,433	\$67,454	\$71,423	\$3,969
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$712	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$26,879	\$26,887	\$28,470	\$1,583
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$95,024	\$94,341	\$99,893	\$5,552

The FY 2016 request in Salaries and Benefits reflects a net increase which includes the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise and the FY 2016 pay increase. The increase also includes a increase of 26 positions/26 FTEs for enhanced mission support staffing, the reduction of 1 positions/1 FTE for training/support functions and the transfer out of 1 position/1 FTE to the ARO PPA- Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$885	\$885	\$2,340	\$1,455

The net increase of \$1.455M is comprised of an increase of (1.5M) for travel related to OCCHCO's Leadership Development Program and a decrease of (\$45k) for mission support front office travel.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,443	\$18,590	\$37,156	\$18,566

Increase for the renewal of expiring lease at FEMA's regional office in Atlanta, GA, \$6M; increase of \$12.9M for contractor support services for IT resiliency and cyber security initiative; decrease of \$229k for mission support operations contract services

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,814	\$1,594	\$2,694	\$1,100

Increase for geospatial information services, ESRI licenses provided by DHS, \$1.1M

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$3,827	\$4,920	\$4,875	(\$45)

\$45k decrease to mission support equipment purchases

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Administrative and Regional Offices
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$149,787	\$150,257	\$149,696	(\$561)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,542	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$59,705	\$59,893	\$59,669	(\$224)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$211,034	\$210,150	\$209,365	(\$785)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,989	\$6,131	\$6,131	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$189	\$172	\$172	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,070	\$975	\$975	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$340	\$309	\$309	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,407	\$4,191	\$4,191	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14,668	\$12,754	\$11,644	(\$1,110)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,701	\$1,612	\$1,612	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,270	\$1,221	\$1,221	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$18	\$16	\$16	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$616	\$561	\$561	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,498	\$1,414	\$1,414	-
31.0 Equipment	\$5,012	\$5,014	\$5,014	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$1,043	\$698	\$698	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,493	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$41,314	\$35,068	\$33,958	(\$1,110)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$252,348	\$245,218	\$243,323	(\$1,895)
Full Time Equivalents	1,601	1,579	1,607	28

Administrative and Regional Offices Mission Statement

Administrative and Regional Operations incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency. Administrative coordinates all policy, strategic planning, resources, managerial and administrative actions to include the Federal Coordinating Officers, the National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) and the Evaluations and Assessment Program. Regional Operations includes the leadership, management, and mission support functions of the 10 FEMA Regions. The Regions execute the operational direction received from headquarters to ensure that FEMA can execute its primary mission: preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$149,787	\$150,257	\$149,696	\$(561)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,542	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$59,705	\$59,893	\$59,669	\$(224)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$211,034	\$210,150	\$209,365	\$(785)

The FY 2016 request reflects a net decrease in Salaries and Benefits due to the annualization of FY 2015 pay raise and FY 2016 pay increase, a decrease transfer of the Incident Management Support Team to the Disaster Relief Fund from FEMA's regional offices as well as the transfer of Recovery Planning to Federal Coordinating Office.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14,668	\$12,754	\$11,644	\$(1,110)

The FY 2016 request in Other Services from Non-Federal Sources reflects a net decrease \$1.110 million due to a shift in funding FEMA's cyber security support efforts to Mission Support PPA, a reduction in financial contractor support and a decrease in Integrated Financial Management Support Services which was offset by an increase for Recovery Planning realigning to Federal Coordinating Office and transition funding for a new financial management system in the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Response
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$64,393	\$64,699	\$65,490	\$791
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$669	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$25,667	\$25,292	\$26,104	\$812
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$90,729	\$89,991	\$91,594	\$1,603
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,406	\$3,056	\$3,056	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$77	\$74	\$74	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,116	\$1,080	\$1,080	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$20	\$19	\$19	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,048	\$3,048	\$3,048	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$28,172	\$26,759	\$26,246	(\$513)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,451	\$6,451	\$6,451	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$597	\$597	\$597	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$454	\$454	\$454	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,747	\$2,659	\$2,659	-
31.0 Equipment	\$5,062	\$5,062	\$5,062	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$31	\$613	\$613	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$35,180	\$27,513	\$27,513	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$87,361	\$77,385	\$76,872	(\$513)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$178,090	\$167,376	\$168,466	\$1,090
Full Time Equivalents	767	767	775	8

Response Mission Statement

The Response mission seeks to conduct emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; evacuating survivors; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. FEMA conducts response operations in partnership with State, Tribal, and local governments; interagency Federal partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$64,393	\$64,699	\$65,490	\$791
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$669	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$25,667	\$25,292	\$26,104	\$812
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$90,729	\$89,991	\$91,594	\$1,603

The FY 2016 request in Salaries and Benefits reflects a net increase of \$1,603,000 which includes the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise and the FY 2016 pay increase. The increase also includes additional 7 positions and 7 FTEs for the Geospatial initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$28,172	\$26,759	\$26,246	(\$513)

The net decrease -\$513,000 reflects the shift in funding for FEMA's Cyber Security efforts to Mission Support PPA, transfer in of the Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) and Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Center (IMAAC) Program to FEMA along with increased a transfer of funding to the Mission Support PPA to increase organizational support.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mitigation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,711	\$5,722	\$6,231	\$509
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$60	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,277	\$2,281	\$2,483	\$202
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$8,048	\$8,003	\$8,714	\$711
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$434	\$434	\$434	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$23	\$21	\$21	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$95	\$66	\$66	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$23	\$20	\$20	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,604	\$8,425	\$8,336	(\$89)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$234	\$204	\$204	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
31.0 Equipment	\$8	\$7	\$7	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$9,305	\$8,600	\$7,949	(\$651)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$19,728	\$17,779	\$17,039	(\$740)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$27,776	\$25,782	\$25,753	(\$29)
Full Time Equivalents	62	62	67	5

Mitigation Mission Statement

The Mitigation mission seeks to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation benefits society by creating safer communities, enabling people to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and reduce the financial impact on Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and communities. FEMA's mitigation mission is accomplished through the following basic mitigation business lines: Risk Analysis, Risk Reduction and Risk Insurance.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,711	\$5,722	\$6,231	\$509
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$60	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,277	\$2,281	\$2,483	\$202
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$8,048	\$8,003	\$8,714	\$711

The net increase in Salaries and Benefits reflects the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise and the FY 2016 pay increase and the transfer of salaries and benefits for the Resilience Star staff.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,604	\$8,425	\$8,336	(\$89)

The net decrease reflects the shift in funding for FEMA's Cybersecurity efforts to the Mission Support PPA and the transfer in of the Resilience Star Program.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$9,305	\$8,600	\$7,949	(\$651)

Decrease reflects the reduction in Dam Safety Assisted Grants.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	3,797	4,049	4,041
Increases			
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	3	-	31
Other Adjustments	-	-	11
Increase	-	-	43
Annualization of Vacancies	435	242	-
Subtotal, Increases	438	242	85
Decreases			
Other Adjustments	-	(8)	-
Mission support FTE reduction	(103)	-	-
Attrition of FTEs	(83)	(242)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(186)	(250)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	4,049	4,041	4,126
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	252	(8)	85

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 Federal Emergency Management Agency
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Centrally Managed Accounts	\$17,005	\$15,971	\$20,936	\$4,965
Preparedness and Protection	1,237	1,187	1,187	0
Total Working Capital Fund	\$18,242	\$17,158	\$22,123	\$4,965

- **DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy**

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in next year's budget submission.'

Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$4.336 million and 31 FTE for the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Annualization		FY 2016 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		TOTAL FY 2015 – FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Management Analyst									2	2	2	2
Planning Specialist									1	1	1	1
Program Specialist									5	5	5	5
Supervisory Program Specialist									1	1	1	1
Lead Program Specialist									2	2	2	2
Facility Operations Specialist									1	1	1	1
Operations Specialist									5	5	5	5
Security Specialist									4	4	4	4
Continuity IT Support Specialist									1	1	1	1
Continuity Program Specialist									1	1	1	1
Telecommunications Specialist									2	2	2	2
Supervisory Continuity Operations Specialist									1	1	1	1
Electronics Engineer									1	1	1	1
IT Specialist									1	1	1	1
Senior Continuity Planning Specialist									2	2	2	2
Financial Management Specialist									1	1	1	1
Total									31	31	31	31

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- OCFO Contract
 - \$136,000 required to hire Federal employees.
 - Cost of the contract that will be terminated/reduced - \$171,000
 - The contract for the work as already expired and the new federal employee will assume the responsibilities previously provided by the contractor.
- National Continuity Contract
 - \$4,200,000 required to hire Federal employees.
 - Cost of the contract that will be terminated/reduced - \$798,000
 - We will convert the positions over FY15 and FY16 and we expect up to 30 days of overlap for each position to facilitate training and information exchange. The contract will end on June 5, 2016.
 - All contract functions will be absorbed by the new federal positions.

Annualization of FY 2015 Base (FY2015 President's Budget) DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Not Applicable

OFFICE OF RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Salaries and Expenses PPA Consolidation

PURPOSE: FEMA is requesting to consolidate two separate Response and Recovery PPAs within its Salaries and Expenses appropriation into a single PPA. While FEMA has continued to mature and enhance its entire disaster management operations and business management processes to be more effective and efficient, the limitations and lack of benefit from having the separate PPAs have become clearer.

Disaster management (response and recovery funding) is not defined by these two key phases of a disaster, which are artificial timeframes and categories. Instead, the ebb and flow and integration of efforts across both response and recovery are operationally critical, and FEMA has been working to better define, manage and fund the key functions of the entire effort in its planning and execution phases. For example, the Mass Care function is a critical component of both response and recovery responsibilities, not an individual, separate response or recovery phase of a disaster. The efforts associated with this activity start before a disaster occurs, remains as the disaster is occurring, and continues throughout the disaster life cycle as needed and required. This is the same for Disaster planning functions. Resources used to carry out these functions (staffing, contracts, etc.) are implemented throughout the disaster life cycle regardless of the inferred response” and “recovery” phases of a disaster. To ensure recovery is incorporated from the beginning of a disaster, we need to ensure our planning efforts include activities that occur during both the response and recovery phase of a disaster. We need to be able to leverage the budget to maximize these types of results and outcomes based on the key functions, not based on the designation of a phase of the disaster.

OVERVIEW: This consolidation will align the budget structure with the organizational management structure, while increasing transparency and accountability for mission execution and performance. With one Response and Recovery PPA, FEMA will elicit stronger, institutionalized partnerships within ORR Directorates and narrow avoidable gaps. As a result, the Office of Response and Recovery will become more effective in supporting our citizens, communities, and emergency management partners to reduce suffering, protect property and recover from all hazards by adding unnecessary layers of funds management and tracking to achieve its overall congressional mandates and expectations.

As FEMA and the ORR organization has further matured and common integrated functions across ORR have evolved, leadership has identified opportunities for greater mission effectiveness through integration of ORR’s functions to outcomes. The development and implementation of the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) and the associated core capabilities has further supported an integrated view of Response and Recovery functions. The NPG includes three cross-cutting core capabilities (Planning, Operational Coordination, and Situational Awareness) that are required for all mission areas, for which FEMA, and subsequently ORR, is the lead. Currently the resources supporting these core capabilities are spread across the Directorates with varying levels of capability. Many of the required functions for the other core capabilities span across the Response and Recovery mission areas. For example the Infrastructure, Mass Care, and Housing core capabilities all have functions that begin as the event occurs.

However, the current appropriations structure with a separate PPA for Response and Recovery does not align with the organization and mission realities, presenting an “artificial” barrier to effective program management and execution. In many cases, robust capability has been developed in one Directorate, which with additional resource flexibility could be better utilized across ORR to achieve better

outcomes. Examples include planning and operational coordination activities, for which Response has built robust capability that could be better leveraged holistically to support recovery outcomes without the risk and additional work of properly aligning expenses to the right PPA.

Currently, ORR is experiencing challenges and extra work to ensure we legally and programmatically realign resources among the ORR directorates in order to better match operational requirements. One example was the Declarations Unit move from the Recovery Directorate to the Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery. Moving the Declarations Unit was vital to achieving ORR's mission, as it elevated the level of decision making and review. Since this reorganization crossed PPAs it took over two years to accomplish based on the budget cycles and required clearances.

Under the current PPA structure, management of the proper allocation of resources in accordance with appropriations law becomes difficult and time consuming as there are many overlapping duties. By combining the Response PPA and the Recovery PPA into one Response and Recovery PPA, FEMA will:

- Simplify and enhance budgetary planning and control;
- Promote more efficient performance reporting and evaluation;
- Streamline efficiencies across multiple functional areas without need to worry about potential violations of funding or other requirements;
- Facilitate improved and more effective overall management oversight;
- Further enforce recovery activities that start at the beginning of a disaster in alignment with response activities from a budgetary, planning and operational perspective;
- Ensure alignment between major investments and budgetary resources that cross the entire ORR operational structure; and
- Link strategy with resources more holistically without the need to artificially separate and disconnect across funding PPAs.

BENEFITS OF CONSOLIDATION: These benefits will particularly be evident in the following ORR functions:

1. The Recovery Directorate has been **re-engineering the Public Assistance grants** process by consolidating major Project Worksheet (PW) development functions and tasks into a centralized processing and evaluation model to achieve greater consistency, accuracy, and efficiency in funding Applicants' recovery projects. Despite being managed and funded through Recovery, the Public Assistance program funds a large majority of FEMA's response activities in every core capability area, through reimbursement of state and local emergency work and the provision of temporary facilities for permanent work projects. PPA consolidation would allow flexibility to coordinate the management of programs and resources to benefit both mission areas, without undue complexity of dual funding, which increases administrative time and cost.
2. The **Geospatial Enterprise Office (GIS)** is in the Response PPA, but it serves Recovery as much as Response. For example, GIS provided significant support to response and recovery during the first two weeks of the Hurricane Sandy operations. GIS simultaneously provided the geospatial common operating picture to support the full scope of FEMA's response and aided the Recovery Directorate in making Individual Assistance determinations and providing expedited funding to applicants. Although

GIS derives funding from the Response PPA, the capability development, operations, and maintenance costs support the full spectrum of the response and recovery mission.

3. The **Office of Readiness Assessment (ORA)** conducts operational readiness assessments, after action reviews, and coordinates the Continuous Improvement Work Group that determines corrective actions for all ORR operational activities. ORA activities provide support for all three ORR Directorates. Funding for ORA comes from the Response PPA, and the DRS/F as appropriate.
4. The **Declarations Unit** processes all requests for Emergency and Major Disaster declarations, which authorize the provision of Stafford Act assistance, which cuts across both Response and Recovery Directorates. The Declarations Unit is a component of the Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery. Funding for the Declarations Unit comes from the Response PPA.
5. The Response Directorate manages the **Mobile Communications Office Vehicle fleet** and the Logistics Management Directorate manages **Temporary Housing Unit (THU) storage**, using the Response PPA. Both of these activities support both response and recovery field operations.
6. The Recovery Directorate has been evaluating and developing an effective and efficient method of **delivering individual assistance to survivors** irrespective of current organizational structure. Despite being managed and funded through Recovery, the Individual Assistance program still funds numerous response activities related to response core capabilities including mass care and public health and medical services. A PPA consolidation would allow flexibility to coordinate the management of programs and resources to benefit both mission areas without the undue complexity of dual funding, which increases administrative time and cost.
7. Each Directorate is involved in the **planning activities** of the other Directorates, though each Directorate has a Planning division designed to meet its own requirements. Staff resources are commonly shared to ensure the appropriate subject matter experts contribute to plans. For example, Recovery routinely provides Mass Care staff to assist with Response plans. Though response and recovery are separate disciplines, they are functionally on a continuum that is gradual and overlapping. They use many of the same tools, systems, and organizational resources. Planning Divisions would benefit from the ability to share contract resources and potentially realign staff to ensure the existing capacity is better utilized to support all ORR outcomes.
8. FEMA has committed itself to promulgating a **comprehensive set of doctrine with the associated training curriculum** necessary to conduct consistent and effective response and recovery operations. Training and doctrine development is resourced from the Response PPA to serve the ORR mission by developing full spectrum response and recovery training, exercise, and documents, but because it is funded as part of the Response organization its focus is on the Response aspects of FEMA's

mission. Similar to Planning, there could be benefits from creating shared ORR Training and Doctrine resources. Similarly, ORR may realize efficiencies through a consolidation and streamlining of administrative overhead.

9. The Recovery Directorate is defining and developing a **standardized damage assessment program** capable of effectively, consistently, and accurately delivering information required to evaluate the need for an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration by the President regardless of FEMA program that will provide assistance. Damage assessments serve both the response and recovery mission areas. Rapid needs assessments immediately identify challenges in a response environment. Preliminary Damage Assessments lay the foundation for major disaster declarations including the majority of the federal funding for state and local response activities.

RISKS: If FEMA continues forward with two separate PPAs, there will be a continuation of risks. These risks include loss of programmatic synergies, redundancy, as well as the duplications previously mentioned. In addition, there is the risk for inadvertent misallocation of fiscal resources. FEMA is normally provided the flexibility to reprogram funds between PPAs up to \$5M or 10% of the PPA amount, whichever is less, without first notifying Congress. However, the reprogramming is confined to the year in which it occurs and does not result in a permanent realignment of activities, staff, or funds. This is particularly challenging under a Continuing Resolution, which requires an additional level of planning and program management, as well as timing of key budget actions related to the development, presentation and approval of the new budget. This additional funding restriction further limits ORR's ability to manage limited available resources. Combining the Response and Recovery PPAs will allow FEMA to have more flexibility during a shortened period of funding availability. This flexibility will enable FEMA to realign resources to better support individuals and communities during disasters.

ORR has two organizational significant management challenges ahead:

1. Continue to develop and implement a seamless, holistic approach to response and recovery; and
2. Empower effective operations in a contracting budget environment.

NEXT STEPS: To ensure the proper allocation and expenditure of resources, all directorates within the Office of Response and Recovery will continue to maintain distinct spend plans and separate accounting codes in the financial system. The Office of Management and Budget will continue to apportion funds separately in accordance with these spend plans.

DETAILED CROSSWALK TABLE: The table below crosswalks the approved PPA structure into the structure outlined in this budget addendum.

CURRENT STRUCTURE (dollars in thousands)									
	FY2014 Revised Enacted			FY2015 President's Budget			FY2016 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	4,049	4,049	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	4,126	4,126	\$949,296
Administration and Regional Offices	1,601	1,601	252,348	1,579	1,579	245,218	1,607	1,607	243,323
Preparedness and Protection	470	470	169,854	492	492	185,000	527	527	190,928
Response	767	767	178,090	767	767	167,376	775	775	168,466
Recovery	393	393	56,986	393	393	56,030	378	378	51,472
Mitigation	62	62	27,776	62	62	25,782	67	67	25,753
Mission Support	756	756	150,809	748	748	141,809	772	772	168,437
Centrally Managed Funds	-	-	111,119	-	-	103,449	-	-	100,917

PROPOSED STRUCTURE (dollars in thousands)									
	FY2014 Revised Enacted			FY2015 President's Budget			FY2016 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	4,049	4,049	\$946,982	4,041	4,041	\$924,664	4,126	4,126	\$949,296
Administration and Regional Offices	1,601	1,601	252,348	1,579	1,579	245,218	1,607	1,607	243,323
Preparedness and Protection	470	470	169,854	492	492	185,000	527	527	190,928
Response and Recovery	1,160	1,160	235,076	1,160	1,160	223,406	1,153	1,153	219,938
Mitigation	62	62	27,776	62	62	25,782	67	67	25,753
Mission Support	756	756	150,809	748	748	141,809	772	772	168,437
Centrally Managed Funds	-	-	111,119	-	-	103,449	-	-	100,917

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

Through the State and Local Programs (SLP) appropriation, FEMA fulfills its role as the principal component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for preparing State, local and tribal governments to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. The appropriation provides for grants, training, exercises, and other support to assist Federal agencies, States, territories, and tribal and local jurisdictions to prepare for terrorism and natural disasters.

B. Budget Activities:

The National Preparedness Grant Program consolidates current State and local preparedness grant programs, improves coordination among grantees, eliminates duplicative efforts and supports the sustainment and development of the core capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal.

The Firefighter Assistance Grants request is comprised of two grant programs – Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG) and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants. AFG provides funds directly to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nation's first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and emergency medical services (EMS) operations. SAFER provides support to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS to improve the readiness and capability of local first responders during all-hazards emergencies, including firefighting and EMS operations.

The Emergency Management Performance Grants provide assistance to State and local governments in order to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management program.

Education, Training and Exercises is an umbrella program comprised of five components that support homeland security preparedness activities. The five programs are:

- ***National Exercise Program (NEP)***: This program designs, coordinates, conducts, and evaluates exercises that rigorously test the Nation's ability to perform missions and functions that prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.
- ***Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP)***: CDP provides specialized all-hazards preparedness training to State, local, and tribal emergency responders on skills tied to national priorities, in particular those related to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). It is the Nation's only live agent

training facility for civilian responders and offers a unique environment that enables responders to train using toxic nerve agents and live biological agents while ensuring their safety.

- ***Emergency Management Institute (EMI)***: EMI provides training to Federal, State, local, tribal, volunteer, public, and private sector officials to strengthen emergency management core competencies, knowledge and skills thus improving the nation's capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.
- ***National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC)***: This program identifies training needs for all response disciplines responsible for terrorism and other catastrophic event prevention, deterrence, and incident response. The Consortium specifically focuses on enhancing first responders' capability to prepare for, respond to, protect against, and recover from incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) agents.
- ***Center for Homeland Defense and Security (CHDS)***: CHDS is the nation's leading homeland security educator, developing and offering an array of educational resources to the entire homeland security enterprise.

These efforts support multiple priorities in the FEMA Strategic Plan (2014-2018), including priority 3's focus on strengthening core capabilities with the greatest potential to change outcomes on the ground in catastrophic disasters and priority 4's emphasis on enabling national risk reduction through risk-informed decision-making.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests \$2.231 billion, 240 positions, and 240 FTE for FY 2016 as described below:

- \$1,043,200,000 for grants under the National Preparedness Grant Program;
- \$670,000,000 for Firefighter Assistance Grants (\$335,000,000 for SAFER and \$335,000,000 for AFG);
- \$350,000,000 for Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG); and,
- \$168,223,610, 240 positions and 240 FTE for Education, Training and Exercises.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

State and Local Programs

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Homeland Security Grant Program	-	-	\$1,266,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Preparedness Grants Program	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, Training and Exercises	231	212	\$233,654	239	239	\$102,269	240	240	\$168,224	1	1	\$65,955	-	-	\$6,000	1	1	\$59,955
Training Partnership Grants	-	-	-	-	-	\$60,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$60,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$60,000)
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	\$350,000	-	-	\$350,000	-	-	\$350,000	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	-	\$680,000	-	-	\$670,000	-	-	\$670,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, State and Local Programs	231	212	\$2,530,000	239	239	\$2,225,469	240	240	\$2,231,424	1	1	\$5,955	-	-	\$6,000	1	1	(\$45)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	231	212	\$2,530,000	239	239	\$2,225,469	240	240	\$2,231,424	1	1	\$5,955	-	-	\$6,000	1	1	(\$45)
Rescissions	-	-	(\$315)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	231	212	\$2,529,685	239	239	\$2,225,469	240	240	\$2,231,424	1	1	\$5,955	-	-	\$6,000	1	1	(\$45)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Preparedness Grants Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Preparedness Grants Program

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	-\$1,043,200
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-\$1,043,200
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	-\$1,043,200
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

FEMA requests \$1.043 billion for the National Preparedness Grant Program in FY 2016.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Federal investments in State, local and tribal preparedness capabilities are contributing to the development of a national-level capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all threats and hazards, including catastrophic incidents. To address evolving threats, FEMA will continue to focus on building and sustaining core capabilities associated with the five mission areas described in the National Preparedness Goal (herein referred to as the “Goal”) that are readily deployable and cross-jurisdictional, prioritizing cost-effective options to advance local and collective national preparedness.

The FY 2016 Request re-proposes the NPGP, originally presented in the FY 2013 President’s Budget, to create a robust national preparedness capability. The FY 2016 NPGP proposal reflects the broad stakeholder feedback received during the past several years. In particular, this proposal provides recipients and other stakeholders greater certainty regarding the sources and uses of available funding while maintaining the Administration’s vision for grants.

The FY 2016 proposal consolidates current state and local preparedness grant programs into one overarching program (excluding Emergency Management Performance Grants and First Responder Assistance Programs, i.e. Fire Grants) to enable recipients to collaborate in building and sustaining the core capabilities outlined in the Goal. As a single, comprehensive grant program, the NPGP eliminates the redundancies and requirements placed on both recipients and the Federal Government resulting from the current system of multiple, individual, and often disconnected, grant programs. A legislative

package for NPGP, first transmitted with the FY 2015 budget proposal, will be re-transmitted concurrently with this Congressional Justification.

The FY 2016 NPGP prioritizes the building and sustainment of core capabilities as outlined in the Goal. Particular emphasis will be placed on building and sustaining capabilities that address high consequence events which pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and can be used to address multiple threats and hazards. FEMA continues to comprehensively assess regional and national capability requirements through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and State Preparedness Report processes, to prioritize capability needs and invest in critical national capabilities.

As part of the THIRA process, jurisdictions conduct a capability estimation to determine the resources needed to deliver core capabilities to their desired targets, review the resources they currently have to meet those needs, and determine where they may need to maintain or rebalance resources to meet those targets. Jurisdictions examine current capability levels through the lens of real-world incidents, assessments, and exercises to determine whether changes to current capability levels are warranted. This capability estimation process incorporates community resources by engaging the expertise and capability of the whole community: individuals, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government.

The outputs of the THIRA process serve as the foundation for jurisdictions to work with whole community partners. Together, jurisdictions and community partners develop strategies to reduce resource requirements through mitigation and protection activities, sustain resources for existing capabilities that meet target levels, add resources from whole community partners or mutual aid to bridge shortfalls in existing capabilities, and build new capabilities as needed to address emerging threats and hazards. Jurisdictions consider all resources available to them, including, for example, local and State appropriations, bond initiatives, mutual aid, and Federal grants (as appropriate) to build and sustain capabilities.

The proposed NPGP draws upon and strengthens existing grants processes, procedures, and structures—emphasizing the need for greater collaboration and unity among Federal, State, local and Tribal partners. This is particularly important as stakeholders work together to make informed investment decisions, develop shared or deployable capabilities, and share resources through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) or other mutual aid/assistance agreements. In many ways, the NPGP structure mirrors the collaboration and decision making process that occurs during disasters, when various stakeholders and jurisdictions come together to plan, build, and execute capabilities together.

Grant Priorities

The primary purpose of FY 2016 NPGP is to build and sustain core capabilities associated with the five mission areas described in the Goal. In addition, NPGP focus areas include (1) enhancing terrorism prevention and protection, and (2) strengthening critical infrastructure security and resilience, including port and transit facilities. Funding allocations, as described in the following section, will be based on risk; recipients will invest those allocations according to the capability requirements determined by the regional and state THIRAs.

Core Capabilities: The highest priority of the NPGP is to develop and sustain the core capabilities identified in the Goal. Particular emphasis will be placed on capabilities that address high consequence events which pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and its borders, and can be used to address multiple threats and hazards. Funding will support, to the extent possible, deployable assets that can be used anywhere in the country via EMAC or other mutual aid/assistance agreements. In addition, states may use funding to build and sustain core capabilities that may not be deployable, such as interoperable communications systems, mitigation-related capabilities, and fusion centers. A portion of the funding will also be placed in a competitive pool for the development of new capabilities for which a need is identified in the THIRAs.

Enhancing Terrorism Prevention Capabilities: The NPGP will prioritize programs and initiatives that directly support local efforts to understand, recognize, and prevent pre-operational activity and other crimes that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity, in accordance with applicable privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections. Those programs and initiatives include: maturation and enhancement of state and major urban area fusion centers, implementation of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative, continued implementation of the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and violent crime, and efforts to counter violent extremism.

Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience: The NPGP also will support strengthening the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and reducing its long-term vulnerability. This includes physical security enhancements to Level 1 and 2 Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource sites in the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program, transit facilities on the Top Transit Asset List, port facilities identified in Port Wide Risk Management Plans, and at risk non-profit organizations.

Allocation of Grant Funding

All NPGP awards will continue to be risk-informed, and FEMA will continue to base funding allocation decisions on risk and population and will emphasize the building and sustainment or building of the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal. In addition, a competitive allocation will be introduced to focus on areas of need identified in the National Preparedness Report as well as on comprehensive threat/risk assessments and gap analyses. State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) will each submit one coordinated statewide application, which will include investment justifications for building and sustaining new and existing capabilities, including funding for urban areas, port areas, transit agencies and non-profits, and for competitive funding opportunities. Project proposals, whether at the state or sub-grantee level, must reflect activities that are tied to the results of the State, urban area or local THIRAs and State Preparedness Reports, and must support a concept of building and/or sustaining national capabilities. To enhance collaboration and transparency in state-level decision-making, urban areas, and port and transit authorities will be required to participate in the state-level THIRA and State Preparedness Report processes in FY 2016.

Competitive funding for SAA and urban areas will be used to build capabilities to address the threats and hazards identified through FEMA regional THIRAs and the National Preparedness Report. Regional capability gaps will be published by region in the annual Notice Of Funding Opportunity, and proposals for competitive funding will be evaluated by national and regional review panels on the

ability for a jurisdiction to build, maintain and sustain the capability as a nationally deployable resource that will benefit multiple jurisdictions and increase the core capabilities for the region. The review process will be in two parts – a regional review panel score and national review panel score.

Tribal nations will continue to apply directly to FEMA under a competitive process. FEMA will ensure a portion of the overall funding is dedicated to Tribal nations.

Grants Governance

The FY 2016 NPGP builds upon existing State and local administrative/governing structures, strengthening coordination among recipients to ensure that preparedness grant dollars are utilized in a manner that promotes collaboration and coordination in the maintenance and sustainment of existing capabilities, and the development of new capabilities as prioritized in the urban area, State, and regional THIRAs. This collaborative process is designed to break down stovepipes among various stakeholders and give all recipients enhanced awareness of initiatives in the State and region. Additional requirements and methods of increasing collaboration include:

- SAAs must be a member of the Urban Area Working Groups (UAWG) and concur with the final budget proposal by the UAWGs in their State/territory.
- The SAA and the senior member of the Urban Area Working Groups must also be members of the relevant Regional Transit Security Working Group(s) and Area Maritime Security Committee(s) in their state/territory.
- Tribes should provide the regional review panels and SAAs with copies of their THIRA to ensure visibility and coordination. Similarly, SAAs should share copies of their THIRA with tribes for similar visibility and coordination.
- Port and transit authorities will be required to share their regional strategies (Port Wide Risk Management Plan or Regional Transit Security Strategy) with the SAA, and the SAA will participate in the budget formulation process at the port and transit area level where applicable.
- SAAs and urban areas will be required to coordinate with port and transit areas to ensure that statewide THIRAs consider the full scope of statewide risk and hazards, to include risks identified in the port and transit risk strategies. Similarly, all must collaborate on the State Preparedness Report submissions.
- SAA and Urban Areas will need to integrate nonprofit preparedness activities with broader State and local preparedness efforts.

Peer Review

All NPGP-funded grant projects will be validated via peer review to ensure that projects support the development and sustainment of core capabilities. The peer review process will incorporate elements of the DHS/Infrastructure Protection (IP) State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council structure and engage representatives from stakeholder agencies from the jurisdiction receiving grant funds, peers from comparable jurisdictions, Federal Preparedness Coordinators and analysts from multiple State and regional grant program offices, DHS Component representatives, and representatives from national associations. Recipients will be expected to justify how projects align to their THIRA/SPRs. Further, recipients will articulate how these projects will, over the lifecycle of funding, sustain current capabilities and address gaps in capabilities. Proposals for

the development of new assets will be evaluated to ensure that new capabilities can be leveraged to the extent possible through EMAC or other mutual aid agreements to benefit the region as a whole in addition to the State or local jurisdiction. This approach will streamline existing application review processes into one coordinated approach, while at the same time, increasing accountability over the use of Federal grant funds. Additionally, direct involvement by regional FEMA representatives during the review process will assist in targeting funds for regionally critical projects, and will reduce the unnecessarily redundant capabilities throughout the region.

Monitoring and Feedback

Consistent with the recommendations made in the 2011 Redundancy Elimination and Enhanced Performance for Preparedness (REEPP) report, FEMA will continue to use project-based monitoring as the principal means of measuring project progress. Project-based monitoring is a method of following projects from inception to completion, providing basic data to measure impact over time, improving accountability, and enabling FEMA to identify progress made in preparedness. The FY 2016 NPGP will encourage the use of complete lifecycle planning of inventories and resources. This will allow recipients to plan and budget for equipment upgrades, develop and maintain skills through training and exercises, and update plans and procedures to enable delivery of core capabilities across the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission areas.

DHS will continue to solicit stakeholder feedback to ensure NPGP enables all levels of government to build and sustain, in a collaborative way, the core capabilities necessary to prepare for incidents that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

FY 2016 NPGP Notice of Funding Opportunity

SAAAs will each submit one application, which includes funding for sustainment and maintenance, as well as competitive funding. Investment justifications from urban areas, port areas, transit agencies, nonprofits, and other local jurisdictions will be provided to the SAA for inclusion in the final application. The SAA, in conjunction with the State Advisory Council, will develop a process for reviewing and evaluating investments from across the State to determine the most effective proposals. The sub-recipient proposals must reflect activities that are tied to the results of the state, Urban Area or local THIRAs/SPRs, and must support a concept of building and/or sustaining national capability.

NPGP will highlight the following in the FOA:

- Alignment to the National Preparedness Goal, National Preparedness System, and corresponding national planning frameworks.
- Focus on the development and sustainment of core capabilities.
- Recipients must implement programs based on the FEMA regional and state THIRAs/SPRs.
- Focus on regionally and nationally deployable assets sharable through EMAC and other interstate and intrastate mutual aid agreements.

Funding availability

Maintenance and sustainment funding for SAAs, urban areas, port authorities and transit agencies

Each SAA and eligible urban area will receive an amount of funding to enhance terrorism prevention and protection activities and to build and sustain core capabilities.

- Funding will be decided through a modified version of Section 2007 of the 9/11 Act (6 U.S.C. 608), which would require allocations be determined by consideration of threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors, as well as the presence of fusion centers, border security threats, and other known Federal priorities to include all-hazards.
- Sustainment funding amounts for SAAs, urban areas, port authorities and transit agencies will be published in the FOA. These entities will submit an investment justification (IJ) to support the implementation of that funding. The activities in the IJ must align with the state and/or urban area THIRA.

Competitive funding for SAAs, urban areas, and tribes

Each SAA and any current or past eligible urban area that has maintained its Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) can submit a competitive application (through the SAA) for additional funding to address regional priorities. The SAA will submit one application to FEMA that will cover competitive requests for the entire state and any eligible urban areas. The UAWG must include port and transit membership since competitive funding for port and transit projects may be included in this proposal. Competitive funding for SAAs and urban areas will be based on regional capability gaps as identified in the FEMA regional THIRAs.

Regional capability gaps will be published in the FOA (by region), and competitive applications will only be accepted for those regional priorities. The review process will be in two parts – a regional review panel score and a national review panel score. The scores will be based on the following:

- Does the application address a gap in capability identified in the applicant's THIRA/SPR?
- Does the proposed project support the development or sustainment of a NIMS-typed resource?
- Does the applicant belong to or is it located in member states of EMAC (exception for tribal governments, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)?
- Does the applicant have the ability to sustain the capability into the future in order to ensure the capability gap is filled in the long-term?
- Is the capability redundant of a capability that already exists within a reasonable response time?
- Can the project be completed within the stated period of performance?
- Has the grantee been able to expend funding in a timely fashion for past projects?

Tribal nations will continue to apply directly to FEMA under a competitive process. FEMA will ensure a portion of the overall funding is dedicated to the tribal nations.

Stakeholder Feedback/Recommendations

In support of the Administration's initial FY 2013 proposal, FEMA conducted over 70 briefings, meetings and conference presentations with diverse stakeholder groups across the country throughout FY 2012, 2013 and 2014. The following major themes emerged and have been addressed in the FY 2016 President's Budget:

1. Desire to retain funding for law enforcement prevention, fusion centers and Operation Stonegarden.

FY 2016 Proposal: Maintenance and sustainment of core law enforcement prevention capabilities – including fusion centers, countering violent extremism and state and local information sharing – remain key Administration priorities. In addition, eligible law enforcement activities previously funded under other grants such as Operation Stonegarden, and port/transit operations will continue to be funded based on priorities outlined in state and urban area THIRAs/SPRs.

2. Desire by cities to retain the mandatory pass through of 80 percent of grant funding to local units of government coupled with concern voiced by States about the need for a higher percentage of the overall funding and allowable management and administration (M&A) to manage the proposed NPGP.

FY 2016 Proposal: Currently, port authorities, transit agencies, private sector and non-profit organizations may be classified as private organizations or State organizations which make them ineligible as a "local" designee, even though their activities are in support of local capabilities. The Administration recommends in the accompanying authorizing language for NPGP that all port areas, transit agencies, and non-profit organizations remain eligible for funding as sub-recipients of the state.

4. Concern for how the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRA) would be used, who would be required to complete them, engagement and transparency of the THIRA process and the relationship of the THIRA to funding allocation decisions.

FY 2016 Proposal: Mandatory engagement of urban areas and port and transit authorities in SAA generated THIRAs and investment justifications will be required in FY 2016.

5. Concern for how existing governance structures such as State Senior Advisory Committees, Urban Area Working Groups, Regional Transit Security Working Groups and Area Maritime Security Committees continue to be used within the NPGP construct.

FY 2016 Proposal: Recipients will leverage existing governance structures, and enhance them where appropriate. NPGP will continue to require a State Advisory Council to oversee all grant-funded homeland security projects and programs to maximize coordination and ensure there is no unnecessary duplication of effort and resources. [See Governance Structures section above]

6. Concern that regulated port entities and transit systems would be required to apply through the SAA.

FY 2016 Proposal: Since a primary objective of the NPGP is to ensure SAAs have complete visibility on all grant funded projects within a state, the SAA will continue to be the only eligible applicant for NPGP funding in FY 2016.

7. Concern for how mitigation activities will be funded.

FY 2016 Proposal: The FEMA preparedness grant programs have always included mitigation planning activities as eligible expenses, and NPGP will continue to do so.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Firefighter Grants
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Firefighter Grants

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$680,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$670,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$670,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$670,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

FEMA requests \$670.000 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants in FY 2016.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Assistance to Firefighters Grants				
Non-Pay	\$340,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget	\$340,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$0
Positions	0	0	0	0

Through the Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG) program, FEMA awards grants directly to fire departments, unaffiliated EMS organizations and certain other organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nation's first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and EMS operations. The program is administered by FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate in cooperation with the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA).

The AFG grant process is fully automated through an electronic grants system. Applicants apply online, grants are awarded electronically, grantees manage their grants (payment requests, amendments, etc.) online, and grants are monitored and closed electronically. For FY 2016, eligible applicants will be invited to submit an application for assistance in the following program areas identified as being most-critical to enhancing the capabilities of the fire and EMS services:

- Operations and Safety programs, which include training, equipment, and personal protective equipment;
- Firefighting Vehicle Acquisition, which includes but is not limited to: pumpers, brush trucks, tankers/ tenders, rescue vehicles, ambulances, turntable ladder trucks with quintuple capabilities (quints), aerials, foam units, and fireboats less than 20 feet in length;
- Wellness/fitness activities;
- Increasing the number of trained, "front-line" firefighters;
- Modifications to facilities; and
- Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) activities, which include awareness and education, arson prevention, code enforcement, burn prevention, and firefighter safety research and development programs.

Funding priorities for each of the funding activities are determined by DHS/FEMA, are based on recommendations from the Nation’s fire service (represented by nine major fire service organizations), and are aligned to the core capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal. Applications that most closely align to those announced priorities are reviewed by peer panels. Peer review panels typically convene within two weeks of the end of the grant application period and complete their reviews within three weeks of convening. Grant awards primarily are based on the results of the peer reviews.

Under Section 33 of the *Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended January 2, 2013* (15 U.S.C. § 2229a), AFG must expend a minimum of 10 percent of available grant funding for fire prevention activities. The FP&S Grant program supports projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. In addition to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS organizations; non-profit organizations, public health institutions and universities are eligible to apply for research & development funding. The primary goal of the FP&S program is to reduce injury and prevent deaths for populations determined as high risk by the applicants.

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act Grants				
Non-Pay	\$340,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget	\$340,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$0
Positions	0	0	0	0

Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grants provide funding to improve the readiness and capability of local firefighters for all-hazards emergencies, including firefighting operations. Fire departments and volunteer firefighter interest organizations receive grants to help them increase or maintain the number of trained, "front line" firefighters available in their communities. The goal of SAFER is to enhance the local fire departments' abilities to comply with staffing, response and operational standards established by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

FEMA strongly encourages applicants, to the extent practicable, to seek, recruit, and hire post-9/11 veterans to increase their ranks within their department in order to take advantage of the provisions of the Veterans Opportunity to Work (VOW) to Hire Heroes Act of 2011.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Management Performance Grants
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Emergency Management Performance Grants

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$350,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$350,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$350,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$350,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

FEMA requests \$350.000 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) in FY 2016. This amount excludes the provision in Article X of the Federal Programs and Services Agreement of the *Compact of Free Association Act* (Pub. L. No. 108-188), which makes available a set amount of funds (\$100,000 total) from the Disaster Relief Fund for the Federated States of Micronesia and for the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Emergency Management Performance Grants				
Non-Pay	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0
Positions	0	0	0	0

EMPG is a formula-based grant program that provides assistance to States and territories in order to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management programs. Funds are provided to all 50 States and six territories as well as to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. FEMA provides grantees with the flexibility to allocate funds according to risk and to address the most urgent needs within their State/territory relating to disaster protection, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery.

EMPG works to support State, local, tribal, and territorial governments in achieving measurable results in addressing capability gaps in the 31 core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal. In addition, EMPG funding supports key functional areas of emergency management: laws and authorities; threat, hazard identification and risk assessment; hazard management; resource management; planning; direction, control, and coordination; communications and warning; operations and procedures; logistics and facilities; training; exercises; public education and information; and finance and administration.

EMPG has a 50 percent Federal cost share with the State or local government who are required to pay for the remainder of eligible costs under the program. Additionally, a maximum of five percent of funds awarded can be used, by both the state and local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) for Management and Administration (M&A) purposes associated with the grant award. If the State Administrative Agent (SAA) is not the EMA, the SAA is not eligible to retain funds for M&A.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Education, Training and Exercises
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training Partnership Grants

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$60,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$60,000)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	-
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$60,000)

Funding for Training Partnership Grants (TPG) is being realigned to the Education, Training and Exercises PPA to support the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and the Center for Homeland Defense and Security programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Education, Training and Exercises
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Education, Training and Exercises

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	231	212	\$233,654
FY 2015 President's Budget	239	239	\$102,269
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	\$59,955
FY 2016 Current Services	240	240	\$162,224
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$6,000
FY 2016 Total Request	240	240	\$168,224
Total Change 2015 to 2016	1	1	\$65,955

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Education, Training and Exercise				
Emergency Management Institute	\$20,569	\$19,438	\$19,522	\$84
National Exercise Program	\$21,094	\$19,919	\$25,841	\$5,922
Center for Domestic Preparedness	\$64,991	\$62,912	\$62,860	(\$52)
National Domestic Preparedness	\$98,000	\$0	\$42,000	\$42,000
Continuing Training Grants/Center for Homeland Defense & Security	\$29,000	\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000
Training Partnership Grants	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	(\$60,000)
Total Budget	\$233,654	\$162,269	\$168,224	\$5,955
Positions	231	239	240	1

FEMA requests \$168.224 million, 240 positions, and 240 FTE in FY 2016 for the programs under Education, Training and Exercises. This includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.066 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increases of \$0.256 million for the 2016 pay increase.
- Center for Domestic Preparedness staffing adjustment of 1 position, 1 FTE.
- Decrease of \$0.367 million from PNP travel efficiency.
- Emergency Management Institute adjustment of 1 position, 1 FTE.
- Increase of \$60 million associated with the realignment of funds from the TPG PPA to support

the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and the Center for Homeland Defense and Security programs.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

National Exercise Program (NEP) - \$25,841,430

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
National Exercise Program				
Non-Pay	\$16,678	\$14,591	\$20,448	\$5,857
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,416	\$5,328	\$5,393	\$65
Total Budget	\$21,094	\$19,919	\$25,841	\$5,922
Positions	45	45	45	0

The NEP serves as the principal mechanism for examining the preparedness and readiness of the United States across the entire homeland security and emergency management enterprise. The purpose of the NEP is to design, coordinate, conduct, and evaluate exercises that rigorously test the Nation’s ability to perform missions and functions that prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

The NEP fosters meaningful and systematic interaction of public officials at every level of jurisdiction while incorporating the participation of private-sector, faith-based, and non-governmental organizations, along with the public, against a set of common objectives. Each two-year NEP cycle is risk-driven, capabilities-based, guided by objectives, and responsive to changes in policy and lessons learned from previous exercises and actual events.

The exercises conducted in the NEP employ the doctrine and methodology of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) which provides exercise guidance and principles constituting a national standard for homeland security exercises. The HSEEP Toolkit serves as the supporting technology platform, providing the homeland security enterprise with access to preparedness services and technologies to meet current and emerging needs and support integration capabilities.

In FY 2016, FEMA will continue executing the second two-year NEP cycle, which uses realistic, efficient, and collaborative exercises that are scheduled throughout the country, culminating in a capstone full-scale exercise to be conducted in FY 2016. This cycle will incorporate lessons learned, best practices, and innovations identified throughout the inaugural cycle and result in exercises that examine and validate the Nation’s capabilities and our ability to deliver them across the whole community. The NEP FY 2015-2016 cycle supports the conduct and evaluation of approximately 75 exercises per year that will be designed to monitor, measure, and improve the preparedness of the Nation across the core capabilities defined in the National Preparedness Goal.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) - \$42,000,000

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC)				
Non-Pay	\$98,000	\$0	\$42,000	\$42,000
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget	\$98,000	\$0	\$42,000	\$42,000
Positions	0	0	0	0

Consistent with the 9/11 Reauthorization Act of 2007, the NDPC consists of the following members:

- Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center (EMRTC), Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, NM
- National Center for Bio-medical Research and Training (NCBRT) Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA
- National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center (NERRTC), Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX), Texas A&M University, College Station, TX
- Counter Terrorism Operations Support (CTOS), Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), National Nuclear Security Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Las Vegas, NV
- National Disaster Preparedness Training Center at the University of Hawaii
- Transportation Technology Center, Inc.

The NDPC provides first responders with a comprehensive all hazards training program that includes a focus on weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and natural disasters aimed to improve their capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all hazards events including acts of terrorism. In administering this program, the FEMA's National Training and Education Division (NTED) oversees, coordinates, and strives to institutionalize the development and delivery of comprehensive training that targets members of the responder community, providing WMD knowledge to enhance their skills and abilities. Ensuring the quality and consistency of training of first responders is a key element in FEMA's preparedness mission.

Each of the NDPC components focuses on development and delivery of products and services according to its institutional expertise. The NDPC specifically focuses on enhancing first responders' capability to prepare for, respond to, protect against, and recover from all hazards incidents involving CBRNE agents. Under this arrangement, the NDPC demonstrated results in the Nation's unified effort to bring all levels of government, business, and the emergency response community to enhanced levels of preparedness.

Center for Homeland Defense and Security (CHDS) - \$18,000,000

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Center for Homeland Defense & Security (CHDS)				
Non-Pay	\$29,000	\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000
Salaries and Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Budget	\$29,000	\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000
Positions	0	0	0	0

CHDS is the nation’s leading homeland security educator, developing and offering an array of educational resources to the entire homeland security enterprise. CHDS began offering a Master of Arts degree in January 2003. Since that time, more than 700 of the nation’s homeland security leaders have earned master’s degrees there. CHDS also provides education directly to governors, mayors, and other state and local leaders through more than 275 Executive Education Seminars, reaching more than 7,200 officials nationwide. The Center added an Executive Leaders Program in 2006 to provide policy and strategy education to high-level professionals from the Federal, tribal, State, local, territorial and private sectors; more than 400 professionals have participated in the program to date. To meet demand for its graduate program and meet the needs of the National Capital Region, CHDS opened a second campus in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, in 2007. The University and Agency Partnership Initiative (UAPI) shares CHDS’ state-of-art curriculum with more than 300 colleges and universities from across the country further enabling the capacity and reach of homeland security education. Additional resources offered through the Center include the Homeland Security Digital Library, the nation’s premier repository for homeland security documents, and Homeland Security Affairs, the nation’s first peer-reviewed, digital journal dedicated to homeland security policy and issues.

Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) - \$62,860,390

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP)				
Non-Pay	\$55,117	\$52,985	\$52,811	(\$174)
Salaries and Benefits	\$9,874	\$9,927	\$10,049	\$122
Total Budget	\$64,991	\$62,912	\$62,860	(\$52)
Positions	101	101	102	1

The CDP provides specialized, all-hazards preparedness training in support of NTES to State, Local, Tribal and Territorial (SLTT) emergency responders on skills tied to national priorities, particularly those related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction. To date, the CDP has trained more than 854,000 students from SLTT agencies. Training for SLTT responders is provided for ten disciplines and is designed to build the Nation’s capacity to respond to and stabilize a catastrophic event within 72 hours and restore basic services and community functionality within 60

days thereafter. The CDP also builds the knowledge, skills, and abilities of FEMA’s workforce by hosting and supporting the training of FEMA’s Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs), Incident Workforce Academy, New Employee Orientation, and FEMA Corps. The CDP also facilitates training for other Federal agencies to include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, and the Department of Veterans Health Affairs.

The Chemical, Ordnance, Biological, and Radiological Training Facility is the Nation’s only toxic-agent training facility for civilian responders, providing a unique environment that enables them to train using military nerve agents and live biological materials in a safe and realistic training environment. The Noble Training Facility is also operated as part of the CDP and is the only hospital facility in the United States dedicated solely to training hospital and healthcare professionals in disaster preparedness and mass casualty operations. The Noble Training Facility addresses training gaps identified by the healthcare response community and trains healthcare professionals to meet all-hazard threats in a realistic hospital environment. In addition to developing and delivering emergency responder training at various levels for a broad range of emergency response disciplines, the CDP also participates in efforts to standardize this training for SLTT responders while maintaining training quality and gathering meaningful evaluation data for continuous program improvement and effective program management. The CDP maintains a campus of 124 acres and approximately 935,000 square feet of training and support facilities.

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) - \$19,521,790

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Emergency Management Institute				
Non-Pay	\$10,527	\$8,414	\$8,363	(\$51)
Salaries and Benefits	\$10,042	\$11,024	\$11,159	\$135
Total Budget	\$20,569	\$19,438	\$19,522	\$84
Positions	85	93	93	0

EMI is the emergency management community’s flagship training institution for Federal, SLTT, volunteer, public, and private sector officials to strengthen emergency management core competencies. EMI directly supports the implementation of the National Preparedness System, National Preparedness Goal, National Incident Management System, and the National Planning Frameworks by developing critical knowledge and skills to improve and sustain the Nation’s capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards using the whole community approach. EMI trains more than 2 million students annually. Training delivery systems include residential, onsite training; offsite delivery in partnership with emergency management training systems, colleges, and universities; and technology-based platforms to conduct individual training courses for emergency management personnel across the Nation.

As part of NTES, EMI, in partnership with academia and professional associations, is working to establish a common body of knowledge through the Emergency Management Professional Program (EMPP) that is designed to improve national capabilities. This program includes the National

Emergency Management Basic Academy, National Emergency Management Leaders Academy, and National Emergency Management Executive Academy.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Climate Resilience Initiative and Workshops
PPA: Education, Training and Exercises
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$6,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							45	45	\$19,841
Program Increase							0	0	\$6,000
Total Request	45	45	\$21,094	45	45	\$19,919	45	45	\$25,841

Description of Item

FEMA requests \$6.0 million in additional funding to support increased climate resilience coordination and convenings with State, local, tribal, territorial, and Federal as well as private and non-profit sector partners. These investments are responsive to the President's Climate Action Plan as well as recommendations made by the State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Climate Resilience Task Force.

Requested funding will support increased regional engagement and exercises that bring together federal agencies; FEMA's regional offices and personnel; State, local, tribal, territorial and other levels of government; as well as private and non-profit sector partners to facilitate coordinated climate adaptation and preparedness efforts. Through regional trainings, FEMA will build state and local governments' capacity to access data housed in the climate toolkit, train local communities in the toolkit's use, and conduct local or regional exercises that inform preparedness activities and validate capabilities. FEMA will provide support to state and local governments as they replicate successful training and exercise activities in local communities.

Justification

Understanding and preparing for the effects of a changing climate is an Administration priority, and FEMA plays an important role. Expanding resilience-focused exercises advances preparedness in communities by identifying sustainable approaches to resilience, including capabilities needed to adapt to a changing climate. Whole community exercises provide a structured environment to examine hazards, risk, and vulnerabilities associated with potential consequences from a changing climate as well as investment opportunities that could reduce vulnerabilities long-term.

Effect on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Resilience-focused exercises support each of the following principles identified in the President's State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Task Force recommendations:

- Require consideration of climate-related risks and vulnerabilities in the design, revision, and implementation of all Federal policies, practices, investments, regulations, and other programs.
- Maximize opportunities to take actions that have dual-benefits of increasing community resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Strengthen coordination and partnerships among Federal agencies, and across Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial jurisdictions as well as economic sectors.
- Provide actionable data and information on climate change impacts and related tools and assistance to support decision-making at all levels.
- Consult and cooperate with Tribes and indigenous communities on all aspects of Federal climate preparedness and resilience efforts, and encourage States and local communities to do the same.

Specifically, resilience-focused exercises will help to identify collaborative and sustainable community-based approaches to resilience that could reduce long-term vulnerability at a local level through the following:

- Examination of methods to better integrate existing and emerging risk information and capability requirements into current and future planning to manage and adapt to climate-related risks, hazards, and vulnerabilities.
- Identification of collaborative and sustainable whole community approaches to advance and sustain local climate adaptation, preparedness, and resilience programs, policies, and strategies.
- Creation of investment opportunities and the development of coalitions between local, State, Federal, and private sector partners to support climate adaptation, preparedness, and resilience.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, [\$2,225,469,000]\$2,231,423,610¹, which shall be allocated as follows:

(1) \$1,043,200,000 shall be for the National Preparedness Grant Program for the purpose of achieving the National Preparedness Goal: Provided, That grants may be awarded to achieve the National Preparedness Goal through the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources, the development and sustainment of capabilities, including nationally deployable resources to prevent and protect against terrorism and to respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards: Provided further, That grants made under the National Preparedness Grant Program may provide a minimum allocation of funding to each state and territory, including the District of Columbia: Provided further, That, notwithstanding [section 2008(a)(11) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(11)), or]² any other provision of law, a recipient or subrecipient of a grant may use not more than 5 percent of the amount of [a]the grant or subgrant made available to them³ under this heading for expenses directly related to administration of the grant: Provided further, That applications for grants under the National Preparedness Grant Program shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application.

(2) \$670,000,000 to remain available until September 30, [2016]2017⁴, shall be for necessary expenses for programs authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), of which \$335,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229) and \$335,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a): Provided, That, in making such grants, the Secretary may grant waivers from the requirements in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4) of section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

(3) \$350,000,000 shall be available for necessary expenses for emergency management performance grants, as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(4) \$168,223,610 shall be to sustain current operations for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs, of which \$42,000,000 shall be for [Training Partnership Grants]National Domestic Preparedness Consortium for the purpose of achieving the National Preparedness Goal[:], \$18,000,000 shall be for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security to continue master's degree, executive leadership and associated programs in homeland security, and⁵[(5) \$102,269,000]\$108,223,610⁶ shall be for the Center for Domestic Preparedness, the Emergency Management Institute, and the National Exercise Program.

Note.—A full-year 2015 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113–235, Division L). The amounts included for 2015 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Language Provision	Explanation
1. [2,225,469,000] \$2,231,423,610 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
2. ...[section 2008(a)(11) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(11)), or]...	Current legislative proposal for the National Preparedness Grant Program would amend that section of the Homeland Security Act. Moreover, the “notwithstanding any other provision of law” language is sufficient to effectuate the purpose of the proviso.
3. ... <i>subrecipient</i> of a grant may use not more than 5 percent of the amount of [a]the grant <i>or subgrant</i> made available <i>to them</i> ...	Additional clarification of provision.
4. ...[2016] 2017 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
5. ... <i>\$168,223,610 shall be to sustain current operations for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs, of which \$42,000,000 shall be for [Training Partnership Grants]National Domestic Preparedness Consortium</i> for the purpose of achieving the National Preparedness Goal[:], <i>\$18,000,000 shall be for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security to continue master’s degree, executive leadership and associated programs in homeland security, and</i>	Change is intended to restructure the State and Local Programs appropriation to reflect the structure and conditions of preceding year appropriations under this heading.
6. [(5) \$102,269,000] \$108,223,610 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency

State and Local Programs

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	231	212	\$2,530,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	239	239	\$2,225,469
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 Pay Increase	-	-	\$256
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$66
CDP position and FTE adjustment	1	1	-
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	-	-	\$18,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	-	-	\$42,000
Total, Increases	1	1	\$60,322
Decreases			
Travel Efficiency	-	-	(\$367)
Realigned TPG to Education, Training and Exercises PPA	-	-	(\$60,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$60,367)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	(\$45)
FY 2016 Current Services	240	240	\$2,225,424
Program Changes			
Increases			
Climate Resilience Initiative and Workshops	-	-	\$6,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$6,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$6,000
FY 2016 Request	240	240	\$2,231,424
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	1	1	\$5,955

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	231	212	\$2,530,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	239	239	\$2,225,469
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	1	1	\$60,322
Decreases	-	-	(\$60,367)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	1	1	(\$45)
FY 2016 Current Services	240	240	\$2,225,424
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$6,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$6,000
FY 2016 Request	240	240	\$2,231,424
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	1	1	\$5,955

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Preparedness Grants Program	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,043,200	-	-	-
Education, Training and Exercises	239	239	\$102,269	1	1	\$59,955	-	-	\$6,000	240	240	\$168,224	1	1	\$65,955
Training Partnership Grants	-	-	\$60,000	-	-	(\$60,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$60,000)
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	\$350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$350,000	-	-	-
Firefighter Grants	-	-	\$670,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$670,000	-	-	-
Total	239	239	\$2,225,469	1	1	(\$45)	-	-	\$6,000	240	240	\$2,231,424	1	1	\$5,955

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,595	\$19,039	\$19,238	\$199
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$163	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,176	\$7,240	\$7,363	\$123
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$22,939	\$26,279	\$26,601	\$322
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,186	\$5,144	\$4,777	(\$367)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$73	\$71	\$71	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$340	\$340	\$340	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$88	\$88	\$88	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,705	\$1,214	\$1,214	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$262	\$102	\$102	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$117	\$117	\$117	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$103,841	\$61,165	\$67,183	\$6,018
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$268	\$115	\$115	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,859	\$2,642	\$2,642	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$161	\$165	\$165	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$688	\$690	\$690	-
31.0 Equipment	\$2,303	\$1,933	\$1,757	(\$176)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,500	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,347,510	\$2,075,404	\$2,125,562	\$50,158
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,468,901	\$2,149,190	\$2,204,823	\$55,633
Total, Direct Obligations	\$2,491,840	\$2,235,469	\$2,231,424	(\$4,045)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$641,840)	(\$680,000)	(\$670,000)	10,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$680,000	\$ 670,000	\$670,000	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,530,000	\$2,225,469	\$2,231,424	\$5,955
Full Time Equivalents	212	239	240	1

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	3	3	-
GS-15	6	6	6	-
GS-14	25	27	27	-
GS-13	70	74	75	1
GS-12	47	48	48	-
GS-11	24	24	24	-
GS-9	27	27	27	-
GS-8	2	3	3	-
GS-7	17	17	17	-
GS-6	5	5	5	-
GS-5	5	5	5	-
Total Permanent Positions	231	239	240	1
Unfilled Positions EOY	19	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	212	239	240	1
Headquarters	231	239	240	1
Total, State and Local Programs:	231	239	240	1
Full Time Equivalents	212	239	240	1
Average ES Salary	157,360	158,934	158,934	-
Average GS Salary	89,923	90,823	90,823	-
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Firefighter Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$641,840	\$680,000	\$670,000	(\$10,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$641,840	\$680,000	\$670,000	(\$10,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$641,840)	(\$680,000)	(\$670,000)	\$10,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$680,000	\$670,000	\$670,000	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$38,160	(\$10,000)	-	\$10,000
Total Requirements	\$680,000	\$670,000	\$670,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Firefighter Grants Mission Statement

Firefighter Assistance Grants are provided to local fire departments for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and protecting firefighting personnel, including volunteers and emergency medical service personnel, against fire and fire-related hazards.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$641,840	\$680,000	\$670,000	(\$10,000)

The \$10 million reduction reflects the FY 2014 enacted amount awarded in FY 2015 for the AFG and SAFER programs. The FY 2016 Request of \$670 million is consistent with the FY 2015 President's Budget amount.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Emergency Management Performance Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Emergency Management Performance Grants Mission Statement

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) is used to support comprehensive emergency management at the State and local levels and to encourage the improvement of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for all hazards.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Training Partnership Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	\$60,000	-	(\$60,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	-	\$60,000	-	(\$60,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	\$60,000	-	(\$60,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Training Partnership Grants Mission Statement

Funds for the Training Partnership Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis to entities (e.g., State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; universities and higher education institutions; and nonprofits) that have demonstrable expertise and can develop/deliver training and education curricula that tie to the core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal. The program will aim to incentivize innovation in homeland security training techniques through its competitive approach to awarding funds.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	(\$60,000)

The 2016 Request realigns funding to the Education, Training and Exercises PPA for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and Center for Homeland Defense and Security programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Education, Training and Exercises
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,595	\$19,039	\$19,238	\$199
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$163	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,176	\$7,240	\$7,363	\$123
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$22,939	\$26,279	\$26,601	\$322
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,186	\$5,144	\$4,777	(\$367)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$73	\$71	\$71	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$340	\$340	\$340	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$88	\$88	\$88	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,705	\$1,214	\$1,214	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$262	\$102	\$102	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$117	\$117	\$117	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$103,841	\$61,165	\$67,183	\$6,018
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$268	\$115	\$115	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,859	\$2,642	\$2,642	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$161	\$165	\$165	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$688	\$690	\$690	-
31.0 Equipment	\$2,303	\$1,933	\$1,757	(\$176)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,500	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$89,324	\$2,204	\$62,362	\$60,158
Total, Other Object Classes	\$210,715	\$75,990	\$141,623	\$65,633
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$233,654	\$102,269	\$168,224	\$65,955
Full Time Equivalents	212	239	240	1

Education, Training and Exercises Mission Statement

Supports homeland security preparedness activities for state and local capabilities as outlined in the National Preparedness Guidelines and Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Education, Training and Exercise PPA includes the National Exercise Program, the Center for Domestic Preparedness, the Emergency Management Institute, the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, and the Center for Homeland Defense and Security.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$17,595	\$19,039	\$19,238	\$199
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$5	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$163	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,176	\$7,240	\$7,363	\$123
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$22,939	\$26,279	\$26,601	\$322

Provides for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise and the 2016 pay raise effective January 1, 2016. Also includes the realignment of one position/FTE from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation to the Emergency Management Institute.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$5,186	\$5,144	\$4,777	(\$367)

The 2016 Request reflects savings from travel efficiencies applied to all programs under Protection and National Preparedness.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$103,841	\$61,165	\$67,183	\$6,018

The 2016 Request provides \$6 million in support of the Administration's Climate Resilience Initiative. Of this amount, \$5 million will support regional convenings and exercises and \$1 million will support climate preparedness and adaptation workshops.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,303	\$1,933	\$1,757	(\$176)

The 2016 Request reflects savings from the cyclical replacement of equipment in FY 2015.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$89,324	\$2,204	\$62,362	\$60,158

The 2016 Request reflects \$42 million for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, \$18 million for Center for Homeland Defense and Security, and, a nominal increase in subsidies issued to attend EMI sponsored training.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
National Preparedness Grants Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	\$1,043,200	\$1,043,200	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	\$1,043,200	\$1,043,200	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	\$1,043,200	\$1,043,200	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Preparedness Grants Program Mission Statement

Federal investments in State, local and tribal preparedness capabilities have contributed to the development of a significant national-level capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from catastrophic events. It is the purpose of the National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) to continue supporting the development of a robust cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable suite of State and local assets. The National Preparedness Goal recognizes that a secure and resilient Nation is one with the capabilities required, across the whole community, to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk. With this in mind, the NPGP will work to build and sustain core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	195	212	239
Increases			
Actual FTE Adjustment	-	-	1
Fill vacancies	17	2	-
Annualization of Vacancies	-	17	-
Appropriation moved from S&E	-	8	-
Subtotal, Increases	17	27	1
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	212	239	240
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	17	27	1

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Radiological Emergency Preparedness:

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

B. Budget Activities:

Drills and Exercises

In conjunction with State, tribal, local and industry officials, REPP conducts and evaluates exercises and drills in the communities surrounding commercial nuclear power plants. These drills and exercises ensure there is adequate off-site emergency preparedness to protect the health and safety of citizens living around commercial nuclear power plants.

Rulemaking and Policy Development

REPP develops policy and guidance and coordinates the regulatory basis of the program with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) as it relates to offsite planning and preparedness. This includes implementation of the National Preparedness System (NPS). The REPP team will update existing guidance to take full advantage of the NPS.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC)

REPP also maintains the functionality of the FRPCC as a coordinating body for radiological preparedness across the Federal government. The FRPCC, some of whose functions are funded by REPP user fee collections, coordinates the activities of Federal agencies with responsibilities in the radiological emergency planning and preparedness process. The FRPCC serves as a radiological information clearinghouse among Federal departments and agencies and is responsible for updating the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Framework.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Training Curriculum

REPP developed and continues to employ a robust professional development path to assist FEMA staff and Federal, State, tribal and local emergency planning, preparedness and response personnel in their emergency preparedness planning and training. This is accomplished by maintaining a high-quality national level cadre of Federal employee instructors to deliver training courses throughout the country.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests net budget authority of (\$0.305) million, 170 positions, and 170 FTE for FY 2016. The net budget authority consists of \$40,181,290 in offsetting collections and REPP operating expenses of \$39,876,296.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Radiological emergency preparedness	170	153	(\$13)	170	170	(\$1,815)	170	170	(\$305)	-	-	\$1,510	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,510
Total, Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	153	(\$13)	170	170	(\$1,815)	170	170	(\$305)	-	-	\$1,510	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,510
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	170	153	(\$13)	170	170	(\$1,815)	170	170	(\$305)	-	-	\$1,510	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,510
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	170	153	(\$13)	170	170	(\$1,815)	170	170	(\$305)	-	-	\$1,510	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,510
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	170	153	(\$13)	170	170	(\$1,815)	170	170	(\$305)	-	-	\$1,510	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,510

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Radiological Emergency Preparedness:

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	170	153	(\$13)
FY 2015 President's Budget	170	170	(\$1,815)
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,510
FY 2016 Current Services	170	170	(\$305)
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	170	170	(\$305)
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$1,510

FEMA requests \$40.181 million in FY 2016 budget authority for the collection of licensing fees. REPP will collect \$39.832 million in fees in FY 2015 to support 170 positions, 170 FTE and related operating costs.

The FY 2016 request includes the following:

- Increase of \$49,000 for annualization of 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$199,000 for the 2016 pay increase.
- Increase of \$149,000 for expansion of online and classroom courses.
- Increase of \$49,000 for DHS working capital fund costs.
- Adjustment to collections of \$1,064,000 from refinement of licensing fees calculation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	DELTA
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program				
Non-Pay	\$22,768	\$17,467	\$19,076	\$1,609
Salaries and Benefits	\$19,520	\$20,550	\$20,800	\$250
Total Budget	\$42,288	\$38,017	\$39,876	\$1,859
Offsetting Collections	\$37,359	\$39,832	\$40,181	\$349
Net Budget Authority	\$4,929	(\$1,815)	(\$305)	\$1,510
Positions	170	170	170	0

REPP ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

Drills and Exercises

REPP maintains its support to other FEMA, DHS, Department of Defense, and Federal partners involved in improvised nuclear device (IND) and radiological dispersal device (RDD) planning and exercises, as these programs share common elements with REPP's primary mission to ensure the health and safety of citizens in the event of a radiological emergency.

In FY 2016, REPP will complete 34 exercises (including the remaining hostile action-based (HAB) exercises) in the states and counties within the Emergency Planning Zones of NRC-licensed commercial nuclear power plant facilities.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Training Curriculum

In FY 2016, REPP will deliver and conduct 45 REP Training courses. The REPP Course curriculum consists of: the REP Accident Assessment Course (RAAC), REP Core Concept Course (RCCC), REP Exercise Evaluation Course (REEC,) REP Plan Review Course (RPRC) and the REP Disaster Initiated Review (RDIR). These courses are taught throughout the FEMA Regions as requested by our stakeholders. Additional courses conducted at the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) are the Radiological Emergency Response Operation (RERO), the Advance Radiological Incident Operations (ARIO) and Radiological Train the Trainer Course (RTtTC). Currently REP Training is developing an Exercise Controller Course (RECC) and plans to extend the RCCC to add a section that would address Hostile Action Based event response. REP FY 2016 Training is currently partnering with the CDP and Emergency Management Institute, along with State and local governments throughout the regions to provide courses to over 1,000 emergency responders.

Rulemaking and Policy Development

In FY 2016 REPP will continue the review, drafting and final issuance of the program regulations that govern the program (44 CFR Parts 350-354). This effort, which began in FY 2014, is a significant undertaking to ensure that REPP regulations reflect contemporary national preparedness doctrine, tenets, and lessons learned from the Fukushima accident in 2011. Examples include risk communications strategies to the public during an incident, enhancing coordination with Federal, State, local and tribal partners and stakeholders, and developing more precise financial models and methodologies for the assessment and collection of user fees from the nuclear industry.

REPP develops policy and guidance and coordinates the regulatory program foundation with the NRC as they relate to offsite planning and preparedness, including the implementation of the National Preparedness System. Outreach and implementation guidance is required for Federal, State, tribal, and local stakeholders on any refined or newly developed REPP guidance.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC)

REPP co-chairs the FRPCC with FEMA Office of Response & Recovery. In FY 2015, the FRPCC began updating the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) of the National Response Framework. This update encompasses all phases of emergency response and recovery from all types of nuclear and radiological emergencies and is expected to be completed in FY2016.

In FY 2016, REPP will provide ongoing training and certifications through the “A-Team University”, a radiological emergency response group tasked with providing protective action recommendations to State and local governments on behalf of its member agencies. This program develops and maintains the members of the Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health. The permanent membership includes representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Alert and Notification Enhancements

REPP maintains oversight of Public Alert and Notification systems at over 64 sites in 36 States. These systems are designed to provide prompt alerting to the public in the event of an emergency. In FY 2016, REPP, in partnership with the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP), the National Integration Center (NIC), National Continuity Programs (NCP) and the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Office will provide direct technical support to State and local governments in implementing the latest public alert and notification technologies and procedures, enhancing emergency preparedness all hazards.

User Fee Improvements

In FY 2013, the REP program undertook a cost study to better refine its cost models. Thereafter, in FY 2014, \$5.1 million of carryover user fee collections were refunded to nuclear power station licensees as a result of REPP’s increased ability to produce transparent cost estimates. In FY 2015, \$3.7 million of carryover user fee collections will be refunded to industry. Automating the model should lead to more accurate price estimates, and consequently cost efficient bills to industry and smaller future refunds.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year [2015]~~2016~~¹, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security necessary for its radiological emergency preparedness program for the next fiscal year: Provided, That the methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees: Provided further, That fees received under this heading shall be deposited in this account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, [2015]~~2016~~², and remain available until September 30, [2017]~~2018~~³.

Language Provision	Explanation
1. [2015] 2016	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
2. [2015] 2016	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
3. [2017] 2018	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Radiological Emergency Preparedness: FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	170	153	(\$13)
FY 2015 President's Budget	170	170	(\$1,815)
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 pay increase	-	-	\$199
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$49
Collections adjustment from user fees cost model recalculation	-	-	\$1,064
DHS working capital fund	-	-	\$49
Expansion of online and classroom courses	-	-	\$149
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,510
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,510
FY 2016 Current Services	170	170	(\$305)
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	170	170	(\$305)
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$1,510

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	170	153	(\$13)
FY 2015 President's Budget	170	170	(\$1,815)
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	\$1,510
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,510
FY 2016 Current Services	170	170	(\$305)
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	170	170	(\$305)
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$1,510

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Radiological emergency preparedness	170	170	(\$1,815)	-	-	\$1,510	-	-	-	170	170	(\$305)	-	-	\$1,510
Total	170	170	(\$1,815)	-	-	\$1,510	-	-	-	170	170	(\$305)	-	-	\$1,510

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$14,736	\$15,551	\$15,751	\$200
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$129	\$129	\$129	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,655	\$4,870	\$4,920	\$50
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$19,520	\$20,550	\$20,800	\$250
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,112	\$3,151	\$3,151	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$7	\$7	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$600	\$600	\$600	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$292	\$292	\$292	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$5	\$40	\$40	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$893	\$893	\$893	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,665	\$13,103	\$13,592	\$489
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$387	\$387	\$585	\$198
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$400	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$91	\$127	\$127	-
31.0 Equipment	\$212	\$310	\$251	(\$59)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	\$80	\$80	-
44.0 Refunds	\$5,110	\$3,683	-	(\$3,683)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$22,768	\$22,674	\$19,619	(\$3,055)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$42,288	\$43,224	\$40,419	(\$2,805)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$16,360)	(\$12,899)	(\$7,884)	\$5,015
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$12,899	\$7,692	\$7,341	(\$351)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$1,481)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	(\$37,359)	(\$39,832)	(\$40,181)	(\$349)
Total Requirements	(\$13)	(\$1,815)	(\$305)	\$1,510
Full Time Equivalents	153	170	170	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Radiological Emergency Preparedness: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	5	5	5	-
GS-14	26	26	26	-
GS-13	47	47	47	-
GS-12	79	79	79	-
GS-11	1	1	1	-
GS-9	2	2	2	-
GS-8	2	2	2	-
GS-7	7	7	7	-
Total Permanent Positions	170	170	170	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	14	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	156	170	170	-
Headquarters	58	58	58	-
U.S. Field	112	112	112	-
Total, Radiological Emergency Preparedness::	170	170	170	-
Full Time Equivalent	153	170	170	-
Average ES Salary	155,961	157,521	157,521	-
Average GS Salary	90,603	91,509	92,424	915
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$14,736	\$15,551	\$15,751	\$200
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$129	\$129	\$129	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,655	\$4,870	\$4,920	\$50
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$19,520	\$20,550	\$20,800	\$250
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,112	\$3,151	\$3,151	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$7	\$7	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$600	\$600	\$600	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$292	\$292	\$292	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$5	\$40	\$40	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$893	\$893	\$893	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,665	\$13,103	\$13,592	\$489
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$387	\$387	\$585	\$198
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$400	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$91	\$127	\$127	-
31.0 Equipment	\$212	\$310	\$251	(\$59)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-	\$80	\$80	-
44.0 Refunds	\$5,110	\$3,683	-	(\$3,683)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$22,768	\$22,674	\$19,619	(\$3,055)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$16,360)	(\$12,899)	(\$7,884)	\$5,015
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$12,899	\$7,692	\$7,341	(\$351)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$1,481)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	(\$37,359)	(\$39,832)	(\$40,181)	(\$349)
Total, Adjustments	(\$42,301)	(\$45,039)	(\$40,724)	\$4,315
Total Requirements	(\$13)	(\$1,815)	(\$305)	\$1,510
Full Time Equivalents	153	170	170	-

Radiological emergency preparedness Mission Statement

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$14,736	\$15,551	\$15,751	\$200
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$129	\$129	\$129	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,655	\$4,870	\$4,920	\$50
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$19,520	\$20,550	\$20,800	\$250

Provides for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise and the 2016 pay increase effective January 1, 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$12,665	\$13,103	\$13,592	\$489

The FY 2016 Request includes additional funding for support and services contracts required for annual REPP exercises and drills.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$387	\$387	\$585	\$198

Provides for the increase in DHS Working Capital Fund costs for 2016 and expansion of REP online and classroom courses.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$212	\$310	\$251	(\$59)

The FY 2016 Request reflects savings from the cyclical replacement of equipment.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	146	153	170
Increases			
Fill Vacancies	7	10	-
Annualization of vacancies filled	-	7	-
Subtotal, Increases	7	17	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	153	170	170
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	7	17	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Radiological emergency preparedness	\$375	\$375	\$424	\$49
Total Working Capital Fund	\$375	\$375	\$424	\$49

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-disaster Mitigation Program*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund:

The National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund (PDM) provides technical assistance and grants to State, territory, local, and tribal governments to reduce the risks associated with disasters. The resources support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans, as well as the implementation of disaster mitigation projects.

B. Budget Activities:

The PDM supports the Department's goal of strengthening capacity at all levels of society to withstand threats and hazards. PDM accomplishes this by providing Federal funding to State, territory, local and tribal governments for eligible planning and project activities. PDM supports the development of hazard mitigation planning and/or project applications that implement physical measures to avoid and/or reduce damage associated with natural disasters. Funding in FY 2016 for the PDM program supports climate resilience, as well as recommendations made by the State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Climate Resilience Task Force.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$200.001 million, 16 positions, and 10 FTE in FY 2016.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	3	3	\$25,000	3	3	-	16	10	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001	-	-	-
Total, National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	3	3	\$25,000	3	3	-	16	10	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	3	3	\$25,000	3	3	-	16	10	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	3	3	\$25,000	3	3	-	16	10	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	3	3	\$25,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	3	3	-
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	3	3	-
FY 2016 Program Change	13	7	\$200,001
FY 2016 Total Request	16	10	\$200,001
Total Change 2015 to 2016	13	7	\$200,001

FEMA requests \$200.001 million, 16 positions, and 13 FTE in FY 2016 for the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund. The PDM program provides funds on an annual basis for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects. FEMA provides funding for measures to reduce or eliminate overall risk from natural hazards. 100 percent of requested funding will support grant activities with program support costs accommodated with current carry-over balances.

The FY 2016 request includes the following adjustments funded from unobligated prior year balances:

- Increase of \$1,040 for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$4,056 for the 2016 pay increase.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund				
Non-Pay	\$39,339	\$42,852	\$198,806	\$155,954
Salaries and Benefits	\$420	\$424	\$1,195	\$771
Total Budget	\$39,759	\$43,276	\$200,001	\$156,725
Positions	3	3	16	13

The concept of resilience is closely related to the concept of hazard mitigation. Resilience refers to the ability of a community to recover from a disaster and adapt to new circumstances. After the occurrence of a hazard event, a resilient community will suffer fewer losses and be able to resume normal economic functions more quickly than a community that has not built resilience. Hazard mitigation is the only phase of emergency management specifically dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage, thus developing a more resilient nation.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program (PDM) will assist State, territory, local and tribal governments as they plan for and execute sustained, pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation programs that consider climate change and reduce overall risk to structures, making communities and their citizens safer and more resilient. This approach lessens the probability of future disaster losses and has the potential to lead to a quicker recovery from a disaster for participating communities. The overall goal of the PDM program is to help us collectively “build to the future” rather than build to the risks of the past. The program will consider projects that address climate change.

FEMA has analyzed the PDM grant program to identify opportunities to implement climate resilient infrastructure projects. Utilizing the whole community approach of education, and partnership, FEMA continues to further hazard mitigation with regard to consideration of climate resilient planning and projects. In FY 2016, FEMA proposes to further integrate the concept of resiliency into the PDM program. This will enable FEMA to work with communities to lessen their losses and resume normal economic functions more quickly after a disaster occurs. The FY 2016 request will support FEMA’s ability to provide over 600 grants to State, territory, local and tribal governments. This increase will provide approximately \$600 million in losses avoided.

FEMA will continue to use more advanced analytics in PDM. Specifically, FEMA’s Benefit-Cost Tool, which is used for determining cost effectiveness for all projects funded by FEMA, now takes potential climate resilient activities into consideration, allowing for more complete, analytics-driven projections that better consider potential future risks.

In FY 2016 FEMA will continue to integrate the concept of resiliency into the PDM program. FEMA estimates that at this funding level, this new direction will enable FEMA to provide over 600 grants to States, Territories, Indian Tribal Governments and local communities. The increase in PDM funding will require additional staff to review, implement, monitor and closeout the grants. FEMA requests a total of 16 FTE to be distributed among Regional Offices and Headquarters. Regions with high volumes of grants will require multiple positions to ensure timeliness of grant implementation, accuracy of monitoring and efficient closeout.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Climate Resilience Initiative
PPA: National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Program Increase: Positions 13, FTE 7, Dollars \$200,001

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							3	3	\$0
Program Increase							13	7	\$200,001
Total Request	3	3	\$25,000	3	3	\$0	16	10	\$200,001

Description of Item:

Understanding and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate is an Administration priority, and one in which FEMA plays an important role. The Administration strongly supports efforts to integrate climate considerations into existing programs and to use programs to build resilience. The FY 2016 Request provides much needed resources that will allow FEMA to continue further hazard mitigation with regard to climate adaptation. In FY 2016, FEMA proposes to further integrate the concept of resiliency into the PDM program. This new direction will enable FEMA to work with communities to lessen their losses and enable them to resume normal economic functions more quickly after a disaster occurs.

Justification:

In order to implement a \$200 Million Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, a combined approach of staff and contractor support will provide the best mix of resources for the program to review applications for eligibility, work with applicants to resolve application deficiencies, monitor progress on subawards and closeout completed awards.

Currently, PDM has a staff of three full time positions. The FY 2016 Request would increase staffing by 13 for a total of 16 positions based on an expected increase in subapplications submitted and awarded. The requested positions are also consistent with PDM staffing levels and experience managing the program at higher historic funding levels. For example, in FY2008 when the program

was at approximately \$100 million, there were 15 positions to support the program. Typically, FEMA receives two to three times the amount of available funding in applications. With funding increased to \$200 million, FEMA anticipates receiving at least \$400-\$600 million in applications and expects up to 600 subapplications from applicants. The additional workload will require more staffing and contract support at both the headquarters and regional offices. The 3 positions that support the current program level of funding (\$25 million) are not adequate resources to support an eight fold increase in funding and associated workloads.

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

The FY 2016 request will support FEMA's ability to provide over 600 grants to State, territory, local and tribal governments. This investment will provide approximately \$600 million in losses avoided.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For the predisaster mitigation grant program under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), \$200,000,720, to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
1 <u>For the predisaster mitigation grant program under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), \$200,000,720, to remain available until expended.</u>	Proposes appropriation language for the Predisaster program authorizing the use of new funding requested for FY 2016.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	3	3	\$25,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	3	3	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 pay increase	-	-	\$4
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$1
Total, Increases	-	-	\$5
Decreases			
Funded from unobligated balances	-	-	(\$5)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$5)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	3	3	-
Program Changes			
Increases			
Climate Resilience Initiative	13	7	\$200,001
Total, Increases	13	7	\$200,001
Total Program Changes	13	7	\$200,001
FY 2016 Request	16	10	\$200,001
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	13	7	\$200,001

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	3	3	\$25,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	3	3	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$5
Decreases	-	-	(\$5)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	3	3	-
Program Changes			
Increases	13	7	\$200,001
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	13	7	\$200,001
FY 2016 Request	16	10	\$200,001
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	13	7	\$200,001

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	3	3	-	-	-	-	13	7	\$200,001	16	10	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001
Total	3	3	-	-	-	-	13	7	\$200,001	16	10	\$200,001	13	7	\$200,001

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$314	\$317	\$903	\$586
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3	\$3	\$12	\$9
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$103	\$104	\$280	\$176
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$420	\$424	\$1,195	\$771
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$108	\$110	\$123	\$13
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14	\$14	\$20	\$6
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$902	\$902	\$936	\$34
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$58	\$58
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$20	\$20	\$40	\$20
31.0 Equipment	\$21	\$21	\$107	\$86
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$38,274	\$41,785	\$200,001	\$158,216
Total, Other Object Classes	\$39,339	\$42,852	\$201,285	\$158,433
Total, Direct Obligations	\$39,759	\$43,276	\$202,480	\$159,204
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$131,757)	(\$140,793)	(\$97,517)	\$43,276
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$140,793	\$97,517	\$95,038	(\$2,479)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$23,780)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	(\$15)	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$25,000	-	\$200,001	\$200,001
Full Time Equivalents	3	3	10	7

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund**

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-14	1	1	1	-
GS-13	1	1	1	-
GS-12	1	1	14	13
Total Permanent Positions	3	3	16	13
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	3	3	16	13
Headquarters	3	3	6	3
U.S. Field	-	-	10	10
Total, National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund:	3	3	16	13
Full Time Equivalents	3	3	10	7
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	94,062	95,003	95,546	543
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$314	\$317	\$903	\$586
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3	\$3	\$12	\$9
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$103	\$104	\$280	\$176
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$420	\$424	\$1,195	\$771
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$108	\$110	\$123	\$13
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14	\$14	\$20	\$6
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$902	\$902	\$936	\$34
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	-	\$58	\$58
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$20	\$20	\$40	\$20
31.0 Equipment	\$21	\$21	\$107	\$86
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$38,274	\$41,785	\$200,001	\$158,216
Total, Other Object Classes	\$39,339	\$42,852	\$201,285	\$158,433
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$131,757)	(\$140,793)	(\$97,517)	\$43,276
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$140,793	\$97,517	\$95,038	(\$2,479)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$23,780)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	(\$15)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$14,759)	(\$43,276)	(\$2,479)	\$40,797
Total Requirements	\$25,000	-	\$200,001	\$200,001
Full Time Equivalents	3	3	10	7

National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund Mission Statement

The National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund provides technical assistance and grants to State, local, and tribal governments to reduce the risks associated with disasters. Resources support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans, as well as the implementation of disaster mitigation projects.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$314	\$317	\$903	\$586
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3	\$3	\$12	\$9
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$103	\$104	\$280	\$176
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$420	\$424	\$1,195	\$771

In addition to the annualization of the 2015 pay raise and the 2016 pay increase effective January 1, 2016. The 2016 Request also provides funding for the hiring of 13 additional staff for the PDM program in support of the Administrations Climate Resilience Initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$108	\$110	\$123	\$13

The 2016 Request includes funding for the travel of new staff in support of the PDM and the Administration's Climate Resilience Initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14	\$14	\$20	\$6

The 2016 Request includes funding for blackberries and other communication services required for new staff.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$902	\$902	\$936	\$34

The 2016 Request provides additional funding for professional development and training of new staff.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$0	\$58	\$58

The 2016 Request provides for additional DHS working capital fund support costs for new staff.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$20	\$20	\$40	\$20

The 2016 Request includes funding to purchase office supplies and other materials needed for new staff.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$21	\$21	\$107	\$86

The 2016 Request includes funding to purchase laptops, furnishings and other office equipment needed for new staff.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$38,274	\$41,785	\$200,001	\$158,216

The 2016 Request provides funding to PDM for the Administration's Climate Resilience Initiative. It also reflects continuation of review, process and obligation of approved grant awards funded from prior year unobligated balances.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	5	3	3
Increases			
Increase in FTE	-	-	7
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	7
Decreases			
Resignment of Personnel	(2)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(2)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	3	3	10
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(2)	-	7

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	\$14	\$12	\$61	\$49
Total Working Capital Fund	\$14	\$12	\$61	\$49

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Emergency Food and Shelter

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Emergency Food and Shelter:

The Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFS) entrusted through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-77), provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level through the National Board to supplement and expand ongoing efforts to provide shelter, food, and supportive services for hungry and homeless people across the Nation.

B. Budget Activities:

EFS funds are used to supplement food, shelter, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance programs for people with non-disaster related emergencies.

The EFS program is administered via a national board of volunteer organizations currently chaired by FEMA. The National Board qualifies jurisdictions for annual EFS funding awards based on criteria involving current population, unemployment, and poverty levels. Grants are awarded to nonprofit community and government organizations that are chosen by local boards in the qualifying jurisdictions. In FY 2016, FEMA proposes to transfer authority of the Emergency Food and Shelter Program to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$100.000 million, 0 positions, and 0 FTE, and for FY 2016.

Currently the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFS) is administered by FEMA. FEMA is not seeking to eliminate the program, but instead to transition the authority to HUD. As EFS's goals align with HUD's mission, this transition will, improve coordination, increase accountability and transparency, as well as maximize the effectiveness of the use of these funds.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Emergency Food and Shelter

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	-	-	\$120,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Emergency Food and Shelter

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$120,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$100,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$100,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$100,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

FEMA requests \$100.000 million, 0 positions, and 0 FTE in FY2016 for Emergency Food & Shelter program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The EFS program provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level to supplement their programs for emergency food and shelter.

Funding for this program is chaired by FEMA and distributed by the National Board, which consists of designees from six charitable organizations: American Red Cross, Catholic Charities USA, Jewish Federations of North America, National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, Salvation Army, and United Way Worldwide.

Local jurisdictions (cities or counties) qualify for EFS program support when they demonstrate the highest need for emergency food and shelter services as determined by unemployment and poverty rates. Funding also may be provided to jurisdictions that do not qualify for funding under the formula through the National Board's State Set-Aside Committee process. The National Board allocates a portion of appropriated funds to each state based upon the unemployment rates in jurisdictions that did not qualify for direct funding from the National Board. The State Set-Aside Committee process allows states to address pockets of homelessness and poverty or address the immediate needs of a locality that might be going through a high economic impact event. Of note, disaster events are not a factor currently used to determine the allocation of EFS grants.

In FY 2016, FEMA plans to transition the authority to administer the EFS to HUD as their mission aligns to goals of the EFS. FEMA and HUD believe that this transition will improve program mission alignment, improve coordination, increase accountability and transparency, as well as maximize the effectiveness of the use of these funds. Federal expertise in homelessness assistance is largely resident at HUD, and HUD is already responsible for implementing many of the other authorities granted by the McKinney-Vento

Homeless Assistance Act. This includes the Emergency Solutions Grants which, similar to EFS, provides funds to States, cities, and counties for emergency shelters, street outreach, and other essential services to engage people who are living on the streets, as well as newer interventions such as rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention.

As highlighted by GAO and others,¹ fragmentation and overlap of services exists among Federal homeless assistance programs. However, through improved coordination between Federal, State and local partners, the Administration has made significant progress toward the goals of Opening Doors: The Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. FEMA will continue to support disaster food and shelter requirements under its emergency assistance authorities in the Stafford Act.

¹ GAO. *Homelessness - Fragmentation and Overlap in Programs Highlight the Need to Identify, Assess, and Reduce Inefficiencies*, GAO-12-491 (Washington, D.C., May 2012).

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

To carry out the emergency food and shelter program pursuant to title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.), \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent of the total amount made available under this heading: Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Administrator) may transfer funds appropriated under this heading to "Department of Housing and Urban Development--Homeless Assistance Grants": Provided further, That, if funds are transferred pursuant to the previous proviso, notwithstanding the references to the Administrator in 42 U.S.C 11331 through 11335 and 11341, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall carry out the functions of the Administrator with respect to the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, including with respect to the National Board.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Emergency Food and Shelter
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$120,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$100,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$100,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$100,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$120,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$100,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$100,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$100,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100,000	-	-	-

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	-
Total, Direct Obligations	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Emergency Food and Shelter Mission Statement

EFS funds are used to supplement food, shelter, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance programs for people with non-disaster related emergencies. The EFS program is administered via a national board of volunteer agencies currently chaired by FEMA.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Disaster Relief Fund:

The Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) is the appropriation FEMA uses to direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies that overwhelm State and tribal resources pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Through the DRF, FEMA can fund authorized Federal disaster support activities as well as eligible State, territorial, tribal, and local actions, such as providing emergency protection and debris removal. The DRF also funds:

- The repair and rebuilding of qualifying disaster-damaged infrastructure
- Eligible hazard mitigation initiatives
- Financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors
- Fire Management Assistance Grants for qualifying large wildfires

B. Budget Activities:

Major disasters and emergencies may be the result of disasters of all kinds and are declared by the President, typically in response to gubernatorial or tribal requests for assistance. States and Tribes request Federal assistance to supplement their available resources and to certify that a given disaster is beyond their capacity or capability to respond. The DRF also supports fire management assistance activities for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on public and private lands.

FEMA coordinates three major disaster assistance programs:

- Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households
- Public Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation assistance

Non-declaration specific readiness and support activities also are funded under the DRF. These activities provide indirect support across FEMA (and to our Federal partners) and are managed separately as Disaster Readiness and Support activities.

In order to provide greater transparency and specificity in this budget request, FEMA has provided detailed supporting information. The anticipated obligations detailed herein are not intended to be programs, projects or activities (i.e. they are not, in of themselves, elements within the budget account) and, consequently, deviating from those estimates in budget execution would not constitute a reprogramming. Programs, projects and activities are detailed in supporting table II "Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA).

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests \$7.374 billion, 55 temporary full-time positions, and 7,134 FTEs for the Disaster Relief Fund in FY 2016. This includes \$661,740,300 for base/non-major disaster activities, including Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) activities of \$342,000,000, a transfer of \$24,000,000 to DHS Office of Inspector General, and \$6,712,953,000 for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b) (2) (D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA).

The DRF request is projected to support estimated requirements for all past declared catastrophic events (where expected Federal obligations exceed \$500 million) and the 10-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (where Federal obligations were under \$500 million). Additionally, FEMA also considers estimated prior year recoveries, available carryover funds, and disaster reserve requirements when formulating the request.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Disaster Relief Fund	55	4,893	\$6,220,908	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	55	7,134	\$7,374,693	-	-	\$341,228	-	-	\$1,900	-	-	\$339,328
Total, Disaster Relief Fund	55	4,893	\$6,220,908	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	55	7,134	\$7,374,693	-	-	\$341,228	-	-	\$1,900	-	-	\$339,328
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	55	4,893	\$6,220,908	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	55	7,134	\$7,374,693	-	-	\$341,228	-	-	\$1,900	-	-	\$339,328
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	55	4,893	\$6,220,908	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	55	7,134	\$7,374,693	-	-	\$341,228	-	-	\$1,900	-	-	\$339,328
Rescissions	-	-	(\$303,490)	-	-	(\$200,000)	-	-	(\$250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OIG Transfer	-	-	(\$24,000)	-	-	(\$24,000)	-	-	(\$24,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UAC Transfer	-	-	(\$28,526)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	55	4,893	\$5,864,892	55	7,134	\$6,809,465	55	7,134	\$7,100,693	-	-	\$341,228	-	-	\$1,900	-	-	\$339,328

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Disaster Relief Fund

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	55	4,893	\$6,220,908
FY 2015 President's Budget	55	7,134	\$7,033,465
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$339,328
FY 2016 Current Services	55	7,134	\$7,372,793
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$1,900
FY 2016 Total Request	55	7,134	\$7,374,693
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$341,228

Note: The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-call Response Employees (CORE), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

The FY 2014 Enacted rescinded \$300.5 million in unobligated prior year balances in the "Base" DRF. The FY 2015 and FY 2016 Budgets similarly proposes to cancel \$200 million and \$250 million respectively in the same manner.

FEMA requests \$7.4 billion for the DRF in FY 2016, of which \$662 million is for base/non-major disaster activities Emergency, Fire Management Assistant Grants (FMAG), Surge and Disaster Readiness Support (DRS) and \$6.7 billion for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the BBEDCA, as amended by the BCA. The DRF request for disaster relief cap adjustment funding is projected to support estimated requirements for all past declared catastrophic events (where expected Federal obligations exceed \$500 million) and the 10-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (where Federal obligations were under \$500 million). The DRF base/non-major request is projected to support the 10-year average obligation level for pre-disaster surge, FMAG, and Emergency activities together with \$342 million in spending for DRS activities. Additionally, estimated prior year recoveries and carryover funds are factored into formulating the request.

The FY 2016 request for the DRF includes the following:

- Increase of \$3.0 million for the 2016 pay increase;
- Increase of \$1.7 million for annualization of 2015 pay raise;
- Increase of \$1.9 million for the Grants System Modernization in the DRS; and
- Increase of \$341 million for the 10-year average adjustment obligation level.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Disaster Relief Fund			
	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President Budget	FY 2016 President Request
Disaster Relief Cap:	6,220,908,000	6,438,000,000	6,712,953,000
Base/Non-Majors:	594,522,000	596,000,000	661,740,000
*Recoveries:	1,138,605,000	750,000,000	750,000,000
Adjustments/Transfer:	(592,122,000)	(224,000,000)	(274,000,000)
<i>of which IG Transfer</i>	(24,000,000)	(24,000,000)	(24,000,000)
<i>of which Transfer</i>	(267,600,000)	-	-
<i>of which Rescission</i>	(300,522,000)	(200,000,000)	(250,000,000)
Total:	7,361,913,000	7,560,000,000	7,850,693,000

Note:

FY 2014 Actual Recoveries of \$1.1B; FY15/16 Recoveries - anticipated at \$750M

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (P.L. 93-288, as amended), authorizes the President to provide Federal assistance to supplement State, local, tribal and territorial disaster response, recovery, readiness, and mitigation efforts. Under Section 504 of the Homeland Security Act, as amended, FEMA’s Administrator has been delegated the responsibility for administering the Stafford Act’s Federal assistance programs. The DRF provides funding for the following Stafford Act declarations or activities: (1) major disaster; (2) emergency; (3) fire management assistance; (4) pre-declaration surge; and (5) Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS).

By amending the BBEDCA, the BCA necessitated a new approach to accounting for disaster-related activity. Essentially, requests for DRF funding for FEMA’s Stafford Act programs and disaster support activities fall into two categories: (1) disaster relief cap adjustment; and (2) base/non-major disasters. Funding requested under the disaster relief cap adjustment is for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the BBEDCA, as amended by the BCA. Funding requested under the base/non-major disasters category includes activities that are non-disaster specific, such as Emergencies, Pre-disaster Surge Support, and Fire Management Assistance Grants, Disaster Readiness Support (DRS) activities (e.g., distribution centers, reservist training, etc.). The funding level required for the catastrophic category (events with a total projected Federal cost in excess of \$500 million) is based on FEMA expenditure plans for all past declared catastrophic events.

The FY 2016 request includes no funds for new catastrophic events that may occur in 2016. The request assumes that new catastrophic events in 2016 will be funded with emergency supplemental funds as provided for in the BCA/BBEDCA. The non-catastrophic funding level is based on an approach that uses the 10-year average for non-catastrophic events in order to normalize the effects of outlier years and provide a more accurate projection of non-catastrophic needs. The chart below depicts the FY 2016 requirement for Catastrophic/Non-catastrophic events.

(Dollars in millions)	
DRF Need in 2016	7,375
Catastrophic	3,224
Non-catastrophic	3,901
Reserve	1,000
Estimated Recoveries	(750)
Breakdown per BCA	7,375
Disaster Relief Cap Adjustment	6,713
Base/Non-Major Disasters	662

The above figures are gross and do not include the proposed \$250 million cancellation to the "Base" of prior year unobligated balances, nor \$24 million transfer to DHS OIG.

The \$750 million in recoveries represents an estimate of the amount that FEMA will de-obligate and recover from unused prior year obligations. Starting in FY 2013, FEMA undertook an effort to improve the efficiency of the disaster closeout process. This effort streamlined the closeout process by issuing and enforcing standard closeout policies, procedures, and metrics. FEMA has aggressively recovered funds since implementing the streamlined process and will continue to do so in FY 2016.

Given the uncertainties associated with projecting disaster activity, the DRF request for FY 2016 includes a \$1 billion reserve to ensure solvency at year-end as we approach the most active months of hurricane season. The amount provided via the BCA disaster relief cap adjustment may only be obligated on declared major disasters.

Year in Summary

In FY 2014 FEMA supported 48 major disaster declarations and six emergency declarations. In response, the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) was activated for five major incidents totaling of 34 days of operations. The NRCC was activated for nine other incidents for a total of 117 days of Enhanced Watch operations. These incidents included major responses to flooding and mudslides in Washington, ice-jams and flooding in Montana, and flooding in Alaska.

FEMA obligated over \$5.4 billion for Public Assistance including reimbursement to clear debris and rebuild roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities. Additionally, \$84 million in Individual Assistance (IA) services were provided to 160,101 applicants, including housing, crisis counseling, legal services, disaster case management, and unemployment assistance, as well as other services. FEMA provided housing assistance to disaster survivors in 4.3 days on average and improved that to 3.6 days by the end of the year.

1. Illinois – Severe Storms

On November 26, 2013, the President declared a major disaster in the State of Illinois and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the areas affected by November 17, 2013 severe storms, straight-line winds, and flooding.

Federal funding was made available to affected individuals in Champaign, Douglas, Fayette, Grundy, Jasper, La Salle, Massac, Pope, Tazewell, Vermilion, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, Will, and Woodford counties. Assistance can include grants for temporary housing and home repairs, low-cost loans to cover uninsured property losses, and other programs to help individuals and business owners recover from the effects of the disaster. Federal disaster assistance to Illinois tornado survivors has surpassed \$21 million. FEMA's Individual Assistance Program has approved more than \$2.5 million in grants to Illinois homeowners and renters for home repairs, rental assistance and grants to replace lost personal items. Federal funding is also available on a cost-sharing basis for hazard mitigation measures statewide.

2. Washington – Flooding and Mudslides

On April 2, 2014, the President declared a major disaster in the State of Washington and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the areas affected by the flooding and mudslides during the period of March 22 to April 29, 2014. Federal funding was made available in Snohomish County including the lands associated with the Sauk-Suiattle, Stillaguamish, and Tulalip Tribes.

A look back at Super-storm Sandy Response

Debris Removal - In response to Super-storm Sandy, which affected 23 states on the eastern seaboard in October 2012, FEMA supported the removal of more than 15 million cubic yards of debris, providing access to heavily impacted areas for important response and recovery activities. 95-percent of the debris from Sandy was removed within the first 100 days of the storm's landfall. The debris included fallen trees, vehicles, boats, drywall and furniture, washers, dryers, and insulation. FEMA has approved more than 2,400 projects, totaling over \$1 billion, to help remove storm debris in affected states.

Super-storm Sandy Recovery as of January 5, 2015

The following provides highlights related to the Sandy recovery efforts:

- More than \$1.4 billion in assistance to more than 182,000 disaster survivors*
- More than \$7.7 billion in assistance to State, local and tribal governments for emergency protective measures, debris removal, and repair and replacement of infrastructure in the hardest hit areas
- More than \$529 million in Hazard Mitigation grants to implement long-term mitigation measures to minimize or prevent future damages
- More than \$2.4 billion in low-interest loans through the Small Business Administration (SBA) to individuals and businesses

- More than \$28 million in Disaster Unemployment Assistance to disaster survivors
- More than \$50 million in Disaster Case Management to connect disaster survivors to resources and services of multiple agencies

** Represents approved FEMA Individual Assistance grant funding for disaster survivors in Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island.*

DISASTER RELIEF CAP ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) programs are managed and administered by the Recovery and Mitigation Directorates within FEMA and are FEMA's primary Direct Disaster programs. These activities fall under the cap adjustment allowance.

These programs constitute the majority of the resources provided by the Federal Government (through FEMA) to directly address the short-, medium-, and long-term impacts of a disaster on individuals and communities. Disaster assistance under the authorities of the Stafford Act can be provided to States (and further provided to local or tribal governments), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Tribes.

Individual Assistance

The DRF provides funding for the following IA Programs:

Individual and Households Programs – 100-percent federally funded

- Temporary housing (rent and lodging expense): Funding is provided to rent alternate housing or a temporary housing unit when rental properties are not available.
- Repair: Funding is provided for homeowners to repair damage (to their primary residence) from the disaster that is not covered by insurance. A flood insurance purchase and maintenance requirement may be placed on the home if the home is in a Special Flood Hazard Area. Repair assistance is intended to repair the home to a safe, sanitary, and functional living condition.
- Replacement: Funds are made available to homeowners to assist with the replacement of a destroyed primary residence that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to help the homeowners with the cost of replacing their destroyed homes.
- Permanent Housing Construction: Funds are made available for the construction of a home, or FEMA will provide direct assistance with the construction. This type of assistance only occurs in insular areas or remote locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible, or where other temporary housing options are unavailable or infeasible. Construction shall follow current minimal local building codes and standards (where they exist), or minimal acceptable construction industry standards in the area. Construction will aim toward average quality, size, and capacity, taking into consideration any unique needs (such as disability requirements) of the occupant.

Other Needs Assistance (ONA)

ONA is available for necessary expenses and serious needs of survivors of the declared disaster. Assistance provided by the ONA program is cost-shared between FEMA (75-percent) and the State (25-percent). Assistance is provided to individuals contingent on their ability or inability to secure a loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). If SBA determines that an applicant cannot afford a loan, SBA automatically will refer the applicant to the ONA program for assistance.

ONA can be provided for disaster-related serious needs in five categories:

- **Repair or Replacement of Personal Property:**
 - Clothing;
 - Household items (i.e., home furnishings, appliances);
 - Specialized tools or job-related protective clothing and equipment;
 - Educational materials (i.e., books); and
 - Cleaning supplies (i.e., wet/dry vacuum, air purifier, dehumidifier).
- **Transportation:** Repair or replacement of a vehicle that is deemed unusable due to disaster-related damage.
- **Medical and Dental Expenses:** Medical treatment or the purchase of medical equipment required due to physical injuries resulting from a disaster.
- **Funeral and Burial Expenses:** Funeral services, burial, or cremation and other funeral expenses related to a death caused by the disaster.
- **Other Items:** The State and FEMA can agree to pay for specific disaster-related costs that are not listed above. Some examples are generators, moving and storage expenses, and the cost of a National Flood Insurance Program Group Flood Insurance Certificate.

Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program

The Crisis Counseling Program, which is 100-percent federally funded, supports short-term interventions with individuals and groups experiencing psychological effects resulting from large-scale disasters. These interventions involve the counseling goals of assisting disaster survivors in understanding their current situation and reactions, mitigating additional stress, assisting survivors in reviewing their options, promoting the use or developments of coping strategies, providing emotional support, and encouraging linkages with other individuals and agencies that may help survivors recover to their pre-disaster level of functioning. Supplemental funding for crisis counseling is available to State mental health authorities through two grant mechanisms: (1) the Immediate Services Program; and (2) the Regular Services Program, which provide funds for up to nine months following a major disaster declaration. Grantees can apply for both programs if they choose to do so.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides technical assistance for FEMA's Crisis Counseling Program (CCP) under an Interagency Agreement (IAA) with FEMA. FEMA HQ, Regions and Joint Field Office (JFO) staff work together with SAMHSA to award and monitor CCP grants to Grantees (States or Tribes) who apply and who are approved for the CCP.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Through the Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program (DUA), FEMA provides unemployment benefits to disaster survivors who lose their job as a direct result of a disaster and who are ineligible to receive regular unemployment insurance compensation (UI) from their employer. FEMA delegates the administration of this program to the Department of Labor (DOL) and funds the program through an IAA with DOL. FEMA obligates the money for the program to DOL and DOL acts as a pass-through to the States, who draw down the funds from DOL in order to administer benefits to eligible survivors.

Legal Services

Legal services, which is 100-percent federally funded, may be provided to low-income individuals unable to secure such services adequate to meet their needs as a consequence of a major disaster.

Disaster Case Management Program

This program, which is 100-percent federally funded, provides case management services, including financial assistance, to States, local government agencies, and qualified private organizations.

Public Assistance (PA)

The PA program offers assistance to State, local, and tribal governments after a declared major disaster or emergency for eligible disaster-related damage. In addition, certain private non-profit organizations that operate eligible facilities and provide services to the public that are typically provided by a government agency may receive public assistance. PA is a cost-shared grant program. The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the State) determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the subgrantees, which may include state and local governments, private non-profit organizations and recognized Tribal governments and organizations. However, States may request, and the President may grant, a higher Federal cost share, pursuant to FEMA regulations, in situations in which the disaster has had a significant economic impact on the State.

PA provides funding to grantees for the repair and restoration of damaged public and eligible private nonprofit facilities, for emergency measures taken to protect lives and property, and in support of disaster-related debris removal. When PA is authorized, such assistance may be provided under one or more of the following seven categories:

- Category A – Debris Removal;
- Category B – Emergency Protective Measures;
- Category C – Repair of Roads and Bridges;
- Category D – Water Control Facilities;
- Category E – Public Buildings;
- Category F -- Public Utilities; and
- Category G – Other Facilities.

Alternative Procedures (Section 428)

The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 amends the Stafford Act to authorize alternative procedures for the Public Assistance Program. It also authorizes FEMA to implement the alternative procedures through a pilot program. Based on the evaluation of the pilot, FEMA may elect to discontinue the program, extend the pilot for an additional performance period, or issue regulations that would institute the program changes authorized by the law. If successful, the new authorities will enable FEMA to reduce costs, expedite assistance, provide incentives for timely completion of projects, and increase flexibility for applicants so they can best meet their post-disaster recovery needs. The pilot allows FEMA to implement and evaluate the following alternative procedures for permanent work subgrants:

- Subgrants Based on Fixed Estimates (required for participation)
- FEMA Validation of Subgrantee-Provided Cost Estimates
- Referral of Cost Estimates to an Expert Panel (subgrants with a Federal share of \$5 million or greater)
- Consolidation of Multiple Fixed Subgrants into a Single Subgrant
- Elimination of the Alternate Project Penalty (for in-lieu contributions)
- Use of Excess Funds for Allowable Activities

An applicant's decision to use the alternative procedures is voluntary. If the applicant does not elect to use the alternative procedures, PA's standard program procedures will be in effect.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP provides State, local, and tribal governments with cost-shared grants (75-percent Federal, 25-percent non-Federal) to reduce the risk of potential damage, hardship, loss, and suffering in an area affected by a major disaster. Ultimately, HMGP reduces future need for Federal disaster assistance by reducing the impact of and increasing the resistance to natural hazards.

HMGP funding is made available to States based on 15-percent of the total Federal funds spent in the PA and IA programs (minus administrative expenses) for each major disaster costing up to \$2 billion; 10-percent for disasters between \$2 billion and \$10 billion; and 7.5-percent for major disasters between \$10 billion and not more than \$35.3 billion.

HMGP projects vary and may include retrofitting structures to resist flooding, winds, and earthquakes; elevating structures above base flood levels; property acquisition and demolition or relocation for open space; and minor flood reduction and drainage measures.

In 2005, the Multi-hazard Mitigation Council, a part of the National Institute of Building Sciences, published a report that analyzed the overall impact of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Programs. The findings show that, on average, a dollar spent on hazard mitigation activities will save the Nation approximately four dollars in future payouts for damage caused by natural hazards.

Compacts of Free Association

The DRF provides funding for disaster relief and reconstruction activities in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands pursuant to the Compacts of Free Association. This funding is provided through a direct transfer of DRF funds to the United States Agency for International Development.

BASE/NON-MAJOR DISASTERS ACTIVITIES

Disaster Relief Fund - Base Funding Estimates				
	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President Budget	FY 2016 President Request	Delta
*DRF Base/Non-Major:	594,522	595,672	661,740	66,068
Emergency/Fire Mgmt Assistance Grants/Surge:	449,000	422,000	424,100	2,100
Disaster Readiness and Support:	383,000	341,000	341,500	500
IG Transfer:	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	-
Recoveries Offset:	(237,478)	(167,328)	(103,860)	63,468

**Does not include proposed cancellation of \$200M in FY15 and \$250M in FY16 of "Base" resources.*

Estimate does not specifically include additional expenses that may be incurred due to new federal employee health benefits (FEHB) program eligibility for certain FEMA Stafford Act employees (those on temporary appointments and certain employees on seasonal and intermittent schedules). FEMA will work with the Congress to adjust DRS estimates should the agency be unable to absorb these costs within currently planned spending limits.

The above chart provides the DRF “Base” requirement for FY 2016 which includes the 10-year average for Emergency, FMAG, and Surge activities.

Emergency activities

FEMA provides assistance via an Emergency Declaration, which can be declared for any occasion or instance when the President determines federal assistance is needed. Emergency Declarations supplement State and local efforts in providing emergency services, such as the protection of lives, property, public health, and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. The total amount of assistance provided for a single emergency may not exceed \$5 million.

Fire Management Assistance

FEMA provides assistance for the mitigation, management, and control of any fires burning on publicly or privately owned forest or grasslands that threatens such destruction that would constitute a major disaster. Items eligible for funding under the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program include equipment and supplies, labor costs, emergency work, pre-positioning of resources, and temporary repair of damage caused by work directly related to firefighting activities associated with the declared fire.

Pre-declaration surge activities

FEMA has limited authority to assess the impact of an event through PDAs and to prepare and pre-position Federal resources for a present event for which a declaration is reasonably likely and imminent. Prior to a declaration, the FEMA may expend funds to ensure its ability to carry out effectively its authority under Titles IV and V of the Stafford Act.

Pre-declaration surge activities (“Surge”) include costs necessary to assess an incident to determine whether to recommend an emergency or major disaster declaration and to undertake such activities as are necessary to prepare and pre-position federal resources necessary for an effective response to a present event where a declaration is reasonably likely and imminent.

Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) Programs

DRS funding was established to ensure FEMA’s general steady-state effectiveness and readiness. It enables FEMA to be more proactive and advance a robust readiness posture to respond to large-scale, complex, presidentially declared major disasters instead of waiting for disasters to occur and reacting with more costly and less efficient response actions.

FEMA manages DRS costs throughout the year. These expenses are essential for: (1) timely disaster response; (2) responsive customer service; and (3) cost-effective program oversight and delivery. DRS funds key activities and initiatives, such as:

- Strategic pre-positioning and management of disaster commodities
- Improved inventory of specialized assets
- Standby support to enable FEMA to increase response and recovery capacity as quickly as needed

DRS activities support FEMA’s all-hazards mission. They include initiatives and resources formerly funded from the DRF’s legacy disaster support activities and readiness contracts. Many of these costs are predictable on an annual basis and allow FEMA to support a cross-section of disasters utilizing an infrastructure of processing and distribution centers and information technology systems. In addition, the DRS include certain costs to help FEMA pre-position for disasters, including the establishment of large commodity and transportation service contracts that can be activated in the event of a major disaster.

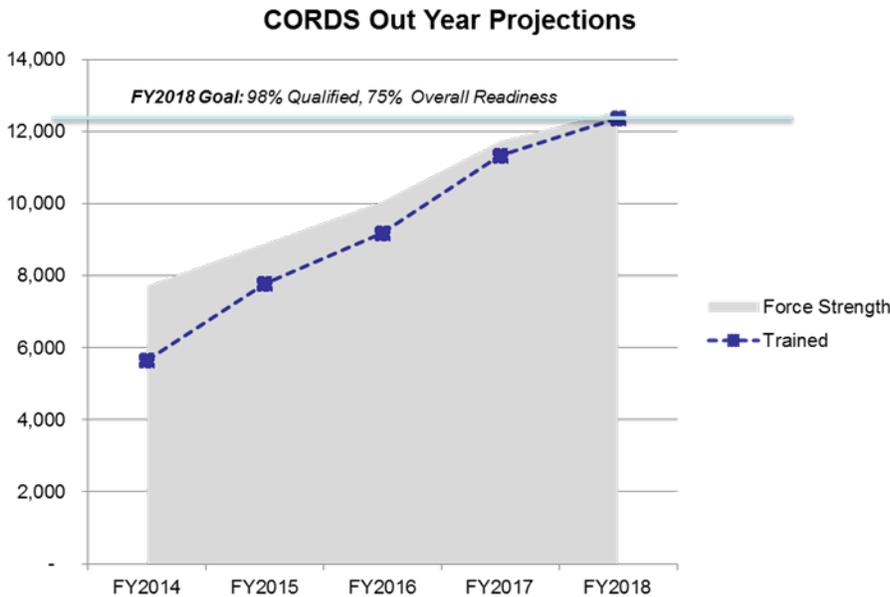
These efforts (including better communications, a more effective intake process, more efficient delivery systems for disaster commodities, and improved oversight of disaster aid through our technical assistance contractors) will continue to improve the quality of FEMA support to disaster survivors.

FEMA has increased transparency and budgetary discipline of the DRS through the implementation of detailed spend plans and program reviews. As a result, FEMA is better equipped to maintain its critical disaster support activities and infrastructure; and ensure the timely delivery of disaster assistance.

The DRS structure supports the Cadre Operational Readiness & Deployability Status (CORDS) structure. The CORDS Report provides FEMA leadership with an objective readiness report that demonstrates Cadre preparedness across staffing, equipping, and training metrics.

To ensure sound resource management and maximize readiness at the lowest cost to taxpayers, FEMA is currently developing a methodology for tracking incident workforce cadre readiness and standardizing costs across the incident workforce. This initiative will allow FEMA to link the DRS budget request to its efforts to maximize cadre readiness. The Cadre Operational Readiness and

Deployment Status (CORDS) Report will measure FEMA’s current state of readiness and will assist in determining future resource needs in order to improve FEMA’s readiness posture. FEMA’s FY 2016 DRS estimate supports progress toward our FY 2018 CORDS goal as displayed below.



Reflected in the chart below is a maturing approach, future versions will include metrics that tie back to the CORDS readiness assessment or other cost drivers. FEMA also make seek to revise the categorization of DRS activities given stakeholder feedback, lessons learned, and engagement with the Congress. The following are the categories within the DRS, with the first two categories most closely tied to achieving CORDS outyear goals:

- **Category 1: Disaster Staffing** - Costs associated with disaster staff where these salary and benefits (S&B) costs cannot be directly charged to a specific declared major disaster/DR. FEMA needs a prepared, ready and qualified workforce to prepare and respond to disasters, but we cannot wait for an actual declaration or the release of associated DRF funding before hiring and training disaster personnel, especially given the uncertain nature, size, and frequency of disasters. Disaster staff categories include: Incident Management Cadre of On-Call Response/Recovery Employment (CORE), FEMA Corps, Federal Coordination Officers/Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators, and Disaster Reservists
- **Category 2: Disaster Staffing Readiness** - Costs associated with ensuring all disaster staff are ready to fully execute their roles and responsibilities, including training, equipment, and security processing required to meet FEMA Qualifying Standard (FQS) standards.
- **Category 3: Infrastructure Support** – Costs associated with the necessary infrastructure to support spending in the other categories, including information technology, telecommunications, and facility support (including necessary capital improvements).

- **Category 4: Stockpiling Delivery** - Costs associated with stockpiling of supplies and disaster-related equipment and the operation of associated delivery systems (e.g., the Inventory Management and Tracking and Logistics Supply Chain Management (LSCMS) systems).
- **Category 5: Stand-by Technical Assistance** - Costs associated with necessary stand-by technical assistance readiness contracts in support of PA and IA (e.g., Housing Inspectors)

CORDS Structure Budget Crosswalk

CAPABILITY	FY 2014 DRS Spend Plan	FY 2015 DRS Estimated Request	FY 2016 DRS Estimate	Delta (FY16-FY15)
Disaster Staffing Total	\$ 50,932,382	\$ 49,897,333	\$ 52,849,926	\$ 2,952,593
Disaster Staffing Readiness Total	\$ 49,535,545	\$ 50,225,232	\$ 54,911,813	\$ 4,686,581
Infrastructure Support Total	\$ 158,300,057	\$ 157,485,844	\$ 156,282,087	\$ (1,203,757)
Stockpiling Delivery Total	\$ 47,073,388	\$ 46,493,000	\$ 39,193,000	\$ (7,300,000)
Stand-by Technical Assistance Total	\$ 35,322,842	\$ 36,916,265	\$ 38,266,776	\$ 1,350,511
Grand Total	\$ 341,164,213	\$ 341,017,674	\$ 341,503,602	\$ 485,928

The FY 2016 request for the DRS includes the following:

- Increase of \$1.9 million for the Grants System Modernization in the DRS, which is the beginning of a multi-year effort;
- Increase of \$1.6 million for the maintenance and operations of the Training Center Facility for Incident Workforce, which will continue into the outyears;
- Increase of \$3.5 million for Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT) and IM COREs, which will continue into the outyears;
- Increase of \$3.9 million for background investigation for disaster personnel, which will continue into the outyears;
- Decrease of \$6.4 million for the Moffett Distribution Center renovation completed in FY 2015;
- Decrease of \$2.7 million for centrally managed cost; and
- Decrease of \$1.3 million for the Disaster Housing Program

Programs are assumed to continue into the outyears unless otherwise noted.

Budget estimates for the DRS do not specifically include additional expenses that may be incurred due to new federal employee health benefits (FEHB) program eligibility for certain FEMA Stafford Act employees (those on temporary appointments and certain employees on seasonal and intermittent schedules). FEMA will work with the Congress to adjust DRS estimates should the agency be unable to absorb these costs within currently planned spending limits.

Much of the variability in this plan year-to-year is driven by the continued maturation of the incident workforce, such as costs related to FEMA Corps, the Reservist management program, the FQS program, IM CORE, and support items related to the incident workforce (such as hiring costs, background investigations and other workforce-related expenses). Additionally, DRS spending on many incident workforce activities is affected by the severity of annual disasters. Typically, the more active the disaster season the more these costs shift to the Major Disaster portion of the DRF. Conversely, a less active disaster season results in greater obligations in the DRS spend plan.

FEMA intends to submit a detailed FY 2016 DRS spend plan as annually mandated by law.

Disaster Staffing activities:

FEMA estimates Disaster Staffing activities will total \$52.8 million in FY 2016 in support of the following offices and programs, among others:

FEMA Corps Program (\$27.1 million estimated for FY 2016) is a partnership between FEMA and the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), which establishes an AmeriCorps component within FEMA to support the whole community approach to disaster management operations and emergency preparedness activities. The partnership leverages CNCS infrastructure, training programs, community-based experience and devoted members to provide a reliable, full-time, energized and motivated staff within FEMA disaster management operations and emergency preparedness activities. The Program strengthens the Nation's capability to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, promote an ethos of community and national service by focusing on community engagement, and increase the depth, reliability, diversity and stability of the FEMA disaster workforce.

National Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs) (\$11.1 million estimated for FY 2016) provide the initial National rapid response to major incidents, disasters, special events, and exercises. The primary mission of the National IMATs is to deploy rapidly to an incident or threatened area, State, or FEMA region to work with affected States to identify and satisfy initial requirements for Federal assistance. IMATs coordinate and integrate inter-jurisdictional response in support of affected States or U.S. territories. Additionally, IMATs specialize in management and assistance for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) incidents. National IMATs provide initial situational awareness for Federal decision-makers, and support the initial establishment of a unified command.

Office of the Federal Disaster Coordinating Officer (OFDC) (\$5.9 million estimated for FY 2016): The Office of Federal Disaster Coordination (OFDC) is responsible for hiring, training, equipping, managing and evaluating FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO), Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRC) and their respective supporting cadres. OFDC ensures their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; develops and delivers training to establish and sustain FCO and FDRC cadres professional competencies; coordinates FCO and FDRC assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners. In the event of a Presidential disaster declaration, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is designated by name in the President's letter. OFDC ensures disaster leadership is established in a timely manner and Stafford Act provisions are in place, resulting in critical support of States and Tribes in responding to and recovering from a disaster. OFDC is also responsible for assuring FCOs and FDRCs make full use of federal and non-federal resources, and manage operations in a consistent manner to ensure equitable services are provided to all citizens and organizations impacted by disaster. Additionally, OFDC is responsible for leading the implementation, coordination and other activities associated with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and the Federal Interagency Operations Plan (FIOP) for Recovery.

Disaster Staffing Readiness activities:

Disaster Staffing Readiness activities are estimated to total \$54.9 million in FY 2016 in support of the following offices and programs, among others:

FEMA Qualifications System (FQS) Program (\$18.6 million estimated for FY 2016) works to establish the system for qualification and certification of the FEMA workforce through experience, training, and demonstrated performance; ensures a qualified workforce based on performance standards; establishes minimum, consistent, and fair qualification requirements for all workforce positions regardless of employment status; and works to strengthen the training and qualification standards for all workforce positions by implementing improvements based on analysis.

Background Investigations for Stafford Act Employees (\$9.1 million estimated for FY 2016) provides for the mandatory background and periodic investigations required by Office of Personnel Management (OPM) regulations.

Reservist Management Program (\$8.6 million estimated for FY 2016) provides the communication, coordination, and outreach of workforce procedures and program guidance to the National and regional cadre managers and liaisons on workforce deployment, readiness, and the FQS. The Program works to develop a Federal response capability that, when necessary and appropriate, can act effectively and rapidly to deliver assistance essential to saving lives or protecting or preserving property or public health and safety in a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster.

National Evacuation Support (\$6 million estimated for FY 2016) provides FEMA with the ability to plan, execute, and exercise multi-modal evacuation capability in the event of catastrophic disasters. Program activities address evacuation capabilities by motor coach, rail, air, and ambulance. The program consists of an ambulance contract, which provides for the evacuation of medical/mobility challenged persons; motor coach planning and operational support contract, which provides detailed and robust pre-event bus evacuation planning efforts in support of States; air evacuation ground support contract, which provides airfield assessments and operational planning to pre-identified airfield evacuation points; provides ground and passenger support services during a disaster; and air transportation support services contract, which provides turnkey air support in the event of a disaster (both evacuation and non-evacuation). Together, the program provides the full-spectrum (planning, readiness, execution) support to States requiring Federal assistance to evacuate all populations in threatened areas.

Deployment Program and the Deployment Tracking System (DTS) (\$3.1 million estimated for FY 2016) provides FEMA the means to manage, implement and improve standardized deployment processes for all-hazards response and to provide oversight of deployment including the tracking of personnel during pre-event (availability), event (deployment), and post event (de-mobilization) cycles of an incident. The DTS was developed to provide FEMA a framework for a robust, dynamic and interoperable deployment system. It will enable FEMA to more effectively identify and deploy responders to disaster locations and training locations. DTS will also enhance communication and collaboration between responders and their chain of command while providing interoperability to support teams and other responding organizations through the deployment process.

Federal Surge Capacity Force Program (\$0.6 million estimated for FY 2016) manages and coordinates all aspects of cadre and surge readiness and provides oversight for the surge and volunteer workforce programs within the Department. The staff coordinates directly with Departmental headquarters and component agencies on surge capacity force selection, training, exercises and readiness, and manage all facets of external surge capacity force training, requirement validation, and accountability of individual and cadre/surge readiness status.

Infrastructure Support activities:

Infrastructure Support activities are estimated to total \$156.2 million in FY 2016 in support of the following programs, among others:

Information Technology Support (\$42.7 million estimated for FY 2016) includes activities such as software support for NEMIS and other systems, enterprise license agreements, data center operations and maintenance, IT hardware solutions for network, video, teleconferencing, and provide enterprise-level services Geographic Information Systems.

GSA Rent (\$30.2 million estimated for FY 2016)

Registration Intake (\$17.6 million estimated for FY 2016) supports survivor registration via telephone and internet through the Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP) the Advanced Call Center Network (ACCN), and activities under the Contact Center Capability Modernization Program (C3MP).

Mount Weather and Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund (WCF) payments (\$17.2 million estimated for FY 2016)

National Warning System (NAWAS)/Washington Area Warning System (WAWAS) (\$6 million estimated for FY 2016): NAWAS is a 24-hour continuous private line telephone system used to convey warnings to Federal, State and local governments as well as the military and civilian populations.

Communication Integration (\$3 million estimated for FY 2016) supports integrated Federal communications support to emergency responders at all levels of government. The program helps assess emergency communications capabilities within respective FEMA regions, facilitates disaster preparedness through the promotion of multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency emergency communications networks, and ensures that activities are coordinated with all emergency communications stakeholders within the FEMA regions.

Stockpiling Delivery activities:

Stockpiling Delivery activities are estimated to total \$39.2 million in FY 2016 in support of the following programs, among others:

Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS) (\$22 million estimated for FY 2016): LSCMS manages the supply chain process including initial request for assets and commodities, orders

to FEMA and partners, transportation, inventory management at FEMA locations, shipment and receipt by the States. LSCMS provides situational awareness and in-transit visibility through reporting and geospatial information system (GIS) mapping capabilities.

Logistics Equipment Readiness Program (\$5.5 million estimated for FY 2016) supports the preventive maintenance and services for generators at FEMA's distribution centers (DCs).

Disaster Housing Program (\$5.3 million estimated for FY 2016) involves the acquisition, transport, placement, maintenance, and deactivation of housing units for use by disaster survivors. It also includes program management costs including travel to support readiness, rents/leases/utilities for two enduring sites, work force, facilities maintenance, telecommunication expenses, contract services and other costs.

Warehouse Inventory and Storage Program (previously "Distribution Centers") (\$4.5 million estimated for FY 2016) supports an inventory of life saving and life sustaining commodities and equipment that will be needed in a disaster. These goods are currently warehoused at nine distribution centers: six in the continental United States and an additional three in Guam, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Most of the distribution centers store commonly needed disaster resources such as cots, blankets, emergency meals, bottled water, emergency generators, hygiene kits, plastic sheeting (roofing), and tarps. The centers also provide the critical equipment needed to outfit the Joint Field Offices (JFOs) which direct operations in support of disaster survivors and the impacted states and communities.

Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOV) Program (\$1.8 million estimated for FY 2016) includes vehicles that are multi-purpose central office facilities activated to support FEMA response and recovery disaster missions. The thirty-nine foot long recreational vehicles have been modified and retrofitted with eight to nine work stations and satellite communications to provide voice and data connectivity into the FEMA network. During initial deployment, MCOVs are driven by Federal team requirements, to include support to Logistics Incident Support Bases (ISBs). MCOVs provide a seamless transition from response to recovery using reliable mobile communications platforms to provide incident response support to the public.

Stand-by Technical Assistance activities:

Stand-by Technical Assistance activities are estimated to total \$38.3 million in FY 2016 in support of the following programs, among others:

Damage Assessments & Validation Inspections (\$21.8 million estimated for FY 2016) Formerly Housing Inspection Services (HIS), Automated Construction Estimator (ACE), Individual Assistance (IA) Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA), and Public Assistance (PA) PDA, these funds are used for operational preparedness for housing inspections, equipment and platform support for tablets used by damage assessors, and automated construction estimator applications and server hosting costs used to perform damage assessments. Includes security costs associated with these programs.

Individual Assistance (IA) Program Updates (\$6 million estimated for FY 2016) funds operations and maintenance and disaster support for IA programs such as for National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) IA, among others.

Public Assistance (PA) Technical Assistance Contract (TAC) (\$ 4 million estimated for FY 2016):

The PA TACs provide professional technical services in support of the Public Assistance Program such as architects, engineers, and other technically qualified professionals to evaluate damaged public facilities after Presidentially-declared major disasters. PA TACs work with FEMA and State and local officials on the development of a scope of work and cost estimate for the repair, replacement, or relocation of the facilities. Collected information is used to make eligibility determinations and process grants for public assistance applicants.

Major Acquisitions

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$ thousands)
22,360	21,500	22,000
Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS)	<p>The LSCMS Program, previously known as Total Asset Visibility (TAV), supports FEMA's mission of responding to all hazards expediently and efficiently by managing the nation's end-to-end supply chain of disaster assets and commodities. LSCMS addresses performance gaps identified in the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, SEC 636 LOGISTICS which identified the lack of efficient, transparent, and flexible logistics system for procurement and delivery of goods and services necessary for an effective and timely response to natural disasters, and Recommendation 38 from the President's report on Hurricane Katrina which identified the need to provide full disaster logistics supply chain visibility to FEMA and its partners.</p> <p>LSCMS addresses these gaps by providing automated systems for management of the end-to-end supply chain, and near real-time situational awareness and management information for FEMA, DHS, and other decision makers.</p>	
FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$ thousands)
5,711	5,711	5,711
Disaster Management E-Government Initiative	<p>The role of the Disaster Management (DM) program is to offer innovative, effective, and efficient solutions to deliver information and services related to disasters for citizens and members of the Emergency Management community at the Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial levels. The program focuses on achieving greater cost efficiencies, improving ease of access to key disaster preparedness and assistance information for the American public, and instituting an agency wide, web-centric culture for information sharing and collaboration. The DM Program supports the FEMA Public Web Strategy by ensuring the information relevant to disaster survivors, general public, and emergency management community is organized and presented in a manner that engages and improves the overall user experience. The DM Program supports the above through initiatives such as the Salesforce Customer Relations Management (CRM), FEMA Mobile App, Text Messaging functionality, and the Digital Imagery and Media On Demand application.</p>	

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$thousands)
2,000	2,000	2,000
FEMA – (WEB) Integrated Financial Management Information System (WebIFMIS)	The Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) is Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) current core financial management system. The purpose of IFMIS is to maintain all of FEMA's financial data and be the source of financial data for both internal and external financial reporting. IFMIS receives data from other financial and mixed systems and from direct user input, and it provides data and supports processing for those systems that need it, including DHS and government-wide reporting systems. IFMIS supports a number of interfaces to disaster mission, payroll processing, travel management, credit card transaction, procurement and other accounting related information systems. Because IFMIS records all entries in the General Ledger, the entire enterprise is its key customers.	
FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$thousands)
21,716	21,716	21,716
Infrastructure	FEMA Infrastructure investment supports implementing IT solutions, and managing, directing, and supporting the daily operations and maintenance of the FEMA telecommunications and computing network. Supports the daily operations and maintenance of the FEMA telecommunications and computing network.	
FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$thousands)
13,965	17,850	17,495
FEMA – (Contribution to) Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan (DAIP)	The Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP) was developed to meet the requirements of Executive Order 13411 which mandates the improvement of delivery of Federal disaster assistance. DAIP is a response to disaster victims' confusion and frustration with conflicting information and misdirected referrals as they sought disaster assistance from multiple Federal programs in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Executive Order 13411 mandates that DAIP ease the burden of victims by creating a single access point for federally-funded forms of assistance. DAIP consolidates benefit information, application intake, and status information into a unified system.	

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Grants Systems Modernization
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,900

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	
Program Increase							-	-	1,900
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900

Description of Item:

FEMA requests \$1.9 million for the Grants System Modernization within the DRF. An additional \$10.0 million is requested in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

FEMA's grants system modernization effort will transform the agency's current suite of aging, stove-piped, non-interoperable and technologically obsolete grants management systems into a modern, integrated financial and grants management enterprise architecture. The modernized system is envisioned as a set of loosely coupled, reusable components allowing the sharing of normalized grants data through application programming interfaces and includes business rules and process engines within a service bus layer to enable a single component to perform similar functions and avoid hard-coding business processes into a more legacy system implementation. The architecture also will include an application layer that allows programs to interface with their stakeholders in a way that best supports their mission. An additional \$10 million has been requested in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation to support this initiative as well.

Justification:

FEMA needs to re-engineer its grants management system to conduct effective and efficient grants management that meets communities' and survivors' needs. The current collections of grants management systems are not sufficiently scalable, adaptable, or robust for current and future reporting and analytical requirements.

FEMA currently has multiple non-interoperable grants management systems that are challenging to operate, costly to maintain, and unable to adapt to changing policies, business practices, and technology requirements. In addition, the multiple systems have unnecessarily complex data structures, redundant system interfaces/connections that are costly to maintain, and use out-of-circulation technology that is difficult to secure. As a result, changes to technology in FEMA and key strategic partners can have unintended negative consequences across the multiple grant management systems. Finally, the current data is not compliant with data.gov or the DATA Act data transparency objectives. The implementation of 2 CFR Part 200 also will require substantial changes to FEMA grant systems, particularly in the areas of the Universal Award ID, sub-recipient monitoring, and performance management.

The modernization will promote accountability, transparency, and standardization in accomplishing FEMA's mission in the regions and at headquarters, and will allow FEMA to respond to Congressional requests more efficiently and accurately.

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

This investment will directly support FEMA Strategic Objective #5.4, Streamline and strengthen FEMA's business processes and systems. The grants system modernization effort will deliver important benefits to FEMA and strategic partners through improved business efficiencies increased enterprise-wide access to grants data, and reduction of number of legacy IT systems that must be managed, sustained, and secured.

The key objectives for the effort are:

- **Streamline and Improve Operational Performance** by streamlining business processes, increasing the visibility and transparency of information across the grant management lifecycle, improving the opportunities to leverage multiple grant investments in order to minimize potential and serial disaster loss, increasing the identification of fraud, and integrating-financial reporting requirements.
- **Increase System Stability and Sustainability** by reducing mission failure risk, especially in the event of Agency devolution, by providing web-accessible capabilities with a redundant failover or alternate processing site.
- **Reduce overall O&M costs** by providing a common data, business process and geospatial technical architecture and decrease time needed to reflect changes in business processes or policy in the supporting consolidated grants architecture.
- **Improve Compliancy** by reducing the burden to implement changing grant regulations and statutes (e.g., 2 CFR 200, Biggert Waters Act, etc.), improve the ability to address existing findings and recommendations, and improve financial auditing capabilities.
- **Identify Cost Savings and Avoidance** by identifying common data and functionalities across multiple grant management programs and consolidating duplicative areas.
- **Improve timeliness of providing grant funds** and sharing of information related to the performance of grant funds to support survivor and community resiliency.

This funding will help achieve Phase 1 of the grants modernization effort: Stabilization of Current FEMA Grants Management Functions and Systems

Planning and Establishing Scope

- Document the *As-Is* across all FEMA Grants Management functional lines of business, investment portfolios, systems and establish a charter with governance.

User-Defined Process Mapping and Analysis

- Conduct analysis of all business/functional process for Grants Management leverage current investments in Non-Disaster Grants and Public Assistance Grants Management.
- Conduct inventory of data assets and engineering analysis of the technology architecture and specifications as it relates to the Grant Management mission areas including back office support such as doctrine and training.
- Based on the analysis conducted, identify key functional requirements.
- Develop To-be Business Case and Roadmap including current design gaps, target solution architecture.
- Continuous validation and verification of gaps and targets with key stakeholders.
- Direct resources to initiate a Proof of Concept.

The total funds for FY2016 will be used to initiate the planning and establishment of scope, and the user-defined process mapping and analysis parts of Phase 1. While this project will benefit multiple FEMA grant-making organizations overall project management will be headed by the Office of Response and Recovery.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), [\$7,033,465,000] \$7,374,693,000¹ to remain available until expended,: Provided, That of the funds provided herein, [\$ 6,437,793,000] \$6,712,953,000² shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.5121 et seq.), in the previous proviso is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That of the funds provided herein other than for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
1. ...[\$7,033,465,000] <u>\$7,374,693,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
2. ...[\$ 6,437,793.000] <u>\$6,712,953,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	55	4,893	\$6,220,908
FY 2015 President's Budget	55	7,134	\$7,033,465
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer to DHS OIG from DRF Base	-	-	(\$24,000)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$24,000)
Increases			
2015 Annualization of Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,715
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$3,004
DRF Relief Cap Adjustment	-	-	\$358,609
Total, Increases	-	-	\$363,328
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$363,328
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$339,328
FY 2016 Current Services	55	7,134	\$7,372,793
Program Changes			
Increases			
Grants Systems Modernization	-	-	\$1,900
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,900
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$1,900
FY 2016 Request	55	7,134	\$7,374,693
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$341,228

¹Note: The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-call Response Employees (CORE), primarily deployed for specific disasters. The FY 2014 Omnibus rescinded \$300.5 million in unobligated prior year balances in the "Base" DRF and \$28.526 million was transferred to ICE for emergency unaccompanied children activities. The FY 2015 budget request proposed to cancel \$200 million in the same manner. The FY 2016 Budget similarly proposes to cancel \$250 million in the same manner. The proposed cancellations are not reflected in the figures above. Estimate does not specifically include additional expenses that may be incurred due to new federal employee health benefits (FEHB) program eligibility for certain FEMA Stafford Act employees (those on temporary appointments and certain employees on seasonal and intermittent schedules). FEMA will work with the Congress to adjust DRS estimates should the agency be unable to absorb these costs within currently planned spending limits.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	55	4,893	\$6,220,908
FY 2015 President's Budget	55	7,134	\$7,033,465
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	(\$24,000)
Increases	-	-	\$363,328
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$339,328
FY 2016 Current Services	55	7,134	\$7,372,793
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$1,900
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$1,900
FY 2016 Request	55	7,134	\$7,374,693
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$341,228

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Disaster Relief Fund	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	-	-	\$339,328	-	-	\$1,900	55	7,134	\$7,374,693	-	-	\$341,228
Total	55	7,134	\$7,033,465	-	-	\$339,328	-	-	\$1,900	55	7,134	\$7,374,693	-	-	\$341,228

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
DHS Real Estate	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Administrative Activities (Administration)	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-

¹May change due to the unpredictability of disasters.

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$182,825	\$183,976	\$186,007	\$2,031
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$158,973	\$158,973	\$160,789	\$1,816
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$97,820	\$94,580	\$95,660	\$1,080
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$20,790	\$20,790	\$20,790	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$460,408	\$458,319	\$463,246	\$4,927
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$137,159	\$137,159	\$137,159	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$41,141	\$41,141	\$41,141	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$60,121	\$60,121	\$60,121	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,562	\$4,562	\$4,562	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$46,703	\$46,703	\$46,703	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,754	\$1,754	\$1,754	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$29,695	\$24,077	\$24,077	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$262,810	\$411,383	\$411,383	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$464,100	\$423,078	\$423,078	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$17,986	\$17,986	\$19,613	\$1,627
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,891	\$5,891	\$5,891	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$59,172	\$59,172	\$59,172	-
31.0 Equipment	\$42,132	\$91,495	\$91,495	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$6,410	\$6,410	\$6,410	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$4,485,027	\$5,994,214	\$6,328,888	\$334,674
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$15	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	\$95,822	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,760,500	\$7,325,146	\$7,661,447	\$336,301
Total, Direct Obligations	\$6,220,908	\$7,783,465	\$8,124,693	\$341,228
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$6,220,908	\$7,033,465	\$7,374,693	\$341,228
Full Time Equivalents	4,893	7,134	7,134	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	55	55	55	-
Total Permanent Positions	55	55	55	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	45	-	-	-
Headquarters	55	55	55	-
Total, Disaster Relief Fund:	55	55	55	-
Full Time Equivalents	4,893	7,134	7,134	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	144,783	147,100	148,571	1,471
Average Grade	15	15	15	-

¹Note: The 55 positions reflected on schedule F are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time (TFT) Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Assistance Employees (DAEs) and Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (COREs), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$182,825	\$183,976	\$186,007	\$2,031
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$158,973	\$158,973	\$160,789	\$1,816
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$97,820	\$94,580	\$95,660	\$1,080
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$20,790	\$20,790	\$20,790	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$460,408	\$458,319	\$463,246	\$4,927
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$137,159	\$137,159	\$137,159	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$41,141	\$41,141	\$41,141	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$60,121	\$60,121	\$60,121	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$4,562	\$4,562	\$4,562	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$46,703	\$46,703	\$46,703	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,754	\$1,754	\$1,754	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$29,695	\$24,077	\$24,077	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$262,810	\$411,383	\$411,383	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$464,100	\$423,078	\$423,078	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$17,986	\$17,986	\$19,613	\$1,627
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$5,891	\$5,891	\$5,891	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$59,172	\$59,172	\$59,172	-
31.0 Equipment	\$42,132	\$91,495	\$91,495	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$6,410	\$6,410	\$6,410	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$4,485,027	\$5,994,214	\$6,328,888	\$334,674
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$15	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	\$95,822	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$5,760,500	\$7,325,146	\$7,661,447	\$336,301
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	-
Total Requirements	\$6,220,908	\$7,033,465	\$7,374,693	\$341,228
Full Time Equivalents	4,893	7,134	7,134	-

Disaster Relief Fund Mission Statement

Major disasters and emergencies may be the result of disasters of all kinds and are declared by the President, typically in response to gubernatorial requests for assistance. States and (or) Tribes request Federal assistance to supplement their available resources and to certify that a given disaster is beyond their capacity or capability to respond. The DRF also supports fire management assistance activities for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on public and private lands.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$182,825	\$183,976	\$186,007	\$2,031
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$158,973	\$158,973	\$160,789	\$1,816
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$97,820	\$94,580	\$95,660	\$1,080
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$20,790	\$20,790	\$20,790	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$460,408	\$458,319	\$463,246	\$4,927

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 7,134 FTEs. The FY 2016 request reflects an increase of \$4,927. This includes the annualization of the 2015 pay increase in FY16 and 1.0% pay increase in FY16.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$17,986	\$17,986	\$19,613	\$1,627

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request has an increase of \$1,627 for maintenance activities for the Incident Management Workforce Training Center.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$4,485,027	\$5,994,214	\$6,328,888	\$334,674

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	3,328	4,893	7,134
Increases			
Staffing Increase	1,565	2,241	-
Subtotal, Increases	1,565	-	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	4,893	7,134	7,134
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1,565	-	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Disaster Relief Fund	\$11,282	\$13,777	\$13,777	0
Total Working Capital Fund	\$11,282	\$13,777	\$13,777	\$0

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis:

The mission of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis fund (Risk MAP) is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, local, and tribal entities. Risk MAP drives national actions to reduce flood risk by addressing flood hazard data update needs, supporting local government hazard mitigation planning, and providing the flood risk data needed to manage the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) financial exposure.

B. Budget Activities:

FEMA is charged with maintaining reliable flood hazard information to support NFIP, where the U.S. Government has an exposure of \$1.2 trillion. The flood hazard maps determine who is required to purchase flood insurance in order to protect property owners and reduce taxpayer costs for flooding damage. The flood maps are also used to price the insurance to support the financial strength of the NFIP.

These NFIP mapping efforts also provide communities and citizens with information they need to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from flooding. Funding for Risk MAP supports FEMA's efforts to address existing gaps in the flood hazard data inventory and address changes that continue to occur over time. There are four major components to Risk MAP to drive these results: Partnerships and Data Acquisition; Hazards Analysis, Community Engagement and Risk Communications; Customer Service; and Operations.

Partnerships and Data Acquisition

FEMA works with State, local, tribal and territorial partners to identify flood risk data update needs. As flood risk mapping projects are initiated, FEMA engages with communities and other partners to explain the purpose of the Risk MAP project, assess the community needs and capabilities, identify available data for the project and develop a project plan that can be the basis for an ongoing partnership with the community and other participants on the Risk MAP project. FEMA will also work to establish interagency partnerships to acquire additional data to meet the project needs.

Hazards Analysis, Community Engagement and Risk Communications

Once the necessary data is acquired, FEMA begins the analysis of flood hazards, flood risk, and potential strategies to manage risk. FEMA engages with communities throughout a Risk MAP project as an integral part of this process. This engagement builds local officials' understanding and confidence in the data and analyses, awareness of the community's flood risk, knowledge of the

impacts of the project on citizens, and strategies for actions to reduce the risk. This activity results in a variety of updated products and information for communities to implement the NFIP and manage flood risk.

The community engagement process for Risk MAP is the best opportunity to increase local officials' awareness of the community's flood risk. Awareness tends to decrease over time when years can pass between major flood events and flood map updates. Local staff changes and a natural tendency for people to minimize risks that they live with every day also decrease awareness. The updating process helps to ensure that the topic of flooding remains active at the local level. In addition, FEMA is implementing the provisions of the recent NFIP reforms which put a larger focus on educating property owners on changes to the flood maps, their flood risk and measures to reduce risk.

Customer Service

The flood maps and other products generated by Risk MAP are used millions of times each year. Real estate transactions, planning of new development, permitting of new buildings, local risk assessments, hazard mitigation planning, comprehensive community planning, emergency response and many other activities rely on the flood maps and other Risk MAP products. Risk MAP serves these customers by distributing products, processing requests for small changes to the maps, answering questions from map users, community officials and other stakeholders, providing the supporting engineering data, providing tools to view, assess and manage risk and other activities.

Operations

A portion of the Risk MAP budget is used to support management and operations of the program. This includes personnel salaries and expenses, program management support such as tracking and reporting of program performance, and continually developing and improving Risk MAP as with the implementation of the requirements of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112–141), and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (P.L. 113–89).

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests 57 positions, 57 FTE, and \$278.625 million for the FY 2016 Request.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	44	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	57	57	\$278,625	-	-	\$194,222	-	-	\$194,147	-	-	\$75
Total, Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	44	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	57	57	\$278,625	-	-	\$194,222	-	-	\$194,147	-	-	\$75
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	57	44	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	57	57	\$278,625	-	-	\$194,222	-	-	\$194,147	-	-	\$75
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	57	44	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	57	57	\$278,625	-	-	\$194,222	-	-	\$194,147	-	-	\$75
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	57	44	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	57	57	\$278,625	-	-	\$194,222	-	-	\$194,147	-	-	\$75

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	57	44	\$95,202
FY 2015 President's Budget	57	57	\$84,403
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$75
FY 2016 Current Services	57	57	\$84,478
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$194,147
FY 2016 Total Request	57	57	\$278,625
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$194,222

FEMA requests \$278.625 million in FY 2016 for this activity. These additional resources will fund Risk MAP to the authorized level, providing FEMA with the ability to begin full implementation of the expanded mapping responsibilities in the recent NFIP reform legislation and address the recommendations from the Technical Mapping Advisory Council created by those reforms. In addition, the requested funding will allow FEMA to make major progress in achieving the vision of Risk MAP in implementing community resilience. Under Risk MAP, FEMA will perform flood hazard mapping and risk analysis, increase awareness of flood risk and work with communities to identify action to reduce flood risk and increase resilience. This includes meeting the statutory requirement to review the flood hazard maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs over time. A 2008 analysis by the State of North Carolina, a partner through the Cooperating Technical Partners Program, estimated the benefits of updating its flood map inventory through an increase in the level of rigor and detail of the engineering analyses. The resulting expected annual economic benefits to flood insurance better matching risk and future flood losses avoided range between 0.86 and 2.24. Similar benefits extended nationwide could substantially improve management of the NFIP financial exposure.

FEMA's Risk MAP activities are funded from two primary sources of funds – the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Fund and the National Flood Insurance Fund. Both sources of funding are critical to the development and implementation of new flood maps in communities across the Nation.

The FY 2016 request includes the following:

- Increase of \$15,000 for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$60,000 for the 2016 pay increase.

FY 2016 Budget Activity	Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary)	Total
Non Pay	\$272,364	\$110,012	\$382,376
Salaries & Benefits	\$6,261	\$11,377	\$17,638
TOTAL	\$278,625	\$121,389	\$400,014
Positions	57	81	138

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

One of the five priorities of the FEMA strategic plan is to enable disaster risk reduction nationally, and FEMA’s Risk MAP and NFIP are essential to managing and reducing the risk from flooding across the country. Risk MAP provides the intelligence that enables the NFIP to help build resilient communities by supporting management and mitigation of flood risks to reduce the impacts and costs of flooding. Risk MAP delivers quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, local, and tribal entities. Risk MAP drives national actions to build community resilience, reducing flood risk by addressing flood hazard data update needs, supporting local government hazard mitigation planning, and providing the flood risk data needed to manage the National Flood Insurance Program’s (NFIP) financial exposure. Understanding and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate is an Administration priority, and one in which FEMA plays an important role. Risk MAP collaborates with communities to build resilience to flood risks including increased flood risk resulting from the changing climate.

Risk MAP helps to build community disaster resilience so that disaster survivors and their communities are less reliant on the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to aid their recovery. The maps and community engagement throughout the Risk MAP process identify areas most vulnerable to flooding and alert homeowners of the inherent risk and necessity for flood insurance. They inform communities to support effective community hazard mitigation planning, floodplain management, improved building practices and site development for new construction, and drive other actions to reduce flood risk.

The funding requested will support the four major Risk MAP activities described above, which are Partnerships and Data Acquisition, Hazards Analysis, Community Engagement and Risk Communications, Customer Service, and Operations.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

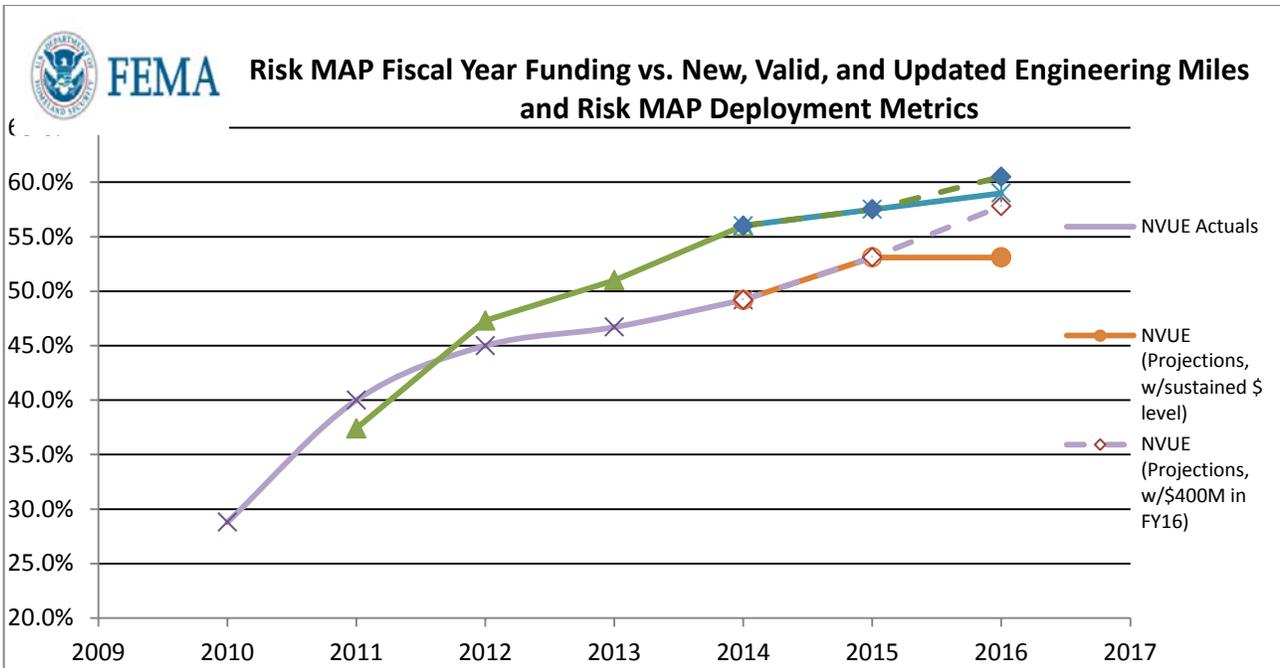
ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis				
Non-Pay	\$88,981	\$78,198	\$272,364	\$194,166
Salaries and Benefits	\$6,221	\$6,205	\$6,261	\$56
Total Budget	\$95,202	\$84,403	\$278,625	\$194,222
Positions	57	57	57	0

The request for an increase in funding from FY 2015 will support the President's Climate Action Plan as well as recommendations made by the State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Climate Resilience Task Force. Furthermore, this proposed funding level meets the full authorized level of \$400 million as provided by Congress in the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (PL 112-141, section 100216(f)), allowing for major expansion of Risk MAP activities and implementation of legislative mandates, including:

- Significant progress on addressing the known flood map update needs, ensuring that an additional 160,000 flood map miles meet current standards;
- Initiating additional Risk MAP projects, increasing the population where Risk MAP risk assessments, community engagement, and support for hazard mitigation planning are helping to build resilient communities that are better able to withstand the impact of floods and other hazards;
- Working with the Technical Mapping Advisory Council to define the architecture and estimate the effort for FEMA to realize the expanded, technically credible flood mapping program consistent with the recent NFIP reforms; and
- Beginning to implement the expanded mapping responsibilities in the recent NFIP reform legislation, including specific mapping, community engagement, and risk communication activities directed by the reforms, and the recommendations that the Technical Mapping Advisory Council is expected to begin making over the next few years.

FEMA has defined four key measure areas to track Risk MAP performance. These areas include addressing gaps in flood hazard data, deploying Risk MAP, increasing risk awareness of local officials, and increasing risk reducing actions. Associated measures are:

- Ensure 80-percent of the Nation's flood hazard data is current – the flood hazard data are new, have been updated, or are deemed still valid through the Risk MAP review, and update process during the initial implementation of Risk MAP. See chart below indicating current and future progress.
- Continue to initiate Risk MAP on a watershed basis for an increasing amount of the U.S. population. See chart below indicating current and future progress.
- Ensure 70-percent flood risk awareness among local officials in Risk MAP communities.
- Increase the number of communities throughout the U.S. taking mitigation actions in order to increase their resilience to natural disasters and reduce the risk to life and property.



Delivery of Risk MAP

FEMA will continue to implement Risk MAP, and the requested funding will allow for a major expansion of Risk MAP implementation and advance the program in significant ways towards achieving the overall vision of mitigation actions building resilient communities.

FY 2016 funding for Risk MAP will allow FEMA to make significant progress on addressing the known flood map update needs by ensuring that an additional 160,000 of flood map miles meet current standards. The large scale updates of so many FEMA flood maps during Map Modernization and the

earlier phases of the Risk MAP program will continue to result in a large number of flooding sources needing assessment over the next several years, potentially reducing the total number of miles in FEMA's inventory that are valid. The FY 2016 Request will allow FEMA to initiate updates for 75,000 miles of the inland flooding sources that are currently not valid. The FY 2016 Request will also allow FEMA to inspect 230,000 miles of existing flooding sources to assess whether the existing analyses meet current requirements and identify flood hazard update needs.

In FY 2016, FEMA will continue its watershed validation strategy to identify physical, climatological, and scientific changes that impact the currency of existing flood hazard information. The reliability of flood hazard analyses and maps erodes over time. Changes in the built environment, additional storm, and precipitation data, and improvements in the engineering science all affect the currency of the risk analysis products. These changes can increase or decrease the risk and the changes can vary substantially over relatively small areas. Furthermore, as the precision of maps has been refined in recent years, there have been as many structures taken out of designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) as there have been newly designated inside the SFHA.

The FY 2016 Request will allow FEMA to initiate a strategy and begin to address the remaining unmodernized map inventory. Stakeholders have repeatedly identified the legacy inventory as a priority even through the remaining legacy maps are in areas with low population. The additional funding will enable FEMA to address these areas and provide a consistent, modern, geospatial flood hazard data across all the mapped areas of the country and bring Risk MAP to these smaller communities. FEMA will also utilize funding to implement and evaluate new technologies and strategies for flood map updates to try and find ways to significantly increase mapping productivity and credibility.

In FY 2016, FEMA will initiate new Risk MAP projects and perform initial flood hazard data approximations to forecast: potential flood hazard change in watersheds with high risk; significant flood hazard data update needs; the potential to generate community actions to reduce flood risk; and the potential for partner cost sharing. These new projects will increase the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun, through performing discovery and by producing non-regulatory flood risk data and information products, such as flood depth and analysis grids and risk assessments. These new projects will increase the nations population impacted by Risk MAP by 9,375,000 people.

The FY 2016 Request for Risk MAP would increase lidar investment which is critical to accurate flood maps and has a greater than 4 to 1 benefit to cost ratio. FEMA will expand its investment in new elevation data to support flood risk mapping. Accurate ground elevation is essential to credible flood maps and is one of the specific elements addressed in the recent reforms. The U.S. Geological Service (USGS) is leading the 3D Elevation Program (3DEP) to acquire new three-dimensional elevation data for the Nation, and the 3DEP is one of the key elements of the President's response to the recommendations of the State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Climate Resilience Task Force to provide advanced mapping data and tools to support community resilience efforts. FEMA is one of the primary partners in this effort. These efforts are an important part of FEMA's intent to further enhance support of risk-informed decision-making under strategic priority four's focus on enabling disaster risk reduction.

The FY 2016 Request will provide for the implementation of new legislative mandates in the Biggert Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW-12) and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (HFIAA). These Acts authorized an ongoing flood mapping program with several major expansions in scope, enhancements to community engagement, and risk communications to be implemented in collaboration with a Technical Mapping Advisory Council comprised of key stakeholders, subject matter experts, and representatives of Federal agencies. The requested funds will enable FEMA to begin the implementation of these new requirements. This includes specific mapping, community engagement, and risk communication activities directed by the reforms, and the recommendations that the Technical Mapping Advisory Council is expected to begin making over the next few years.

The FY 2016 Request will support FEMA efforts to improve engagement and increase the communication and coordination with communities and our partners. When FEMA initiates a Risk MAP project in a watershed, it begins a community engagement process intended to foster community resilience that continues throughout the lifecycle of the project. FEMA's community engagement activities build relationships which can be leveraged during and after a disaster, increase State and local risk management capability, and advance specific mitigation actions. Already a focus of Risk MAP, the recent NFIP reforms direct FEMA to continue to emphasize and expand this work. Through the use of "whole community" engagement processes, FEMA is working to:

- Understand specific community needs and capabilities;
- Deliver mutually supported flood risk products that inform communities;
- Support community multi-hazard mitigation planning;
- Increase community resilience by driving actions to reduce risk; and
- Build long-term relationships with key officials to increase and sustain community capabilities and resilience.

To monitor the impact of this approach, FEMA tracks where Risk MAP helped identify new strategies or improved current planned mitigation actions in direct collaboration with communities as well as those communities that have deployed mitigation actions as a result of advanced Risk MAP activities. FY 2016 funding will help FEMA provide data to 500 communities, enabling them to take action to reduce their flood risk and increase their resilience (i.e. building codes).

Many States and communities are willing to go beyond just coordinating with FEMA during a Risk MAP project and are interested in taking ownership of some or all of the work. FEMA created the Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) program to enable these proactive partners to be directly involved in implementing Risk MAP in their jurisdiction. This involvement has a huge impact on the success of the community engagement activities in Risk MAP and can increase the credibility of the flood risk information delivered. Sustainable partnerships will continue to be vital. FEMA will maintain its partnerships and seek out new collaborations to support the Risk MAP program. When targeted at known flood hazard data update needs and included in the partnership agreement, FEMA will give its highest investment priority to capable partners who provide a 25-percent cost share. FEMA typically receives these partner contributions through existing successful partnerships within the (CTP).

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Procurement Activity Name	FYHSP Description	FY 2014 Activity Funding	FY 2015 Activity Funding	FY 2016 Activity Request
Risk Mapping, Analysis and Planning (RiskMAP)	The purpose of the Risk Mapping, Analysis, and Planning Program (Risk MAP) is used to deliver quality data that increases public awareness of natural hazards and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property. Communities use Risk MAP data and tools to create or improve mitigation and disaster recovery plans, make informed decisions about land use and building codes, and communicate flood and other risks more effectively to citizens. (This is a non IT investment.)	\$95,202	\$84,403	\$278,625

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Climate Resilience Initiative
PPA: Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$194,147

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							57	57	\$84,478
Program Increase							0	0	\$194,147
Total Request	57	57	\$95,202	57	57	\$84,403	57	57	\$278,625

Description of Item

These resources support the President's Climate Action Plan, the FY 2016 Climate Resilience Initiative, and recommendations made by the State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Climate Resilience Task Force. They also support one of the major elements of the FEMA strategic plan - to enable disaster risk reduction nationally.

Justification

Understanding and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate is an Administration priority, and one in which FEMA plays an important role. Building stronger and safer communities and infrastructure is a key component of the President's Climate Action Plan. Risk MAP and the NFIP are the primary Federal programs for reducing the risks to communities and infrastructure from flooding and better enabling communities to plan mitigation of all hazards. The Administration strongly supports FEMA efforts to integrate climate considerations into existing programs and to use programs to drive resilience. These additional resources bring Risk MAP to the funding level authorized, providing FEMA with the ability to begin to fully implement the expanded mapping responsibilities in the recent NFIP reform legislation and address the recommendations from the Technical Mapping Advisory Council created by those reforms.

The FY 2016 Request provides much needed resources that will build State, local, and tribal resilience before, during and after major flood events like Hurricane Sandy. Prior to landfall, the Risk MAP program significantly invested in developing improved coastal flood hazard and risk data along the New York and New Jersey shorelines. Further, FEMA regional offices had already begun building and supplementing state and local coastal flood risk management capabilities and strengthening

relationships among those responsible for public safety along the coast. Specific partnerships in New Jersey, New York, and New York City were well established prior to landfall with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and New York City Mayor's Office of Long Term Recovery and Sustainability.

The relationships, flood risk data, and risk management capabilities developed through Risk MAP prior to landfall had a profound impact on the speed and strength of recovery from this devastating event. The ongoing Risk MAP projects in the area showed that existing flood hazard data understated the threat in many cases. Without Risk MAP, reconstruction of the hardest hit areas would have been based on the understated risk data, thus subjecting people to further harm and damage down the road and resulting in greater exposure and increased future disaster relief costs.

Risk MAP is also the principal way that FEMA equips communities with the knowledge to analyze their flood threat as the community prepares its Threat and Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Risk MAP is the primary vehicle for implementing the community resilience doctrine articulated in Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8 and the Presidentially-mandated National Mitigation Framework.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The additional resources will allow FEMA to advance the program in significant ways. In FY 2016, FEMA will begin implementing a strategy to address the remaining unmodernized flood maps to provide consistent digital geospatial flood maps for all the mapped areas of the U.S. This funding will also enable FEMA to make significant progress on addressing the known flood map update needs, including expanding FEMA's investment in updated elevation data through the national partnership program led by the USGS. This elevation data partnership is a key element of the President's response to the recommendations of the State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Climate Resilience Task Force to provide advanced mapping data and tools to support community resilience efforts. These additional resources bring Risk MAP to the funding level authorized, providing FEMA with the ability to begin to fully implement the expanded mapping responsibilities in the recent NFIP reform legislation and address the recommendations from the Technical Mapping Advisory Council created by those reforms. The NFIP reforms also direct FEMA to further increase community engagement around the mapping process. FEMA will continue to expand and refine the community engagement and risk assessment component of Risk MAP to work collaboratively with communities to deliver credible flood risk information, increase communities' understanding of their risks, support the communities' multi-hazard mitigation planning efforts and drive community actions to reduce risk and build resilience to floods and other hazards. FEMA will continue to leverage and build on Cooperating Technical Partner relationships with State and local governments who are willing and able to take ownership of some or all of the Risk MAP operations in their jurisdictions.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses, including administrative costs, under section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101), and under sections 100215, 100216, 100226, 100230, and 100246 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, (Public Law 112–141, 126 Stat. 916), [\$84,403,000] \$278,624,800, and such additional sums as may be provided by State and local governments or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ...[\$84,403,000] <u>\$278,624,800</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	57	44	\$95,202
FY 2015 President's Budget	57	57	\$84,403
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 pay increase	-	-	\$60
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$15
Total, Increases	-	-	\$75
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$75
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$75
FY 2016 Current Services	57	57	\$84,478
Program Changes			
Increases			
Climate Resilience Initiative	-	-	\$194,147
Total, Increases	-	-	\$194,147
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$194,147
FY 2016 Request	57	57	\$278,625
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$194,222

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	57	44	\$95,202
FY 2015 President's Budget	57	57	\$84,403
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$75
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$75
FY 2016 Current Services	57	57	\$84,478
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$194,147
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$194,147
FY 2016 Request	57	57	\$278,625
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$194,222

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$194,147	57	57	\$278,625	-	-	\$194,222
Total	57	57	\$84,403	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$194,147	57	57	\$278,625	-	-	\$194,222

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,851	\$4,201	\$4,222	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$30	\$30	\$30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,310	\$1,985	\$2,009	\$24
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$5,191	\$6,216	\$6,261	\$45
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$323	\$256	\$256	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$300	\$300	\$300	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$63	\$63	\$63	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$63	\$63	\$63	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$48,670	\$58,514	\$144,811	\$86,297
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$200	\$220	\$217	(\$3)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$34	\$50	\$50	-
31.0 Equipment	\$31	\$79	\$79	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$38,057	\$30,776	\$126,525	\$95,749
Total, Other Object Classes	\$87,741	\$90,321	\$272,364	\$182,043
Total, Direct Obligations	\$92,932	\$96,537	\$278,625	\$182,088
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$12,134)	-	\$12,134
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$12,134	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$9,864)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$95,202	\$84,403	\$278,625	\$194,222
Full Time Equivalents	44	57	57	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis**

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	3	3	3	-
GS-13	8	8	8	-
GS-12	44	44	44	-
GS-8	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	57	57	57	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	11	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	46	57	57	-
Headquarters	3	3	3	-
U.S. Field	54	54	54	-
Total, Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis:	57	57	57	-
Full Time Equivalents	44	57	57	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	88,803	89,691	90,588	897
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,851	\$4,201	\$4,222	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$30	\$30	\$30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,310	\$1,985	\$2,009	\$24
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$5,191	\$6,216	\$6,261	\$45
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$323	\$256	\$256	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$300	\$300	\$300	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$63	\$63	\$63	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$63	\$63	\$63	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$48,670	\$58,514	\$144,811	\$86,297
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$200	\$220	\$217	(\$3)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$34	\$50	\$50	-
31.0 Equipment	\$31	\$79	\$79	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$38,057	\$30,776	\$126,525	\$95,749
Total, Other Object Classes	\$87,741	\$90,321	\$272,364	\$182,043
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$12,134)	-	\$12,134
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$12,134	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$9,864)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$2,270	(\$12,134)	-	\$12,134
Total Requirements	\$95,202	\$84,403	\$278,625	\$194,222
Full Time Equivalents	44	57	57	-

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Mission Statement

The mission of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis fund (Risk MAP) is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, Local, and Tribal entities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$3,851	\$4,201	\$4,222	\$21
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$30	\$30	\$30	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,310	\$1,985	\$2,009	\$24
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$5,191	\$6,216	\$6,261	\$45

Provides for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise and the 2016 pay increase effective January 1, 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$48,670	\$58,514	\$144,811	\$86,297

The 2016 Request provides additional funding for the flood map program in support of the Administration's Climate Resilience Initiative.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$200	\$220	\$217	(\$3)

The 2016 Request reflects a \$3,000 savings from contracted services received through the DHS working capital fund.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$38,057	\$30,776	\$126,525	\$95,749

The 2016 Request provides additional funding for the flood map program in support of the Administration's Climate Resilience Initiative.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	46	44	57
Increases			
Annualization of Vacancies	-	2	-
Vacancies Filled	-	11	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	13	-
Decreases			
Attrition of FTE	(2)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(2)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	44	57	57
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(2)	13	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	\$200	\$220	\$217	-\$3
Total Working Capital Fund	\$200	\$220	\$217	-\$3

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
&
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund**



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for National Flood Insurance Fund:

National Flood Insurance Fund

Established in the U.S. Treasury by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) is a premium and fee-generated fund that supports the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Act, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis.

National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund

Established in the U.S. Treasury by the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW-12), the National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund is a separate account funded through premiums that will be used to meet future obligations of the NFIP.

B. Budget Activities:

Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-89)

Signed into law March 21, 2014, the HFIAA requires the establishment of the Flood Insurance Advocate. The law calls for FEMA to advocate for the fair treatment of policyholders, educate property owners, assist policyholders on procedural requirements with respect to mapping and mitigation, assist in developing Regional capacity, coordinating outreach and education with local officials and community leaders, and aiding potential policyholders in obtaining and verifying accurate and reliable flood insurance information.

Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-141)

BW-12 was signed into law July 6, 2012, to strengthen and improve the fiscal soundness of the NFIP. Prior to this Act, the NFIP was, by statute and design, not actuarially sound. At the time the Act was passed, the percentage of NFIP policyholders that paid premiums that were actuarially sound was only around 80-percent, leaving the remaining 20-percent of the policyholders paying premiums that were less than actuarially sound, including many of the NFIP's highest risk structures. This resulted in subsidized premiums. The level of the subsidy was set so that the combined aggregate premium of the actuarial and subsidized policyholders would at least cover a "typical" loss year referred to as the "historical average non-catastrophic loss year." BW-12 improves fiscal soundness by phasing out subsidies and establishing a reserve fund to pay the expected future obligations of the flood insurance program.

- **Subsidy Phase Out**

BW-12 phases out the subsidy for structures built before their flood risk was identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). These structures are referred to as pre-FIRM structures. Premiums for pre-FIRM subsidized second homes, businesses, Severe Repetitive Loss properties, and

substantially damaged or improved structures are to be increased 25-percent per year until the premiums are actuarially sound. Subsidies for primary residences may continue until the home is sold to a new owner or the policy is allowed to lapse. All new policies must pay full actuarial premiums.

- NFIP Reserve Fund

BW-12 set the required fund balance of the NFIP Reserve Fund at one percent of the prior fiscal year's insurance in force. The NFIP is authorized to collect and deposit 7.5-percent of the reserve fund target through additional Reserve Fund charges until the required balance is achieved. The amounts in the Reserve Fund can be used for the payment of claims and claims handling expenses, as well as principal and interest payments on any outstanding Treasury loans.

- Mapping Program

BW-12 established a Technical Mapping Advisory Council to review and recommend standards for mapping activities ensuring that the most accurate data be used for ongoing reviews, updates and maintenance of flood insurance rate maps.

NFIP Loss Estimates

Estimating the NFIP losses is challenging because losses vary greatly from year to year. NFIP losses during non-catastrophic years can range from a few hundred million to several billion dollars. Catastrophic events like Hurricane Katrina can result in tens of billions of dollars in losses. The NFIP has had only one catastrophic loss year prior to 2013. That year was 2005, which included losses from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma.

Loss estimates in budgets prior to FY 2014 reflected only the expectation of non-catastrophic losses. Non-catastrophic losses were used because they illustrate typical annual losses. However, these estimates did not acknowledge the enormous loss potential of catastrophic loss years, which were experienced during Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy.

To more accurately estimate the full potential loss for the NFIP, the model underlying the FY 2016 Budget estimates catastrophic NFIP losses beyond the ten-year budget window. If no catastrophic events occur during the forecast period, estimated losses may be less than actual losses. Conversely, if one or more catastrophic events occur during the forecast period, actual losses may far exceed the estimated losses.

NFIF Program Elements

Funding for the NFIF is derived from offsetting collections from two primary sources:

- Flood insurance premiums, which are used to pay claims and flood-related grants, and provides funding to support the operating and administrative costs associated with maintaining the program.
- Policy fee income, also paid by flood insurance policy holders, supports floodplain management, flood mapping, flood insurance operations, and NFIF management.

The NFIF appropriation supports the following key program elements:

Flood Management and Insurance Operations

Flood Management supports the overall management of National Flood Insurance Fund. FEMA makes consumer-oriented flood insurance available to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to flood hazards and accelerate recovery from floods, mitigate future flood losses, and reduce personal and national costs of flood disasters. FEMA administers NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Further, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance from future financial losses from flood, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities, and reducing costs to taxpayers.

Flood Insurance Operations provides for all aspects of managing the insurance program including: (1) development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; (2) analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine actuarial premium rates; and (3) oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims.

Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

The mission of the Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (MAP) Program is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, local, and tribal entities. Risk MAP promotes public and private sector awareness and understanding of community specific risks through an integrated flood risk management approach that weaves flood hazard data developed to manage the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) financial exposure into watershed-based risk assessments that serve as the foundation for local Hazard Mitigation Plans and support community actions to reduce risk. These activities enable RiskMAP program to be a primary strategy for how FEMA delivers information necessary for flood risk reduction and disaster-resilient, sustainable community development.

Floodplain Management funds salaries and expenses for the implementation staff at FEMA's Headquarters and ten Regional offices to administer and deliver floodplain management activities that reduce flood risk. These activities include development of policy, guidance, regulations, and publications, administration of the Community Assistance Program-State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE) grant program, as well as the provision of compliance monitoring and technical assistance

National Flood Insurance Fund (Mandatory)

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4001 et seq.), as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued only in communities that participate in NFIP, and that enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Federally regulated funding institutions cannot provide loans for properties in nonparticipating communities with an identified flood hazard.

Flood-Related Grants

NFIF supports flood hazard reduction efforts facilitated through its flood-related grants and assistance program, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA). The FMA provides grants to States, communities and Indian Tribal Governments to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure. Flood-Related grants fund activities that decrease or eliminate risk of flood damage to structures insured under NFIP. Flood-Related grants also fund activities that decrease the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under NFIP that have experienced losses from previous flood damage.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$4.666 billion in spending authority, 383 positions, and 381 FTE for the FY 2016 Request. FY 2016 NFIF spending authority from offsetting collections consists of:

- \$3.504 billion in premium income (mandatory),
- \$181.198 million in Federal Policy Fee income (discretionary), and
- \$980.925 million in contributions and accrued interest to the Reserve Fund.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project /Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Fund

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary):	324	279	\$ 173,272	341	331	\$ 179,294	351	349	\$181,198	10	18	\$1,904	10	10	\$1,870	-	8	\$34
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):	29	22	\$3,174,289	32	31	\$4,479,699	32	32	\$5,150,574	-	1	\$670,875	-	-	-	-	1	\$25,000
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund	-	-	\$122,133	-	-	\$522,060	-	-	\$980,925	-	-	\$458,865	-	-	-	-	-	\$458,865
Total, National Flood Insurance Fund	353	301	\$3,469,694	373	362	\$5,181,053	383	381	\$6,312,697	10	19	1,131,644	10	10	1,870	-	9	483,899
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	353	301	\$3,469,694	373	362	\$5,181,053	383	381	\$6,312,697	10	19	1,131,644	10	10	1,870	-	9	483,899
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	353	301	\$3,469,694	373	362	\$5,181,053	383	381	\$6,312,697	10	19	1,131,644	10	10	1,870	-	9	483,899
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	353	301	\$3,469,694	373	362	\$5,181,053	383	381	\$6,312,697	10	19	1,131,644	10	10	1,870	-	9	483,899

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	-	-	3,074,289	-	-	4,329,699	-	-	4,975,574	-	-	645,875	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Related Grants	29	22	100,000	32	31	150,000	32	32	175,000	-	1	25,000	-	-	-	-	1	25,000
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund (Mandatory):	29	22	3,174,289	32	31	4,479,699	32	32	5,150,574	-	1	670,875	-	-	-	-	1	25,000
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:																		
Borrowing Authority	-	-	-	-	-	(960,000)	-	-	(1,647,000)	-	-	(687,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	(29)	(22)	(3,174,289)	(32)	(31)	(3,519,699)	(32)	(32)	(3,503,574)	-	(1)	16,125	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Fund Reserve Fund
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund	-	-	122,133	-	-	522,060	-	-	980,925	-	-	458,865	-	-	-	-	-	458,865
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund (Reserve Fund):	-	-	122,133	-	-	522,060	-	-	980,925	-	-	458,865	-	-	-	-	-	458,865
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:																		
Offsetting Collections	-	-	(122,133)	-	-	(522,060)	-	-	(980,925)	-	-	(458,865)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458,865
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458,865

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	110	92	\$18,972
FY 2015 President's Budget	124	114	\$23,759
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	8	(\$330)
FY 2016 Current Services	124	122	\$23,429
FY 2016 Program Change	10	10	\$1,870
FY 2016 Total Request	134	132	\$25,299
Total Change 2015 to 2016	10	18	\$1,540

FEMA requests \$25.299 million, 134 positions, and 132 FTE in FY 2016 discretionary offsetting collections to support flood management and insurance operations.

The FY 2016 request includes the following:

- Increase of \$40,000 for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$155,000 for the 2016 pay increase.
- Increase of \$943,000 for the annualization of prior year FTE.
- Increase of ten positions, ten FTE and reallocation of \$1,870,000 to establish the Flood Insurance Advocate Office and convert two temporary economist positions to full time permanent. The development of the Flood Insurance Advocate Office supports FEMA's strategic priority of enabling risk reduction through enhancing stakeholder interaction to provide greater access to information on risk, insurance, and mitigation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	DELTA
Flood Management and Insurance Operations				
Non-Pay	\$5,548	\$6,464	\$6,811	\$347
Salaries and Benefits	\$13,424	\$17,295	\$18,488	\$1,193
Total Budget	\$18,972	\$23,759	\$25,299	\$1,540
Positions	110	124	134	10

The Federal Insurance Mitigation Administration (FIMA) developed a Concept of Operations (Con Ops) to establish the Flood Insurance Advocate Office. An Interim Office of the Advocate was stood up in December 2014 and an Acting Advocate was appointed. The Interim Office will continue to develop the functions and process while budgetary requirements are finalized.

Flood Management and Insurance Operations activities include management, oversight of NFIF insurance activities, business operations support, stakeholder engagement, outreach support, business process management and improvement activities. Appropriated funding also supports information systems support activities associated with the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration's (FIMA) executive oversight.

Flood Insurance Operations activities include:

- *Actuarial management* to analyze insurance risks, set insurance rates, and ensure the financial solvency of the program.
- *Operations management* of more than 5.5 million NFIP flood policies totaling over \$1.2 trillion of insurance in force involving policy issuance and renewal, oversight of claims payments, and training program partners.
- *Underwriting management* to define policy and develop regulations for insurance coverage eligibility and classification of risks.
- *Claims management* to set policy and develop regulations regarding the adjustment and payment of claims.
- *Management of the private insurance companies* that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims for the NFIP, including oversight required by the Write Your Own (WYO) Financial Control Plan.
- *Education, training, and technical assistance* for private insurance company agents and adjustors.
- *Oversight of contractors that provide services to NFIP*, such as the Bureau and Statistical Agent and the Direct Servicing Agent.

- *Management of flood insurance marketing and public communications, including advertising, community outreach programs, and publicity.*
- *Partnering with stakeholders in the private sector and other government agencies, including lenders who require the purchase of flood insurance for certain loans.*

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	214	187	\$154,300
FY 2015 President's Budget	217	217	\$155,535
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	0	\$364
FY 2016 Current Services	217	217	\$155,899
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	217	217	\$155,899
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	0	\$364

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	DELTA
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping				
Floodplain Management	\$33,700	\$34,264	\$34,510	\$246
Flood Mapping	\$120,600	\$121,271	\$121,389	\$118
Total Budget	\$154,300	\$155,535	\$155,899	\$364
Positions	214	217	217	0

FEMA requests \$155.899 million, 217 positions, and 217 FTE in FY 2016 discretionary offsetting collections to support ongoing floodplain management and flood mapping efforts including the long standing partnership with States to reduce flood losses.

The FY 2016 request includes the following:

- Increase of \$70,000 for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$272,000 for the 2016 pay increase.
- Increase of \$90,000 for the annualization of prior year FTE.
- Decrease of \$68,000 and .5 FTE due to attrition.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Floodplain Management

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	DELTA
Floodplain Management				
Non-Pay	\$18,702	\$18,069	\$18,033	(\$36)
Salaries and Benefits	\$14,998	\$16,195	\$16,477	\$282
Total Budget	\$33,700	\$34,264	\$34,510	\$246
Positions	133	136	136	0

Floodplain Management programs are designed to reduce risk through land use and building code regulations. Floodplain management activities are authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended. Through these programs, FEMA encourages communities and their citizens to take informed and effective mitigation actions before a flood in order to reduce the long-term risk to people and property. Structures built to NFIP standards experience 73-percent less damage than structures not built to these standards. In addition, based on FEMA's updated study for FY14, \$1.87 billion in flood losses are avoided annually as a result of the NFIP floodplain management standards.

FEMA and States partner in the Community Assistance Program-State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE) Grants program to provide a means to ensure that communities participating in NFIP are achieving the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP through a state grant mechanism. CAP-SSSE funds States to provide significant technical assistance to NFIP communities, evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities, and building State and community floodplain management expertise and capability. The grant is a product-oriented program directly related to the flood loss reduction objectives of NFIP.

The Federal Policy Fee supports the salaries and operating expenses of program management and implementation staff at FEMA's Headquarters and ten regional offices that administer floodplain management programs. The responsibilities of these offices include reducing flood risk through floodplain management and flood hazard reduction efforts, providing technical assistance to communities participating in NFIP, and administration of the CAP-SSSE grant program. FY 2016 funding will support the delivery of technical assistance to NFIP participating communities and strengthening local flood loss reduction programs through onsite visits.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	DELTA
Flood Mapping				
Non-Pay	\$109,440	\$110,033	\$110,012	(\$21)
Salaries and Benefits	\$11,160	\$11,238	\$11,377	\$139
Total Budget	\$120,600	\$121,271	\$121,389	\$118
Positions	81	81	81	0

FEMA's Risk MAP program is essential to managing and reducing flood risk. Risk MAP provides the intelligence that enables the NFIP and the communities implementing it to reduce the costs of flooding by supporting management and mitigation of flood risks.

The maps generated through the Risk MAP program identify areas most vulnerable to flooding. They alert homeowners of the inherent risk and necessity for flood insurance. They inform communities to support effective floodplain management, leading to improved building practices and site development for new construction. Risk MAP helps to build community disaster resilience so that disaster survivors and their communities are less reliant on the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to aid their recovery.

FEMA's FY 2016 Risk MAP approach will continue to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, local, and tribal entities. The primary focus areas are building partnerships and acquiring data, engaging with communities to analyze and communicate flood risk, providing customer service to NFIP stakeholders and operations support including implementation of the requirements of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012.

FEMA's Risk MAP activities are funded from two primary sources of funds, the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Fund and the NFIF. Both sources of funding are critical to the development and implementation of new flood maps in communities across the Nation. The NFIF funding is the core funding for the program and supports all aspects of the program including map production and technical services.

These flood maps provide information that supports risk-informed decision-making and they help ensure that insurance rates accurately reflect the real risk of flooding, helping to serve as a catalyst in driving actions to reduce the risk of flooding and building future community resilience, supporting FEMA's strategic priority to enable national risk reduction.

FY 2016 Budget Activity	Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary)	Total
Non Pay	\$272,364	\$110,012	\$382,376
Salaries & Benefits	\$6,261	\$11,377	\$17,638
TOTAL	\$278,625	\$121,389	\$400,014
Positions	57	81	138

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$3,074,289
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$4,329,699
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$645,875
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$4,975,574
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$4,975,574
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$645,875

FEMA requests \$3.329 billion in FY 2016 mandatory offsetting collections to provide for the payment of flood claims and fund NFIP operating costs including interest expenses and the Write Your Own (WYO) expenses and commissions.

The FY 2016 request includes the following:

- Decrease of \$41.125 million in premium revenue.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	DELTA
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory				
Non-Pay	\$3,483,830	\$3,369,699	\$3,328,574	(\$41,125)
Anticipated Borrowing Authority	\$0	\$960,000	\$1,647,000	\$687,000
Total Budget Authority	\$3,483,830	\$4,329,699	\$4,975,574	\$645,875
Positions	0	0	0	0

NFIP Management

NFIP Management is the overall management and oversight of the NFIP operations including the selling and servicing of policies provided by the NFIP WYO partners. FEMA and its partners apply insurance industry concepts and methods to provide consumer-oriented flood insurance to accelerate recovery from floods. FEMA administers the NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management

policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Furthermore, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance for future flood losses, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities, and reducing costs to taxpayers. Activities in this category include selling and servicing flood insurance policies, claims, and establishing appropriate premium rates.

NFIP Operation Expenses

FEMA provides for management and oversight of the insurance component of NFIP. This includes the development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine premium rates; and oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims. It also includes crosscutting activities such as the Community Rating System (CRS) program, a Federal incentive program that rewards communities that take action above and beyond the minimum NFIP standards to reduce flood losses and NFIP operations in a post-disaster environment.

Due to FY 2014 losses lower than anticipated, on December 31, 2014, FEMA reduced the National Flood Insurance Program outstanding borrowing by \$1 billion from \$24 billion to \$23 billion.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Title: National Flood Insurance Program Phoenix

Description: The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Information Technology (IT) Systems and Services Program provides the underlying IT support for the Flood Insurance Program.

Procurement Activity Name	FYHSP Description	FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$ in 000s)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$ in 000s)
National Flood Insurance Program PHOENIX	NFIP flood insurance is designed to provide an alternative to disaster assistance to meet the escalating cost of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. Flooding is the #1 natural disaster in the United States, and just inches of water can cause thousands of dollars in damage. Flood insurance is vital. Flood insurance is available to any property owner located in a community participating in the NFIP. It supports DHS Goal 4: Strengthen Our Nation’s Preparedness and Emergency Response Capabilities. FEMA Goal 1: Lead an integrated approach that strengthens the Nation's ability to address disasters, emergencies, and terrorist events. Program GPRA/PART Metric: Improving the Income to Expense ratio of claims within established standards for timeliness and scope of damage. Without the NFIP IT Systems and Services the WYO program would be unable to issue, centrally monitor and maintain data on the insurance policies.	\$10,469	\$20,402	\$21,638

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Related Grants
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Related Grants

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	29	22	\$100,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	32	31	\$150,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	\$25,000
FY 2016 Current Services	32	32	\$175,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	32	32	\$175,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	1	\$25,000

FEMA requests \$175.000 million in FY 2016 mandatory offsetting collections for the issuance of flood mitigation assistance grants and related administrative costs.

The FY 2016 request includes the following:

- Increase of \$10,000 for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$38,000 for the 2016 pay increase.
- Increase of \$96,000 for the annualization of prior year FTE.
- Increase of \$25.000 million to address the high demand for mitigation grants.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	DELTA
Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants				
Non-Pay	\$122,089	\$146,146	\$171,004	\$24,858
Salaries and Benefits	\$2,789	\$3,854	\$3,996	\$142
Total Budget	\$124,878	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$25,000
Positions	29	32	32	0

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is a key component of the business strategy to reduce the risk associated with flood events through grants. FMA provides funding on an annual basis to States, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, and communities so that cost-effective

measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings insured under NFIP. On average, each dollar spent on Flood Mitigation grant activities reflects approximately \$2 in future losses avoided.

Funding in FY 2016 will further important loss reduction measures such as the acquisition and demolition of flood prone structures, elevation of homes above expected flood levels, and construction of minor drainage projects to reduce the impact of storms. These efforts support the strategic priority of enabling national disaster risk reduction through incentivizing investments to manage current and future risk within communities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$122,133
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$522,060
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$458,865
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$980,925
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$980,925
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$458,865

FEMA requests \$980.925 million in offsetting collections and accrued interest for FY 2016. FEMA estimates an overall Reserve Fund balance of \$1.625 billion by the end of FY 2016.

The FY 2016 request includes the following:

- Increase of \$274.970 million in contributions to Reserve.
- Increase of 167.510 million in contributions from surcharge.
- Increase of \$16.385 million in accrued interest.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTIVITY/OFFICE	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	DELTA
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund - Mandatory				
Contributions	\$122,133	\$521,579	\$964,540	\$442,961
Interest	\$0	\$0	\$16,385	\$16,385
Total Budget Authority	\$122,133	\$521,579	\$980,925	\$459,346
Positions	0	0	0	0

Established in October 2013, the purpose of the National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund is to meet the future obligations of the NFIP. These obligations include paying claims, claims adjustment expenses, and repayment of any outstanding debt owed to the U.S. Treasury under section 1309(a) [42 U.S.C. § 4016] of the Act. BW-12 required FEMA to establish this fund in the U.S. Treasury and also

authorized FEMA to increase or decrease assessments to ensure the Reserve Fund is credited with a balance equal to one percent of the sum of the total potential loss exposure of all outstanding flood insurance policies in force in the prior fiscal year or a higher amount as determined necessary by the Administrator of FEMA.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Flood Insurance Advocate Office
PPA: Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Program Increase: Positions 8, FTE 8, Dollars \$1,593

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							8	8	\$1,593
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	\$1,593

Description of Item:

Eight positions, eight FTE, and \$1.593 million to establish the Flood Insurance Advocate Office. An additional \$1.252 million will be funded from NFIF mandatory operating expenses.

Justification:

The recently enacted Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act (P.L. 113-89) requires the establishment of the Flood Insurance Advocate. The law calls for FEMA to advocate for the fair treatment of policyholders, educate property owners, assist policyholders on procedural requirements with respect to mapping and mitigation, assist in developing regional capacity, coordinating outreach and education with local officials and community leaders, and aiding potential policyholders in obtaining and verifying accurate and reliable flood insurance information. FEMA has identified an initial approach for implementing these requirements that involves three main elements:

1. Analysis and Evaluation. The Advocate's Office would be responsible for assessing the effectiveness and impact of NFIP Outreach and Communication's effort from the perspective of the customer's lens and providing this information as feedback to the programs. The implementation of this function would have both a regional and national perspective.
2. Advocacy. To help FEMA define the details of this role for the NFIP, we are undertaking a benchmarking effort with similar programs. Then we will look at how this role will function in conjunction with existing programs.

3. Policy. Given the other functions of this office, it is likely that it will also have a role in policy development and the impact of policies on our customers.

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

The establishment of this function would further FEMA's vision and goal of better serving policyholders. Providing an advocate office dedicated to responding to constituent concerns achieves this goal and meets the requirements defined in HFIAA.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Full time permanent Regulatory Economists
PPA: Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Program Increase: Positions 2, FTE 2, Dollars \$277

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							124	122	\$23,429
Program Increase							2	2	\$277
Total Request	110	101	\$22,000	124	115	\$23,759	126	124	\$23,706

Description of Item:

Two new full-time permanent positions, two FTE and \$277,000 in annualization of prior year pay for Regulatory Economists.

Justification:

The explanatory statement to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, H.R. 3547, states that, "FEMA must acquire additional economic expertise, for fiscal year 2014 and into the future, to more effectively assess the costs and benefits of policies and to better align disaster planning and resources. FEMA took action to fulfill this requirement for the NFIP by hiring two full time economists in temporary positions. However, FEMA currently has a large backlog of NFIP rules and regulations that need to be addressed from not only recent legislation but existing legislation necessary as part of normal program operations. For this reason, FEMA is proposing to convert the two temporary positions to permanent full time employees.

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

The addition of two full time economists would further improve the NFIP process of assessing the costs and benefits of policies impacted by proposed regulations. The economists provide the corresponding economic analyses necessary to support the regulatory process and meet requirements for federal rulemaking.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), [and] the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112 – 141, 126 Stat. 916), and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-89, 128 Stat. 1020)¹: [\$179,294,000]\$181,198,000,² which shall remain available until September 30, [2016]2017³, and shall be derived from offsetting amounts collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)), [; which is available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and floodplain management and additional amounts for flood mapping⁴ : Provided, That], of which⁴ [\$23,759,000]\$25,299,000⁵ shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood [mitigation]management and flood insurance operations[;]⁶ and [\$155,535,000]\$155,899,000⁷ shall be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided further, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)) shall be credited as an offsetting collection to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 100236(d) of the Biggert Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, funds are available until expended from the National Flood Insurance Fund as may be necessary to carry out section 100236: Provided further, That, in fiscal year [2015]2016⁸, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 4017) in excess of:

- (1) [\$132,000,000]\$133,252,000⁹ for operating expenses;
- (2)[\$1,139,000,000]\$1,123,000,000¹⁰ for commissions and taxes of agents;
- (3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and
- (4)[\$150,000,000]\$175,000,000¹¹, which shall remain available until expended, for flood mitigation actions and for flood mitigation assistance under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c), notwithstanding subsection (e) of section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c) and notwithstanding subsection (a)(7) of section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017): Provided further, That the amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) and section 1366(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding subsection (f)(8) of such section 102 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(f)(8)) and subsection 1366(e) and paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 1367(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c(e), 4104d(b)(1)-(3)): Provided further, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation.

Language Provision	Explanation
1. ...[and] the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112 – 141, 126 Stat. 916), <u>and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-89, 128 Stat. 1020)</u> ...	Adding the Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-89, 128 stat. 120) to the authorities for which the National Flood Insurance Fund is available to carry out.
2. ...[\$179,294,000] <u>\$181,198,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
3. ...[2016] <u>2017</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
4. ...[; which is available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and floodplain management and additional amounts for flood mapping: Provided, That], <u>of which</u>	Technical edit to remove redundant language. No substantial change proposed.
5. ...[\$23,759,000] <u>\$25,299,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
6. ...[mitigation] <u>management</u> and flood insurance operations[;]...	Technical edit. No substantial change proposed.
7. ...[\$155,535,000] <u>\$155,899,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
8. ...[2015] <u>2016</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
9. [\$132,000,000] <u>\$133,252,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
10. [\$1,139,000,000] <u>\$1,123,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
11. [\$150,000,000] <u>\$175,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Flood Insurance Fund - Discretionary FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	324	279	\$173,272
FY 2015 President's Budget	341	331	\$179,294
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 pay increase	-	-	\$427
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$110
Annualization of vacancy fills	-	8	\$1,033
Total, Increases	-	8	\$1,570
Decreases			
Attrition and other pay adjustments	-	(0)	(\$68)
Savings from BW12 implementation and other costs	-	-	(\$1,468)
Total, Decreases	-	(0)	(\$1,536)
Total Other Adjustments	-	8	\$34
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	8	\$34
FY 2016 Current Services	341	338	\$179,328
Program Changes			
Increases			
Flood Insurance Advocate Office	8	8	\$1,593
Full time permanent Regulatory Economists	2	2	\$277
Total, Increases	10	10	\$1,870
Total Program Changes	10	10	\$1,870
FY 2016 Request	351	348	\$181,198
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	10	18	\$1,904

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	29	22	\$3,174,289
FY 2015 President's Budget	32	31	\$4,479,699
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 pay increase	-	-	\$38
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$10
Annualization of vacancy fills	-	1	\$96
Borrowing Authority	-	-	\$687,000
Grant allocation	-	-	\$24,856
Total, Increases	-	1	\$712,000
Decreases			
Anticipated decrease in premium revenue	-	-	(\$41,125)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$41,125)
Total Other Adjustments	-	1	\$670,875
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	\$670,875
FY 2016 Current Services	32	32	\$5,150,574
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	32	32	\$5,150,574
Offsetting Collections	-	-	\$645,875
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	1	\$670,875

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2013 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$122,133
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$522,060
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Anticipated Contributions to Reserve	-	-	\$274,970
Anticipated Contributions to Reserve from surcharge	-	-	\$167,510
Anticipated return on investment	-	-	\$16,385
Total, Increases	-	-	\$458,865
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$458,865
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$458,865
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$980,925
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$980,925
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$458,865

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	324	279	\$173,272
FY 2015 President's Budget	341	331	\$179,294
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	8	\$1,570
Decreases	-	(0)	(\$1,536)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	8	\$34
FY 2016 Current Services	341	338	\$179,328
Program Changes			
Increases	10	10	\$1,870
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	10	10	\$1,870
FY 2016 Request	351	348	\$181,198
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	10	18	\$1,904

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	124	114	\$23,759	-	7	(\$330)	10	10	\$1,870	134	132	\$25,299	10	18	\$1,540
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	217	216	\$155,535	-	0	\$364	-	-	-	217	217	\$155,899	-	0	\$364
Total	341	331	\$179,294	-	8	\$34	10	10	\$1,870	351	348	\$181,198	10	18	\$1,904

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	29	22	\$3,174,289
FY 2015 President's Budget	32	31	\$4,479,699
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	1	\$712,000
Decreases	-	-	(\$41,125)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	\$670,875
FY 2016 Current Services	32	32	\$5,150,574
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	32	32	\$5,150,574
Offsetting Collections	-	-	\$645,875
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	1	\$670,875

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	-	-	\$4,329,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,975,574	-	-	\$645,875
Flood Related Grants	32	31	\$150,000	-	2	\$25,000	-	-	-	32	32	\$175,000	-	2	\$25,000
Total	32	31	\$4,479,699	-	2	\$25,000	-	-	-	32	32	\$5,150,574	-	2	\$670,875

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund Reserve Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$122,133
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$522,060
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$458,865
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$458,865
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$980,925
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$980,925
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$458,865

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund	-	-	\$522,060	-	-	\$458,865	-	-	-	-	-	\$980,925	-	-	\$458,865
Total	-	-	\$522,060	-	-	\$458,865	-	-	-	-	-	\$980,925	-	-	\$458,865

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$31,165	\$34,559	\$36,050	\$1,491
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$139	\$162	\$163	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$480	\$16	\$16	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,632	\$13,845	\$14,179	\$334
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$41,416	\$48,582	\$50,408	\$1,826
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,449	\$1,169	\$1,369	\$200
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$11	\$42	\$42	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,000	\$2,910	\$2,910	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$1,572	\$974	\$974	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,000	\$1,400	\$1,400	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$128	\$3,144	\$3,144	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,172,248	\$1,402,523	\$1,368,818	(\$33,705)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$1,817	\$2,084	\$267
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$354	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$75	\$108	\$116	\$8
31.0 Equipment	\$482	\$391	\$311	(\$80)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$126,941	\$206,021	\$216,021	\$10,000
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,056,975	\$3,195,200	\$2,432,581	(\$762,619)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$120,253	\$320,000	\$617,000	\$297,000
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,483,491	\$5,135,699	\$4,646,770	(\$488,929)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$2,524,907	\$5,184,281	\$4,697,178	(\$487,103)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$224,153)	(\$966,861)	(\$438,599)	\$528,262
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$975,044	\$963,633	\$2,054,118	\$1,090,485
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$20,278)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	\$214,174	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,469,694	\$5,181,053	\$6,312,697	\$1,131,644
Full Time Equivalents	301	362	381	19

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security National Flood Insurance Fund

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	3	4	1
GS-15	37	37	38	1
GS-14	81	86	87	1
GS-13	122	128	135	7
GS-12	83	93	93	-
GS-11	4	4	4	-
GS-9	3	2	2	-
GS-8	8	8	8	-
GS-7	11	11	11	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	353	373	383	10
Unfilled Positions EOY	57	10	1	(9)
Total Permanent Employment EOY	296	363	382	19
Headquarters	180	194	200	6
U.S. Field	173	179	183	4
Total, National Flood Insurance Fund:	353	373	383	10
Full Time Equivalents	301	362	381	19
Average ES Salary	157,466	158,588	160,174	1,586
Average GS Salary	99,201	100,193	101,195	1,002
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,353	\$12,366	\$13,393	\$1,027
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$147	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,924	\$4,929	\$5,095	\$166
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$13,424	\$17,295	\$18,488	\$1,193
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$255	\$500	\$700	\$200
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$400	\$943	\$943	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$637	\$432	\$432	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$21	\$23	\$23	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,552	\$3,888	\$3,784	(\$104)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$613	\$866	\$253
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	\$23	\$31	\$8
31.0 Equipment	\$7	\$42	\$32	(\$10)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,872	\$6,464	\$6,811	\$347
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$2,676	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$2,676	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$18,972	\$23,759	\$25,299	\$1,540
Full Time Equivalents	92	114	132	18

Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations Mission Statement

Flood Insurance Operations provides for all aspects of managing the insurance program including: the development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine premium rates; and, oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims. FEMA applies insurance concepts and methods to reduce the nation's vulnerability to natural hazards and manages the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide consumer-oriented flood insurance to accelerate recovery from floods, to mitigate future losses and to reduce personal and national costs of flood disasters. FEMA administers the NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Further, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance for future flood losses, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities and reducing costs to taxpayers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,353	\$12,366	\$13,393	\$1,027
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$147	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$2,924	\$4,929	\$5,095	\$166
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$13,424	\$17,295	\$18,488	\$1,193

Provides for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise and the 2016 pay increase effective January 1, 2016. Supports the addition of two full time permanent economist positions and eight positions required to establish the Flood Insurance Advocate Office.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$255	\$500	\$700	\$200

Travel associated with the establishment of the Flood Insurance Advocate Office at both the headquarters and select regional offices.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,552	\$3,888	\$3,784	(\$104)

Savings from nonrecurring contracted services costs in FY 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$613	\$866	\$253

Additional funding in FY 2016 required for DHS Working Capital Fund to support the increase in staff.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$23	\$31	\$8

Supplies and materials needed for the establishment of the Flood Insurance Advocate Office at both the headquarters and select regional offices.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$7	\$42	\$32	(\$10)

Net savings from prior year equipment replacement cycle and the purchase of new equipment for Flood Insurance Advocate Office.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,732	\$19,453	\$19,804	\$351
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$139	\$162	\$163	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$310	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,022	\$7,818	\$7,957	\$139
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$25,203	\$27,433	\$27,924	\$491
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,076	\$630	\$630	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,600	\$1,735	\$1,735	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$834	\$452	\$452	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$400	\$400	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$89	\$3,088	\$3,088	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$110,026	\$122,217	\$108,615	(\$13,602)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$1,032	\$1,032	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$280	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$58	\$64	\$64	-
31.0 Equipment	\$253	\$320	\$259	(\$61)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$11,560	\$11,700	\$11,700	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$125,779	\$141,638	\$127,975	(\$13,663)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$10,252)	(\$13,536)	-	\$13,536
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$10,860	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$5,219)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	\$7,929	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$3,318	(\$13,536)	-	\$13,536
Total Requirements	\$154,300	\$155,535	\$155,899	\$364
Full Time Equivalents	187	217	217	-

Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping Mission Statement

Through Floodplain Management programs, FEMA encourages communities and their citizens to take informed and effective mitigation actions before a flood in order to reduce the long-term risk to people and property. Through the delivery of mitigation programs, FEMA leads a national effort to: identify and improve the understanding of communities' hazards and their risks; develop and improve techniques and planning processes which mitigate those risks; provide an environment at the State and local levels that is conducive to applying those techniques and processes; provide financial and technical assistance to facilitate application of those techniques and processes; and support development of incentives and disincentives which make application of those techniques and processes a social, political and/or economic priority.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,732	\$19,453	\$19,804	\$351
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$139	\$162	\$163	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$310	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,022	\$7,818	\$7,957	\$139
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$25,203	\$27,433	\$27,924	\$491

Provides for the annualization of 2015 pay raise and the 2016 pay raise effective January 1, 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$110,026	\$122,217	\$108,615	(\$13,602)

Decrease reflects the use of available prior year unobligated balances in 2014.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$253	\$320	\$259	(\$61)

Reflects savings from adjustment to cyclical replacement of computers, laptops and other equipment.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$6	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,054,323	\$1,275,193	\$1,255,252	(\$19,941)
31.0 Equipment	\$194	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,056,975	\$3,195,200	\$2,432,581	(\$762,619)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$120,253	\$320,000	\$617,000	\$297,000
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,232,751	\$4,791,393	\$4,305,833	(\$485,560)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$45,542)	(\$687,711)	\$299,017	\$986,728
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$687,711	\$226,017	\$370,724	\$144,707
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$6,876)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	\$206,245	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$841,538	(\$461,694)	\$669,741	\$1,131,435
Total Requirements	\$3,074,289	\$4,329,699	\$4,975,574	\$645,875
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory Mission Statement

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued in force only in communities that enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Communities must participate in the program within 1 year of the time they are identified as flood-prone in order to be eligible for flood insurance and some forms of Federal financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes. In addition, Federally regulated funding institutions cannot provide loans to nonparticipating communities with an identified flood hazard. More than 20,000 communities in all States and Territories participate in the NFIP. Structures built to NFIP criteria experience 80 percent less damage through reduced frequency and severity of losses. The flood mitigation program requirements are estimated to save in excess of \$1 billion per year in flood losses avoided. The NFIP limits the impact of disaster by encouraging property owners and others to manage their risk through flood insurance and other hazard insurance mechanisms.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,054,323	\$1,275,193	\$1,255,252	(\$19,941)

Decrease in operating expenses and payments to write-your-own insurance companies for expenses and commission.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,056,975	\$3,195,200	\$2,432,581	(\$762,619)

Decrease in claim payments anticipated for FY 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Related Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,080	\$2,740	\$2,853	\$113
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$23	\$16	\$16	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$686	\$1,098	\$1,127	\$29
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$2,789	\$3,854	\$3,996	\$142
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$118	\$39	\$39	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$5	\$42	\$42	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	-	\$232	\$232	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$101	\$90	\$90	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18	\$33	\$33	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$6,347	\$1,225	\$1,167	(\$58)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	-	\$172	\$186	\$14
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$74	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$17	\$21	\$21	-
31.0 Equipment	\$28	\$29	\$20	(\$9)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$115,381	\$194,321	\$204,321	\$10,000
Total, Other Object Classes	\$122,089	\$196,204	\$206,151	\$9,947
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$168,359)	(\$143,481)	(\$93,423)	\$50,058
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$151,664	\$93,423	\$58,276	(\$35,147)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$8,183)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	(\$24,878)	(\$50,058)	(\$35,147)	\$14,911
Total Requirements	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$25,000
Full Time Equivalents	22	31	32	1

Flood Related Grants Mission Statement

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program supports mitigation planning, activities and measures taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP by providing flood related grants to states, communities, and tribal nations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$2,080	\$2,740	\$2,853	\$113
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$23	\$16	\$16	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$686	\$1,098	\$1,127	\$29
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,789	\$3,854	\$3,996	\$142

Provides for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise and the 2016 pay raise effective January 1, 2016.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$6,347	\$1,225	\$1,167	(\$58)

Non recur of contract support costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$0	\$172	\$186	\$14

Additional funding in FY 2016 required for DHS Working Capital Fund costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$28	\$29	\$20	(\$9)

Decrease from FY 2015 reflects the initial purchase of new equipment for new employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$115,381	\$194,321	\$204,321	\$10,000

Reflects the increase in available grant funding planned for FY 2016.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$122,133)	(\$644,193)	(\$522,060)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$122,133	\$644,193	\$1,625,118	\$980,925
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$122,133	\$522,060	\$980,925	\$458,865
Total Requirements	\$122,133	\$522,060	\$980,925	\$458,865
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund Mission Statement

The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW) required the establishment of an additional fund in the U.S. Treasury, the National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund, to meet the future obligations of the NFIP.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	294	301	362
Increases			
Annualization of Authorized FTE level	-	-	9
Vacancies Filled Due to Attrition (estimate)	7	26	-
Staffing to planned FTE	-	30	0
Program Increases	-	5	8
Conversion of two Economist positions	-	-	2
Subtotal, Increases	7	61	20
Decreases			
Staffing Reduction Through Attrition	-	-	(0)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(0)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	301	362	381
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	7	61	19

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 National Flood Insurance Fund
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	\$400	\$480	\$733	\$253
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	772	758	825	67
Flood Related Grants	108	101	115	14
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,280	\$1,339	\$1,673	\$334

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency United States Fire Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A.Mission Statement for U. S. Fire Administration:

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to provide National leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response.

B.Budget Activities:

The USFA coordinates with Federal, State, and local emergency service agencies; the private sector; colleges and universities; and other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) educational consortium participants in fostering a solid foundation for our citizens and stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response. In fulfilling its mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the National Fire Academy (NFA); the National Emergency Training Center (NETC); Management, Operations, and Support Services (MOSS); and the National Fire Programs (NFP) Division.

C.Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requests \$41.582 million, 134 positions, and 134 full time equivalents (FTE) for the FY 2016 request.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency United States Fire Administration

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	134	133	44,000	134	134	41,407	134	134	41,582	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
Total, United States Fire Administration	134	133	\$44,000	134	134	\$41,407	134	134	\$41,582	-	-	\$175	-	-	-	-	-	\$175
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	134	133	\$44,000	134	134	\$41,407	134	134	\$41,582	-	-	\$175	-	-	-	-	-	\$175
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	134	133	\$44,000	134	134	\$41,407	134	134	\$41,582	-	-	\$175	-	-	-	-	-	175

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: United States Fire Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	134	133	\$44,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	134	134	\$41,407
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$175
FY 2016 Current Services	134	134	\$41,582
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	134	134	\$41,582
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$175

FEMA requests 134 positions, 134 FTE, and \$41.582 million in FY 2016 for the United States Fire Administration FY 2016 Budget Request.

- Increase of \$29,000 for the annualization of 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$114,000 for 2016 pay increase
- Increase of \$32,000 for DHS Working Capital Fund costs

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

US Fire Administration FY 2016 Funding Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
NETC Management, Operations and Support	50	50	4,937	13,396	18,333
National Fire Programs	36	36	4,410	3,419	7,829
National Fire Programs - NFIRS*	4	4	529	2,623	3,152
National Fire Academy	44	44	5,174	7,094	12,268
Total	134	134	\$15,050	\$26,532	\$41,582

**National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)*

Activity/Office	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
NETC Management, Operations and Support	\$19,843	\$17,869	\$18,333	\$464
National Fire Programs	\$12,058	\$11,190	\$10,981	(\$209)
National Fire Academy	\$12,099	\$12,348	\$12,268	(\$80)
Total Budget	\$44,000	\$41,407	\$41,582	\$175
Positions	134	134	134	-

The USFA program promotes fire awareness, safety and risk reduction across communities, including children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. This effort supports FEMA's Strategic Plan Priority 4, "Enable Disaster Risk Reduction Nationally." USFA prepares the Nation's first responders through ongoing training in evaluating and minimizing community risk; improving protection of critical infrastructure; and preparing to respond to all-hazard emergencies. In fulfilling its mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) Facilities and Support Services; Management, Operations, and Support Services (MOSS); National Fire Academy (NFA); and the National Fire Programs (NFP) Division.

NETC Management, Operations, and Support Services Division

NETC Management, Operations and Support	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$15,215	\$12,997	\$13,396	\$399
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,628	\$4,872	\$4,937	\$65
Total Budget	\$19,843	\$17,869	\$18,333	\$464
Positions Total	50	50	50	-

The MOSS provides administrative, operational, and emergency services in support of the program activities and special groups at NETC. MOSS manages, operates, and maintains the NETC facilities, comprised of 30 buildings covering 107 acres, and training resources. The facility includes 424 single-occupancy dormitory rooms (453 total beds), 18 classrooms, two auditoriums, and several specialty training areas for classes such as arson investigation, exercise simulations and emergency operations center training; in addition to off-site and independent study training. Resident classes run from two days to two weeks in duration and are conducted 46-47 weeks a year. The facility can handle approximately 15,000 resident students a year, depending on the duration of the classes.

- Management, administration and oversight of the USFA's NETC and USFA programs. (\$2,235,950 and 22.5 FTE)
- Operate and maintain the NETC facility providing a safe working and learning environment by providing support services such as office space, utilities, facility and grounds maintenance,

renovation, registration, housing, transportation, housekeeping, security, and information technology to all the staff and visitors to the NETC campus. (\$12,360,436 and 13 FTE)

- Provide admissions and other student support services to the National Fire Academy (NFA), the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and FEMA Federal Qualification System (FQS) education programs. (\$1,718,190 and 14.5 FTE)
- Complete the radio communication replacement and the replacement of Building A’s roof. (\$2,018,453)
- Includes an increase of \$438,000 resulting from an increase of \$32,000 for FEMA Centrally Managed Accounts, \$65,000 for cost of living, and a USFA redistribution of \$367,000 within USFA to consolidate FEMA Centrally Managed Accounts funding and increase funding for capital maintenance.

National Fire Academy (NFA)

National Fire Academy	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President’s Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$7,387	\$7,214	\$7,094	(\$120)
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,712	\$5,134	\$5,174	\$40
Total Budget	\$12,099	\$12,348	\$12,268	(\$80)
Positions Total	44	44	44	-

NFA promotes the professional development of the men and women within the fire and emergency response community. NFA programs are designed to support DHS and FEMA missions to help State and local first responders prevent, prepare for, mitigate, and respond to all hazard incidents during local, regional, and National emergencies. NFA supports State and local training organizations in fulfilling their obligation to the career and volunteer fire and emergency services. NFA develops, delivers, and manages educational and training programs with a National focus or that exceeds State and local capabilities because of cost or demand. With its State and local partnerships, NFA trains more than 105,000 students per year, about 7.5% of America’s fire and emergency services population.

- Management, administration and oversight of the NFA. (\$1,233,000 and 10 FTE)
- Delivery of 3,100 NFA on-campus and off-campus courses to 100,000 fire and emergency response personnel (\$8,440,000 and 26 FTE)
- Manage course curriculum in conjunction with emerging issues and review of existing curricula generating a combination of classroom instruction, paper-based, electronic self-study, blended learning, asynchronous and synchronous mediated and social media (Web 2.0) and mobile learning options. (\$1,555,407 and 4 FTE)
- A multi-year effort to standardize fire science degree curricula throughout the United States. (\$232,000 and 2 FTE)
- An externally hosted web-based Learning Management System (LMS) providing web-based training to audiences of fire and emergency services personnel and online mediated instruction program. (\$808,000 and 2 FTE)
- Includes a net decrease of \$80,000 from the base level. This is a result of an increase of \$40,000 for cost of living, a USFA redistribution of \$20,000 in postage funds to consolidate the funding for

FEMA Centrally Managed Accounts and a decrease of \$100,000 in Incident Command System and Scenario maintenance redistributed to NETC capital maintenance.

National Fire Programs Division (NFP)

National Fire Programs	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 +/- FY 2015
Non-Pay	\$7,179	\$6,289	\$6,042	(\$247)
Salaries and Benefits	\$4,879	\$4,901	\$4,939	\$38
Total Budget	\$12,058	\$11,190	\$10,981	(\$209)
Positions Total	40	40	40	-

NFP addresses the legislative directive to reduce the Nation’s losses caused by fire through improving the fire prevention, preparedness and response capabilities of local communities and their first responders. NFP’s efforts promote fire awareness, safety and risk reduction across the whole community, including children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. NFP supports FEMA’s Strategic Plan Priority 4, “Enable Disaster Risk Reduction Nationally,” by providing data and tools that support risk-informed decision-making. NFP manages the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and is responsible for the collection, analysis, publication, dissemination, and marketing of information related to the National fire problem. NFP develops and disseminates public fire education programs targeting children and adults with disabilities and others with access and functional needs and leads USFA research efforts related to fire detection, prevention, suppression technologies, and first responder health and safety. NFP develops and delivers programs designed to enhance the capacity of the Nation’s fire and emergency services as well as the public to prevent, mitigate, prepare for and respond to all hazards incidents during local, regional, and National emergencies.

- Management, administration and oversight of the NFP. (\$1,271,340 and 10 FTE)
- Develop and disseminate analytical studies on issues such as high-risk civilian populations and firefighter casualties. Conduct and publish studies on technologies and operations to improve and enhance responder performance and public safety. (\$1,670,732 and 7 FTE)
- Expand the audiences, the partnerships, and the risk associated with the National “Fire is Everyone’s Fight” initiative and expand social media outreach as an information delivery channel for USFA products, services, and messages. (\$2,528,408 and 8 FTE)
- Develop and administer a means of Federal and State ready access to structural firefighters as an Emergency Support Function-4 resource. (\$1,437,084 and 9 FTE)
- In addition to maintenance and operation of the NFIRS, provide leadership and assistance to State and local NFIRS participants with data analysis to improve the quality of their NFIRS data submissions. (\$3,152,000 and 4 FTE)
- In FY 2014, NFIRS enhancements reengineered the NFIRS architecture to implement a reusable, service based framework that will follow Java platform leading practices, FEMA standards and is also consistent with the FEMA OCIO Architecture Roadmap. The FY 2016 Budget Request does not include funding for additional NFIRS enhancements.

- Publication and maintenance of web content for the fire service, public, and other stakeholders. (\$921,000 and 2 FTE)
- Includes a net decrease of \$209,000 from the base level. This is a result of an increase of \$38,000 for cost of living, a USFA redistribution of \$20,000 in postage funds to consolidate the funding for FEMA Centrally Managed Accounts, a decrease of \$192,000 in printing, and \$35,000 decrease for PSA/video developing redistributed to NETC capital maintenance.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the United States Fire Administration and for other purposes, as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), [\$41,407,000] **41,582,000***1*.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$41,407,000] <u>\$41,582,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security United States Fire Administration FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	134	133	\$44,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	134	134	\$41,407
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 Pay Increase	-	-	\$114
2016 Working Capital Fund Increase	-	-	\$32
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$29
Total, Increases	-	-	\$175
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$175
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$175
FY 2016 Current Services	134	134	\$41,582
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	134	134	\$41,582
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$175

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Fire Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	134	133	\$44,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	134	134	\$41,407
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$175
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$175
FY 2016 Current Services	134	134	\$41,582
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	134	134	\$41,582
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$175

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	134	134	\$41,407	-	-	\$175	-	-	-	134	134	\$41,582	-	-	\$175
Total	134	134	\$41,407	-	-	\$175	-	-	-	134	134	\$41,582	-	-	\$175

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
United States Fire Administration
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Interior - BLM	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$75	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$133	-	-	\$83
U.S. Forest Service	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$75	-	-	\$31	-	-	(\$44)
Department of Transportation	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$325	-	-	\$275
DHS Science and Technology	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	(\$50)
DHS/OAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20	-	-	\$20
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$18	-	-	\$18
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$652	-	-	\$352

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$652	-	-	\$352
Total Obligations	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$300	-	-	\$652	-	-	\$352

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Fire Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,615	\$10,621	\$10,753	\$132
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$101	-	-	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,231	\$4,286	\$4,297	\$11
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$14,947	\$14,907	\$15,050	\$143
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$297	\$297	\$255	(\$42)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$69	\$69	\$54	(\$15)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$31	\$31	\$306	\$275
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,446	\$2,446	\$1,164	(\$1,282)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$374	\$374	\$182	(\$192)
25.0 Other Contractual Services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,011	\$6,011	\$4,671	(\$1,340)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,111	\$1,752	\$3,369	\$1,617
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$309	\$309	-	(\$309)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$7,094	\$6,900	\$7,033	\$133
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical Care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,948	\$4,948	\$5,389	\$441
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,072	\$1,072	\$720	(\$352)
31.0 Equipment	\$379	\$379	\$1,736	\$1,357
32.0 Land and Structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Investments and loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,912	\$1,912	\$1,653	(\$259)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$29,053	\$26,500	\$26,532	\$32
Total, Direct Obligations	\$44,000	\$41,407	\$41,582	\$175
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$44,000	\$41,407	\$41,582	\$175
Full Time Equivalents	133	134	134	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security United States Fire Administration

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	2	2	2	-
GS-15	7	7	7	-
GS-14	13	13	12	(1)
GS-13	45	45	46	1
GS-12	13	13	14	1
GS-11	14	14	13	(1)
GS-9	9	9	9	-
GS-8	4	4	4	-
GS-7	18	18	18	-
GS-5	2	2	2	-
GS-4	7	7	7	-
Total Permanent Positions	134	134	134	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	134	134	134	-
Total, United States Fire Administration:	134	134	134	-
Full Time Equivalents	133	134	134	-
Average ES Salary	154,047	155,144	156,351	1,207
Average GS Salary	87,289	87,911	88,595	684
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,615	\$10,621	\$10,753	\$132
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$101	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,231	\$4,286	\$4,297	\$11
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$14,947	\$14,907	\$15,050	\$143
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$297	\$297	\$255	(\$42)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$69	\$69	\$54	(\$15)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$31	\$31	\$306	\$275
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,446	\$2,446	\$1,164	(\$1,282)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$374	\$374	\$182	(\$192)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,011	\$6,011	\$4,671	(\$1,340)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,111	\$1,752	\$3,369	\$1,617
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$309	\$309	-	(\$309)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$7,094	\$6,900	\$7,033	\$133
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,948	\$4,948	\$5,389	\$441
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,072	\$1,072	\$720	(\$352)
31.0 Equipment	\$379	\$379	\$1,736	\$1,357
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,912	\$1,912	\$1,653	(\$259)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$29,053	\$26,500	\$26,532	\$32
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$44,000	\$41,407	\$41,582	\$175
Full Time Equivalents	133	134	134	-

United States Fire Administration Mission Statement

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to provide National leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$10,615	\$10,621	\$10,753	\$132
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$101	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,231	\$4,286	\$4,297	\$11
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$14,947	\$14,907	\$15,050	\$143

The FY 2016 request includes the proposed January 2016 1.3 percent cost of living adjustment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$297	\$297	\$255	(\$42)

The All Hazardous Incident Management Team (AHIMT) is now a train-the-trainer program rather than hands-on certification, funds have been moved accordingly to Advisory and Assistance (14K) and Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions (28K).

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$69	\$69	\$54	(\$15)

Cost savings realized by increased use of electronic fire prevention and course materials.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$31	\$31	\$306	\$275

Copier agreements have been converted from lease-to-purchase to lease.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$2,446	\$2,446	\$1,164	(\$1,282)

Funds were moved to Rental Payments to Other for copier lease (275K). Utility cost savings were moved to Equipment for campus radio-upgrade (968K) and Operation and Maintenance of Facilities (39K) for capital maintenance.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$374	\$374	\$182	(\$192)

Cost savings from making materials available electronically. Funds were moved to Other Services from Non-Federal Services .

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$7,011	\$6,011	\$4,671	(\$1,340)

Funding for the LRC (502K), NFIRS (286K), and Blended Learning (111K) contracts were moved to Other Services from Non-Federal Sources and funds for Blended Learning (441K) were moved to Operation and Maintenance of Equipment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,111	\$1,752	\$3,369	\$1,617

Realignments of LRC Contract (502K), and NFIRS contract (327K), from Advisory and Assistance Services; All Hazards Incident Management Team from Travel and Transportation of Persons (14K), and DHS Working Capital from Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources (309K). Increase for contract instructors and curriculum development as a result of costs savings from Transportation of Things (15K), Printing and Reproductions (192K), and Supplies and Materials (258K).

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$309	\$309	\$0	(\$309)

Transfer of funds for DHS Working Capital to Other Services from Non-Federal Sources.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$7,094	\$6,900	\$7,033	\$133

Increase in Capital Maintenance from utility (39K) and supply (94K) cost savings.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4,948	\$4,948	\$5,389	\$441

Transfer of funding for Blended Learning from Advisory and Assistance Services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,072	\$1,072	\$720	(\$352)

Cost savings from reduction in use of natural gas.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$379	\$379	\$1,736	\$1,357

Increase to replace campus radios (968K) and classroom educational equipment (389K).

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,912	\$1,912	\$1,653	(\$259)

Funds to support the firefighter memorial (287K) were transferred to Other Services from Non-Federal Sources and funding for AHIMT (28K) was moved from travel.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	127	133	134
Increases			
Annualization of prior year position	4	1	-
Vacancies Filled Due to Attrition (estimate)	6	3	-
Subtotal, Increases	10	4	-
Decreases			
Attrition of FTE	(4)	(3)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(4)	(3)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	133	134	134
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	6	1	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
United States Fire Administration
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
United States Fire Administration	\$468	\$499	\$531	\$32
Total Working Capital Fund	\$468	\$499	\$531	\$32

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Preparedness: The National Preparedness Program works to ensure that the Nation is prepared for disasters of all kinds. This program houses management and administrative support functions associated with training and national exercise programs funded through the State and Local Programs appropriation.

Protection: The National Continuity Program carries out a mandated mission to provide Executive Agent leadership to guarantee the survival of an enduring Constitutional government by ensuring continuity of national operations in response to national emergencies. FEMA maintains an appropriately resourced, staffed, and equipped ability to provide Executive Leadership for Continuity of Government (COG), Continuity of Operations (COOP), and national contingency programs.

Response: The Response programs provide the core Federal response capability to save lives and protect property in communities throughout the Nation that have been overwhelmed by the impact of a major disaster or an emergency. Response Operations ensures that Federal disaster response systems and capabilities are properly positioned to support Federal decision-makers to immediately receive and react to the requirements to support states that have been overwhelmed by the demands of an emergency or major disaster.

Recovery: The Recovery program ensures that individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes, including catastrophic and terrorist events, return to normal function with minimal suffering and disruption of services through Individual Assistance and Public Assistance. Through the Recovery program, FEMA takes the lead among federal agencies, State and local governments and representatives of non-governmental organizations to support communities in rebuilding so individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

Mitigation: The Mitigation program works to strengthen mitigation nationwide to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to natural disasters or other emergencies, and to facilitate adoption and enforcement of up-to-date design and construction practices through State and local building codes. Mitigation supports activities that result in sound risk management decisions by individuals, private-sector, and public-sector entities. The Mitigation program conducts three core activities: risk analysis, risk reduction, and insurance against flood risk. These areas work together to reduce the loss of life and property, to enable individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and to lessen the financial burden on taxpayers.

Integrated Operations: A program whose predominant function is to provide command and control; coordination; information and situational awareness; or occupational health and safety to multiple DHS mission programs.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and

activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows FEMA’s FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Preparedness	924	\$2,242,206
Protection	128	\$79,559
Response	8,049	\$7,320,389
Recovery	378	\$209,999
Mitigation	475	\$4,954,843
Integrated Operations	1,178	\$190,272
Management and Administration	1,120	\$469,746
Total Budget Request	12,252	\$15,467,014

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the FEMA programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Preparedness					100%	
Protection					100%	
Response					100%	
Recovery					100%	
Mitigation					100%	
Integrated Operations					100%	
Management and Administration						100%

Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience

Resources Requested

FEMA resources supporting *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Preparedness	\$2,680,080	890	\$2,366,948	924	\$2,242,206	924
Protection	\$78,064	128	\$81,735	128	\$79,559	128
Response	\$5,856,084	5,419	\$6,811,973	7,935	\$7,320,389	8,049
Recovery	\$228,455	396	\$213,501	396	\$209,999	378
Mitigation	\$3,600,239	444	\$ 4,310,913	472	\$4,954,843	475
Integrated Operations	\$184,070	1,177	\$182,592	1,176	\$190,272	1,178
Total	\$ 12,626,992	8,454	\$13,967,662	11,031	\$14,997,268	11,132

Performance Measures

For *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent FEMA’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Number of states and territories that have demonstrated improvement towards achieving their core capability targets established through their Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)						
Description: This measure assesses the number of states that have demonstrated an improvement in their assessment of their capabilities to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate against disasters. States and territories assess themselves annually on the 31 core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal and this captures the number of states and territories that demonstrated improvement from the base year of 2012 on at least one core capability.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	29	30
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of communities in high earthquake, flood, and wind-prone areas adopting disaster-resistant building codes						
Description: This measure assesses the number of communities adopting building codes containing provisions that adequately address earthquake, flood, and wind hazards. FEMA works with code adoption and enforcement organizations to support community implementation of disaster resistant building codes, defined as being in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, equivalent to the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program recommended provisions, and in compliance with the provisions of the International Codes as designated by the International Codes Council. FEMA also works with the Insurance Services Office (ISO) Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) data to track the number of high-risk communities subject to flood, wind, earthquake, and combined perils that have adopted disaster resistant building codes over time.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	45%	49%	53%	57%	61%	62%
Result:	48%	56%	57%	61%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of federal agencies ready to initialize continuity of essential functions and services in the event of a catastrophic disaster						
Description: This measure assesses the percent of federal agencies ready to respond immediately to a continuity of operations event. This measure encompasses Category I through IV Federal agencies that respond to Department and Agency (D/A) monthly notification tests and real-world incidents within four hours.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.0%	95.5%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of high-priority core planning capabilities rated as proficient by states and territories						
Description: This measure reports the percent of high-priority core capabilities related to planning that states and territories rate as proficient. Planning is a key indicator of their overall level of preparedness. This information is gathered from the State Preparedness Report (SPR), which is an annual self-assessment by states and territories of their levels of preparedness in nationally established capabilities to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	36.9%	40.0%	42.0%	44.0%	46.0%
Result:	N/A	39.6%	38.3%	44.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of households that participated in a preparedness exercise or drill at their workplace, school, home or other community location in the past year						
Description: This measure calculates the percent of households responding to a survey who indicate that they have participated in a preparedness exercise or drill in their workplace, school, home, or community in the past year. The survey collects individual disaster preparedness data from a random sample of households across the nation. Improving the public's knowledge and ability to take effective protective actions for hazards is a key objective of preparing the public to act quickly and effectively in emergency situations.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	42%	44%	46%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	43%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of incident management and support actions taken that are necessary to stabilize an incident that are performed within 72 hours or by the agreed upon time						
Description: This measure reflects FEMA's role in effectively responding to any threat or hazard, with an emphasis on saving and sustaining lives within 72 hours, in support of state, local, tribal and territorial governments. "Actions necessary to stabilize an incident" are defined as those functions that must be initiated immediately following an incident in order to ensure the best outcomes for survivors. These actions include establishing joint federal/state incident objectives and interoperable communications between FEMA-supported incident sites, deploying urban search and rescue resources, rapidly activating response coordination centers, and issuing timely alerts, warnings, operations orders, and situation reports.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Incident Management Assistance Teams establishing joint federal and state response objectives within 18 hours						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of time that Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs) have deployed and have established initial joint federal and state response objectives within 18 hours of a request from a state or jurisdiction. IMATs rapidly deploy to an incident, provide leadership for federal assistance, and coordinate and integrate inter-jurisdictional response in support of an affected state or territory.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of orders for required life-sustaining commodities (meals, water, tarps, plastic sheeting, cots, blankets and generators) and key initial response resources delivered by the agreed upon date						
Description: This measurement evaluates the percentage of orders from FEMA Distribution Centers or logistics partners that arrive at the specified location by the validated and agreed upon delivery date. Orders include but are not limited to: meals, water, tarps, plastic sheeting cots, blankets and generators. The measure is derived by dividing the number of orders that are received by the total number requested.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	85%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	93.3%	92.8%	95.4%	97.9%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of recovery services through Individual Assistance delivered to disaster survivors gauging the quality of program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction following a disaster						
Description: This is a weighted percent that reflects FEMA's role in delivering quality services to disaster survivors. This measure is based upon three categories: program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction. Sub-elements within these three categories include providing temporary housing assistance and case management; having available grant management and internet and telephone registration systems; ensuring call centers respond quickly and business staff are in place; and, delivering these services to enhance customer satisfaction of those receiving individual assistance from FEMA following a disaster. Recovery assistance helps individuals affected by disasters and emergencies return to normal quickly and efficiently.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	91%	92%	93%	94%
Result:	N/A	N/A	94.5%	91.5%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of recovery services through Public Assistance delivered to communities gauging the quality of program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction following a disaster						
Description: This is a weighted percent of how FEMA delivers quality services to communities following a disaster based upon three categories: program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction. Sub-elements within these three categories include ensuring timely kickoff meetings following requests for public assistance; having available grant management systems; assuring that business staff are in place; and, delivering these services to enhance customer satisfaction of those receiving public assistance. Supporting and ensuring our citizens have quality support after a disaster is critical to facilitating a community's recovery.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	92%	93%	93%	93%
Result:	N/A	N/A	86.2%	90.9%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of states and territories with a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) that meets current DHS guidance						
Description: This measure quantifies the percentage of states and territories that develop a THIRA in accordance with the DHS guidance. The FY 2012 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)/Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) grant guidance requires the development and maintenance of a THIRA. Developing and maintaining an understanding of risks faced by communities and the Nation is an essential component of the National Preparedness System. THIRA guidance provides a common and consistent approach for identifying and assessing risks and their associated impacts. This common approach will enable the whole community to maintain a baseline understanding of the risks that they face, facilitating efforts to identify capability and resource gaps, focus capability improvements, and inform the community of actions they can take to manage their risks.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	86%	71%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of the U.S. population directly covered by FEMA connected radio transmission stations						
Description: This measure tracks the percentage of U.S. residents that will be capable of receiving an emergency alert message from a broadcast station that is connected and enhanced by FEMA to provide resilient, last resort capability for the President to address the American people. Executive Order 13407 requires the Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS) to implement a capability to alert and warn the American people in all hazards and "to ensure that under all conditions the President can communicate with the American people."						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	80%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Result:	84%	85%	90%	90%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of U.S. population (excluding territories) covered by planned mitigation strategies						
Description: This is a point in time metric that determines the percent of U.S. population (excluding territories) covered by approved or approvable local Hazard Mitigation Plans. The population of each community with approved or approvable local Hazard Mitigation Plans is used to calculate the percentage of the national population. The FEMA Mitigation program gathers and analyzes critical data to aid in future mitigation efforts and enable communities to be better informed and protected. FEMA Mitigation helps communities reduce risk through sound land-use planning principles (such as planned mitigation strategies), floodplain management practices, and financial assistance.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	80%	80%	85%	77%	78%	79%
Result:	68.7%	70.96%	76.68%	79.6%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Reduction in the potential cost of natural disasters to communities and their citizens (in billions)						
Description: This measure reports the estimated dollar value of losses to the American public which are avoided or averted through a strategic approach of natural hazard risk management.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	\$2.3	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.60	\$2.60	\$2.60
Result:	\$3.4	\$2.97	\$3.21	\$3.92	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Loss of life per million people due to fire in the U.S.						
Description: This measure analyzes the reduction in the rate of loss of life from fire-related events by one percent per year. It examines the fatalities in the U.S. per million population using modified targets based on the review of historical data. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reports data in September for the previous year. NFPA Survey data are analyzed to produce the report on fire related civilian fatalities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=12.6	<=12.5	<=12.4	<=9.8	<=9.7	<=9.6
Result:	10.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent accuracy of inventory of disaster response supplies						
Description: This measure assesses the accuracy of the physical inventory of disaster response supplies stored in strategic storage sites. Strategic sites are FEMA Distribution Centers, Food Banks, Private Sector/Vendor managed sites and state owned warehouses where FEMA-controlled stocks are stored under an official memorandum of agreement. Ensuring an accurate stock of these supplies enhances the government's ability to effectively and efficiently provide emergency supplies to disaster survivors.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	95%	95%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Result:	99.75%	100%	99%	98%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of attendees from all levels of government including tribal, public and private sector, and non-governmental organizations reporting they are better prepared to deal with disasters and emergencies as a result of training						
Description: This measure reports the percent of students attending training at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) who responded to a survey indicating that they are better prepared to deal with disasters and emergencies as a result of the training they received. Training is conducted at the EMI dedicated training facility in Emmitsburg, MD, the Noble Training Center in Anniston, AL, as well as other off-site resident classroom courses taught by EMI instructors. This training provides Federal, State, local and tribal officials, and public and private sector officials, and volunteer organizations having key emergency responsibilities with the knowledge and skills needed to strengthen nationwide preparedness and respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Result:	96%	96.42%	96.4%	95%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Federal Departments and Agencies that have viable continuity programs to maintain essential functions in case of disaster						
Description: This measure enables FEMA to track the percent of Category 1, 2, and 3 Federal Departments and Agencies with viable Continuity of Operations capabilities to perform essential functions in the event of disruption of normal operations. In addition, this measure allows for FEMA National Continuity Programs to track which agencies are in compliance with current Federal requirements and guidance.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified
Result:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of population where Risk MAP has been deployed enabling communities to take mitigation action to reduce risk						
Description: This measures the percent of the population that where Risk MAP has been deployed to provide communities with flood information and tools which they can use to enhance their mitigation plans and better protect their citizens. The population of each community with Risk MAP products is used to calculate the percentage of the national population. Flood risk data products provide information to states and local communities in order for them to develop sound Hazard Mitigation Plans, communicate risks to citizens, and allow the public to take action to prevent risks.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	40%	44%	47%	51%	57.5%	59%
Result:	N/A	47.30%	50.60%	56.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of supervisors of students trained who believe their staff are better prepared as a result of National Fire Academy training						
Description: The measure assesses the increase in the level of students trained as reported by individual first-line supervisors. These supervisors observe and report through an on-line survey how training skills are being used on-the-job and whether or not their subordinate is better prepared to respond to disasters and emergencies as a result of the National Fire Academy training they received.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	81%	82%	85%	86%	86%	88%
Result:	88%	93.9%	90.7%	86%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of time the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure is operating and available for use by Federal, State and Local officials for the dissemination of emergency alerts						
Description: EO 13407 states "It is the policy of the United States to have an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive system to alert and warn the American people in situations of war, terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other hazards to public safety and well-being (public alert and warning system), taking appropriate account of the functions, capabilities, and needs of the private sector and of all levels of government in our Federal system, and to ensure that under all conditions the President can communicate with the American people." The IPAWS infrastructure provides alert and warning message collection and dissemination so that United States residents will receive authenticated emergency alert messages over as many communications paths as possible.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	100%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Result:	N/A	96.6%	98.0%	98.4%	N/A	N/A

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

FEMA resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	\$468,765	1,105	\$436,984	1,109	\$469,746	1,120
Total	\$468,765	1,105	\$436,984	1,109	\$469,746	1,120

\$ in thousands

Performance Measures

FEMA contributes to this area, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016 From FY 2015								
	Revised Enacted			Estimate			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	388	352	\$116,389	419	398	\$134,755	419	398	\$129,671	-	-	(\$5,084)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,084)
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	14,166	12,219	3,186,864	16,707	14,728	3,580,771	17,963	16,499	3,813,967	1,256	1,771	233,196	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	233,196
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	15,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	185	198	52,552	185	185	41,000	185	185	45,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Subtotal, Mandatory	14,351	12,417	3,252,416	16,892	14,913	3,635,271	18,148	16,684	3,873,967	1,256	1,771	238,696	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	238,696
Total, Citizenship & Immigration Services	14,739	12,769	3,368,805	17,311	15,311	3,770,026	18,567	17,082	4,003,638	1,256	1,771	233,612	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	233,612
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	14,739	12,769	3,368,805	17,311	15,311	3,770,026	18,567	17,082	4,003,638	1,256	1,771	233,612	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	233,612
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	14,739	12,769	3,368,805	17,311	15,311	3,770,026	18,567	17,082	4,003,638	1,256	1,771	233,612	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	233,612

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2014	October 15, 2014	S. Rpt. 113-77	EB-5 Visa Program – Within 90 days of the date of enactment, and every 180 days thereafter, the Director of USCIS is directed to provide a report to the committee on the EB-5 visa program that includes the number of applications pending, the period of time each application has been under review, benchmark review periods for the economic evaluation of projects and suitability of petitioners, a description of any additional resources necessary to efficiently administer the program, and the number of applications that are approved or denied each period with an accompanying explanation of their disposition.	Overdue
FY 2015	April 15, 2015	S. Rpt. 113-77	H-1B – In order to provide better feedback to small employers and others throughout the H-1B application process, it is important that USCIS, to the extent practicable, create an online interface. The Committee directs USCIS to submit an annual report that includes: the number of H-1B visa applications received and visas granted broken down by business size (0–25 employees, 26–50 employees, 50–100 employees, 100–500 employees, and more than 500 employees) and also expressed as a percentage of the total; the number of H-1B visa applications broken down by North American Industry Classification System Code; and the number and percentage of businesses—broken down by business size—that utilized the Premium Processing Service and received a visa compared with those businesses that did not utilize the service.	

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	2002	631,745	707,392	129,671
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		631,745	707,392	129,671
Fee Accounts				
Immigration Examinations Fee	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner	1998	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud Prevention and Detection	2004	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		631,745	707,392	129,671

Note: The Immigration Examinations Fee Account was established by the 1989 DOJ Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 100-459 (1988); the H-1B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Fee Account was established by section 414 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 105-277 (1998); and the Fraud Prevention and Detection Fee Account was authorized by Pub. L. No. 108-447, div. J, title IV § 426 (2004).

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation encompasses all of the discretionary funding for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Appropriated funds support E-Verify and the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program (CIGP).

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

USCIS has established six goals:

- 1) strengthen the security and integrity of the immigration system,
- 2) provide effective customer-oriented immigration benefits and information,
- 3) support immigrants' integration and participation in American civic culture,
- 4) promote flexible and sound immigration policies and programs,
- 5) strengthen the infrastructure supporting the USCIS mission, and
- 6) operate as a high-performance organization that promotes a highly talented workforce and a dynamic work culture.

Through its S&E appropriation, USCIS ensures the integrity of the immigration system through the operation and enhancement of E-Verify and promotes awareness and understanding of citizenship through the CIGP.

E-Verify is an Internet based program that enables an employer to determine a newly-hired employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Employment Eligibility Form (Form I-9) against Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Social Security Administration (SSA), Department of State (DOS), and participating State departments of motor vehicles (DMV) data.

The CIGP is the sole Federal program that supports the civic integration of lawful immigrants through citizenship preparation programs. The competitive grants expand the availability of high quality citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents in communities nationwide and assist in the identification of education practices that are effective for citizenship and most closely associated with positive outcomes for lawful immigrants seeking services.

B. Budget Activities:

E-Verify Program

The FY 2014 DHS appropriation included funding for the Verification Information System (VIS) Modernization initiative. In early FY 2014, the VIS Modernization initiative was renamed Verification (VER) Modernization to more accurately describe the full scope of the initiative which includes the modernization of the business processes, systems, and infrastructure that supports the E-

Verify Program. VIS is the information technology platform that supports the verification activities related to the E-Verify program. The VER Modernization initiative will tailor the E-Verify experience for each employer, automate the employer enrollment process, and provide additional system capacity for expected increases in workload. The program continues to grow by approximately 1,300 new employers per week. At the end of FY 2014, 553,628 employers were enrolled in E-Verify and those employers generated more than 28 million queries during FY 2014.

The FY 2015 President's Budget includes funding for the following VER Modernization projects: E-Verify operations, continued development of myE-Verify, VIS enhancements and improvements, and identification and implementation of a Final Non-Confirmation (FNC) appeals process.

The FY 2016 Budget includes funding for VER Modernization activities including the integration of VIS with other systems (e.g., Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Data Analytics Tool (DAT), Telephony, Records and Information from DMVs for E-Verify (RIDE), and myE-Verify), and a continuation of base services for the E-Verify program. In addition, funding is included for the continuation of the FNC appeals process.

Citizenship and Integration Grant Program

From FY 2009 to September 30, 2014, USCIS has awarded approximately \$43 million (in both discretionary and fee funding) to support the CIGP. Since the inception of the program, 222 grants to non-profit recipients have enabled the provision of citizenship preparation services to more than 99,000 permanent residents in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

In FY 2015, USCIS plans to award up to \$10 million in grants to non-profit recipients. Grant recipients will serve approximately 25,000 permanent residents with citizenship preparation services. In FY 2016, services will be provided to an additional 25,000 permanent residents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget requests \$129.7 million, 419 positions, and 398 full-time equivalent (FTE) for the USCIS S&E account, a decrease of \$5.1 million from the FY 2015 President's Budget. There is no change in positions or FTE from FY 2015.

Adjustments to base include a reduction of \$5.8 million (0 FTP/0 FTE) associated with non-recurring costs for the FNC appeals process and cost efficiencies from the telephony project as the system application moves from development to operations and maintenance; and a net increase of \$723,000 for the 2015 pay annualization, the 2016 pay increase, and increases to contributions to the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) based on updated actuarial assumptions.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses:

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
E-Verify	388	352	113,889	419	398	124,755	419	398	119,671	-	-	(5,084)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,084)
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	-	-	2,500	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	388	352	116,389	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671	-	-	(5,084)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,084)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	388	352	116,389	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671	-	-	(5,084)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,084)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	388	352	116,389	419	398	134,755	419	398	129,671	-	-	(5,084)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,084)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-1,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	388	352	114,483	419	398	\$134,755	419	398	\$129,671	-	-	(5,084)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,084)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
E-Verify
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: E-Verify

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	388	352	\$113,889
FY 2015 President's Budget	419	398	\$124,755
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$5,084)
FY 2016 Current Services	419	398	\$119,671
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	419	398	\$119,671
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$5,084)

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$119.7 million, 419 FTP, and 398 FTE for E-Verify.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$446,000 for the 2016 pay raise.
- Increase of \$107,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise.
- Increase of \$170,000 for increases to Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates.
- Decrease of \$4.0 million for nonrecurring costs associated with the E-Verify Final Non-Confirmation Review Process.
- Decrease of \$1.8 million for efficiency savings in the telephony initiative.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

E-Verify was established by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208) and is based on the Form I-9. E-Verify is an internet based program that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against DHS, SSA, DOS and DMV data from participating States. At the end of FY 2014, 553,628 employers were enrolled in E-Verify and they ran more than 28 million queries. The program continues to grow by approximately 1,300 new employers per week.

USCIS launched the E-Verify Self Check service in March, 2011 and completed nationwide implementation in February, 2012. A Spanish language version was launched in August 2011. Self Check was developed through a partnership between DHS and SSA to provide individuals with a tool to check their own employment eligibility status, as well as to provide guidance on how

to update their DHS and SSA records. It is the first online E-Verify service offered directly to workers and improves employee understanding of the employment eligibility process.

Self Check also helps businesses by providing U.S. workers with the opportunity to ensure their employment related records are accurate before getting a job. After reaching full operating capacity in 2012, USCIS developed additional Self Check enhancements for launch in FY 2014 and FY 2015, including additional access to DOS data and the driver's license databases from participating states.

E-Verify launched the first phase of a Data Analytics Tool (DAT) in FY 2012. The first phase of DAT offered advanced analytic techniques, including models addressing compliance and program effectiveness. E-Verify deployed a Voice of the Customer analytics tool, designed to use customer feedback from the E-Verify Listens initiative to improve service, policy, and systems operations. Since the initial launch of DAT, USCIS has focused on improving the potential fraud and discrimination models; developed a new outcome based compliance index that will provide an overall view of compliance and will change how monitoring and compliance activities are evaluated and managed. Recent work has focused on making the models operational.

In FY 2014, USCIS began the Verification Modernization initiative which encompasses both VIS Modernization and the roll-out of several initiatives to enhance the technology and business processes supporting the E-Verify Program. Using DAT, USCIS launched fraud and discrimination modeling capabilities for E-Verify. These fraud and discrimination models build upon earlier monitoring and compliance activities aimed at decreasing the incidences of non-compliant behavior by E-Verify employers. USCIS continued to test the DAT fraud and discrimination models and incorporated them into existing monitoring and compliance processes. Additionally, USCIS finalized the requirements for the electronic Form I-9 and its supporting processes.

In early FY 2015, USCIS began deploying myE-Verify, which allows individuals to create a secure account once they have completed a Self Check query. After users have created a myE-Verify account, employees will be able to lock their SSN in E-Verify, thereby preventing others from fraudulently using it to obtain a job with an E-Verify employer. Similar to Self Check, myE-Verify is being implemented in a phased approach. Planning efforts for additional myE-Verify functionality will occur in the ensuing fiscal years.

Also in FY 2015, USCIS will complete the multi-year initiative for reducing FNCs that may have been issued in error. A new FNC letter will be issued for the FNC review process and USCIS will be able to use E-Verify to track and monitor cases that are submitted for review. USCIS will phase-in the Verification Modernization initiative. Some of the planned changes include:

- An enhanced employer enrollment process and account maintenance initiative for E-Verify; and
- Development of an electronic Form I-9 that is compatible with E-Verify. This electronic Form I-9 will enable users to automatically populate and submit Form I-9 data into E-Verify, eliminating the need for duplicative data entry by the employer when submitting a query. Users will also be able to store and manage their electronic Form I-9s as required.

In FY 2016, USCIS will continue development of Verification Modernization activities that will increase the scalability of VIS – the underlying technology that supports E-Verify – for future expansion. USCIS will expand access to new data systems, which will support the RIDE initiative.

RIDE helps to prevent identity fraud in E-Verify by verifying the authenticity of drivers' licenses with the issuing state.

Other planned FY 2016 activities include:

- Increased use of E-Verify fraud and misuse detection tools;
- Continuation of the FNC appeals process;
- Launch of a new independent evaluation of program effectiveness.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigrant Integration & Citizenship

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$2,500
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$10,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$10,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$10,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$10.0 million, 0 FTP, and 0 FTE for this activity in the S&E Account.

There are no adjustments to base or program changes for this PPA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Continued success as a Nation of immigrants depends on the ability of lawful newcomers to permanently settle in communities and enjoy the rights and freedoms that define the United States. Naturalization is a critical milestone for immigrants in achieving full civic participation, gaining a sense of belonging, and receiving equality under the law. The CIGP is an important capacity-building initiative that supports immigrant civic integration through the naturalization preparation process.

The CIGP funds competitive grants with the goal of expanding the availability of high quality citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents in communities nationwide, to include citizenship instruction and naturalization application assistance services. The CIGP is the sole Federal program that supports the civic integration of lawful immigrants through citizenship preparation programs.

Through September 30, 2014, USCIS grant recipients have provided citizenship preparation services to 99,402 permanent residents in 33 States and the District of Columbia. Specifically, grant recipients enrolled 52,623 students in citizenship classes, offered 180,819 hours of instruction, provided naturalization eligibility screenings to 68,426 permanent residents, and prepared and submitted 42,059 naturalization applications.

In FY 2014, CIGP recipients provided citizenship preparation services to 26,543 permanent residents under the program. Specifically, grant recipients enrolled 12,236 students in

citizenship classes, provided naturalization eligibility screenings to 19,843 permanent residents, and prepared and submitted 13,134 naturalization applications.

Summary Table of CIGP Results

Type of Service	Total*
Cumulative number of permanent residents provided with citizenship preparation services	99,402
Number of permanent residents provided with citizenship preparation services in FY 2014	26,543
Permanent residents enrolled in citizenship classes	52,623
Hours of classroom instruction	180,819
Permanent residents provided with naturalization eligibility screenings to date	68,426
Naturalization applications prepared and submitted to date	42,059

*through September 30, 2014

In addition to the provision of direct services, the CIGP has increased the capacity of organizations to provide naturalization application services. Under the program, 20 grant-receiving organizations attained recognition by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and 67 individuals were accredited by the BIA. BIA recognition and accreditation are valuable assets that attest to an organization's capacity to respond to the citizenship preparation needs of the community for years to come.

The program has also allowed grant recipients to develop improved service delivery models and promising practices that can be replicated in other programs across the country. Several of these promising practices are highlighted on the online USCIS Citizenship Resource Center (www.uscis.gov/citizenship). Promising practices include the use of technology in the citizenship classroom, effective instructional strategies, and innovative use of volunteers to support citizenship instruction. Sharing promising practices developed under the CIGP allows organizations to learn from past successes, increase efficiency, and improve the quality of local citizenship preparation programs.

Summary Table of Program Impact and Legacy

Type of Service	Total*
Grant receiving organizations that attained recognition by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) to date	20
Individuals accredited by the BIA as a result of the program to date	67
Promising practices published to the online USCIS Citizenship Resource Center to date	9

*through September 30, 2014

In FY 2015, CIGP recipients will provide 25,000 permanent residents with citizenship preparation services, and another 25,000 in FY 2016.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Verification Modernization (VER)

VIS is utilized for the E-Verify program, to allow participating employers to verify the employment eligibility of all newly hired employees. The E-Verify program is mandated by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA). Any legislation enacted making participation in the E-Verify program mandatory will necessitate the usage of VIS as the primary information system used.

USCIS VIS also supports the (Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements) SAVE Program, allowing federal, state and local benefit granting agencies to verify the immigration status of applicants/customers applying for a government benefit. The SAVE program is mandated by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA).

This investment proposed to be funded out of the Salaries and Expenses PPA in FY 2016 is as follows:

- Salaries and Expenses \$59.702 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Budget
\$61,170	\$63,947	\$59,702

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Benefits Administration (\$59,702)	Immigration Management	The VIS system allows participating employers to verify the employment eligibility of all newly hired employees and also addresses a capability gap by allowing federal, state, and local benefit granting agencies to verify the immigration status of applicants/customers applying for a government benefit.

IV. Program Justification Changes

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for citizenship and immigration services, [~~\$134,755,000~~]\$129,671,000¹, of which [~~\$124,755,000~~]\$119,671,000² is for the E-Verify Program, as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), to assist United States employers with maintaining a legal workforce, and of which \$10,000,000 is for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds otherwise made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services does not provide vehicles for lease: Provided further, That the Director of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$134,755,000] <u>\$129,671,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$124,755,000] <u>\$119,671,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses:

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	388	352	\$116,389
FY 2015 President's Budget	419	398	\$134,755
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 pay raise	-	-	\$446
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$107
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$170
Total, Increases	-	-	\$723
Decreases			
Final Non-Confirmation Appeals Process Development	-	-	(\$4,042)
Telephony	-	-	(\$1,765)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$5,807)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$5,084)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$5,084)
FY 2016 Current Services	419	398	\$129,671
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	419	398	\$129,671
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$5,084)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	388	352	\$116,389
FY 2015 President's Budget	419	398	\$134,755
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$723
Decreases	-	-	(\$5,807)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$5,084)
FY 2016 Current Services	419	398	\$129,671
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	419	398	\$129,671
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$5,084)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
E-Verify	419	398	\$124,755	-	-	(\$5,084)	-	-	-	419	398	\$119,671	-	-	(\$5,084)
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	-	-	\$10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,000	-	-	-
Total	419	398	\$134,755	-	-	(\$5,084)	-	-	-	419	398	\$129,671	-	-	(\$5,084)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,776	\$34,942	\$35,499	\$557
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$641	\$100	\$96	(\$4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$328	\$366	\$372	\$6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,313	\$10,388	\$10,552	\$164
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$41,058	\$45,796	\$46,519	\$723
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$118	\$118	\$118	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,994	\$3,266	\$3,266	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$23	\$23	\$23	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$291	\$291	\$291	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2,112	\$2,112	\$2,112	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$46,536	\$51,246	\$47,020	(\$4,226)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,976	\$2,165	\$2,006	(\$159)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,487	\$7,106	\$6,584	(\$522)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,171	\$12,237	\$11,337	(\$900)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$112	\$112	\$112	-
31.0 Equipment	\$275	\$275	\$275	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$728	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$75,331	\$88,959	\$83,152	(\$5,807)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$116,389	\$134,755	\$129,671	(\$5,084)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$116,389	\$134,755	\$129,671	(\$5,084)
Full Time Equivalents	352	398	398	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	43	43	43	-
GS-14	107	107	107	-
GS-13	64	68	68	-
GS-12	43	44	44	-
GS-11	41	41	41	-
GS-10	1	2	2	-
GS-9	64	79	79	-
GS-7	24	34	34	-
Total Permanent Positions	388	419	419	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	21	21	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	388	398	398	-
Headquarters	213	216	216	-
U.S. Field	175	203	203	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses::	388	419	419	-
Full Time Equivalents	352	398	398	-
Average ES Salary	156,084	157,645	159,221	1,576
Average GS Salary	89,901	90,800	91,708	908
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services

Salaries and Expenses:

E-Verify

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,776	\$34,942	\$35,499	\$557
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$641	\$100	\$96	(\$4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$328	\$366	\$372	\$6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,313	\$10,388	\$10,552	\$164
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$41,058	\$45,796	\$46,519	\$723
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$118	\$118	\$118	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,994	\$3,266	\$3,266	-
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$23	\$23	\$23	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$291	\$291	\$291	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2,112	\$2,112	\$2,112	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$46,536	\$51,246	\$47,020	(\$4,226)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,976	\$2,165	\$2,006	(\$159)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,487	\$7,106	\$6,584	(\$522)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,171	\$12,237	\$11,337	(\$900)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$112	\$112	\$112	-
31.0 Equipment	\$275	\$275	\$275	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$728	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$72,831	\$78,959	\$73,152	(\$5,807)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$113,889	\$124,755	\$119,671	(\$5,084)
Full Time Equivalents	352	398	398	-

E-Verify Mission Statement

E-Verify is an Internet-based system that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against DHS, Social Security Administration (SSA), and Department of State data.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$30,776	\$34,942	\$35,499	\$557
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$641	\$100	\$96	\$(4)
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$328	\$366	\$372	\$6
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$9,313	\$10,388	\$10,552	\$164
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$41,058	\$45,796	\$46,519	\$723

An increase of \$723,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the 2015 pay raise, proposed 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$46,536	\$51,246	\$47,020	(\$4,226)

A decrease of \$4,226,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$1,976	\$2,165	\$2,006	(\$159)

A decrease of \$159,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,487	\$7,106	\$6,584	(\$522)

A decrease of \$522,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,171	\$12,237	\$11,337	(\$900)

A decrease of \$900,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Immigrant Integration & Citizenship Mission Statement

The Office of Citizenship promotes the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and provides integration tools and resources for immigrants, organizations, and other stakeholders. Our continued success as a nation of immigrants depends on the ability of lawful newcomers to permanently settle in communities and enjoy the rights and freedoms that define our Nation. Naturalization is a critical milestone for immigrants in achieving full participation, gaining a sense of belonging, and receiving equality under the law. American society must remain open and welcoming to immigrants and provide essential tools and support for them to gain a sense of belonging and ownership in the future of our country. This program supports these goals.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	349	352	398
Increases			
Hiring to POS level	19	36	-
Annualization of 10 FTEs for Self Check	-	10	-
Subtotal, Increases	19	46	-
Decreases			
Adjustment of FTEs for Self Check	(16)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(16)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	352	398	398
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	3	46	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
E-Verify	\$1,701	\$2,375	\$2,276	-\$99
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,701	\$2,375	\$2,276	-\$99

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) is the primary funding source for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Fees collected from immigration benefit applications and petitions are deposited into the IEFA and are used to fund the cost of processing immigration benefit applications and associated support benefits, as well as to cover the cost of processing similar benefit requests for applicants without charge, for example, for refugee and asylum applicants.

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Examinations Fee Account:

USCIS is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) component that facilitates legal immigration for people seeking to enter, reside, or work in the United States. USCIS possesses the authority to grant or deny immigration benefits with a workload estimated at more than six million immigration benefit requests each year. These immigration benefits range from requests for work authorization documents and adjustment of status, to petitions for immediate relatives to immigrate to the United States and requests to become U.S. citizens through naturalization.

The IEFA account provides necessary resources for USCIS to:

- Strengthen and effectively administer the immigration system.
- Strengthen national security safeguards and combat fraud.
- Reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.
- Enhance customer service and public engagement.

B. Budget Activities:

Adjudication Services

Through a network of approximately 226 domestic and foreign offices, USCIS is responsible for the timely and quality processing of:

- Family-based petitions - facilitating the process for close relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent residents to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.
- Employment-based petitions - facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or work in the United States temporarily.
- Asylum and Refugee applications and petitions - adjudicating asylum and refugee status applications for individuals seeking protection from persecution and facilitating the process for close relatives of approved refugees and asylees to immigrate to the United States.

- Naturalization applications - processing applications of those who wish to become U.S. citizens.

Secure identity cards and travel document booklets are personalized and provided to recipients of certain immigration benefits as evidence of immigration status and for use in proving eligibility to work and live in the United States and/or to re-enter the U.S. after travel abroad. Premium processing revenues that are deposited into this account fund the Transformation Program, which is a multi-year effort to modernize USCIS business processes and supporting systems, as well as infrastructure improvements identified as critical to sustaining USCIS operations.

Information and Customer Services

The Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED) provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. The CSPED is dedicated to proactively providing information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners, and advocates regarding immigration benefits. The CSPED Public Engagement Division is dedicated to coordinating and directing agency-wide dialogue with external stakeholders to actively collaborate and maintain open and transparent communication, and to seek feedback regarding policies, priorities, and organizational performance reviews.

Administration

The Administration activity supports a variety of headquarters offices including the Office of the Director, Administration, the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Counsel, Contracting, Communications, Legislative Affairs, Policy and Strategy, Equal Opportunity and Inclusion, Chief Human Capital Officer, and Security and Integrity.

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) is an intergovernmental information-sharing program that assists Federal, State, and local benefit-granting agencies in verifying individuals' immigration status, or naturalized or derived citizenship, when they apply for licenses or public benefits. Customers include Federal agencies, State departments of motor vehicles, licensing bureaus, etc. SAVE is also used to verify the immigration status, or naturalized or derived citizenship, of applicants for health insurance under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA). SAVE helps other government agencies ensure that only persons eligible for benefits receive them by providing relevant immigration status information.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$3.814 billion, 17,963 positions, and 16,499 FTE for the USCIS IEFA, an increase of \$233.2 million, 1,256 positions, and 1,771 FTE above the FY 2015 Estimate.

The increase in projected spending authority is the net result of the following:

- \$15.2 million for the 2016 pay raise
- \$3.7 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- \$5.4 million for increases for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates.
- \$21.6 million for costs associated with Financial Systems Modernization (FSM)
- \$5.4 million to support the expansion of the Electronic Immigration System (ELIS) technical helpdesk
- \$181.9 million for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS's mission.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account:

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			Estimate			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	12,274	10,527	\$2,676,072	14,476	12,761	\$3,013,580	15,717	14,373	\$3,229,249	1,241	1,612	\$215,669	-	-	-	1,241	1,612	\$215,669
District Operations	7,158	6,333	\$1,557,336	8,426	7,434	\$1,778,209	9,602	8,593	\$1,916,344	1,176	1,159	\$138,135	-	-	-	1,176	1,159	\$138,135
Service Centers	3,573	2,974	\$586,671	4,175	3,695	\$656,311	4,240	3,999	\$694,306	65	304	\$37,995	-	-	-	65	304	\$37,995
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	1,194	896	\$232,066	1,526	1,300	\$254,476	1,526	1,449	\$268,042	-	149	\$13,566	-	-	-	-	149	\$13,566
Records Operations	349	324	\$110,035	349	332	\$129,661	349	332	\$124,177	-	-	(\$5,484)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,484)
Transformation	-	-	\$189,964	-	-	\$194,923	-	-	\$226,380	-	-	\$31,457	-	-	-	-	-	\$31,457
Information and Customer Services	331	276	\$109,416	462	380	\$136,554	462	438	\$142,565	-	58	\$6,011	-	-	-	-	58	\$6,011
Administration	1,338	1,220	\$376,553	1,546	1,375	\$403,989	1,561	1,476	\$415,132	15	101	\$11,143	-	-	-	15	101	\$11,143
SAVE	223	196	\$24,823	223	212	\$26,648	223	212	\$27,021	-	-	\$373	-	-	-	-	-	\$373
Total, Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	14,166	12,219	\$3,186,864	16,707	14,728	\$3,580,771	17,963	16,499	\$3,813,967	1,256	1,771	\$233,196	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	\$233,196
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	14,166	12,219	\$3,186,864	16,707	14,728	\$3,580,771	17,963	16,499	\$3,813,967	1,256	1,771	\$233,196	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	\$233,196
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	14,166	12,219	\$3,186,864	16,707	14,728	\$3,580,771	17,963	16,499	\$3,813,967	1,256	1,771	\$233,196	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	\$233,196
Appropriation (examinations fee)	14,166	12,219	\$2,785,546	14,166	13,457	\$3,589,417	17,963	17,254	\$3,589,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation (previously unavailable)	-	-	153,193	-	-	219,510	-	-	224,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-4,000	-	-	-4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	-	-	-219,510	-	-	-224,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	14,166	12,219	2,715,229	14,166	13,457	3,580,771	17,963	17,254	3,813,967	1,256	1,771	\$233,196	-	-	-	1,256	1,771	\$233,196

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
District Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: District Operations

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	7,158	6,333	\$1,557,336
FY 2015 Estimate	8,426	7,434	\$1,778,209
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	1,176	1,159	\$138,135
FY 2016 Current Services	9,602	8,593	\$1,916,344
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	9,602	8,593	\$1,916,344
Total Change 2015 to 2016	1,176	1,159	\$138,135

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$1.9 billion; 9,602 positions; and 8,593 FTE for USCIS to process more than three million immigration benefit applications annually and to maintain processing time goals while ensuring the security and integrity of the immigration system.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$7.7 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$1.9 million for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$2.9 million for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates
- Increase of \$125.6 million for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS’s mission

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Field Operations

Field Operations conducts in-person interviews for all immigration and naturalization benefit types that require an interview. Chief among these are adjustment of status applications to become a permanent resident and naturalization applications to become a U.S. citizen. Field Operations has established performance objectives for completing these applications, ancillary applications (e.g. work and travel authorization) and other assigned applications and petitions in a timely manner. Critical elements of providing effective adjudication services include providing accurate and timely immigration information and customer service. This is done through targeted public dissemination of information and by conducting outreach to better understand the potential pool of applicants and so that potential applicants better understand immigration and naturalization processes.

Fraud Detection and National Security

The Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) leads USCIS efforts to determine whether individuals or organizations requesting immigration benefits pose a threat to national security, public safety, or the integrity of the Nation's immigration system by:

- Detecting, deterring, and administratively investigating immigration-related fraud, and working to eliminate systemic vulnerabilities that could present a threat to national security and public safety;
- Serving as primary conduit for information sharing and collaboration with interagency law enforcement and intelligence community partners;
- Establishing guidance and overseeing the process for identifying, reviewing, vetting, and adjudicating cases involving national security concerns;
- Developing and implementing efficient and effective security screening policies, programs, and procedures; and
- Developing innovative technical capabilities and effective data collection and analysis tools to support the agency's fraud detection, national security, public safety, and intelligence operations.

Office of Information Technology

The Office of Information Technology (OIT), a component of the Management Directorate, provides the information technology, equipment, software, services, expertise, and the strategic vision to enable USCIS to deliver effective, efficient, and secure immigration services and products. OIT leads USCIS in the design, development, delivery, and deployment of a wide range of IT services and solutions that are collectively improving the Nation's immigration system. Of particular importance, OIT is working in close partnership and collaboration with the Office of Transformation Coordination in order to deliver the USCIS Transformation program and the Electronic Immigration System (ELIS).

Biometrics

The Enterprise Services Directorate's Biometrics Division (BD) is responsible for collecting biometric and biographic data from applicants that are required to provide this data when requesting immigration benefits in the United States. For benefits requiring a biometric check, USCIS schedules applicants to appear at one of the 137 Application Support Centers located nationwide, by scheduled appointment, for biometric and biographic data collection. The biometrics are used by USCIS adjudicators to determine benefit eligibility and are also incorporated into DHS-issued benefit documents. The BD plays a vital role in fulfilling the DHS and USCIS missions of ensuring the integrity of the immigration system through the collection of biographic and biometric data that is sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to detect persons with known criminal or terrorist history. In addition, the Division collects, on a cost reimbursable basis, biometrics and biographic data for individuals present in the United States applying for United Kingdom and Canadian visas. BD plans to begin offering this service to Ireland in the fourth quarter of FY 2015.

Office of Citizenship

The Office of Citizenship promotes the rights, responsibilities, and importance of U.S. citizenship and provides educational tools and resources for immigrants, organizations, and other stakeholders. Continued success as a Nation of immigrants depends on the ability of lawful newcomers to permanently settle in communities and enjoy the rights and freedoms that define the Nation. Naturalization is a critical milestone for immigrants in achieving full civic participation, gaining a sense of belonging in U.S. society, and receiving equality under the law.

The CIGP, funded partially through fee collections in FY 2014, is an important capacity-building initiative that supports immigrant civic integration through the naturalization preparation process. The program funds competitive grants with the goal of expanding the availability of high quality citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents in communities nationwide to include citizenship instruction and naturalization application services. In FY 2015 and FY 2016, USCIS has requested discretionary appropriations in the Salaries and Expenses account to fund the grants program. Support through discretionary appropriations recognizes the general benefit to the Nation of preparing qualified permanent residents for the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

Office of Performance and Quality

The Office of Performance and Quality seeks to preserve and enhance the quality of USCIS data by serving as diligent stewards of the data. Through the use of sound data collection, validation, and management techniques, and by ensuring a high degree of data quality, OPQ provides relevant and actionable datasets to USCIS directorates and program offices, as well as to external stakeholders from the Department, Administration, and public at large. By providing these datasets along with pertinent analysis and continuous improvement guidance, OPQ is a key partner in ensuring the efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of America's immigration system. In addition, OPQ recommends volume-driven staffing levels in order to facilitate agency-wide operational and budgetary planning efforts.

- **Provide relevant and timely data and analysis:** OPQ provides stakeholders with immigration information and analysis critical to daily planning and strategic policy decisions. Regardless of their final destination, OPQ seeks to ensure the data and information provided are relevant to the issue and delivered on time with the highest quality possible. In addition, OPQ seeks to provide value added insights to the data, facilitating and enhancing the decision-making process.
- **Prepare comprehensive staffing models and volume projections:** In conjunction with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Office of Policy and Strategy, and the operational directorates, OPQ leads the development of staffing models, providing recommendations to leaders in an effort to align resources where they are most needed. Similarly, OPQ develops volume projections for all major benefit types, providing the basis upon which all operational and financial planning takes place.
- **Improve the quality of data and data reporting systems:** Working with the Office of Information Technology and the Office of Policy and Strategy, OPQ aligns data quality improvement efforts, leading the identification of business requirements associated with the identification, collection, storage, management, dissemination, and archiving of USCIS' immigration related data. Additionally, OPQ works with the Office of Transformation

Coordination to define data requirements for ELIS, ensuring integration of legacy and emerging data systems.

- **Support quality compliance and continuous improvement efforts across the agency:** OPQ has put into place tools and resources that allow managers across the agency to initiate and implement improvements to realize gains in operational efficiency by lowering direct costs, increasing productivity, and avoiding unnecessary expenditures. Apart from these improvement efforts, OPQ also manages the All Forms Review process to ensure compliance with decisional accuracy and process compliance standards.

Office of Administrative Appeals

The Office of Administrative Appeals issues immigration appeals decisions, including precedent decisions to guide officers and the public, and provides the public with clear and accessible information about the immigration appeals process.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

The USCIS Office of Communications (OCOMM) and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) established the public - facing Customer Service Web Portal (CSWP) in October 2006. The primary goal of the CSWP is to provide the public with a positive, understandable and effective online experience. A public user, with minimal computing skills, can access the CSWP and easily access information, download forms, educational and instructional materials, and gain access to other systems responsible for scheduling interviews and applying for immigrant benefits. Customer access to the CSWP is seamless, regardless of technical sources, so that all information sources have a similar, if not the same, look and feel and apply a consistent and intuitive navigation strategy. The CSWP went through an exhaustive redesign in September 2009, including the deployment of USCIS Espanol.

This investment included in the District Operations PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- District Operations: \$9.881 million

Activity Funding
(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Budget
\$9,867	\$9,870	\$9,881

FY 2016 Funding Breakout
(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Benefits Administration (\$9,881)	Knowledge Management	Customer Service Web Portal closes a gap in technical capabilities by implementing a content management system that provides the technical capability for managing the information, establishing a workflow for content reviews, and creating a capability for simply and safely publishing content to the internet.

Immigration - CLAIMS 3.0

CLAIMS 3 is a legacy case application tracking and processing system used for the adjudication of applications and petitions for immigration benefits and services except asylum and naturalization. It is the primary source of applicant/petitioner information used to perform background checks, conduct the examination (review of information that is being provided by petitioners), and adjudication. The information within CLAIMS 3 is used to assist the examiner in verifying and corroborating applicant petitions through the use of business rules to ensure that the process is consistent with all applicable laws and regulations. CLAIMS 3 resides in four service centers, the National Benefits Center, the Administrative Appeals Office, and Baltimore Field Office. It channels information to over 90 district offices via the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) Web Interface for Family Based 485 Forms, and is a source for accessing information for Performance Measures and Production Numbers.

This investment is included in the District Operations PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- District Operations: \$18.214 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Budget
\$16,398	\$18,049	\$18,214

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Benefits Administration (\$18,214)	Immigration Management	CLAIMS 3 addresses a capability gap by allowing USCIS to effectively and efficiently adjudicate immigration benefits. CLAIMS 3 LAN allows USCIS to process over six million benefits annually and plays an important role in closing performance gaps within USCIS for benefit timeliness, data-sharing, and completing immigration services reports to USCIS stakeholders

Infrastructure (End User Support)

Infrastructure-End User Support (I-EUS) investments support the operations and maintenance infrastructure of the immigration system. This investment consists of an enterprise Service Desk which includes Tier I, Incident and Problem Management support, Deskside Support, Deployment Services, Hardware Maintenance, and Asset Management. I-EUS provides Systems Assurance solutions to support systems engineering; Independent Testing and Integration services to sustain system acceptance, user acceptance, interoperability and performance testing; Change, Configuration, and Release Management to manage changes to the USCIS operating environment; and Master Delivery Order vehicle for purchasing information technology hardware and minimal maintenance support.

This investment is included in the District Operations PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- District Operations: \$122.881 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Budget
\$116,483	\$122,044	\$122,881

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Enterprise IT Services (\$122,881)	Provided IT Infrastructure	The I-EUS program addresses a capability gap by covering operations and maintenance of the USCIS IT Infrastructure.

Infrastructure (Enterprise)

This program provides capabilities to USCIS employees to access all voice and data communications of USCIS. It is the basic infrastructure that represents information technology utility to USCIS and the comprehensive support of that infrastructure. This program provides support to the Data Center Migration effort. However, this program does not include help desk services, ICE shared services, and ICENET costs. USCIS Infrastructure (Enterprise) program is made up of Shared Services, Global Services, Hosting Services, and Converged Services. Shared Services group administrates and performs Contracting Officer Representative and Designated Agency Representative duties for all data services, telecommunications services and a majority of data center hosting services for USCIS. The investment supports/provides enterprise level data service, DSL data service, cable data service, enterprise level voice circuits, long distance service, toll free service, Note: See CASR for full description.

This investment is included in the District Operations PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- District Operations: \$104.508 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Budget
\$111,944	\$104,358	\$104,508

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Enterprise IT Services (\$104,508)	Provided IT Infrastructure	The Infrastructure Enterprise program addresses a capability gap by providing the basic infrastructure that represents information technology utility to USCIS and the comprehensive support of that infrastructure.

Naturalization - CLAIMS 4.0

CLAIMS4 (C4) is the primary case processing system for the adjudication of Applications for Naturalization (N-400, N600, N600K, N336). C4 is operational at ninety-eight locations nationwide (4 Service Centers, the National Benefit Center, 92 Field Offices, & Headquarters) & offers a standardized automated process for adjudicating applications. C4 system designed to meet the USCIS vision & mission to provide: 1) customer-focused benefits processing; 2) credible source of useful

information & contributor to the US security; 3) accurate & useful information to our customers; 4) granting immigration & citizenship benefits; and 5) ensuring the integrity of our immigration system. C4 continues to be one of the primary multi-tier client/server workflow management systems that is designed to strengthen America's future & secure America's promise by providing Citizenship and Naturalization benefits to our applicants.

This investment is included in the District Operations PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- District Operations: \$9.209 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Budget
\$8,402	\$9,205	\$9,209

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Design (\$9,209)	Immigration Management	CLAIMS 4 addresses a capability gap by providing immigration and citizenship benefits on time, providing data sharing and reporting, and consolidating information from all naturalization forms into a single system.

Biometrics Division Program

The USCIS Biometrics Division (BD) is statutorily required to collect biometric and biographic data from applicants who seek immigration benefits in the United States. Applicants appear at one of the 137 application support centers located nationwide, by scheduled appointment, for data collection. The biometrics are used by USCIS adjudicators to determine benefit eligibility and are also incorporated into DHS-issued benefit documents. It is essential to the mission of DHS and USCIS that the identity of individuals who seek immigration and naturalization benefits is verified, and biometric data that is captured is checked to identify whether any known criminal or terrorist history exists within various law enforcement databases.

This investment is included in the District Operations PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- District Operations: \$161.552 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Budget
\$154,842	\$177,274	\$161,552

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Screening and Screening (\$161,552)	Credential Management	The BD addresses a capability gap by capturing the biometrics of approximately 3.2 million immigrants (units) on an annual basis.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Service Centers
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Service Centers

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	3,573	2,974	\$586,671
FY 2015 Estimate	4,175	3,695	\$656,311
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	65	304	\$37,995
FY 2016 Current Services	4,240	3,999	\$694,306
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	4,240	3,999	\$694,306
Total Change 2015 to 2016	65	304	\$37,995

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$694.3 million; 4,240 positions; and 3,999 FTE for USCIS Service Center Operations to adjudicate applications and ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without undue delay.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$3.3 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$812,000 for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$1.1 million for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates
- Increase of \$32.8 million for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS's mission

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Service Center Operations

Service Center Operations Directorate (SCOPS) is one of the key operational components of USCIS and is responsible for adjudicating the majority of benefit types that do not require an in-person interview. SCOPS is tasked with adjudicating the largest volume of applications across the broadest and most diverse cross-section of immigration benefits. SCOPS is a strong and vital partner in developing immigration policies and programs that ensure exceptional customer service while delivering the right benefits to the right persons at the right time, and not to those who are underserving. SCOPS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within established processing times, and is dedicated to ensuring the security and integrity of the immigration system through a workforce of highly trained adjudication officers that conduct numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications. Specialized teams of Service Center adjudications staff, along

with law enforcement agencies, and other government agencies, work together to conduct extensive research and vetting of individuals and organizations seeking immigration benefits to protect the national security of the United States.

Office of Intake and Document Production

The Office of Intake and Document Production (OIDP) is responsible for the beginning and end of the process for individuals who are seeking immigration benefits. OIDP creates and distributes USCIS forms, secure certificates and informational materials; receives applications and petitions; processes filing fees; generates and distributes USCIS appointment notices; and provides approved individuals with secure documents such as permanent resident (green) cards, employment authorization documents and travel booklets.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,194	896	\$232,066
FY 2015 Estimate	1,526	1,300	\$254,476
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	149	\$13,566
FY 2016 Current Services	1,526	1,449	\$268,042
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	1,526	1,449	\$268,042
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	149	\$13,566

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$268.0 million; 1,526 positions; and 1,449 FTE for USCIS to extend humanitarian protection, citizenship, and other immigration benefits to eligible individuals as well as detecting fraud and protecting national security.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$1.4 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$309,000 for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$479,000 for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates
- Increase of \$11.4 million for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS's mission

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate (RAIO) extends humanitarian protection, citizenship, and other immigration benefits to eligible individuals, while detecting fraud and protecting national security. RAIO is comprised of a headquarters management unit and three operational divisions. The Asylum Division has eight domestic offices that adjudicate asylum applications from individuals not in removal proceedings (affirmative asylum) and conduct credible fear screenings for all persons placed in expedited removal that request asylum or express a fear of persecution or torture on return to their country of origin. The Refugee Affairs Division is a headquarters-based operation whose officers travel internationally to conduct refugee processing in accordance with U.S. law and international obligations and conduct credible fear screenings for certain migrants at sea. With worldwide jurisdiction, the International Operations Division adjudicates immigration petitions and applications and provides immigration services in 25 embassies and consulates abroad in 22 countries. The International Operations Division also adjudicates requests for parole and oversees a cooperative agreement to provide resettlement services to qualified Cuban and Haitian migrants in the United States. In addition, the

International Operations Division is involved with the naturalization of military service members abroad. With a wide footprint extending from U.S. embassies and consulates to additional refugee processing locations, RAIO is the face of USCIS abroad. In furtherance of USCIS's mission and United States interests, RAIO engages in liaison with other U.S. government agencies and foreign governments, international organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and private entities worldwide.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Records Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Records Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	349	324	\$110,035
FY 2015 Estimate	349	332	\$129,661
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$5,484)
FY 2016 Current Services	349	332	\$124,177
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	349	332	\$124,177
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$5,484)

The FY 2016 Budget \$124.2 million; 349 positions; and 332 FTE for USCIS management of U.S. immigration records.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$320,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$82,000 for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$114,000 for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates
- Decrease of \$6.0 million for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS's mission

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Records Operations PPA funds the management of U.S. immigration records. This PPA includes two components of the Enterprise Services Directorate, the Records Division and the National Records Center (NRC).

The Records Division administers immigration records created by USCIS and enforcement records created by other DHS entities, including alien registration files (A-files). Functions performed by the Records Division include: 1) development, implementation, monitoring, and training of records management policy to ensure accuracy, availability, and security of immigrants' information held both in paper and electronic form; 2) cataloging, maintaining, and researching historical agency information; 3) managing the USCIS genealogy program; and 4) performing specialized search, retrieval, and interpretation of immigration records in response to authorized government agency, Congressional, and public inquiries.

NRC stores and accesses over 18 million A-files, providing customers with timely and appropriate access to requested records and information in an efficient manner. NRC is also responsible for overseeing operations to store and manage destruction of over 25 million receipt files. Customers requiring access to A-files include Federal, state, and local agencies. In addition, NRC is responsible for the largest Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) program within the Federal Government. In FY 2014, the NRC processed 141,747 FOIA requests.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Transformation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Transformation

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$189,964
FY 2015 Estimate	-	-	\$194,923
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$31,457
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$226,380
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$226,380
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$31,457

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$226.4 million, 0 positions, and 0 FTE to transition USCIS from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized, and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic processing for benefits filing and adjudication.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$5.4 million to support the expansion of the ELIS technical helpdesk to serve the system’s growing customer base
- Increase of \$21.6 million for the Financial Systems Modernization Initiative (FSM)
- Increase of \$4.4 million for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS’s mission

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As part of a comprehensive set of initiatives to modernize the agency, USCIS embarked on an enterprise-wide Transformation investment that has begun to transition the agency from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a centralized and consolidated environment that facilitates electronic benefits processing. This investment is a large-scale, complex undertaking with the goal of modernizing USCIS-wide business processes using information technology (IT) enabled reengineering. Transformation will be accomplished through implementation of an integrated operating environment system, ELIS. This system will employ the types of online customer accounts used in the private sector to manage transactions and track activities while accomplishing the USCIS mission of enforcing and administering our immigration laws. The revised processes, enabled by ELIS, will help USCIS meet customer expectations for on-demand information and immediate real-time electronic service over the Internet.

The Office of Transformation Coordination provides a centralized management structure to oversee all transformation activities associated with ELIS. The USCIS goals for the Transformation investment address four major initiatives:

- National Security and Integrity: USCIS will ensure the integrity of the immigration system and help safeguard the country by effectively collecting, analyzing, and sharing information used to verify identity, eligibility, and the status of individuals seeking to become U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, or study, live, or work temporarily in this country;
- Customer Service: USCIS will deliver world-class customer service by adjudicating requests for benefits accurately and within acceptable timeframes, by providing timely and accurate information about immigration benefits and the status of customer requests and by promoting civic values;
- Operational Efficiency: USCIS will be an innovative, flexible, and accountable organization that invests in its people and infrastructure to ensure cost-effective and consistent results; and
- Quality: USCIS will consistently issue high-quality immigration benefit decisions.

USCIS remains committed to developing capability with flexibility to handle its current workload of benefit requests, estimated at more than six million annually, as well as changes in laws or regulations.

To address legacy financial management system inadequacies, DHS launched the FSM initiative in 2011 to modernize the financial management systems that are being used by DHS components. The Department must invest in modernizing financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting, and enable business process standardization. The FSM initiative follows DHS directives, OMB guidance, and processes developed by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation.

In FY 2016, USCIS requires \$21.6 million for the FSM initiative. FY 2016 funds are to initiate the migration of USCIS to a shared service provider for financial, acquisition and asset management solution services. USCIS is proposing to expand the use of premium processing funds for the FSM initiative. The migration is scheduled to be completed in FY 2017. The DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer provides guidance and oversight to Component FSM initiatives.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Transformation

The goal of Transformation is to modernize USCIS agency-wide business processes using IT-enabled reengineering. Transformation will be accomplished through implementation of an integrated operating environment that will transition the agency from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a consolidated environment that allows electronic processing of benefit requests. The key customers, stakeholders, and beneficiaries of the Electronic Immigration System (ELIS) are: enterprise partners; DHS components; USCIS employees; customers and advocates (the persons petitioning USCIS for benefits and services and the organizations representing those individuals), stakeholders with oversight and review responsibilities including Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the Government Accountability Office, and the DHS Office of the Inspector General; and other stakeholders including public IT industry groups, U.S. citizens, and media outlets.

This investment is included in the Transformation PPA in FY 2016, as follows:

- Transformation: \$180.911 million

Activity Funding

(\$ in Thousands)

FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Budget
\$176,395	\$177,268	\$180,911

FY 2016 Funding Breakout

(\$ in Thousands)

Program Area	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Benefits Administration (\$180,911)	Immigration Management	The goal of Transformation is to modernize USCIS agency-wide business processes using IT-enabled reengineering. Transformation will be accomplished through implementation of an integrated operating environment that will transition the agency from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a consolidated environment that allows electronic processing of benefit requests. The key customers, stakeholders, and beneficiaries of the ELIS are: enterprise partners; DHS components; USCIS employees; customers and advocates (the persons petitioning USCIS for benefits and services and the organizations representing those individuals), stakeholders with oversight and review responsibilities including Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the Government Accountability Office, and the DHS Office of the Inspector General; and other stakeholders including public IT industry groups, U.S. citizens, and media outlets.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Information and Customer Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information and Customer Services

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	331	276	\$109,416
FY 2015 Estimate	462	380	\$136,554
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	58	\$6,011
FY 2016 Current Services	462	438	\$142,565
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	462	438	\$142,565
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	58	\$6,011

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$142.6 million, 462 positions, and 438 FTE for USCIS to provide timely, consistent, and accurate information to customers.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$374,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$86,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$120,000 for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates
- Increase of \$5.4 million for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS’s mission

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED) provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. The Customer Service Division (CSD) is dedicated to proactively providing information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners, and advocates regarding immigration benefits.

CSD manages the National Customer Service Center (NCSC) 1-800 number for USCIS. This number provides the general public with prompt and accurate information to their telephonic inquiries regarding case information and immigration laws and benefits. The NCSC 1-800 number averages nearly 1 million telephonic inquiries per month. When a customer calls the NCSC, the call is routed directly to the IVR system, which is available twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week in English and Spanish. Through the IVR, customers can learn about basic eligibility, basic filing, ordering forms, and other services. Customers can obtain information about their local field office, including location and hours of operation. Customers can also obtain case status information for most cases if they have a receipt number. If the customer cannot resolve his or her inquiry through the IVR,

the customer is transferred to a customer service representative (CSR) at a Tier 1 contract call center. CSD operates four Tier 1 contract call center locations providing first line support to our customers. These centers are located in Barbourville and London, Kentucky, and Fort Worth and El Paso, Texas. After speaking to a CSR, if the customer requires additional support or has a unique and complex inquiry, the CSR will transfer the call to a Tier 2 call center to speak with an Immigration Services Officer (ISO). The USCIS employees at Tier 2 have an extensive immigration law and operational background. The Tier 2 call centers are located in New York City and Los Angeles.

For almost two decades, USCIS has relied on its call centers as its primary means of providing customer service. In response to the increasing costs of providing customer service, changing customer demographics, emerging technology and customer preferences, USCIS is moving toward a new customer service model, evolving from traditional call centers to a full scale customer engagement center. The foundation of this new center will be a mix of technology, processes, and policies engineered to provide a suite of customer facing tools that will offer a superior customer experience in a digital environment. The intention of this mix of tools, processes, and policy is to not only provide a new customer experience but to reduce the operational costs of providing service using our current model.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,338	1,220	\$376,553
FY 2015 Estimate	1,546	1,375	\$403,989
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	15	101	\$11,143
FY 2016 Current Services	1,561	1,476	\$415,132
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	1,561	1,476	\$415,132
Total Change 2015 to 2016	15	101	\$11,143

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$415.1 million; 1,561 positions; and 1,476 FTE for USCIS to strengthen key management processes, systems, and administrative support activities; and to facilitate mission success and enhance the timeliness, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of service delivery.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$1.8 million for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$450,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$673,000 for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates
- Increase of \$8.2 million for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS's mission

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Administration PPA includes the Office of the Director, several offices within the Management Directorate, as well as other program offices. The Management Directorate responsibilities with the Administration PPA include: procurement operations; management of property plant and equipment, and other material resources; budget, planning and performance measures, strategic sourcing, financial and capital asset management; human resources and personnel recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, employee benefits, and work-life programs; immigration forms, print services, and the management of security and emergency management operations.

The **Management Directorate** offices in the Administration PPA include the following:

- The Investment Management Division: strives to provide transparency in acquisition and investment management within USCIS programs by analyzing contract performance, assessing and mitigating investment risks, ensuring effective utilization of

resources, and enabling effective decision-making by senior leadership. The Division is also responsible for managing, promoting and implementing the agency's Balanced Workforce Strategy and In-Sourcing initiatives.

- The Office of Administration: plans, develops, implements, and evaluates agency-wide policies, procedures, and programs for personal property, facilities, and mail management, for the operation of centrally-managed, agency-wide support activities, and for the direct delivery of administrative support to USCIS headquarters.
- The Office of the Chief Financial Officer: coordinates the development and execution of the budget and biennial fee reviews; manages the performance measurement processes; and conducts financial management activities consistent with law, regulation, standards, and best practices.
- The Office of Contracting: provides the execution, management, oversight, and guidance for the contracting program. The primary role of the office is to provide USCIS with the supplies/services necessary to accomplish the mission in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and Departmental policy.
- The Office of Human Capital and Training: provides oversight, direction, and operational support for an integrated program of recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, performance management, employee benefits, and work-life programs for the USCIS workforce.
- The Office of Security and Integrity: provides leadership in security and emergency management within USCIS to protect employees, facilities, assets and information to advance the USCIS mission by ensuring effective, efficient, and continual operations.

In addition, other core offices that are not part of the Management Directorate include the following:

- The Office of the Chief Counsel: consists of various legal divisions dedicated to advising and representing USCIS operational components both at headquarters and in the field. Headquarters divisions include Adjudications Law, Refugee and Asylum Law, Commercial and Administrative Law, Regulatory and Verification Law, Ethics, Transformation Law, and Training and Knowledge Management. Field divisions include Northeastern, Southeastern, Central, Western, Service Centers, and Litigation and National Security Coordination. Each division is responsible for reviewing, interpreting, and providing legal advice and guidance to USCIS operational components.
- The Office of Communications: oversees and coordinates communication to both internal and external stakeholders to empower employees with the tools needed to perform their jobs, educate the public regarding USCIS benefits and services, and facilitate consistent messaging and imaging for USCIS.
- The Office of Legislative Affairs: maintains communication with Congress through its responses to constituent concerns, promotion of USCIS priorities, proactive outreach on

issues of interest, and ongoing educational activities for Members of Congress and staff.

- The Office of Policy and Strategy: directs, prioritizes, and sets the agenda for agency-wide policy, strategy, and long-term planning activities. In addition, the office undertakes economic analysis supporting regulations development and conducts research and analysis on immigration services issues.
- The Office of Privacy: provides advice and technical assistance to leadership and management to ensure privacy protections are implemented throughout USCIS programs, systems, processes and operations, and ensure USCIS' adherence to federal, regulatory, statutory, and Departmental privacy requirements, mandates, directives and policy. The Chief Privacy Officer leads the privacy team in evaluating USCIS programs, systems and operations to identify privacy sensitivities; recommend mitigation strategies to reduce potential privacy impact; and provide guidance and assistance to USCIS program offices and directorates in meeting such requirements.
- The Office of Equal Opportunity and Inclusion: provides services and programs to help USCIS maintain an efficient, fair and impartial employment discrimination complaint resolution process; promote inclusion and diversity at all levels of the organization through workforce analysis and barrier elimination/mitigation; and, provide an effective disability accommodation program to ensure that individuals with disabilities receive full access to employment opportunities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
SAVE
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	223	196	\$24,823
FY 2015 Estimate	223	212	\$26,648
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$373
FY 2016 Current Services	223	212	\$27,021
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	223	212	\$27,021
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$373

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$27 million, 223 positions, and 212 FTE for Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE).

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$195,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$50,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$75,000 for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates
- Increase of \$53,000 in spending authority for a technical adjustment to ensure FY 2016 current services funding is consistent with anticipated revenue collections and cost to carry out USCIS's mission

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

SAVE assists Federal, State and local agencies in determining an individual's eligibility for public benefits by checking their immigration status or naturalized/derived citizenship status in Federal immigration databases. At the end of FY 2014, 1,111 agencies were enrolled in SAVE and they ran more than 22.7 million queries¹. The program has grown by 49 new agencies² in FY 2014. Large agency customers include the US Department of Health and Human Services (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services), the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Education, and the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Every state and the District of Columbia are represented in SAVE's customer base. The SAVE program is funded by a combination of user charges paid by its agency customers and general fee receipts paid by USCIS immigration benefit applicants and

¹ Total includes initial verification plus second and third step requests.

² Total new agencies for FY14 includes total new agencies registered (59) minus total agencies terminated (10)

petitioners. USCIS is committed to ensuring that SAVE user charges are set at a level that supports effective program operations and encourages SAVE users to complete all the appropriate steps in the verification process.

Eligibility for benefits identified in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), such as qualified health plans, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), is limited to citizens, nationals and lawfully present aliens. Under the PPACA, Health and Human Services (HHS) is required to verify immigration status through DHS. Undocumented/illegal aliens are not eligible for benefits under the PPACA.

In FY 2014, as the PPACA exchanges became operational and benefits incrementally went into effect, SAVE received a case volume increase of 7.1 million first step queries and 987,045 additional verifications for FY 2014. HHS originally estimated that during this open enrollment period, SAVE could see about 1.7 million to 3.5 million first step queries and 175,000 to 355,000 additional verifications. SAVE is planning to use revised HHS estimates for the FY 2015 open enrollment period, currently scheduled for November 15, 2014 to February 15, 2015, with a total of about 4.5 million initial and about 445,000 additional verification queries. SAVE will also extend the FY 2015 estimates to FY 2016 until further guidance is provided by HHS.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	14,166	12,219	\$3,186,864
FY 2015 Estimate	16,707	14,728	\$3,580,771
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 pay raise	-	-	\$15,157
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$3,699
Change in operating requirements	1,256	1,771	\$181,862
ELIS helpdesk	-	-	\$5,400
Financial Systems Modernization	-	-	\$21,640
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$5,438
Total, Increases	1,256	1,771	\$233,196
Total Other Adjustments	1,256	1,771	\$233,196
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1,256	1,771	\$233,196
FY 2016 Current Services	17,963	16,499	\$3,813,967
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	17,963	16,499	\$3,813,967
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	1,256	1,771	\$233,196

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	14,166	12,219	\$3,186,864
FY 2015 Estimate	16,707	14,728	\$3,580,771
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Increases	1,256	1,771	\$233,196
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	1,256	1,771	\$233,196
FY 2016 Current Services	17,963	16,499	\$3,813,967
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	17,963	16,499	\$3,813,967
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	1,256	1,771	\$233,196

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	Estimate			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
District Operations	8,426	7,434	\$1,778,209	1,176	1,159	\$138,135	-	-	-	9,602	8,593	\$1,916,344	1,176	1,159	\$138,135
Service Centers	4,175	3,695	\$656,311	65	304	\$37,995	-	-	-	4,240	3,999	\$694,306	65	304	\$37,995
Information and Customer Services	462	380	\$136,554	-	58	\$6,011	-	-	-	462	438	\$142,565	-	58	\$6,011
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	1,526	1,300	\$254,476	-	149	\$13,566	-	-	-	1,526	1,449	\$268,042	-	149	\$13,566
Administration	1,546	1,375	\$403,989	15	101	\$11,143	-	-	-	1,561	1,476	\$415,132	15	101	\$11,143
Records Operations	349	332	\$129,661	-	-	(\$5,484)	-	-	-	349	332	\$124,177	-	-	(\$5,484)
SAVE	223	212	\$26,648	-	-	\$373	-	-	-	223	212	\$27,021	-	-	\$373
Transformation	-	-	\$194,923	-	-	\$31,457	-	-	-	-	-	\$226,380	-	-	\$31,457
Total	16,707	14,728	\$3,580,771	1,256	1,771	\$233,196	-	-	-	17,963	16,499	\$3,813,967	1,256	1,771	\$233,196

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 Estimate			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$5,914	-	-	\$5,914	-	-	\$5,914	-	-	-
UK VISA	-	-	\$4,032	-	-	\$4,032	-	-	\$6,696	-	-	\$2,664
Social Security Administration, DAIP	-	-	\$7	-	-	\$7	-	-	\$7	-	-	-
Canada VISA	-	-	\$1,645	-	-	\$1,645	-	-	\$1,645	-	-	-
SAVE Collections	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	-
U.S. Marshall Service	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	\$7,500	-	-	-
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$12,046	-	-	\$12,046	-	-	\$12,046	-	-	-
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	\$797	-	-	\$797	-	-	-	-	-	(\$797)
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$39,191	-	-	\$39,191	-	-	\$41,058	-	-	\$1,867

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 Estimate			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	-	-	\$32,191	-	-	\$32,191	-	-	\$34,058	-	-	\$1,867
SAVE Collections	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	\$7,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$39,191	-	-	\$39,191	-	-	\$41,058	-	-	\$1,867

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 Estimate	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$982,889	\$1,129,200	\$1,286,035	\$156,835
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$19,837	\$23,634	\$26,704	\$3,070
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$52,395	\$60,045	\$68,000	\$7,955
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$323,169	\$372,418	\$423,691	\$51,273
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$435	\$497	\$535	\$38
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$1,378,725	\$1,585,794	\$1,804,965	\$219,171
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$21,480	\$22,980	\$23,480	\$500
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$9,631	\$10,316	\$10,090	(\$226)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$204,459	\$216,770	\$225,894	\$9,124
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$15,997	\$17,984	\$17,597	(\$387)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$87,122	\$97,762	\$97,380	(\$382)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$7,560	\$8,474	\$8,531	\$57
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$708,797	\$790,345	\$812,410	\$22,065
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$180,176	\$203,631	\$202,122	(\$1,509)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$244,800	\$270,316	\$247,231	(\$23,085)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$3,469	\$3,574	\$4,033	\$459
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$100,977	\$111,792	\$117,275	\$5,483
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$37,415	\$41,505	\$41,670	\$165
31.0 Equipment	\$133,806	\$146,611	\$151,907	\$5,296
32.0 Land and Structures	\$35,171	\$40,117	\$36,614	(\$3,503)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$15,311	\$10,805	\$10,805	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,967	\$1,994	\$1,963	(\$31)
44.0 Refunds	\$1	\$1	-	(\$1)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,808,139	\$1,994,977	\$2,009,002	\$14,025
Total, Direct Obligations	\$3,186,864	\$3,580,771	\$3,813,967	\$233,196
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$1,202,454)	(\$1,277,454)	(\$75,000)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$1,277,454	\$1,352,454	\$75,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$75,000)	(\$75,000)	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$3,186,864	\$3,580,771	\$3,813,967	\$233,196
Full Time Equivalents	12,219	14,728	16,499	1,771

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	Estimate	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	58	73	73	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	852	915	924	9
GS-14	1,670	1,782	1,782	-
GS-13	2,597	3,075	3,218	143
GS-12	3,918	4,316	4,356	40
GS-11	843	908	908	-
GS-10	27	29	29	-
GS-9	2,164	2,989	3,589	600
GS-8	66	70	70	-
GS-7	1,341	1,883	2,347	464
GS-6	234	248	248	-
GS-5	383	405	405	-
GS-4	9	10	10	-
GS-3	2	2	2	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	14,166	16,707	17,963	1,256
Unfilled Positions EOY	1,256	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	12,910	16,707	17,963	1,256
Headquarters	2,102	2,224	2,224	-
U.S. Field	11,999	14,414	15,670	1,256
Foreign Field	65	69	69	-
Total, Immigration Examinations Fee Account::	14,166	16,707	17,963	1,256
Full Time Equivalents	12,219	14,728	16,499	1,771
Average ES Salary	167,545	169,220	170,912	1,692
Average GS Salary	81,080	81,891	82,710	819
Average Grade	11	11	11	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
District Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$518,139	\$591,809	\$697,907	\$106,098
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8,643	\$9,872	\$11,642	\$1,770
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$19,956	\$22,793	\$26,880	\$4,087
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$165,699	\$189,258	\$223,189	\$33,931
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$712,439	\$813,734	\$959,621	\$145,887
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,208	\$7,708	\$8,208	\$500
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,230	\$2,594	\$2,624	\$30
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$137,855	\$143,603	\$149,647	\$6,044
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9,961	\$11,592	\$11,721	\$129
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$33,043	\$38,739	\$39,162	\$423
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,711	\$2,004	\$2,025	\$21
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$305,270	\$358,754	\$358,691	(\$63)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$114,065	\$133,316	\$134,777	\$1,461
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$105,420	\$123,446	\$107,335	(\$16,111)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$84	\$98	\$99	\$1
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$47,369	\$55,079	\$55,688	\$609
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$9,014	\$10,532	\$10,646	\$114
31.0 Equipment	\$54,754	\$63,741	\$64,444	\$703
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,515	\$13,251	\$11,638	(\$1,613)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$7,382	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$15	\$17	\$18	\$1
44.0 Refunds	\$1	\$1	-	(\$1)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$844,897	\$964,475	\$956,723	(\$7,752)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$1,202,454)	(\$1,277,454)	(\$75,000)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$1,277,454	\$1,352,454	\$75,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$75,000)	(\$75,000)	-
Total Requirements	\$1,557,336	\$1,778,209	\$1,916,344	\$138,135
Full Time Equivalents	6,333	7,434	8,593	1,159

District Operations Mission Statement

USCIS ensures through program directorates and offices the efficient adjudication of immigration benefits; timely action on related ancillary applications and other assigned product lines; direct customer service, immigration information, assurance of the integrity of the immigration system; assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries; detects and combats immigration benefit fraud; identifies threats to national security and public safety; and serves as an effective conduit of information between USCIS and the law enforcement and intelligence communities to address threats to national security and public safety.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$518,139	\$591,809	\$697,907	\$106,098
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$8,643	\$9,872	\$11,642	\$1,770
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$19,956	\$22,793	\$26,880	\$4,087
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$165,699	\$189,258	\$223,189	\$33,931
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$712,439	\$813,734	\$959,621	\$145,887

An increase of \$145,887,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, proposed FY 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$6,208	\$7,708	\$8,208	\$500

An increase of \$500,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,230	\$2,594	\$2,624	\$30

An increase of \$30,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$137,855	\$143,603	\$149,647	\$6,044

An increase of \$6,044,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$9,961	\$11,592	\$11,721	\$129

An increase of \$129,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$33,043	\$38,739	\$39,162	\$423

An increase of \$423,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
				FY 2016

	Revised Enacted	Estimate	Request	FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,711	\$2,004	\$2,025	\$21

An increase of \$21,000 printing, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$305,270	\$358,754	\$358,691	(\$63)

A decrease of \$63,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$114,065	\$133,316	\$134,777	\$1,461

An increase of \$1,461,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$105,420	\$123,446	\$107,335	(\$16,111)

A decrease of \$16,111,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$84	\$98	\$99	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of facilities, including all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$47,369	\$55,079	\$55,688	\$609

An increase of \$609,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$9,014	\$10,532	\$10,646	\$114

An increase of \$114,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$54,754	\$63,741	\$64,444	\$703

An increase of \$703,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$10,515	\$13,251	\$11,638	(\$1,613)

A decrease of \$1,613,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$15	\$17	\$18	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is requested for payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Service Centers
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$209,794	\$237,147	\$263,351	\$26,204
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,438	\$3,886	\$4,316	\$430
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$25,087	\$28,358	\$31,491	\$3,133
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$71,165	\$80,444	\$89,332	\$8,888
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$309,484	\$349,835	\$388,490	\$38,655
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$459	\$459	\$459	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$833	\$923	\$938	\$15
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$28,175	\$30,650	\$31,940	\$1,290
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$24,545	\$27,193	\$27,644	\$451
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,784	\$4,192	\$4,261	\$69
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$101,405	\$112,344	\$114,204	\$1,860
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,028	\$11,110	\$11,294	\$184
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$48,465	\$53,693	\$48,950	(\$4,743)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$26	\$29	\$29	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$17,683	\$19,591	\$19,915	\$324
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$17,933	\$19,868	\$20,197	\$329
31.0 Equipment	\$16,316	\$18,076	\$18,375	\$299
32.0 Land and Structures	\$7,535	\$8,348	\$7,610	(\$738)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$277,187	\$306,476	\$305,816	(\$660)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$586,671	\$656,311	\$694,306	\$37,995
Full Time Equivalents	2,974	3,695	3,999	304

Service Centers Mission Statement

Service Center Operations partners in the development of immigration policies and programs to ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without undue delay. USCIS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes at the four service centers in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within the established cycle times, and ensures the security and integrity of the immigration system through a workforce of highly trained adjudication officers that conduct numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$209,794	\$237,147	\$263,351	\$26,204
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,438	\$3,886	\$4,316	\$430
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$25,087	\$28,358	\$31,491	\$3,133
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$71,165	\$80,444	\$89,332	\$8,888
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$309,484	\$349,835	\$388,490	\$38,655

An increase of \$38,655,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, proposed FY 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$833	\$923	\$938	\$15

An increase of \$15,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$28,175	\$30,650	\$31,940	\$1,290

An increase of \$1,290,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$24,545	\$27,193	\$27,644	\$451

An increase of \$451,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$3,784	\$4,192	\$4,261	\$69

An increase of \$69,000 printing, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$101,405	\$112,344	\$114,204	\$1,860

An increase of \$1,860,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$10,028	\$11,110	\$11,294	\$184

An increase of \$184,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$48,465	\$53,693	\$48,950	(\$4,743)

A decrease of \$4,743,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$17,683	\$19,591	\$19,915	\$324

An increase of \$324,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$17,933	\$19,868	\$20,197	\$329

An increase of \$329,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$16,316	\$18,076	\$18,375	\$299

An increase of \$299,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$7,535	\$8,348	\$7,610	(\$738)

A decrease of \$738,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$75,189	\$91,925	\$101,152	\$9,227
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$4,448	\$5,438	\$5,984	\$546
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,163	\$3,867	\$4,255	\$388
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$27,680	\$33,841	\$37,238	\$3,397
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$60	\$73	\$81	\$8
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$110,540	\$135,144	\$148,710	\$13,566
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$11,129	\$11,129	\$11,129	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,112	\$2,248	\$2,051	(\$197)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$13,028	\$13,563	\$14,134	\$571
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,426	\$5,776	\$5,269	(\$507)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,725	\$6,094	\$5,560	(\$534)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$74	\$79	\$72	(\$7)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$29,740	\$20,284	\$25,288	\$5,004
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$26,516	\$28,227	\$25,750	(\$2,477)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,621	\$9,177	\$8,372	(\$805)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,855	\$4,104	\$3,743	(\$361)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,184	\$1,260	\$1,150	(\$110)
31.0 Equipment	\$2,275	\$2,422	\$2,210	(\$212)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,910	\$4,162	\$3,797	(\$365)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$7,929	\$10,805	\$10,805	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$121,526	\$119,332	\$119,332	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$232,066	\$254,476	\$268,042	\$13,566
Full Time Equivalents	896	1,300	1,449	149

Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations Mission Statement

USCIS leverages Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations funding domestically and overseas to provide protection, humanitarian, and other immigration benefits and services while combating fraud and protecting national security.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$75,189	\$91,925	\$101,152	\$9,227
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$4,448	\$5,438	\$5,984	\$546
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,163	\$3,867	\$4,255	\$388
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$27,680	\$33,841	\$37,238	\$3,397
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$60	\$73	\$81	\$8
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$110,540	\$135,144	\$148,710	\$13,566

An increase of \$13,566,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, proposed FY 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$2,112	\$2,248	\$2,051	(\$197)

A decrease of \$197,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$13,028	\$13,563	\$14,134	\$571

An increase of \$571,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$5,426	\$5,776	\$5,269	(\$507)

A decrease of \$507,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,725	\$6,094	\$5,560	(\$534)

A decrease of \$534,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$74	\$79	\$72	(\$7)

A decrease of \$7,000 printing, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$29,740	\$20,284	\$25,288	\$5,004

An increase of \$5,004,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$26,516	\$28,227	\$25,750	(\$2,477)

A decrease of \$2,477,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$8,621	\$9,177	\$8,372	(\$805)

A decrease of \$805,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$3,855	\$4,104	\$3,743	(\$361)

A decrease of \$361,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$1,184	\$1,260	\$1,150	(\$110)

A decrease of \$110,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,275	\$2,422	\$2,210	(\$212)

A decrease of \$212,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$3,910	\$4,162	\$3,797	(\$365)

A decrease of \$365,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Records Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$21,550	\$22,248	\$22,565	\$317
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$250	\$819	\$831	\$12
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,449	\$1,694	\$1,726	\$32
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,891	\$8,056	\$8,211	\$155
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$30,140	\$32,817	\$33,333	\$516
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$214	\$214	\$214	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$69	\$85	\$79	(\$6)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$7,155	\$7,469	\$7,784	\$315
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,542	\$6,813	\$6,362	(\$451)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$56,416	\$69,356	\$64,759	(\$4,597)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,605	\$4,432	\$4,139	(\$293)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,370	\$2,914	\$2,721	(\$193)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$38	\$47	\$44	(\$3)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$187	\$230	\$215	(\$15)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$685	\$842	\$786	(\$56)
31.0 Equipment	\$659	\$810	\$756	(\$54)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,953	\$3,630	\$2,983	(\$647)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$79,895	\$96,844	\$90,844	(\$6,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$110,035	\$129,661	\$124,177	(\$5,484)
Full Time Equivalents	324	332	332	-

Records Operations Mission Statement

The Records Division is the caretaker of the country's immigration records, commonly known as alien files or A-files, which document individuals' journeys from (or even before) their original entries into the United States to naturalization. NRC provides customers with timely access to information from the agency's A-files and subsidiary data systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$21,550	\$22,248	\$22,565	\$317
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$250	\$819	\$831	\$12
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,449	\$1,694	\$1,726	\$32
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,891	\$8,056	\$8,211	\$155
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$30,140	\$32,817	\$33,333	\$516

An increase of \$516,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, proposed FY 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$69	\$85	\$79	(\$6)

A decrease of \$6,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$7,155	\$7,469	\$7,784	\$315

An increase of \$315,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$5,542	\$6,813	\$6,362	(\$451)

A decrease of \$451,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$56,416	\$69,356	\$64,759	(\$4,597)

A decrease of \$4,597,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$3,605	\$4,432	\$4,139	(\$293)

A decrease of \$293,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,370	\$2,914	\$2,721	(\$193)

A decrease of \$193,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$38	\$47	\$44	(\$3)

A decrease of \$3,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of facilities, including all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$187	\$230	\$215	(\$15)

A decrease of \$15,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$685	\$842	\$786	(\$56)

A decrease of \$56,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$659	\$810	\$756	(\$54)

A decrease of \$54,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,953	\$3,630	\$2,983	(\$647)

A decrease of \$647,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Transformation**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$123	\$123	\$123	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$15	\$15	\$18	\$3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$126,597	\$129,904	\$150,882	\$20,978
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$63	\$65	\$75	\$10
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$111	\$114	\$132	\$18
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,826	\$2,900	\$3,368	\$468
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$29,901	\$30,682	\$35,637	\$4,955
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$84	\$86	\$100	\$14
31.0 Equipment	\$30,243	\$31,033	\$36,044	\$5,011
Total, Other Object Classes	\$189,964	\$194,923	\$226,380	\$31,457
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$189,964	\$194,923	\$226,380	\$31,457
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Transformation Mission Statement

Transformation is an enterprise-wide investment that will transition USCIS from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized, and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic processing for benefits filing and adjudication that will ensure national security and integrity, customer service, operational efficiency, and quality in immigration benefit decisions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$15	\$15	\$18	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$126,597	\$129,904	\$150,882	\$20,978

An increase of \$20,978,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$63	\$65	\$75	\$10

An increase of \$10,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$111	\$114	\$132	\$18

An increase of \$18,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2,826	\$2,900	\$3,368	\$468

An increase of \$468,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of facilities, including all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$29,901	\$30,682	\$35,637	\$4,955

An increase of \$4,955,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$84	\$86	\$100	\$14

An increase of \$14,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$30,243	\$31,033	\$36,044	\$5,011

An increase of \$5,011,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Information and Customer Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$19,292	\$29,483	\$34,462	\$4,979
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$408	\$624	\$729	\$105
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$604	\$923	\$1,079	\$156
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,234	\$9,527	\$11,136	\$1,609
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$26,538	\$40,557	\$47,406	\$6,849
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$289	\$289	\$289	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$214	\$249	\$247	(\$2)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,392	\$2,473	\$2,577	\$104
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,065	\$3,563	\$3,527	(\$36)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,233	\$1,433	\$1,419	(\$14)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$61,973	\$72,049	\$71,320	(\$729)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,068	\$2,404	\$2,380	(\$24)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,129	\$2,475	\$2,450	(\$25)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$677	\$787	\$779	(\$8)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,053	\$2,387	\$2,363	(\$24)
31.0 Equipment	\$4,328	\$5,032	\$4,981	(\$51)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,425	\$2,819	\$2,790	(\$29)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$30	\$35	\$34	(\$1)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$82,878	\$95,997	\$95,159	(\$838)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$109,416	\$136,554	\$142,565	\$6,011
Full Time Equivalents	276	380	438	58

Information and Customer Services Mission Statement

Through the Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED), USCIS provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. USCIS also proactively provides information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners and advocates regarding immigration benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$19,292	\$29,483	\$34,462	\$4,979
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$408	\$624	\$729	\$105
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$604	\$923	\$1,079	\$156
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,234	\$9,527	\$11,136	\$1,609
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$26,538	\$40,557	\$47,406	\$6,849

An increase of \$6,849,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, proposed FY 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$214	\$249	\$247	(\$2)

A decrease of \$2,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,392	\$2,473	\$2,577	\$104

An increase of \$104,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$3,065	\$3,563	\$3,527	(\$36)

A decrease of \$36,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$1,233	\$1,433	\$1,419	(\$14)

A decrease of \$14,000 printing, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$61,973	\$72,049	\$71,320	(\$729)

A decrease of \$729,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,068	\$2,404	\$2,380	(\$24)

A decrease of \$24,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,129	\$2,475	\$2,450	(\$25)

A decrease of \$25,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of facilities, including all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$677	\$787	\$779	(\$8)

A decrease of \$8,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$2,053	\$2,387	\$2,363	(\$24)

A decrease of \$24,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$4,328	\$5,032	\$4,981	(\$51)

A decrease of \$51,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$2,425	\$2,819	\$2,790	(\$29)

A decrease of \$29,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$30	\$35	\$34	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$125,161	\$141,471	\$151,240	\$9,769
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,650	\$2,995	\$3,202	\$207
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,002	\$2,263	\$2,419	\$156
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$41,209	\$46,579	\$49,796	\$3,217
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$373	\$422	\$451	\$29
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$171,395	\$193,730	\$207,108	\$13,378
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$3,040	\$3,040	\$3,040	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4,171	\$4,215	\$4,149	(\$66)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$14,634	\$17,755	\$18,502	\$747
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$602	\$608	\$599	(\$9)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14,936	\$15,094	\$14,856	(\$238)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$744	\$752	\$740	(\$12)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,404	\$24,662	\$24,274	(\$388)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,290	\$23,536	\$23,166	(\$370)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$77,000	\$77,813	\$76,587	(\$1,226)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$492	\$497	\$489	(\$8)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,305	\$1,319	\$1,298	(\$21)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,422	\$6,490	\$6,388	(\$102)
31.0 Equipment	\$25,172	\$25,438	\$25,038	(\$400)
32.0 Land and Structures	\$7,025	\$7,099	\$6,988	(\$111)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,921	\$1,941	\$1,910	(\$31)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$205,158	\$210,259	\$208,024	(\$2,235)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$376,553	\$403,989	\$415,132	\$11,143
Full Time Equivalents	1,220	1,375	1,476	101

Administration Mission Statement

Administration provides support and guidance to USCIS offices around the world through procurement operations; management of property plant and equipment, and other material resources; budget, planning and performance measures; strategic and competitive sourcing; financial and capital asset management; IT systems infrastructure and support; assurance of equal employment opportunities and inclusion for current and potential USCIS employees; human resources and personnel recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, employee benefits, and work-life programs; immigration forms, print services, and receipt and intake of immigration benefit applications; and the management of security and emergency management operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$125,161	\$141,471	\$151,240	\$9,769
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2,650	\$2,995	\$3,202	\$207
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,002	\$2,263	\$2,419	\$156
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$41,209	\$46,579	\$49,796	\$3,217
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$373	\$422	\$451	\$29
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$171,395	\$193,730	\$207,108	\$13,378

An increase of \$13,378,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, proposed FY 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$4,171	\$4,215	\$4,149	(\$66)

A decrease of \$66,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$14,634	\$17,755	\$18,502	\$747

An increase of \$747,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$602	\$608	\$599	(\$9)

A decrease of \$9,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$14,936	\$15,094	\$14,856	(\$238)

A decrease of \$238,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$744	\$752	\$740	(\$12)

A decrease of \$12,000 printing, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,404	\$24,662	\$24,274	(\$388)

A decrease of \$388,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$23,290	\$23,536	\$23,166	(\$370)

A decrease of \$370,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$77,000	\$77,813	\$76,587	(\$1,226)

A decrease of \$1,226,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$492	\$497	\$489	(\$8)

A decrease of \$8,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of facilities, including all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$1,305	\$1,319	\$1,298	(\$21)

A decrease of \$21,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,422	\$6,490	\$6,388	(\$102)

A decrease of \$102,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$25,172	\$25,438	\$25,038	(\$400)

A decrease of \$400,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$7,025	\$7,099	\$6,988	(\$111)

A decrease of \$111,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$1,921	\$1,941	\$1,910	(\$31)

A decrease of \$31,000 is requested for payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
SAVE
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,764	\$15,117	\$15,358	\$241
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$134	\$147	\$150	\$3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,291	\$4,713	\$4,789	\$76
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$18,189	\$19,977	\$20,297	\$320
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$18	\$18	\$18	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$1	\$1	\$1	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,220	\$1,257	\$1,310	\$53
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$8	\$8	\$8	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$251	\$251	\$251	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$12	\$12	\$12	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,992	\$2,992	\$2,992	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$541	\$541	\$541	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$684	\$684	\$684	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$40	\$40	\$40	-
31.0 Equipment	\$59	\$59	\$59	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$808	\$808	\$808	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$6,634	\$6,671	\$6,724	\$53
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$24,823	\$26,648	\$27,021	\$373
Full Time Equivalents	196	212	212	-

SAVE Mission Statement

Through SAVE, an intergovernmental information-sharing program, USCIS verifies an individual's immigration status to help ensure that only those individuals eligible receive Federal, State, or local public benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,764	\$15,117	\$15,358	\$241
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$134	\$147	\$150	\$3
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,291	\$4,713	\$4,789	\$76
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$18,189	\$19,977	\$20,297	\$320

An increase of \$320,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, proposed FY 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,220	\$1,257	\$1,310	\$53

An increase of \$53,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	10,765	12,219	14,728
Increases			
Hiring to Authorized Levels	881	2,509	1,771
One-time transfer of FDNS FTEs back to IEFA account	573	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	1,454	2,509	1,771
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	12,219	14,728	16,499
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1,454	2,509	1,771

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 Citizenship & Immigration Services
 Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 Estimate Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
District Operations	\$7,336	\$7,118	\$6,908	-\$210
Service Centers	10,984	10,606	10,343	-263
Information and Customer Services	4,856	4,711	4,572	-139
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	10,704	10,384	10,078	-306
Administration	5,643	5,475	5,313	-162
SAVE	636	617	599	-18
Total Working Capital Fund	\$40,159	\$38,911	\$37,813	-\$1,098

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

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

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of the total DHS workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all Contracts have been prioritized based on risk into a tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed in the table that follows.

USCIS requests \$0.0 and 0 FTE for the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Estimate		FY 2016 Annualization		FY 2016 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		TOTAL FY 2015 – FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
IT Specialist	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Mgmt. & Program Analyst	6	-	-	6	-	-	11	11	-	-	17	17
Staff Assistant	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Statistician	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Accountant	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7
Business Operations Spec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
Training Instructor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Audio Visual Prod. Spec.							1	1			1	1
TOTAL	7	5	-	10	-	-	23	23	-	-	30	38

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees – \$3,584,246
- Amount of anticipated contract reductions – \$7,195,180
- Balanced Workforce Strategy savings – \$3,610,934.
- Implementation Timeline – N/A
- Contract functions eliminated/ absorbed – eliminated

Annualization of FY 2015 Base DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

No funding is needed for the annualization of FY 2015 Balanced Workforce Strategy activity.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

Based on review of current contracts and the Balanced Workforce Assessment Tool analyses, USCIS is currently anticipating 23 contract conversions.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (ACWIA) requires employers who participate in the H-1B program to pay \$1,500 (or \$750 for those petitioners who employ fewer than 25 full-time equivalent employees) in addition to the base processing fee (currently \$325) for the Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129). U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) receives five percent of the ACWIA collections, which are deposited into the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account. The remaining revenue is shared between the Department of Labor and the National Science Foundation. The H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account comprises less than one percent of the total USCIS budget. In FY 2013, the USCIS share of the H-1B revenue collection was \$15.1 million and, in FY 2014 USCIS received \$16.6 million. USCIS estimates that it will receive \$13.5 million in FY 2015 and \$15.0 million in FY 2016.

The FY 2010 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation for Border Security Act (P.L. 111-230) increased the supplemental H-1B and L-1 application fees for certain employers. This law requires an additional filing fee of \$2,000 for H-1B petitions and \$2,250 for certain L-1 petitions where the petitioner employs 50 or more individuals in the United States and more than 50 percent of its employees are in H-1B or L-1 nonimmigrant status. Revenue from this additional fee is deposited into the General Fund of the Treasury, and is unavailable for use by USCIS.

A. Mission Statement for H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account:

Resources deposited in the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account support USCIS's efforts to reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.

B. Budget Activities:

Funding from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account supports the Service Center Operations Directorate, which is the USCIS organizational element that processes and adjudicates nonimmigrant worker petitions. The revenue primarily funds contract activities (mail, filing, and data entry) and facility rent expenses related to the processing of immigration benefit applications at the USCIS Service Centers.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	15,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Total, H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	15,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	15,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	15,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	15,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Adjudication Services
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Adjudication Services

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$13,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$13,500
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,500
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$15,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$15,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$1,500

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$15.0 million for USCIS contract activities and facility rent expenses that support the processing of immigration benefit applications. The fee associated with the requested amount is set by statute and provides USCIS with five percent of the fees collected for the H-1B visa (Nonimmigrant Petitioner), in addition to the base-processing fee to file a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129).

The USCIS Service Center Operations Directorate manages four regionally-based Service Centers which receive, process, and adjudicate applications and petitions for immigration benefits not requiring face-to-face contact with the applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary, which include:

- **Family-based petitions** – facilitating the process for close relatives to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.
- **Employment-based petitions** – facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or stay in the United States temporarily.

USCIS annually processes millions of immigration benefit applications at its Service Centers. The \$15.0 million requested in FY 2016 for contract activities and facility rent finances a portion of the total contract and rent expenses. The balance is covered by funding from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$13,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$13,500
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Change in workload requirements	-	-	\$1,500
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,500
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$1,500
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,500
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$15,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$15,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$1,500

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$13,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$13,500
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$1,500
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$1,500
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$15,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$15,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Total Change	-	-	\$1,500

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	-	-	\$13,500	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,000	-	-	\$1,500
Total	-	-	\$13,500	-	-	\$1,500	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,000	-	-	\$1,500

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,000	\$11,500	\$13,000	\$1,500
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$15,000	\$1,500
Total, Direct Obligations	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$15,000	\$1,500
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$15,738)	(\$15,788)	(\$50)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$15,788	\$15,838	\$50
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$50)	(\$50)	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$15,000	\$1,500

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Adjudication Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,000	\$11,500	\$13,000	\$1,500
Total, Other Object Classes	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$15,000	\$1,500
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$15,738)	(\$15,788)	(\$50)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$15,788	\$15,838	\$50
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$50)	(\$50)	-
Total Requirements	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$15,000	\$1,500
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Adjudication Services Mission Statement

Resources from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account support USCIS's efforts to reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,000	\$11,500	\$13,000	\$1,500

An increase of \$1,500,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Fraud Prevention and Detection Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The Fraud Prevention and Detection Account supports activities related to preventing and detecting fraud in the delivery of all immigration benefit types. These funds primarily support the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) goal to ensure the security and integrity of the immigration system.

The L-1 Visa and H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004 (Title IV of Division J of P.L. 108-447, later amended by P.L. 109-13) requires petitioners to pay \$500 when filing a petition for a beneficiary's initial grant of H-1B or L nonimmigrant classification, as well as for a beneficiary who is changing employers within these classifications. Petitioners also pay \$150 when filing a petition on behalf of H-2B workers, in addition to the base processing fee of \$325 for a Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129). USCIS receives one-third of the revenue and the remaining revenue is shared equally between the Department of Labor and the Department of State. USCIS received \$42.3 million in fraud fees in FY 2013 and \$44.8 million in FY 2014. USCIS estimates its share of revenue will be \$41.0 million in FY 2015 and \$45.0 million in FY 2016.

A. Mission Statement for Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:

USCIS uses resources from the Fraud Prevention and Detection account to combat fraud, safeguard national security, and ensure public safety.

B. Budget Activities:

The Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) leads agency efforts to determine whether individuals or organizations filing for immigration benefits pose a threat to national security, public safety, or the integrity of the nation's immigration system by:

- Detecting, deterring, and administratively investigating immigration-related fraud, and working to eliminate systemic vulnerabilities that could present a threat to national security and public safety;
- Serving as the primary conduit for information sharing and collaboration with law enforcement and Intelligence Community partners;
- Establishing guidance and overseeing the process for identifying, reviewing, vetting, and adjudicating cases involving national security concerns;
- Developing and implementing efficient and effective security screening policies, programs, and procedures; and
- Developing innovative technical capabilities, and effective data collection and analysis tools, to support the agency's fraud detection, national security, public safety, and intelligence operations.

FDNS personnel in the field participate in a wide range of activities to combat fraud and safeguard national security. FDNS staff conduct administrative investigations of immigration-related fraud, manage cases involving national security concerns, conduct background checks, perform site visits and compliance reviews, liaise with law enforcement counterparts, and develop intelligence reporting and analysis regarding key trends and threats. As part of a joint anti-fraud strategy in partnership with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), FDNS refers select cases for criminal investigation, such as those involving mass conspiracy.

In FY 2014, FDNS Officers completed over 30,700 administrative fraud investigations, finding fraud in over 14,300 of those investigations. FDNS' activities support USCIS's dual priorities of ensuring the integrity of the U.S. immigration system and safeguarding national security.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$45.0 million, 185 positions, and 185 FTE for the USCIS Fraud Prevention and Detection account. The FY 2016 funding level is fully supported by projected FY 2016 fee receipts.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	185	198	\$52,552	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$45,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000
District Operations	115	135	\$37,064	115	115	\$26,044	115	115	\$29,523	-	-	\$3,479	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,479
Service Centers	70	63	\$15,180	70	70	\$14,646	70	70	\$15,169	-	-	\$523	-	-	-	-	-	\$523
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	\$308	-	-	\$310	-	-	\$308	-	-	(\$2)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2)
Total, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	185	198	\$52,552	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$45,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	185	198	\$52,552	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$45,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	185	198	\$52,552	185	185	\$41,000	185	185	\$45,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	185	198	52,552	185	185	41,000	185	185	45,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,000

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
District Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: District Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	115	135	\$37,064
FY 2015 President's Budget	115	115	\$26,044
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$3,479
FY 2016 Current Services	115	115	\$29,523
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	115	115	\$29,523
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$3,479

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$29.5 million, 115 positions, and 115 FTE for this activity.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$147,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$38,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$67,000 for the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contribution based on updated actuarial estimates
- Increase of \$3.2 million to reflect changes in operating requirements

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

FDNS Officers are posted in every USCIS regional, district, and field office within the United States. As part of their duties, FDNS Officers participate in Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Document Benefit Fraud Task Forces, the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Joint Terrorism Task Forces, State and Local Fusion Centers and other Federal and local law enforcement initiatives, through which they share immigration related information, assist law enforcement investigations, and provide subject matter expertise.

In order to ensure compliance in select visa petition categories, FDNS district-based officers conduct unannounced pre- and post-adjudication site inspections under the Administrative Site Visit and Verification Program (ASVVP). In FY 2014, FDNS expanded the ASVVP to include petitions for L-1A Intra-company Transferee Executive or Manager, in addition to organizations filing Form I-129 (Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker) petitions for H-1B temporary workers and Form I-360 (Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er) or Special Immigrant) petitions for religious workers. Pursuant to regulation, site inspections are conducted prior to the adjudication of religious worker petitions. Compliance reviews are also conducted on a random sample of approved petitions for religious

workers and H-1B temporary workers as well as L-1As. During these site visits, FDNS officers seek to determine whether the petitioner and beneficiary have met, or continue to meet, eligibility requirements for the immigration benefit sought. FDNS officers verify information submitted with the petition, confirm the existence of the petitioning entity, review public records, take photographs, and speak with organizational representatives and the beneficiary.

In FY 2015, FDNS will pilot an expansion of the ASVVP site visit program to include 1) targeted site visits based on suspected immigrant investor (employment-based visa, fifth preference, EB-5) fraud or fraud trends and patterns; and 2) site visits on randomly selected EB-5 petitions.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Service Centers
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Service Centers

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	70	63	\$15,180
FY 2015 President's Budget	70	70	\$14,646
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$523
FY 2016 Current Services	70	70	\$15,169
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	70	70	\$15,169
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$523

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$15.2 million, 70 positions, and 70 FTE for this activity.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$72,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$19,000 for annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$30,000 for the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) contributions based on updated actuarial estimates
- Increase of \$402,000 for operating requirements

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This activity supports immigration officers and specialized teams of adjudication staff located in USCIS service centers that work with law enforcement agencies and other government agencies to conduct extensive research and vetting of individuals and organizations to protect the national security of the United States.

In addition to investigating cases referred for suspected fraud, FDNS officers conduct a range of specialized activities, including: managing the ASVVP workload; receiving and reviewing consular returns marked for confirmed or suspected fraud; and collecting, analyzing, and reporting information on immigration benefit fraud trends in support of local, USCIS, DHS, and national intelligence priorities. Service Center adjudicators and FDNS officers also vet companies through the Validation Instrument for Business Enterprises (VIBE), a web-based tool that uses commercially available information to validate the business operations of companies and organizations looking to employ foreign workers. VIBE enhances USCIS's ability to adjudicate employment-based immigrant and nonimmigrant petitions efficiently and accurately.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$308
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$310
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$2)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$308
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$308
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$2)

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$308,000; 0 positions; and 0 FTE for this activity in FY 2016.

Adjustments to Base:

- Decrease of \$2,000 to reflect changes in operating requirements

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

FDNS officers are located at each of the USCIS asylum offices located in the United States, the headquarters elements of the Refugee Asylum & International Operations (RAIO) Directorate as well as three overseas locations. Fraud Prevention and Detection Account funding supports program operations administered by FDNS employees stationed overseas, including site visit travel costs related to fraud verification activities carried out by FDNS officers.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Fraud Prevention and Detection Account

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	185	198	\$52,552
FY 2015 President's Budget	185	185	\$41,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 pay raise	-	-	\$219
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$57
Change in operating requirements	-	-	\$3,627
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$97
Total, Increases	-	-	\$4,000
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$4,000
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$4,000
FY 2016 Current Services	185	185	\$45,000
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	185	185	\$45,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$4,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	185	198	\$52,552
FY 2015 President's Budget	185	185	\$41,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$4,000
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$4,000
FY 2016 Current Services	185	185	\$45,000
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	185	185	\$45,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$4,000

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
District Operations	115	115	\$26,044	-	-	\$3,479	-	-	-	115	115	\$29,523	-	-	\$3,479
Service Centers	70	70	\$14,646	-	-	\$523	-	-	-	70	70	\$15,169	-	-	\$523
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	\$310	-	-	(\$2)	-	-	-	-	-	\$308	-	-	(\$2)
Total	185	185	\$41,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-	185	185	\$45,000	-	-	\$4,000

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$20,757	\$16,870	\$17,149	\$279
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$79	\$58	\$59	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$350	\$264	\$269	\$5
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,599	\$5,352	\$5,440	\$88
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$27,785	\$22,544	\$22,917	\$373
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$402	\$402	\$402	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$88	\$80	\$87	\$7
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,936	\$2,190	\$2,282	\$92
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$40	\$26	\$35	\$9
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$136	\$145	\$146	\$1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$16	\$10	\$13	\$3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,999	\$6,975	\$7,806	\$831
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$689	\$447	\$592	\$145
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$548	\$363	\$471	\$108
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$10,799	\$6,990	\$9,280	\$2,290
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$619	\$490	\$539	\$49
31.0 Equipment	\$484	\$329	\$420	\$91
32.0 Land and Structures	\$11	\$9	\$10	\$1
Total, Other Object Classes	\$24,767	\$18,456	\$22,083	\$3,627
Total, Direct Obligations	\$52,552	\$41,000	\$45,000	\$4,000
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$57,405)	(\$59,405)	(\$2,000)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$59,405	\$61,405	\$2,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$2,000)	(\$2,000)	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$52,552	\$41,000	\$45,000	\$4,000
Full Time Equivalents	198	185	185	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Fraud Prevention and Detection Account

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	9	9	9	-
GS-14	21	21	21	-
GS-13	80	80	80	-
GS-12	61	61	61	-
GS-11	2	2	2	-
GS-9	11	11	11	-
GS-7	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	185	185	185	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	14	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	171	185	185	-
Headquarters	12	12	12	-
U.S. Field	171	171	171	-
Foreign Field	2	2	2	-
Total, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:	185	185	185	-
Full Time Equivalents	198	185	185	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	94,335	95,278	96,231	953
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
District Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$15,599	\$11,266	\$11,454	\$188
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$77	\$56	\$57	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$316	\$228	\$232	\$4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,940	\$3,568	\$3,627	\$59
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$20,932	\$15,118	\$15,370	\$252
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$314	\$314	\$314	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$36	\$23	\$31	\$8
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$774	\$876	\$913	\$37
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$40	\$26	\$35	\$9
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$10	\$6	\$8	\$2
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$16	\$10	\$13	\$3
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,420	\$1,566	\$2,079	\$513
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$685	\$443	\$588	\$145
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$498	\$322	\$428	\$106
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$10,799	\$6,990	\$9,280	\$2,290
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$123	\$80	\$106	\$26
31.0 Equipment	\$417	\$270	\$358	\$88
Total, Other Object Classes	\$16,132	\$10,926	\$14,153	\$3,227
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(\$57,405)	(\$59,405)	(\$2,000)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	\$59,405	\$61,405	\$2,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(\$2,000)	(\$2,000)	-
Total Requirements	\$37,064	\$26,044	\$29,523	\$3,479
Full Time Equivalents	135	115	115	-

District Operations Mission Statement

Provide efficient adjudication of all applications and petitions for immigration benefits requiring face-to-face interviews, timely action on related ancillary applications and other assigned product lines, provision of direct customer service, immigration information, ensuring the integrity of the immigration system, and assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$15,599	\$11,266	\$11,454	\$188
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$77	\$56	\$57	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$316	\$228	\$232	\$4
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$4,940	\$3,568	\$3,627	\$59
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$20,932	\$15,118	\$15,370	\$252

An increase of \$252,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the 2015 pay raise, proposed 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$36	\$23	\$31	\$8

An increase of \$8,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$774	\$876	\$913	\$37

An increase of \$37,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$40	\$26	\$35	\$9

An increase of \$9,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$10	\$6	\$8	\$2

An increase of \$2,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$16	\$10	\$13	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 printing, including all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,420	\$1,566	\$2,079	\$513

An increase of \$513,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$685	\$443	\$588	\$145

An increase of \$145,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$498	\$322	\$428	\$106

An increase of \$106,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$10,799	\$6,990	\$9,280	\$2,290

An increase of \$2,290,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$123	\$80	\$106	\$26

An increase of \$26,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$417	\$270	\$358	\$88

An increase of \$88,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Service Centers
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,158	\$5,604	\$5,695	\$91
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$33	\$36	\$37	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,642	\$1,784	\$1,813	\$29
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$6,835	\$7,426	\$7,547	\$121
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,162	\$1,314	\$1,369	\$55
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,579	\$5,409	\$5,727	\$318
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$50	\$41	\$43	\$2
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$490	\$403	\$426	\$23
31.0 Equipment	\$53	\$44	\$47	\$3
32.0 Land and Structures	\$11	\$9	\$10	\$1
Total, Other Object Classes	\$8,345	\$7,220	\$7,622	\$402
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$15,180	\$14,646	\$15,169	\$523
Full Time Equivalents	63	70	70	-

Service Centers Mission Statement

Efficiently provide quality services for persons seeking immigration benefits while ensuring the integrity and security of our immigration system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$5,158	\$5,604	\$5,695	\$91
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$2	\$2	\$2	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$33	\$36	\$37	\$1
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$1,642	\$1,784	\$1,813	\$29
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$6,835	\$7,426	\$7,547	\$121

An increase of \$121,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs related to the annualization of the 2015 pay raise, proposed 2016 pay raise, and increased retirement contributions for FERS employees.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,162	\$1,314	\$1,369	\$55

An increase of \$55,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$6,579	\$5,409	\$5,727	\$318

An increase of \$318,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. An increase of \$2,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$50	\$41	\$43	\$2

An increase of \$2,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$490	\$403	\$426	\$23

An increase of \$23,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$53	\$44	\$47	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$11	\$9	\$10	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is requested for land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$17	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$18	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$88	\$88	\$88	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$52	\$57	\$56	(\$1)
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$126	\$139	\$138	(\$1)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6	\$7	\$7	-
31.0 Equipment	\$14	\$15	\$15	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$290	\$310	\$308	(\$2)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$308	\$310	\$308	(\$2)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations Mission Statement

International verifications are a foundation of Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations fraud detection and deterrence efforts. A wide variety of techniques may be used to determine the accuracy and authenticity of documents and that statements made are true.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$17	-	-	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$18	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$52	\$57	\$56	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$126	\$139	\$138	(\$1)

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	771	205	185
Increases			
Decreases			
One-Time Transfer of FDNS FTEs back to IEFA Account	(573)	(13)	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(573)	(13)	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	198	192	185
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(573)	(13)	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Citizenship and Immigration
Services



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Immigration Security and Integrity: Immigration Security and Integrity detects, pursues, and deters fraud; ensures law enforcement background checks are conducted on all persons seeking benefits prior to according such benefits; identifies systemic vulnerabilities and other weaknesses that compromise the integrity of the legal immigration system; performs as USCIS's primary conduit to and from the law enforcement and intelligence communities; and coordinates interagency policies, procedures, and other issues with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Adjudication Services: The Adjudication Services program oversees the legal review and adjudication of six to eight million immigration applications and petitions annually, including asylum applications, petitions by companies on behalf of foreign workers, and applications to naturalize and become a U.S. citizen.

Information and Customer Service: The Information and Customer Service program manages and coordinates USCIS's information and customer service functions and operations, policies and activities, and manages customer service call center operations. This program helps USCIS's customers to understand eligibility rules and USCIS's procedures, provides case status information, and answers thousands of written inquiries and millions of phone calls regarding immigration programs and benefits.

Citizenship: The Office of Citizenship strengthens the cohesion of the nation by promoting the integration of immigrants into American civic culture. The Citizenship program: 1) develops educational products and information resources to foster immigrant integration and participation in American civic culture; 2) enhances training initiatives to promote an understanding of and appreciation for U.S. civic principles and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; and 3) provides federal leadership on immigrant civic integration issues. The Office works with other federal agencies, state and local governments, community and faith-based organizations, adult educators, and other organizations that work with immigrants.

Immigration Status Verification: Immigration Status Verification delivers employment and immigration status verification with innovative and unparalleled customer service. Through our Verification Information System, we enable authorized E-Verify and Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) users to verify work authorization and immigration status. E-Verify enables employers to quickly and easily verify the work authorization of their newly-hired employees, and SAVE enables federal, state and local government agencies to obtain immigration status information to determine applicants' eligibility for public benefits and licenses.

Crosscutting Investments: The Cross-Cutting Investments program includes major cross-cutting acquisitions to improve the overall business processes of USCIS. The focus of these acquisitions is currently on information security, information sharing, and infrastructure enhancements.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and includes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions that enable USCIS to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows USCIS' FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Adjudication Services	11,977	2,446,232
Information and Customer Service	1,889	389,071
Citizenship	26	15,896
Immigration Status Verification	610	146,692
Immigration Security and Integrity	963	243,922
Crosscutting Investments	21	33,335
Management and Administration	1,596	728,490
Total Budget Request	17,082	4,003,638

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the USCIS programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Adjudication Services			99%			1%
Information and Customer Service			100%			
Citizenship			100%			

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Immigration Status Verification			100%			
Immigration Security and Integrity			100%			
Crosscutting Investments			100%			
Management and Administration						100%

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

USCIS resources supporting *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Adjudication Services	2,006,705	8,407	2,248,715	10,439	2,430,503	11,945
Information and Customer Service	314,162	1,278	354,820	1,624	389,071	1,889
Citizenship	15,827	26	15,858	26	15,896	26
Immigration Status Verification	138,712	548	151,403	610	146,692	610
Immigration Security and Integrity	144,372	861	237,117	963	243,922	963
Crosscutting Investments	27,163	21	32,713	21	33,335	21
Management and Administration	505	0	462	0	462	0
Total	2,647,446	11,141	3,041,088	13,683	3,259,881	15,454

\$ in thousands

Performance Measures

For *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent USCIS’ measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Management Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Average of processing cycle time (in months) for adjustment of status to permanent resident applications (I-485)						
Description: An I-485, Application to Register for Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, is filed by an individual to apply for permanent residence in the United States or to adjust their current status. This measure assesses the program's ability to meet its published processing time goals by reporting on the volume of pending applications and petitions by Center or Field Office. The Cycle Time, reflected in months (e.g. 4.0 months), measures only the pending volume in Active Pending status, deducting from Gross Pending the total volume of cases subject to customer-induced delays and Department of State visa availability, categorized as Active Suspende.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=4	<=4	<=4	<=4	<=4	<=4
Result:	4.4	5.1	4.7	6.0	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average of processing cycle time (in months) for naturalization applications (N-400)						
Description: An N-400, Application for Naturalization, is filed by an individual applying to become a United States citizen. This measure assesses the program's ability to meet its published processing time goals by reporting on the volume of pending applications by Center or Field Office. The Cycle Time, reflected in months (e.g. 5.0 months), measures only the pending volume in Active Pending status, deducting from Gross Pending the total volume of cases subject to customer-induced delays, categorized as Active Suspende.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=5	<=5	<=5	<=5	<=5	<=5
Result:	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.5	N/A	N/A

Measure: Overall customer service rating of the immigration process						
Description: This measure gauges the overall rating of the immigration process and is based on the results from the following areas: 1) Accuracy of information; 2) Responsiveness to customer inquiries; 3) Accessibility to information; and 4) Customer satisfaction.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	80%	80%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Result:	80%	93%	87%	86%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of initial mismatches for authorized workers that are later determined to be "Employment Authorized"						
Description: This measure assesses the accuracy of the E-verify process by assessing the percent of employment verification requests that are not positively resolved at time of initial review.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=3%	<=1%	<=1%	<=1%	<=0.9%	<=0.9%
Result:	0.28%	0.24%	0.22%	0.19%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of non-immigrant worker (H1-B) site visits where potential fraud or other technical noncompliance concerns were identified						
Description: This measure reflects how many H1-B fraud incidents have been discovered by the Administrative Site Visit Verification Program (ASVVP). This information begins the process to identify and counter systematic vulnerabilities that exist in our immigration system.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=11%	<=11%	<=15%	<=15%	<=15%	<=15%
Result:	1%	15%	12%	11%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of religious worker site visits where potential fraud or other technical noncompliance concerns were identified						
Description: This measure reflects how many religious worker fraud incidents have been discovered as part of the Administrative Site Visit Verification Program (ASVVP). This information begins the process to identify and counter systematic vulnerabilities exist in our immigration system.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	<=11%	<=11%	<=10%	<=10%	<=10%	<=10%
Result:	1%	7%	7%	5%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of students enrolled in classes under the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program that show educational gains						
Description: This measure reports on the success of grant recipients to increase knowledge of English necessary for students receiving services under the program to pass the naturalization test. Under the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program, grant recipients are required to use a nationally normed standardized test of English language proficiency for student placement and assessment of progress. This measure evaluates the percentage of students receiving these services who demonstrate an increase in score.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	80%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Accuracy rate of USCIS's processing of manual verifications for Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) referrals						
Description: The measure tracks the accuracy of SAVE manual verifications using a quality review which is a monthly review of verification work performed by Status Verifiers (SV) to determine whether SAVE referrals are resolved correctly. Specifically, they determine whether the response provided to by USCIS reflects the immigration status on record for persons seeking benefits from other governmental agencies using the SAVE program.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	98%	98%	98.2%	98.4%	98.6%
Result:	N/A	98%	99.3%	99.2%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average online Citizenship Resource Center customer satisfaction rate						
Description: This measure tracks how well customers are satisfied with the Citizenship Resource Center (CRC). The CRC is a newly developed, free and easy-to-use website that helps immigrants better understand the citizenship process and gain the necessary skills required to be successful during the naturalization interview and test. It provides citizenship applicants, educators and immigrant-serving organizations with a one-stop portal for citizenship information and resources. It was established with appropriated FY 2010 Immigrant Integration dollars and is the landing portal for our appropriations-funded Citizenship Public Education and Awareness Initiative.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	80%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Result:	N/A	88%	87%	84%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of approved applications for naturalization that were appropriately decided						
Description: A N-400, Application for Naturalization, is filed by an individual applying to become a United States citizen. The USCIS conducts quality reviews on a quarterly basis to determine the accuracy rate of final decisions on approved N-400 applications. Quality reviews are conducted using a team of experienced subject matter experts. This measure assesses the program's ability to process the N-400 to provide immigration benefit services in a fully supportable and accurate manner. Additionally, the results of this quality review process are used to improve the training of adjudicators and the processes used in conducting adjudications.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	99%	99%	99%	99%
Result:	N/A	N/A	99%	99%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of approved applications for permanent residence that were appropriately decided						
Description: An I-485, Application to Register for Permanent Residence or to Adjust Status, is filed by an individual to apply for permanent residence in the United States or to adjust their current status. The USCIS conducts quality reviews on a quarterly basis to determine the accuracy rate of final approved decisions. Quality reviews are conducted using a team of						

experienced subject matter experts. This measure assesses the program's ability to process the I-485 to provide immigration benefit services in a fully supportable and accurate manner. Additionally, the results of this quality review process are used to improve the training of adjudicators and the processes used in conducting adjudications.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	99%	99%	99%	99%
Result:	N/A	N/A	99%	99%	N/A	N/A

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

USCIS resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Adjudication Services	15,638	32	15,678	32	15,729	32
Management and Administration	705,721	1,596	713,260	1,596	728,028	1,596
Total	721,359	1,628	728,938	1,628	743,757	1,628

Performance Measures

USCIS contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

*Department of
Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses:	1,085	1,058	\$227,845	1,102	1,075	\$231,754	1,117	1,090	\$239,141	15	15	\$7,387	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,019)
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	\$27,553	-	-	(\$288)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$288)
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,085	1,058	\$258,730	1,102	1,075	\$259,595	1,117	1,090	\$266,694	15	15	\$7,099	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,307)
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,085	1,058	\$258,730	1,102	1,075	\$259,595	1,117	1,090	\$266,694	15	15	\$7,099	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,307)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,085	1,058	\$258,730	1,102	1,075	\$259,595	1,117	1,090	\$266,694	15	15	\$7,099	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,307)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,085	1,058	\$258,730	1,102	1,075	\$259,595	1,117	1,090	\$266,694	15	15	\$7,099	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,307)

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center				
Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland
Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training
Center**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program
Project/Activity
(Dollars in
Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$239,141
- Law Enforcement Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	209,507
- Management and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,323
- Accreditation	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,311
Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,553
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$266,694

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

We train those who protect our homeland.

B. Budget Activities:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is the Nation's largest provider of law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 90 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) and numerous State, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies.

Most of the Federal POs that train with FLETC attend one of our multi-agency basic programs, and then continue with their unique agency-specific follow-on programs at their own academies, most of which are co-located at one of FLETC's four domestic training sites. In addition to basic training, FLETC also offers a variety of advanced law enforcement training programs.

FLETC embraced the philosophy that homeland protection is not the sole province of the Federal Government, and therefore offers specialized training programs for State, local, tribal, and, through partnerships with the Department of State (DOS), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and also with international law enforcement personnel. These programs are designed to meet critical training needs and to enhance networking and cooperation domestically and globally.

In furtherance of FLETC's mission, our reach is extended through the use of non-traditional training delivery techniques, including online training and technology-based simulation. Additionally, FLETC exports training programs to various locations when a concentrated law enforcement audience in need of training is identified and the programs being conducted do not require the use of specialized facilities.

Training law enforcement officers in a collaborative, multi-agency environment offers both fiscal and qualitative advantages. FLETC teams with its training partners to jointly prepare Federal law enforcement professionals to perform their duties in the safest possible manner, at the highest possible level of proficiency. It endeavors to accomplish this critical mission by delivering consistent, accredited instruction using a proven consolidated training model.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes 1,117 positions, 1,090 FTE and \$239,141,000 for FLETC. The adjustments-to-base include:

- Increase of \$1,233,000 for the 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$315,000 to annualize the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$150,000 for Increased Retirement Contributions
- Increase of \$702,000 for cybersecurity pay reform
- Decrease of \$5,062,000 for efficiencies
- Decrease of \$136,000 for the reduction in continuous monitoring
- Decrease of \$16,214,000 to non-recur the costs associated with training the additional CBP Officers requested in the FY 2014 Omnibus (-24 FTE)

There is one program change of \$26,406,000 to train 2,000 additional Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers requested in the FY 2015 President's Budget (39 FTE)

D. Efficiencies:

Mission Support Personnel - \$112,000

Pay efficiencies will be realized by reducing Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves and premium pay in the Law Enforcement Training Program, Project, or Activity (PPA).

Travel - \$213,000

Efficiencies will be realized by reductions in staff travel and PCS expenses in the Law Enforcement Training PPA.

Transportation of Things - \$47,000

The reduced number of funded PCS moves will reduce the associated cost of the transportation of things in the Law Enforcement Training PPA.

Rent, Communication and Utilities - \$544,000

Efficiencies will be realized primarily by implementing and maintaining energy efficient utility services in the Law Enforcement Training PPA.

Printing - \$31,000

Efficiencies will be realized by minimizing all non-mission critical print services and products in the Law Enforcement Training PPA.

Advisory and Assistance Contracts - \$3,242,000

FLETC will adjust the levels on non-mission critical service contracts, generating savings in the Law Enforcement Training PPA.

Supplies, Materials and Equipment - \$873,000

FLETC will adjust the levels of non-mission critical supplies, materials and equipment requirements, generating savings in the Law Enforcement Training PPA.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses:

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2016 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Management and Administration	223	217	\$28,420	223	217	\$27,982	223	217	\$28,323	-	-	\$341	-	-	-	-	-	\$341
Law Enforcement Training	855	834	\$198,125	872	851	\$202,472	887	866	\$209,507	15	15	\$7,035	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,371)
Accreditation	7	7	\$1,300	7	7	\$1,300	7	7	\$1,311	-	-	\$11	-	-	-	-	-	\$11
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	1,085	1,058	\$227,845	1,102	1,075	\$231,754	1,117	1,090	\$239,141	15	15	\$7,387	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,019)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	1,085	1,058	\$227,845	1,102	1,075	\$231,754	1,117	1,090	\$239,141	15	15	\$7,387	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,019)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	1,085	1,058	\$227,845	1,102	1,075	\$231,754	1,117	1,090	\$239,141	15	15	\$7,387	39	39	\$26,406	(24)	(24)	(\$19,019)
Unobligated Balance brought forward	-	-	(\$19,420)	-	-	(\$29,397)	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	\$24,397	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,397
Unexpired, unobligated balance	-	-	\$29,397	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	(\$253)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate	1,085	1,058	\$227,845	1,102	1,075	\$231,754	1,117	1,090	\$239,141	15	15	\$7,387	39	39	\$26,406	-	-	(\$19,019)

[1] FY 2015 FTE and positions include adjustments related to unrealized managed hiring savings.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management and Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	223	217	\$28,420
FY 2015 President's Budget	223	217	\$27,982
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$341
FY 2016 Current Services	223	217	\$28,323
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	223	217	\$28,323
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$341

The FY 2016 Budget includes 223 positions, 217 FTE, and \$28.323 million for FLETC's Management and Administration (M&A) PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase of \$248 thousand for 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$63 thousand for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$30 thousand for increased retirement contributions

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A PPA provides funding for the FLETC Director, the Director's Office, and immediate staff including the Office of Chief Counsel, the Washington Office, the Protocol and Communications Office, the Office of Organizational Health, and the Inspection and Compliance Division. Also included is the Chief Financial Officer Directorate, which provides budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, financial statements, relocation, travel, and strategic planning functions.

The M&A program also comprises Asset Management functions, such as Procurement, Real and Personal Property Management, Environmental Compliance, and Safety. It includes the Operation Support functions such as Human Capital to promote consistency and efficiency in the utilization of human capital.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Law Enforcement Training
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Law Enforcement Training

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	855	834	\$198,125
FY 2015 President's Budget	872	851	\$202,472
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(24)	(24)	(\$19,371)
FY 2016 Current Services	848	827	\$183,101
FY 2016 Program Change	39	39	\$26,406
FY 2016 Total Request	887	866	\$209,507
Total Change 2015 to 2016	15	15	\$7,035

The FY 2016 Budget includes 887 positions, 866 FTE, and \$209.507 million for FLETC's Law Enforcement Training PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Transfer of \$7 thousand to DHS Office of Chief Information Officer for data center support
- Increase of \$977 thousand for 2016 pay raise
- Increase of \$250 thousand for the annualization of the 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$112 thousand for employee retirement contributions
- Increase of \$702 thousand for cybersecurity pay reform
- Decrease of \$112 thousand for personnel efficiencies
- Decrease of \$222 thousand for travel efficiencies
- Decrease of \$3.770 million for contractual reduction efficiencies
- Decrease of \$958 thousand for supplies and equipment efficiencies
- Decrease of \$16.214 million to non-recur the cost of training 1,200 additional CBP Officers as requested in the FY 2015 President's Budget
- Decrease of \$136 thousand for continuous monitoring

This PPA includes one program change of \$26.406 million to train 2,000 additional Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers requested in the FY 2015 President's Budget.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

- **Federal** – FLETC provides law enforcement training to over 90 Federal agencies with law enforcement responsibilities. FLETC prepares new and experienced law enforcement

professionals to fulfill their responsibilities in a safe manner and at the highest level of proficiency. The average basic student spends 12 weeks training at FLETC, and receives a combination of classroom instruction and hands-on practical exercise training in all aspects of law enforcement from firearms and high-speed vehicle operations to legal case instructions and defendant interview techniques. Students must apply their classroom knowledge during exercises that simulate typical situations encountered on the job. Each of the basic programs provides core knowledge essential for new Federal officers or agents to carry out their duties in a safe and efficient manner.

In addition to basic training, FLETC offers advanced and specialized training for career-long law enforcement preparation in subjects that are common to two or more of its POs. Examples include Antiterrorism Port Security Boat Operations, Cyber Counterterrorism Investigator Training, Covert Electronics Surveillance, Critical Infrastructure Protection, Financial Forensics Techniques, Intelligence Analysts Training and Land Transportation Antiterrorism Training.

- ***State and local*** – FLETC trains personnel from State and local law enforcement agencies in advanced topics designed to develop specialized law enforcement skills. The participants benefit from Federal expertise, specialized training, and instruction specific to their needs.
- ***International*** – In the interest of combating global crime and protecting U.S. interests abroad, FLETC offers a range of training programs to foreign law enforcement agencies in coordination with DOS, DOJ, and Treasury. Training focuses on the U.S. Government’s Law and Democracy Program and the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) programs in Europe, Asia, Africa, and other regions in the world. In cooperation with DOS, FLETC manages the ILEA in Gaborone, Botswana, and a FLETC staff member serves as Deputy Program Director at the ILEA in Bangkok, Thailand. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the respective U.S. embassies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Accreditation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Accreditation

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	7	7	\$1,300
FY 2015 President's Budget	7	7	\$1,300
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$11
FY 2016 Current Services	7	7	\$1,311
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	7	7	\$1,311
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$11

The FY 2016 Budget includes 7 positions, 7 FTE, and \$1.311 million FLETC's Accreditation PPA.

Adjustments to Base:

- Increase for 2016 pay raise of \$8 thousand
- Increase for the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise of \$2 thousand
- Increase for employee retirement contributions of \$1 thousand

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Accreditation: The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) process sets the standards for Federal law enforcement training. The accreditation of a Federal law enforcement academy or program provides assurance to the citizens they serve that they have voluntarily submitted to a process of self-regulation, and that they have successfully achieved compliance with a set of standards that have been collectively established by their peers within their professional community that demonstrate their adherence to quality, effectiveness and integrity. To accomplish this goal, trainers in the same discipline, working through a professional accrediting body, assist each other in evaluating and improving their professionalism. The focus of the effort is to accredit Federal academies, entry-level and advanced or specialized training programs, instructor training, and other programs that affect multiple Federal, State and local law enforcement officers.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Train 2,000 Additional CBP Officers
PPA: Law Enforcement Training
Program Increase: Positions 39, FTE 39, Dollars \$26,406

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	\$0
Program Increase							39	39	\$26,406
Total Request	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	39	39	\$26,406

Description of Item:

FLETC will provide basic training for up to 2,000 additional new CBP officers, proposed in the President's 2015 Budget, to support increased travel and trade through air, land, and sea ports of entry. Training funding is requested in 2016 due to the hiring processes and time it takes to onboard CBP officer personnel.

Justification:

Newly hired CBP officers must attend an 89 day basic training program at FLETC. Trainees receive extensive training in Title 8 Immigration Law, Title 19 Customs law, and all other laws, rules and regulations that CBP enforces nationwide. The training emphasizes basic law enforcement skills such as integrity, firearms handling, defensive tactics and driving, arrest techniques, entry and control procedures, interviewing skills, behavioral analysis, and report writing. CBP officers who graduate from the basic program and are selected for certain duty locations may also receive an additional 30 days of Spanish language training.

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

This initiative supports Homeland Security Mission 2 – Securing and Managing Our Borders, which is derived from the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conduct of and participation in firearms matches and presentation of awards; public awareness and enhancement of community support of law enforcement training; room and board for student interns; a flat monthly reimbursement to employees authorized to use personal mobile phones for official duties; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; [~~\$231,754,000~~]\$239,141,000; of which up to [~~\$54,154,000~~]\$65,387,000 shall remain available until September 30, [~~2016~~]2017, for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; of which \$300,000 shall remain available until expended to be distributed to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation; and of which not to exceed \$9,180 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That section 1202(a) of Public Law 107-206 (42 U.S.C. 3771 note), as amended under this heading in division F of Public Law 113-76, is further amended by striking “December 31, [~~2016~~]2017” and inserting “December 31, [~~2017~~]2018”: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities under the control of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to ensure that such training facilities are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,085	1,058	\$227,845
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,102	1,075	\$231,754
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Data Center Support to DHS OCIO	-	-	(\$7)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$7)
Increases			
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$1,233
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$315
Cybersecurity Pay Reform	-	-	\$702
Increased Retirement Contributions	-	-	\$150
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,400
Decreases			
Contractual Services Reduction	-	-	(\$3,770)
Non-Recur of Additional CBP Officers	(24)	(24)	(\$16,214)
Personnel Efficiency	-	-	(\$112)
Reduction in Continuous Monitoring	-	-	(\$136)
Supplies and Equip. Efficiency	-	-	(\$958)
Travel Efficiency	-	-	(\$222)
Total, Decreases	(24)	(24)	(\$21,412)
Total Other Adjustments	(24)	(24)	(\$19,012)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(24)	(24)	(\$19,019)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,078	1,051	\$212,735
Program Changes			
Increases			
Train 2,000 Additional CBP Officers	39	39	\$26,406
Total, Increases	39	39	\$26,406
Total Program Changes	39	39	\$26,406
FY 2016 Request	1,117	1,090	\$239,141
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	15	15	\$7,387

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	1,085	1,058	\$227,845
FY 2015 President's Budget	1,102	1,075	\$231,754
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	(\$7)
Increases	-	-	\$2,400
Decreases	(24)	(24)	(\$21,412)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(24)	(24)	(\$19,019)
FY 2016 Current Services	1,078	1,051	\$212,735
Program Changes			
Increases	39	39	\$26,406
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	39	39	\$26,406
FY 2016 Request	1,117	1,090	\$239,141
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	15	15	\$7,387

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	223	217	\$27,982	-	-	\$341	-	-	-	223	217	\$28,323	-	-	\$341
Law Enforcement Training	872	851	\$202,472	(24)	(24)	(\$19,371)	39	39	\$26,406	887	866	\$209,507	15	15	\$7,035
Accreditation	7	7	\$1,300	-	-	\$11	-	-	-	7	7	\$1,311	-	-	\$11
Total	1,102	1,075	\$231,754	(24)	(24)	(\$19,019)	39	39	\$26,406	1,117	1,090	\$239,141	15	15	\$7,387

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses: Summary of Reimbursable Resources (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
DHS - Office of Intelligence and Analysis	13	13	\$1,756	14	14	\$2,000	14	14	\$2,000	-	-	-
Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons	-	-	\$3,125	-	-	\$5,442	-	-	\$5,442	-	-	-
Department of Treasury, IRS	3	3	\$937	3	3	\$2,700	3	3	\$2,700	-	-	-
Department of Justice, Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	6	6	\$4,491	14	14	\$5,487	14	14	\$5,487	-	-	-
Department of Defence, Air Force	5	5	\$2,553	6	6	\$3,251	6	6	\$3,251	-	-	-
Department of Interior, Indian Affairs	12	12	\$2,559	15	15	\$3,729	15	15	\$3,729	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, CBP	-	-	\$11,068	-	-	\$33,033	-	-	\$43,225	-	-	\$10,192
Various	-	-	\$56,090	14	14	\$27,434	14	14	\$17,242	-	-	(\$10,192)
DHS - Coast Guard	3	3	\$3,955	5	5	\$5,391	5	5	\$5,391	-	-	-
DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$2,517	-	-	\$4,170	-	-	\$4,170	-	-	-
DHS - Transportation and Security Administration	3	3	\$6,479	8	8	\$8,998	8	8	\$8,998	-	-	-
FPS	6	6	\$3,545	10	10	\$4,622	10	10	\$4,622	-	-	-
Customs and Border Protection, Border Patrol	-	-	\$4,225	-	-	\$10,743	-	-	\$10,743	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	51	51	\$103,300	89	89	\$117,000	89	89	\$117,000	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Law Enforcement Training	51	51	\$103,300	89	89	\$117,000	89	89	\$117,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	51	51	\$103,300	89	89	\$117,000	89	89	\$117,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class
Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$86,293	\$88,408	\$90,272	\$1,864
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$951	\$977	\$997	\$20
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$3,321	\$3,403	\$3,476	\$73
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$30,231	\$31,458	\$32,129	\$671
12.4 Allowances	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	\$1,677	\$1,721	\$1,759	\$38
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$161	\$162	\$164	\$2
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$122,643	\$126,138	\$128,806	\$2,668
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,970	\$6,581	\$5,696	(\$885)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$957	\$1,272	\$1,138	(\$134)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$12	\$15	\$15	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$9,982	\$13,823	\$12,268	(\$1,555)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$580	\$803	\$714	(\$89)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,395	\$6,078	\$5,298	(\$780)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$9,132	\$12,105	\$10,820	(\$1,285)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,195	\$5,873	\$5,214	(\$659)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$28,648	\$39,022	\$34,694	(\$4,328)
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,652	\$3,653	\$3,245	(\$408)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,980	\$16,559	\$14,566	(\$1,993)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$517	\$706	\$629	(\$77)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,867	\$9,427	\$8,376	(\$1,051)
31.0 Equipment	\$10,116	\$13,570	\$12,136	(\$1,434)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$475	\$526	\$526	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$95,478	\$130,013	\$115,335	(\$14,678)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$218,121	\$256,151	\$244,141	(\$12,010)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$19,420)	(\$29,397)	(\$5,000)	\$24,397
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$29,397	\$5,000	-	(\$5,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$253)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$227,845	\$231,754	\$239,141	\$7,387
Full Time Equivalents	1,058	1,075	1,090	15

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	10	10	10	-
GS-15	83	83	83	-
GS-14	136	138	138	-
GS-13	319	312	327	15
GS-12	276	277	277	-
GS-11	81	92	92	-
GS-9	76	79	79	-
GS-8	28	32	32	-
GS-7	15	17	17	-
GS-6	4	4	4	-
GS-5	5	6	6	-
GS-4	3	3	3	-
Other Graded Positions	49	49	49	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,085	1,102	1,117	15
Unfilled Positions EOY	27	27	27	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	856	869	881	12
U.S. Field	227	231	234	3
Foreign Field	2	2	2	-
Total, Salaries and Expenses::	1,085	1,102	1,117	15
Full Time Equivalent	1,058	1,075	1,090	15
Average ES Salary	164,800	166,000	167,200	1,200
Average GS Salary	84,700	85,300	85,900	600
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,215	\$18,401	\$18,653	\$252
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$104	\$105	\$106	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$667	\$674	\$685	\$11
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,231	\$5,363	\$5,436	\$73
12.4 Allowances	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	\$171	\$172	\$174	\$2
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$161	\$162	\$164	\$2
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$24,558	\$24,886	\$25,227	\$341
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$686	\$551	\$551	-
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$92	\$74	\$74	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$6	\$5	\$5	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$128	\$103	\$103	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$971	\$778	\$778	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$18	\$14	\$14	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$700	\$561	\$561	-
25.6 Medical Care	\$33	\$26	\$26	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$60	\$48	\$48	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$18	\$14	\$14	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$158	\$127	\$127	-
31.0 Equipment	\$767	\$615	\$615	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$225	\$180	\$180	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$3,862	\$3,096	\$3,096	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$28,420	\$27,982	\$28,323	\$341
Full Time Equivalents	217	217	217	-

Management and Administration Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$18,215	\$18,401	\$18,653	\$252
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$104	\$105	\$106	\$1
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$667	\$674	\$685	\$11
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$5,231	\$5,363	\$5,436	\$73
12.4 Allowances	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	\$161	\$162	\$164	\$2
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$24,387	\$24,714	\$25,053	\$339

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 217 FTEs. The FY 2016 request includes a \$248,000 increase for pay inflation, and a \$63,000 annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise. The FY 2016 request also includes a \$30,478 increase for employing agency contributions for Federal employee retirement costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Law Enforcement Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$67,434	\$69,357	\$70,960	\$1,603
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$847	\$872	\$891	\$19
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,584	\$2,658	\$2,720	\$62
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$24,827	\$25,919	\$26,515	\$596
12.6 Temporary Quarters	\$1,506	\$1,549	\$1,585	\$36
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$97,198	\$100,355	\$102,671	\$2,316
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,136	\$5,435	\$4,824	(\$611)
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$865	\$1,198	\$1,064	(\$134)
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	\$12	\$15	\$15	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$9,976	\$13,818	\$12,263	(\$1,555)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$580	\$803	\$714	(\$89)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,242	\$5,875	\$5,141	(\$734)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,153	\$11,294	\$10,024	(\$1,270)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,177	\$5,859	\$5,200	(\$659)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$27,948	\$38,461	\$34,133	(\$4,328)
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,619	\$3,627	\$3,219	(\$408)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,920	\$16,511	\$14,518	(\$1,993)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$499	\$692	\$615	(\$77)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,706	\$9,288	\$8,243	(\$1,045)
31.0 Equipment	\$9,347	\$12,947	\$11,517	(\$1,430)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities	\$250	\$346	\$346	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$91,430	\$126,169	\$111,836	(\$14,333)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$19,303)	(\$29,052)	(\$5,000)	\$24,052
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$29,052	\$5,000	-	(\$5,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$252)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$9,497	(\$24,052)	(\$5,000)	\$19,052
Total Requirements	\$198,125	\$202,472	\$209,507	\$7,035
Full Time Equivalents	834	851	866	15

Law Enforcement Training Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$67,434	\$69,357	\$70,960	\$1,603
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$847	\$872	\$891	\$19
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$2,584	\$2,658	\$2,720	\$62
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$24,827	\$25,919	\$26,515	\$596
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$95,692	\$98,806	\$101,086	\$2,280

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 883 FTEs. The FY 2016 Request includes a \$977,000 increase for pay inflation, a \$250,000 increase for the annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise, a \$4,378,000 decrease for the non-recur training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers and a \$112,000 decrease for efficiencies. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$119,000 for Federal employees retirement costs, a \$702,000 increase for cybersecurity pay reform and a \$4,758,000 increase to train 2000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$4,136	\$5,435	\$4,824	(\$611)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$510,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$213,000 for efficiencies, and \$821,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes a \$933,000 increase to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$865	\$1,198	\$1,064	(\$134)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$112,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, 47,000 for efficiencies and \$181,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$206,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$9,976	\$13,818	\$12,263	(\$1,555)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$1,296,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$544,000 for efficiencies and \$2,088,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$2,373,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$580	\$803	\$714	(\$89)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$75,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$31,000 for efficiencies and \$121,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$138,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$4,242	\$5,875	\$5,141	(\$734)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$551,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$245,000 for efficiencies, \$940,000 for an adjustment and \$7,000 for a transfer to DHS OCIO for data center support. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$1,009,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8,153	\$11,294	\$10,024	(\$1,270)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$1,059,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$444,000 for efficiencies and \$1,706,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$1,939,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,177	\$5,859	\$5,200	(\$659)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$550,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$229,000 for efficiencies, and \$886,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$1,006,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$27,948	\$38,461	\$34,133	(\$4,328)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$3,610,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$1,507,000 for efficiencies, and \$5,798,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$6,587,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.6 Medical Care	\$2,619	\$3,627	\$3,219	(\$408)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$340,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$142,000 for efficiencies, and \$548,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$622,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$11,920	\$16,511	\$14,518	(\$1,993)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$136,000 for a reduction in manual continuous monitoring, \$1,549,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$648,000 for efficiencies, and \$2,495,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$2,835,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	\$499	\$692	\$615	(\$77)

Subsistence and support of persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$65,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$27,000 for efficiencies and \$104,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$119,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$6,706	\$9,288	\$8,243	(\$1,045)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$871,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$365,000 for efficiencies, and 1,403,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$1,594,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$9,347	\$12,947	\$11,517	(\$1,430)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes reductions of \$1,247,000 to non-recur the training of 1,200 additional CBP Officers, \$508,000 for efficiencies, and \$1,955,000 for an adjustment. The FY 2016 request also includes an increase of \$2,280,000 to train 2,000 additional CBP Officers.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Accreditation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$644	\$650	\$659	\$9
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$70	\$71	\$71	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$173	\$176	\$178	\$2
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$887	\$897	\$908	\$11
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$148	\$595	\$321	(\$274)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$25	\$100	\$54	(\$46)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8	\$33	\$18	(\$15)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3	\$12	\$6	(\$6)
31.0 Equipment	\$2	\$8	\$4	(\$4)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$186	\$748	\$403	(\$345)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$117)	(\$345)	-	\$345
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$345	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$1)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$227	(\$345)	-	\$345
Total Requirements	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,311	\$11
Full Time Equivalents	7	7	7	-

Accreditation Mission Statement

We train those who protect the homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$644	\$650	\$659	\$9
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$70	\$71	\$71	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$173	\$176	\$178	\$2
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$887	\$897	\$908	\$11

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 7 FTEs. The FY 2016 request includes \$8,000 in pay inflation, a \$2,000 annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise and \$1,000 for FY 2016 Federal employee retirement costs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$148	\$595	\$321	(\$274)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$274,000 for an adjustment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$25	\$100	\$54	(\$46)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$46,000 for an adjustment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$8	\$33	\$18	(\$15)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$15,000 for an adjustment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$3	\$12	\$6	(\$6)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$6,000 for an adjustment.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2	\$8	\$4	(\$4)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$4,000 for an adjustment.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,102	1,058	1,075
Increases			
Train Additional CBP Officers	31	24	39
Subtotal, Increases	31	24	39
Decreases			
Adjustment for EOY Actuals	(24)	-	-
Non-Recur of training additional CBP Officers.	-	(7)	(24)
Subtotal, Decreases	(24)	(7)	(24)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,109	1,075	1,090
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	7	17	15

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity
Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Law Enforcement Training	\$2,841	\$2,576	\$3,031	\$455
Total Working Capital Fund	\$2,841	\$2,576	\$3,031	\$455

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:

We train those who protect our homeland.

B. Budget Activities:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC or Center) is the leading service provider for Federal law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 90 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) with personnel located throughout the United States and its territories. FLETC's personnel conduct instructional programs for basic law enforcement recruits and some advanced training based on agency requests. FLETC also provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting advanced, specialized, and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel.

FLETC provides services to State, local, tribal, international and other Federal law enforcement agencies with related law enforcement missions on a space-available basis. FLETC also provides export training conducted at other locations when the programs being conducted do not require the use of certain specialized facilities and when a geographical concentration of personnel is identified.

Consolidation of law enforcement training permits the Federal Government to cost-effectively emphasize training program excellence and shared experiences in cooperative training. Professional instruction and practical application provide students with the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the demanding challenges of a Federal law enforcement career. New Federal hires and journey-level personnel learn not only the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and agent, but through interaction with students from many other agencies, they also become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. This interaction provides the foundation for a more cooperative Federal law enforcement effort.

FLETC's POs have considerable input regarding training issues as well as operational and functional aspects of the Center. Representatives from these agencies take part in regular curriculum review and development conferences, and participate in the development of FLETC policies and directives. This relationship is characteristic of a "true partnership," which is responsive to the training mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$27,553,000 for FLETC's Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses (ACI&RE).

Adjustments to Base:

- Efficiencies of \$288,000

D. Efficiencies:

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities - \$288,000

Efficiencies will be realized by reevaluating maintenance priorities.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriations	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	\$27,553	-	-	(\$288)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$288)
Total, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	\$27,553	-	-	(\$288)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$288)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	\$27,553	-	-	(\$288)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$288)
Less, Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriation and Budget Estimates:	-	-	\$30,885	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	\$27,553	-	-	(\$288)	-	-	-	-	-	(\$288)
Unobligated Balance brought forward	-	-	(5,952)	-	-	(7,593)	-	-	-	-	-	7,593	-	-	-	-	-	7,593
Unexpired, unobligated balance	-	-	(7,593)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	(377)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	-	-	30,885	-	-	27,841	-	-	27,553	-	-	(288)	-	-	-	-	-	(288)

[1] FY 2015 FTE and positions include adjustments related to unrealized managed hiring savings.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$30,885
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$27,841
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$288)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$27,553
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$27,553
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$288)

The FY 2016 Budget includes \$27.553 million for FLETC's ACI&RE

Adjustments to Base:

- Efficiencies of \$288 thousand

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACI&RE: This account provides for the acquisition and related costs for the expansion and maintenance of FLETC, to include funding for the Facilities Master Plan, Minor Construction and Maintenance, Environmental Compliance, and Communications Systems. The Master Plan provides the long range blueprint for expansion of facilities to meet the training requirements of over 90 POs. Minor Construction and Maintenance provides alterations and maintenance funding for approximately 300 buildings. Environmental Compliance funding is to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental laws and regulations. Communications Systems funding is to maintain and repair or replace the fiber optics telecommunications cable system.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction, and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, [\$27,841,000]\$27,553,000, to remain available until September 30, [2019]2020: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this appropriation from government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$30,885
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$27,841
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Operation and Maintenance Efficiency	-	-	(\$288)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$288)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$288)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$288)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$27,553
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$27,553
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$288)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$30,885
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$27,841
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$288)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$288)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$27,553
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$27,553
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$288)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$288)	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,553	-	-	(\$288)
Total	-	-	\$27,841	-	-	(\$288)	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,553	-	-	(\$288)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Various	-	-	\$9,756	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	-
DHS Science & Technology	-	-	\$59,880	-	-	\$900,000	-	-	\$900,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$69,636	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	-	-	\$69,636	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$69,636	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	\$902,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class
Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$12	\$10	\$10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$93	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$2	\$2	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$3	\$3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18	\$24	\$24	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14	\$15	\$15	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$24	\$22	\$22	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,342	\$2,000	\$1,712	(\$288)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15	\$100	\$100	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$59	\$100	\$100	-
31.0 Equipment	\$96	\$100	\$100	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$27,948	\$33,058	\$25,465	(\$7,593)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$29,621	\$35,434	\$27,553	(\$7,881)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$29,621	\$35,434	\$27,553	(\$7,881)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$5,952)	(\$7,593)	-	\$7,593
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$7,593	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$377)	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$30,885	\$27,841	\$27,553	(\$288)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2016 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Budget Activity	Program/s Name
Facilities Renovation for <i>Leadership in a Crisis</i> Training Program	\$0	\$2,900	\$2,900	Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses (ACI&RE)	Master Plan
Demolition of Raid Houses and Building 18	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000	ACI&RE	Master Plan
Total Non-IT Total Non- IT investments \$5 million or more					
Total Non-IT initiatives under \$5 million	\$0	\$4,900	\$4,900		
Total Non-IT Investments	\$0	\$4,900	\$4,900		
Total of IT Investments					
Total all IT and Non-IT Investments	\$0	\$4,900	\$4,900		

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$12	\$10	\$10	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$93	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	-	\$2	\$2	-
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$3	\$3	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$18	\$24	\$24	-
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$14	\$15	\$15	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$24	\$22	\$22	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,342	\$2,000	\$1,712	(\$288)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$15	\$100	\$100	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$59	\$100	\$100	-
31.0 Equipment	\$96	\$100	\$100	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$27,948	\$33,058	\$25,465	(\$7,593)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$29,621	\$35,434	\$27,553	(\$7,881)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(\$5,952)	(\$7,593)	-	\$7,593
Unobligated Balance, end of year	\$7,593	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(\$377)	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	\$1,264	(\$7,593)	-	\$7,593
Total Requirements	\$30,885	\$27,841	\$27,553	(\$288)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses: Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$1,342	\$2,000	\$1,712	(\$288)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2016 request includes a decrease of \$288,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$27,948	\$33,058	\$25,465	(\$7,593)

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when required under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2016 request includes an adjustment of \$7,593,000.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Law Enforcement Training: The Law Enforcement Training program provides law enforcement training to federal, state, local, tribal, campus, and international law enforcement agencies.

Accreditation: The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board enhances the quality of federal law enforcement by establishing and maintaining a body of standards for federal law enforcement training. Currently, there are more than twenty-five federal law enforcement agencies participating in the accreditation process.

Management & Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows FLETC's FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Law Enforcement Training	866	\$237,060
Accreditation	7	\$1,311
Management & Administration	217	\$28,323
Total Budget Request	1,090	\$266,694

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the FLETC programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers - Strategic Context

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Law Enforcement Training*	9%	52%	14%	1%		25%
Management & Administration						100%
Accreditation						100%

*Totals account for rounding.

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

FLETC resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	\$19,747	67	\$19,929	68	\$20,525	69
Total	\$19,747	67	\$19,929	68	\$20,525	69

Performance Measures

FLETC contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Resources Requested

FLETC resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	\$121,286	388	\$119,411	395	\$122,410	402
Total	\$121,286	388	\$119,411	395	\$122,410	402

Performance Measures

For *Secure and Manage Our Borders*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of Partner Organizations that agree the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center’s counterdrug-related training meets identified training needs						
Description: This performance measure reflects the satisfaction of Partner Organizations (POs) with their identified counterdrug-related training provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties such as terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	81%	82%	93%	94%
Result:	N/A	N/A	92%	100%	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

FLETC resources supporting *Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	\$31,254	117	\$31,392	119	\$32,302	121
Total	\$31,254	117	\$31,392	119	\$32,302	121

Performance Measures

FLETC contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace

Resources Requested

FLETC resources supporting *Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	\$1,339	8	\$1,300	9	\$1,330	9
Total	\$1,339	8	\$1,300	9	\$1,330	9

Performance Measures

FLETC contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience

Resources Requested

FLETC resources supporting *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	\$1,180	8	\$1,133	9	\$1,156	9
Total	\$1,180	8	\$1,133	9	\$1,156	9

Performance Measures

FLETC contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

FLETC resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	\$54,204	246	\$57,147	251	\$59,333	256
Accreditation	\$1,300	7	\$1,300	7	\$1,311	7
Management & Administration	\$28,420	217	\$27,982	217	\$28,323	217
Total	\$83,924	470	\$86,429	475	\$88,967	480

Performance Measures

For *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent Federal Law Enforcement Center’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Number of Federal law enforcement training programs and/or academies accredited or re-accredited through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation process						
Description: This performance measure reflects the cumulative number of Federal law enforcement training programs and/or academies accredited or re-accredited through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) process. Accreditation ensures that training and services provided meet professional training standards for law enforcement. Re-accreditation is conducted every five years to remain current. The results of this measure provide on-going opportunities for improvements in Federal law enforcement training programs and academies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	56	74	99	107	113	119
Result:	66	83	97	107	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Partner Organizations that agree the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center training programs address the right skills (e.g., critical knowledge, key skills and techniques, attitudes/behaviors) needed for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties						
Description: This performance measure reflects the satisfaction of Partner Organizations that Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) training programs address the right skills needed for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties such as the prevention of the introduction of high-consequence weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and other criminal						

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers - Strategic Context

activity against the U.S. and our citizens. The results of the measure provide on-going opportunities for improvements that are incorporated into FLETC training curricula, processes and procedures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	84%	97%	97%	97%	94%	95%
Result:	98.5%	96%	100%	91%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Number of Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation assessments conducted for accreditation or re-accreditation						
Description: This performance measure reflects the number of Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) assessments conducted for Federal law enforcement training programs and academies in the current fiscal year. Assessments are conducted to determine if training programs and/or academies meet FLETA standards for accreditation or re-accreditation. FLETA assessments for accreditation are conducted when Federal law enforcement agencies submit an application requesting accreditation of their training programs and/or academies. Assessments for re-accreditation are conducted every five years. Working through FLETA, trainers in the same discipline assist each other in evaluating and improving their professionalism, leading to a high-degree of public confidence in competent Federal law enforcement agents and officers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	21	23	41	25	25	25
Result:	29	39	33	27	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Partner Organizations satisfied with the overall Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's training experience						
Description: This performance measure reflects the satisfaction of Partner Organizations (POs) with the overall Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) training experience. The training experience is defined as law enforcement training and services (e.g., housing, food, logistics, recreation, etc.) provided to PO students and training staff. FLETC training programs prepare PO officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties such as terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	93%	97%	97%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	98.5%	98%	100%	95%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Partner Organizations satisfied with the training provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center						
Description: This performance measure reflects the satisfaction of Partner Organizations with the training provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties such as the prevention of the introduction of high-consequence weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens. The results of the measure provide on-going opportunities for						

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers - Strategic Context

improvements that are incorporated into FLETC training curricula, processes and procedures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	91%	97%	97%	97%	94%	95%
Result:	97%	98%	100%	93%	N/A	N/A

*Department of
Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

**Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration:	337	334	\$129,000	337	337	\$130,147	342	342	\$132,115	5	5	\$1,968	6	6	\$2,501	(1)	(1)	(\$533)
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	130	123	\$1,091,212	130	130	\$941,671	130	130	\$646,873	-	-	(\$294,798)	-	-	\$4,887	-	-	(\$299,685)
Subtotal, Discretionary	467	457	\$1,220,212	467	467	\$1,071,818	472	472	\$778,988	5	5	(\$292,830)	6	6	\$7,388	(1)	(1)	(\$300,218)
Total, Science & Technology	467	457	\$1,220,212	467	467	\$1,071,818	472	472	\$778,988	5	5	(\$292,830)	6	6	\$7,388	(1)	(1)	(\$300,218)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	467	457	\$1,220,212	467	467	\$1,071,818	472	472	\$778,988	5	5	(\$292,830)	6	6	\$7,388	(1)	(1)	(\$300,218)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	467	457	\$1,220,212	467	467	\$1,071,818	472	472	\$778,988	5	5	(\$292,830)	6	6	\$7,388	(1)	(1)	(\$300,218)

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2015	2/2/2015	<i>Senate Report 113-77</i>	S&T is required to submit the "Results of Prior Year R&D Report" to Congress concurrent with the FY2016 President's Budget.	Submit with President's Budget

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
 Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$132,115
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	646,873
Acquisition and Operations Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	47,102
Laboratory Facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	133,921
Research, Development, and Innovation	N/A	N/A	N/A	434,850
University Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$778,988

Department of Homeland Security

*Science & Technology
Management and Administration*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Science & Technology Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Management and Administration: Fund the effective and efficient management and leadership of the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate activities to deliver advanced technology solutions to DHS Components and first responders.

B. Budget Activities: The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for salaries and benefits related to 342 full-time equivalents (FTE) at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The 342 FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for program management, program execution oversight, program analysis, policy analysis, planning, financial management, guidance formulation, and operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs.

The M&A appropriation funds business operations and the S&T Directorate's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF). The Business Operations functions pay for rent, office supplies, utilities, and other operational functions associated with the S&T Directorate's Washington, D.C. headquarters. This account pays for the training and travel associated with senior management of the S&T Directorate and contractor staff who support the execution of headquarters functions including financial management, facility planning, maintenance, and other administrative functions. M&A also funds the administration of the S&T Directorate's regulatory and treaty compliance activities, headquarters shared services agreements, and the financial and programmatic databases. The M&A appropriation does not fund contractor support or travel associated with the direct execution of Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs across the S&T Directorate.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The S&T Directorate requests 342 positions, 342 FTE and \$132.115 million for M&A in FY 2016, an increase of \$1.968 million from FY 2015. The total adjustments-to-base includes a decrease of 1 FTE and decrease of \$0.533 million.

The program changes include:

- Increase of \$1.854 million for implementation of Developmental, Test and Evaluation programs, Acquisition Life-cycle support and Financial Systems Modernization (FSM).
- Increase of \$0.647 million for FSM Modernization initiative (remaining increase is within the RDAO appropriation).

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Science & Technology

Management and Administration:

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	337	334	129,000	337	337	130,147	342	342	132,115	5	5	1,968	6	6	2,501	(1)	(1)	(533)
Total, Management and Administration:	337	334	129,000	337	337	130,147	342	342	132,115	5	5	1,968	6	6	2,501	(1)	(1)	(533)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	337	334	129,000	337	337	130,147	342	342	132,115	5	5	1,968	6	6	2,501	(1)	(1)	(533)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	337	334	129,000	337	337	130,147	342	342	132,115	5	5	1,968	6	6	2,501	(1)	(1)	(533)
Rescissions	-	-	(133)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	337	334	128,867	337	337	130,147	342	342	132,115	5	5	1,968	6	6	2,501	(1)	(1)	(533)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	337	334	\$129,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	337	337	\$130,147
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(\$533)
FY 2016 Current Services	336	336	\$129,614
FY 2016 Program Change	6	6	\$2,501
FY 2016 Total Request	342	342	\$132,115
Total Change 2015 to 2016	5	5	\$1,968

The S&T Directorate requests 342 positions, 342 FTE, and \$132.115 million for Salaries and Expenses. There is an increase of \$1.968 million from FY 2015 and includes the following adjustments-to-base:

- Increase of \$0.733 million for the 2016 pay raise and annualization of FY 2015 pay raise
- Transfer of \$0.438 million two FTE from the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS)
- Increase of \$1.482 million for contractor support services to maintain current operations
- Increase of \$0.237 million for Normal Cost Retirement Contribution Increase
- Increase of \$0.401 million for the Cyber Professionals pay raise
- Transfer of \$0.017 million to DHS OCIO for Data Center Support
- Decrease of \$1.655 million for the Working Capital Fund (WCF)
- Decrease of \$1.467 million for the HQ efficiencies Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA) and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments (VSIP)
- Decrease of \$0.685 million for the HQ efficiencies Reduction in Vacancies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A appropriation funds salaries and benefits related to 342 FTE at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The 342 FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for policy analysis, planning, financial management, and guidance formulation. These FTE also conduct program management, execution, oversight, and analysis, as well as operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs.

The M&A appropriation funds all of the corporate-level functions in the S&T Directorate that allow the technical divisions to manage the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs. Those functions include the Finance and Budget Division, including the Chief Financial Officer; the Administration and Support Division, which manages the facilities, personnel, and information technology (IT) infrastructure; and the Corporate Communications Division, which coordinates internal and external information dissemination. The DHS Working Capital Fund provides those shared services that the components rely on to execute their missions, such as contracting officers and the DHS-wide IT infrastructure.

This budget request supports the overhead and administration of the four groups, each of which has an important role in implementing RDT&E activities. These groups are: First Responders, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA), Capabilities Development Support (CDS), and Research and Development Partnerships (RDP).

First Responders

The First Responders Group (FRG) identifies, validates, and facilitates the fulfillment of First Responder capability gaps through the use of existing and emerging technologies, knowledge products, and the acceleration of standards. FRG manages working groups, teams, and other stakeholder outreach efforts in order to better understand the needs and requirements of local, tribal, State, and Federal first responders, including those on the front line of border protection and transportation security. Additionally, FRG directs all Office for Interoperability and Compatibility, National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and Technology Clearinghouse/R-Tech activities.

Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency

HSARPA manages a portfolio of highly innovative programs that are transforming the future mission space for Homeland Security. Complementary to the S&T Directorate's other programs and projects, HSARPA projects push scientific limits to address customer-identified gaps in areas where current technologies and research and development are inadequate or non-existent. HSARPA program managers lead teams of national experts in the development of new homeland security technologies, demonstrations, and applications that offer significant breakthroughs for DHS operations.

Capabilities Development Support

The CDS Group is a customer-driven organization that supports S&T and other DHS Components with systems analysis, requirements analysis and development, and advisory services to achieve successful acquisition implementation. Through the engagement and partnership with the DHS Enterprise, CDS provides the corporate oversight of operational test and evaluation and standards.

Research and Development Partnerships

The RDP Group manages a set of core competencies that provide measureable value to DHS S&T in facilitating "win-win" relationships with members of the HSE comprising both government and nongovernment agencies and organizations. RDP conducts extensive outreach efforts with members of the HSE based on the strategic and programmatic needs of the Department and S&T. RDP assists in both transmitting and receiving information to stakeholders across the HSE. RDP enables opportunities for evaluating, expediting, and monitoring the execution of programs with an increased speed-of-execution compared to "in-house only" activities. RDP maintains extensive contacts and key references to conduct outreach and to provide research and funding opportunities to the public and

private sectors both domestically and internationally. RDP also manages the Small Business Innovation Research program for DHS, engaging the small business innovation engine of America to create new products and services for the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE). In addition, RDP provides management of the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs), Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute, and the Homeland Security System Engineering and Development Institute.

Finance and Budget Division

FBD provides the S&T Directorate with high-quality, efficient, and cost-effective financial management services through six branches. The Budget and Performance Office develops long-term plans for resource allocation, execution plans, Congressional Justifications, and management of financial resources within the S&T Directorate. It also develops and implements internal and external performance metrics for S&T Directorate programs, as well as risk assessment methodologies to help inform programming decisions. The Acquisition Branch develops the S&T Directorate's acquisition strategy. The Financial Services Branch manages the conferences, travel and purchase card programs. The Financial Operations Branch is dedicated to sound fiscal stewardship of the S&T Directorate's appropriations and reimbursable funding; timely and accurate budget execution, financial management, and financial reporting. The Internal Controls Branch monitors programs and activities to provide assurance about the adequacy of internal controls within the S&T Directorate. The Interagency Branch streamlines work with other agencies and supports the management and oversight of those agreements.

Administration and Support Division

The Administration and Support Division provides critical infrastructure support to the S&T Directorate and is composed of seven components: Facilities, Human Capital Office, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Office of Administration and Audits, Central Security Office, and Readiness and Operational Coordination. In compliance with Presidential Directives, Federal regulations, and Departmental guidance, the Administration and Support Division provides support and continuous process improvement through problem identification and solution, sound policy and procedure development, and high-quality service.

Corporate Communications Division

The Corporate Communications Division communicates the objectives and status of homeland security technology programs, disseminates information regarding opportunities for private-sector entities (corporate and academic), and ensures that the media understands and accurately represents DHS technologies and programs. The Corporate Communications Division holds conferences and manages the S&T Directorate's presence at other information-sharing events to improve contact among technology developers, vendors, and acquisition personnel. It also promotes the participation of colleges, universities, private research institutes, and companies (and consortia thereof) in the research process by disseminating information regarding research conducted or sponsored by the Department, and provides public-communication support to the S&T Directorate-sponsored FFRDCs.

Working Capital Fund

Funds provided within the M&A appropriation are also used to acquire services through the DHS WCF, which includes: IT services, human resources, procurement operations, and financial systems. The WCF also provides consolidated subscriptions, government-wide mandated services, and DHS crosscutting activities.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS:

Financial Management Services Initiative (FMSI)

To address legacy financial management system inadequacies, DHS launched the Financial Systems Modernization Initiative (FSMI) in 2011 to modernize financial management systems at Components. DHS and S&T must invest in modernizing financial management systems to improve system integration, efficiency, financial accountability, and financial reporting. The FMSI follows DHS directives, OMB guidance, and processes developed by the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation.

Requested funds are to close the capability gaps by obtaining financial management services (FMS) from a shared services provider (SSP). The FMS solution would integrate financial, contracting, and asset management systems while complying with current and future financial guidelines and requirements

This project is proposed to be funded out of multiple PPAs in FY 2016, as follows:

Appropriation	S&T PPA	FSM
M&A	M&A	\$0.647
RDAO	RDI	\$1.973
RDAO	AOS	\$0.232
RDAO	UP	\$0.168
RDAO	Labs	\$0.660
	Totals	\$3.680

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
0	\$2.640	\$3.680

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Program Support Contract (\$0.200)	N/A	Provide program support services to plan and execute the migration to the FMS solution
Operations and Maintenance – FSM System (\$1.520)	N/A	Provide operations and maintenance of the FMS solution
Ongoing Organizational Change Management and Training (\$0.150)	N/A	Provide services to evaluate the current business and technical environment and to develop and administer training and guidance on the FMS solution
Independent Verification and Validation (\$0.600)	N/A	Provide services to evaluate the correctness and quality of the FMS solution and to ensure that requirements are met
Retirement of Existing System (\$0.100)	N/A	Provide services to evaluate the impact on legacy systems
Migration of Historical Data (\$0.190)	N/A	Provide services to evaluate current data, to develop a plan to configure and migrate current data, and migrate data to the FMS solution
Implementation (Licenses) (\$0.920)	N/A	Provide licenses for the FMS solution

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Financial Systems Modernization
PPA: Salaries and Expenses
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$647

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$647
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$647

Description of Item

The increase provides funding for the Financial Systems Modernization Initiative (FSMI).

Justification

To address legacy financial management system inadequacies, DHS launched the FSMI in 2011 to modernize financial management systems at Components. DHS must invest in modernizing financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting, and enable business process standardization. The FSMI follows DHS directives, OMB guidance, and processes developed by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation.

Requested funds are to migrate S&T to a shared service provider for financial, acquisition and asset management solution services. In FY 2016, S&T requires \$7.580 million in funding, of which \$3.900 million is from headquarters and \$3.680 million is from S&T, for their FSM initiative, with migration scheduled to be completed in FY 2018. The DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer provides guidance and oversight to Component FSM initiatives.

S&T will prorate FSM funding across all S&T PPAs. FSM supports financial execution and reporting throughout the S&T Directorate. S&T's component-specific funding needs for this activity will be funded in the year of execution within the PPAs listed below.

Appropriation	S&T PPA	FSM
M&A	M&A	\$0.647
RDAO	RDI	\$1.973
RDAO	AOS	\$0.232
RDAO	UP	\$0.168
RDAO	Labs	\$0.660
	Totals	\$3.680

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2016 funding increase supports the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) goal of Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Implementation of DT&E, Acquisition Life-cycle support and FSM
PPA: Salaries and Expenses
Program Increase: Positions 6, FTE 6, Dollars \$1,854

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							6	6	\$1,854
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	\$1,854

Description of Item

The increase provides funding for the implementation of DT&E, Acquisition Life-cycle support and FSM.

Justification

In FY 2016, S&T is requesting two FTE per function for a total of six Federal subject matter experts in the implementation of Developmental, Test and Evaluation (DT&E), Acquisition Life-Cycle Support, and Financial System Modernization (FSM) Programs. S&T is involved in all aspects of T&E and will be setting policy and guidance for and overseeing DT&E, approving the DT&E plan supporting the decision to begin initial productions, and the integration of DT&E with operational T&E. In addition, subject matter experts are needed to continue and sustain the Acquisition Life-Cycle Support program for the Department and to ensure seamless migration for S&T to the new financial system.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2016 funding increase supports the DHS QHSR goal of Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and for management and administration of programs and activities as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.),[\$130,147,000] ¹**\$132,115,000**: Provided, That not to exceed \$7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.*

<i>Language Provision</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
¹ ...[\$130,147,000] <u>\$132,115,000</u> ...	<i>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</i>

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	337	334	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	337	337	\$130,147
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Data Center Support to DHS OCIO	-	-	(\$17)
NextGen Air Transportation Systems from OPS	2	2	\$438
Total Transfers	2	2	\$421
Increases			
2016 pay raise	-	-	\$584
Advisory and Assistance	-	-	\$1,482
Annualization of 2015 pay raise	-	-	\$149
Normal Cost Retirement Contribution Increase	-	-	\$237
Payraise for Cyber professionals	-	-	\$401
Total, Increases	-	-	\$2,853
Decreases			
HQ Efficiencies Reduction in Vacancies	(3)	(3)	(\$685)
HQ Efficiencies VERA & VSIP	-	-	(\$1,467)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(\$1,655)
Total, Decreases	(3)	(3)	(\$3,807)
Total Other Adjustments	(3)	(3)	(\$954)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(\$533)
FY 2016 Current Services	336	336	\$129,614
Program Changes			
Increases			
Financial Systems Modernization	-	-	\$647
Implementation of DT&E, Acquisition Life-cycle support and FSM	6	6	\$1,854
Total, Increases	6	6	\$2,501
Total Program Changes	6	6	\$2,501
FY 2016 Request	342	342	\$132,115
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	5	5	\$1,968

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	337	334	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	337	337	\$130,147
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	2	2	\$421
Increases	-	-	\$2,853
Decreases	(3)	(3)	(\$3,807)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(\$533)
FY 2016 Current Services	336	336	\$129,614
Program Changes			
Increases	6	6	\$2,501
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	6	6	\$2,501
FY 2016 Request	342	342	\$132,115
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	5	5	\$1,968

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	337	337	\$130,147	(1)	(1)	(\$533)	6	6	\$2,501	342	342	\$132,115	5	5	\$1,968
Total	337	337	\$130,147	(1)	(1)	(\$533)	6	6	\$2,501	342	342	\$132,115	5	5	\$1,968

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Department of Justice	-	-	-	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$203	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$203	-	-	\$500	-	-	\$500	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Management and Administration	-	-	\$203	-	-	\$500	-	-	\$500	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$203	-	-	\$500	-	-	\$500	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,788	\$42,226	\$43,500	\$1,274
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,540	\$3,575	\$3,575	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,508	\$1,508	\$1,508	-
11.6 Military Personnel-Basic Allowance for Housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military Personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,871	\$12,485	\$12,722	\$237
12.2 Military Personnel Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$58,707	\$59,794	\$61,305	\$1,511
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$532	\$532	\$532	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,562	\$22,322	\$23,804	\$1,482
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$800	\$800	\$800	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$39,418	\$41,718	\$40,693	(\$1,025)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$156	\$156	\$156	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,464	\$2,464	\$2,464	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$500	\$500	\$500	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,861	\$1,861	\$1,861	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$70,293	\$70,353	\$70,810	\$457
Total, Direct Obligations	\$129,000	\$130,147	\$132,115	\$1,968
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$129,000	\$130,147	\$132,115	\$1,968
Full Time Equivalents	334	337	342	5

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:**
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	20	20	20	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	135	130	138	8
GS-14	55	55	55	-
GS-13	36	39	39	-
GS-12	24	26	26	-
GS-11	14	14	14	-
GS-9	9	9	9	-
GS-8	2	2	2	-
GS-7	8	8	8	-
Other Graded Positions	33	33	30	(3)
Total Permanent Positions	337	337	342	5
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	336	336	341	5
Foreign Field	1	1	1	-
Total, Management and Administration::	337	337	342	5
Full Time Equivalents	334	337	342	5
Average ES Salary	177,047	178,817	180,605	1,788
Average GS Salary	116,746	117,913	119,092	1,179
Average Grade	15	15	15	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,788	\$42,226	\$43,500	\$1,274
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,540	\$3,575	\$3,575	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,508	\$1,508	\$1,508	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,871	\$12,485	\$12,722	\$237
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$58,707	\$59,794	\$61,305	\$1,511
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$532	\$532	\$532	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,562	\$22,322	\$23,804	\$1,482
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$800	\$800	\$800	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$39,418	\$41,718	\$40,693	(\$1,025)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$156	\$156	\$156	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$2,464	\$2,464	\$2,464	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$500	\$500	\$500	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,861	\$1,861	\$1,861	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$70,293	\$70,353	\$70,810	\$457
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$129,000	\$130,147	\$132,115	\$1,968
Full Time Equivalents	334	337	342	5

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for salaries and expenses related to 342 full time equivalent (FTE) personnel in Washington, D.C. This appropriation also provides for the operation of the S&T Directorate's Washington, D.C., headquarters including business operations, contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund, and other administrative costs associated with the management of the S&T Directorate and its resources.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$41,788	\$42,226	\$43,500	\$1,274
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	\$3,540	\$3,575	\$3,575	-
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$1,508	\$1,508	\$1,508	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$11,871	\$12,485	\$12,722	\$237
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$58,707	\$59,794	\$61,305	\$1,511

Includes an increase of \$733,000 for a 1.3% federal pay raise and annualization of the FY 2015 pay raise. Also, includes an increase of \$1,854,000 for additional FTE to implement DT&E, FSM and Acquisition Life-cycle and an increase of \$438,000 for the transfer of two FTE from OPS. Includes a decrease of \$1,467,000 for HQ Efficiencies VERA and VSIP and \$685,000 for a Reduction in Vacancies. Includes an increase of \$237,000 for Normal Cost Retirement Contributions and an increase of \$401,000 for Cyber Professionals pay raise.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$24,562	\$22,322	\$23,804	\$1,482

Includes an increase for contractor support services to maintain current operations

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$39,418	\$41,718	\$40,693	(\$1,025)

Includes a decrease for Working Capital Fund and an increase of \$647,000 for Financial Modernization System. Also, includes a transfer of Data Center Support to DHS OCIO.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	334	337
Increases			
Adjustment for actual FTE	334	3	-
Staffing Increase	-	-	6
Transfer of FTE	-	-	2
Subtotal, Increases	334	3	8
Decreases			
HQ Efficiencies Reduction in Vacancies	-	-	(3)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(3)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	334	337	342
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	334	3	5

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 Science & Technology
 Management and Administration:
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Salaries and Expenses	\$41,855	\$41,716	\$40,061	-\$1,655
Total Working Capital Fund	\$41,855	\$41,716	\$40,061	-\$1,655

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Science and Technology

Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Science and Technology Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations:

The mission of DHS S&T is to *strengthen America's security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the Homeland Security Enterprise*. Congress created the S&T Directorate under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to among other things “[conduct] basic and applied research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation activities relevant to any or all elements of the Department.”¹ S&T also has a statutory responsibility for establishing a system for transferring homeland security developments or technologies to Federal, State, local governments, and private sector entities.

In the past decade, S&T has undergone many changes and continues to evolve. The extraordinary breadth and diversity of DHS's missions requires S&T to address a wide range of programs including DHS Components' near-term needs for new operational capabilities and improved operational effectiveness, efficiency, and safety. S&T also has responsibilities related to understanding and creating solutions to biological and chemical threats, and to conducting the research and development (R&D) required to meet homeland cybersecurity needs. While DHS S&T's work is often identified with technology development, equally important are the Directorate's contributions to homeland security in the form of analyses or “knowledge products.” These include analyses of alternative technology options; assessments of complex issues such as the relative risk of different chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats; operational testing and evaluation of technologies proposed for acquisition; detailed technical characterization of potential biological threat organisms to support both human and agricultural biodefense; and the creation of consensus standards that enable cost-effective progress across many fields. S&T also manages five national laboratories that provide unique homeland and national security capabilities and has direct access to the Department of Energy's (DOE) extensive national laboratory system. In addition, the Directorate's capacity to engage R&D activities worldwide is greatly augmented by S&T's university-based Centers of Excellence (COEs), the tenth of which will stand up in FY 2015, and 13 bilateral international agreements.

In order to meet the broad scope of our mission, S&T has built a highly trained and technically-proficient staff that is DHS's core source of science, engineering, and analytical expertise. Using our staff and budget for maximal impact, we have focused our energies on efforts that have a direct and demonstrable link to improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and safety of DHS's operational missions and enhancing the safety, interoperability, and communications capabilities of the first responder community. S&T's contributions to the Department and the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) fall into four general categories:

- *New capabilities and knowledge products* – S&T creates new technological capabilities that address DHS operational needs or are necessary to address evolving homeland security threats.

¹ Sec. 302(4) of Public Law 107-296 (codified at 6 U.S.C. § 182(4)).

- *Process enhancements and efficiencies* – S&T conducts systems-based analysis to provide streamlined, resource-saving process improvements to existing operations.
- *Acquisition support* – The Department achieves more effective and efficient operations and avoids costly acquisition failures and delays by leveraging S&T’s technical expertise to improve project management, operational analysis, and acquisition management.
- *Understanding of homeland security risks and opportunities* – S&T’s relationships across DHS and the HSE contribute to strategic understanding of existing and emerging threats as well as opportunities for collaboration across departmental, interagency, and State/local boundaries.

B. Budget Activities:

The Directorate has four research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) program, project, and activities (PPAs), and various thrust areas, each of which has an important role in implementing research and development activities. These four PPAs are: Acquisition and Operations Support; Laboratory Facilities; Research, Development, and Innovation; and University Programs.

Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS)

AOS provides expert assistance to entities across the HSE to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. The five thrust areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Laboratory Facilities

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

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)

RD&I provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational Components of the Department and the first responder community. It includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. RD&I includes: Apex; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, and Explosive (CBE) Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analytics; and First Responder/Disaster Resilience.

University Programs

University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. University Programs includes Centers of Excellence and Minority Serving Institutions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The S&T Directorate requests 130 positions, 130 FTE, and \$646.873 million for RDA&O in FY 2016, a decrease of \$294.798 million from FY 2015. The total adjustments-to-base is a \$299.685 decrease.

The program changes total an increase of \$4.887 million and include:

- A program increase of \$5.399 million for Development, Test, and Evaluation (DT&E) and for S&T analyses supporting the Joint Requirements Council (JRC).
- An increase of \$63.237 million in research and development areas such as Apex Programs and Engines which is realigned from other areas in research and development work totaling \$62.175 million in Border Security, CBE Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analysis, and First Responder/Disaster Resilience resulting in an overall increase of \$1.062 million in Research, Development, and Innovation.
- An increase of \$5.336 million in Laboratory Operations and a decrease of \$6.910 million in Infrastructure Upgrades.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Science & Technology

Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	41,703	-	-	41,703	-	-	47,102	-	-	5,399	-	-	5,399	-	-	-
Research Development and Innovation	-	-	462,000	-	-	433,788	-	-	434,850	-	-	1,062	-	-	1,062	-	-	-
University Programs	-	-	39,724	-	-	31,000	-	-	31,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory Facilities	130	123	547,785	130	130	435,180	130	130	133,921	-	-	(301,259)	-	-	(1,574)	-	-	(299,685)
Total, Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	130	123	1,091,212	130	130	941,671	130	130	646,873	-	-	(294,798)	-	-	4,887	-	-	(299,685)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	130	123	1,091,212	130	130	941,671	130	130	646,873	-	-	(294,798)	-	-	4,887	-	-	(299,685)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	130	123	1,091,212	130	130	941,671	130	130	646,873	-	-	(294,798)	-	-	4,887	-	-	(299,685)
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	130	123	1,091,212	130	130	941,671	130	130	646,873	-	-	(294,798)	-	-	4,887	-	-	(299,685)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Acquisition and Operations Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Acquisition and Operations Support

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$41,703
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$41,703
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$41,703
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$5,399
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$47,102
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$5,399

S&T requests \$47.102 million for AOS in FY 2016. This includes a program increase of \$5.399 million for Development, Test, and Evaluation (DT&E) and the Joint Requirements Council (JRC).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Acquisition and Operations Support PPA – Provides expert assistance, including systems engineering, to entities across the HSE to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. This includes providing technological assessment of major acquisition programs in the DHS to help ensure that technologies, concept of operations (CONOPS), and procedures meet operational requirements, technology analysis and technology review of analysis of alternatives at the beginning and throughout an acquisition program’s life; oversight of the T&E of DHS major acquisition programs; standards to support the homeland security mission; and administration of the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act program.

The five thrust areas of AOS are: Operations Research and Analysis; SAFETY Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

- 1. Operations and Requirements Analysis Thrust** – FY 2015: \$10.043 million. FY 2016 Request: \$10.110 million.
 - *Problem:* The need to identify and prioritize cross-Department capability gaps, overlaps, and duplications as well as identify solutions for Component operations and process inefficiencies.
 - *Solution:* Execute enterprise capabilities based assessments to identify cross-Department capability gaps and develop courses of action to address the identified gaps; and conduct operations and process analyses to address Component operations issues.
 - *Impact:* Ensures Department improves operations efficiencies and unifies its efforts to reduce duplicative programs through joint capability developments where appropriate.

Acquisitions Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA)

This project provides S&T and DHS with leadership and oversight of: 1) standards, 2) systems analysis, 3) research and development testing and evaluation (T&E), 4) operational T&E, and 5) systems engineering. Working with the Under Secretary for Management, ASOA leverages S&T's critical mass of scientific and engineering expertise to ensure that DHS develops and/or procures technologies that work as expected, and are delivered, or transitioned on time and on budget. In addition, this project supports S&T's role in providing support for Department capabilities and requirements analysis.

Joint Requirements Support

This effort leads capabilities and requirements analysis for the DHS Joint Requirements Council (JRC). A key element of the Secretary's Unity of Effort initiative, the JRC is a Component-led body that aims to identify and prioritize cross-Department capability gaps, overlaps, and duplications. The JRC analysis allows DHS leadership to address the gaps, overlaps, and duplications at the enterprise level rather than at the individual Component level, potentially enabling DHS to realize cost savings of tens of millions of dollars. This effort is responsible for performing capabilities and requirements analysis for each of the DHS portfolio areas brought before the JRC. It draws upon S&T's previous development of a repeatable, structured analytic process that was successfully validated in the Integrated Investment Life Cycle Management pilot analyses. Key outputs of this effort for each portfolio area include operational visualizations, functional analyses, operational analysis reports, capabilities based assessments, and prioritized shortfalls.

Operations Analysis

The effort employs a "systems thinking" approach to comprehensively define operational problems, characterize current operations and processes, describe the future state for operations and processes, and identify alternative solutions to enable the future operational state. This effort leverages S&T's subject matter expertise in systems analysis, process mapping, and Lean Six Sigma process improvement and applies its technical skills to support Headquarters and Component mission analyses. Key outputs of this project include process maps, value streams, efficiency opportunities, and cost benefits analyses.

DHS Systems Engineering Support & Assessment Activities

This effort identifies new processes for developing, promoting, and facilitating a rigorous systems engineering (SE) process across DHS, ultimately institutionalizing a "systems thinking" approach for transforming customer needs and requirements into operational capabilities. The Office of Systems Engineering (OSE) will use these SE principles as a technical framework to enable sound decision making relative to trade studies, system performance, risk, cost, and schedule. Current efforts include leading the Systems Engineering Center of Excellence (SECOE) that leverages SE expertise across DHS, maintaining the DHS Systems Engineering Life Cycle (SELC) and SE Technical Workforce Development policy and guidance. OSE supports DHS major acquisition programs by providing technical and transition assessments and by facilitating the tailoring and execution of the SELC. This effort also develops and implements the Capability Development Framework (CDF) in support of DHS R&D programs. The CDF is a standard set of foundational systems engineering activities, processes, and reviews that provides a common research and development management approach for all R&D programs within the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), and includes developing all associated guidance and evaluation criteria. OSE will also help DHS programs develop and implement business, technical and systems architectures.

SE Projects and Studies

This area improves the quality of DHS Systems Engineering by producing SE tools, projects and studies that will facilitate the transition of Systems Engineering research into practical applications for DHS Programs of critical national importance.

Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI)

HSSAI is a Federally Funded Research & Development Center (FFRDC) working in the public interest to ensure the highest levels of excellence by bringing together the expertise and point-of-view of government, industry, and academia. The Institute works to solve complex Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) problems based on their core technical capabilities, their long-term relationship with the Department, their special access to data, and their inherent objectivity and independence. HSSAI supports DHS Components by providing specialized expertise in a spectrum of mission-critical capacities, to include program analyses and evaluation, targeted tradeoff studies of mission-level goals and strategies; analyzing operations and operational requirements; assessing DHS organizations and their governance; and evaluating performance metrics to effectively meet the future challenges facing the Nation.

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

This program involves collaborating and partnering with the Department of Homeland Security Components and associated HSE members, the Department of Defense (DOD), the 16-member Intelligence Community, and other U.S. Government (USG) interagency members to share information and expertise, operational requirements, and material science and technology solutions to HSE intelligence challenges.

2. SAFETY Act Thrust – FY 2015: \$8.043 million. FY 2016 Request: \$8.043 million. This program creates legal liability protection for providers of qualified anti-terrorism technologies and incentivizes the private sector to commit additional resources to significantly improve anti-terrorism preparedness and resiliency. In accordance with the SAFETY Act of 2002, this program removes barriers to industry investments that could save lives. The SAFETY Act Program actively collaborates with DHS Components to reduce the risk to the Nation’s critical infrastructure. This program enables providers of effective anti-terrorism technologies to develop, deploy, and commercialize these technologies with liability limitations for claims arising out of, relating to, or resulting from an act of terrorism. In addition, the Program not only actively supports DHS programs and initiatives (e.g., Transportation Security Administration’s (TSA) Certified Cargo Screening Program, Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism), critical R&D investments and programs in the S&T Directorate, as well as other Federal agencies anti-terrorism program initiatives by developing a streamlined procedure for providing SAFETY Act coverage known as Block Designations. CBP’s Targeting and Analysis Systems Program Office), critical R&D investments and programs in the S&T Directorate, as well as other Federal agencies anti-terrorism program initiatives by developing a streamlined procedure for providing SAFETY Act coverage known as Block Designations.

3. Standards Thrust – FY 2015: \$8.220 million. FY 2016 Request: \$7.370 million.

- *Problem:* The need to ensure that technologies and equipment are safe, stable, and successful in the field.
- *Solution:* Identify standards and test methods that verify equipment performance and meet acquisition requirements by working with end users to develop appropriate documentation.

- *Impact:* Ensures that first responders receive quality, high-performing, safe equipment and the right tools to protect the public and their own lives.

Chemical and Biological Systems Standards

This project improves the ability of first responders to access and receive information on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) sensor technologies interfaced with other instruments used to respond to developing events and incidents. The project standardizes device interfaces, facilitates seamless integration, and provides the necessary interoperability of CBRN devices with other equipment to first responders. It supports cost-effective deployment of chemical and biological countermeasure technologies at the Federal, State, and local levels by working with other DHS Components and Federal agencies and by providing an effective, coordinated response to chemical and biological events through standards development. This project has developed validated performance standards, technical methods, and training curricula that encourage capability building at the jurisdiction level that will provide manufacturers, responders, and facility operators with performance specifications, testing criteria, and application guidance.

Prior Year Key Events

- Published guidance and/or standards to communicate metrics and measurement uncertainty for assessing the quantity of microbial agent test materials.
- Published performance metrics for methods chosen to characterize microbial identity and identify needed standards to support microbial identity measurements.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop standards and test methods to support an integrated response to suspected biological incidents, fostering a coordinated response from first responder through law-enforcement, and forensics.

Budget Year Key Events

- Finalize efforts initiated in the previous year and initiate new standards activities to address emerging requirements, and will facilitate the integration of existing standards into Department and HSE operations.

Explosives Countermeasures Standards

This project enables technologies that keep explosives out of transportation systems, Federal buildings, and critical infrastructure. These technologies detect both small amounts of explosive (i.e., trace detection) on people or objects, as well as larger amounts of concealed explosives (i.e., screening standards). These standards include standard test materials and protocols for next-generation deployed trace explosives detection equipment, including new and emerging explosive threats.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed methods to produce cost effective test materials for mass applications and complete development of particle test materials.
- Initiated standards development for security screening of luggage and liquids for computed tomography-based explosives detection system (CT/EDS) X-Ray

Current Year Key Events

- Develop detection standards for prevention and deterrence of homemade explosives (HME).

Budget Year Key Events

- Initiate development of new standards for the detection of other trace contraband substances such as narcotics or other emerging explosive threats.

Responder & Resiliency Standards

This project safeguards the Nation's HSE by facilitating coordinated responses to emergencies. Specifically, this project supports standards-based capabilities and standardized response plans and training for responders, localities, and communities. This project also develops performance-based design methodologies for buildings and infrastructures subjected to a variety of hazards and defined performance specifications, test methods to determine performance specifications, and guidance related to Federal, State, and local response to emergencies.

Prior Year Key Events

- Hosted robot evaluation and training at National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other locations.
- Designed and developed an executive management module for usability tests and symbols for fingerprint, face, and iris collection.
- Develop and publish a conformance testing suite for the web services (WS)-biometric device profiles

Current Year Key Events

- This project plans to initiate projects in biometric client technologies, latent fingerprint analysis, biometric quality, and biometric human factors and usability.
- This project plans to finalize standards for fire and arson resistance as well as complete regional resiliency planning standards, including radiological response planning standards.
- Support to APEX Secure Transit Corridors for performance standards and test methods.
- Design and retrofit strategies for resilience.

Budget Year Key Events

- Continue the development of response robot test methods, integrate test methods into training programs, and develop and update test methods for emerging technologies and requirements.
- Continue to finalize aspects of biometric client technologies standards, biometric human factors, and usability standards.
- Continue the development of standards for personal protective equipment (PPE) and initiate new standards development activities to address emerging requirements.

Standards Infrastructure

This project supports S&T's participation in national and international standards organizations and activities to ensure that DHS equities are addressed and that the development and use of standards meet Departmental mission needs. It enables DHS and its customers to procure and acquire reliable, interoperable, and effective technologies and processes. This project promotes and maintains relationships with standards-development organizations to ensure communication with and commitment to partnerships, as well as ongoing infrastructure such as databases and working groups. This project also supports programs across DHS and the Federal space with standards and test methods for key applications within DHS Components.

Prior Year Key Events

- Support DHS representation in national and international standards organizations

Current Year Key Events

- Draft, develop, adopt, and/or update standards, standard test/reference material, technical performance standards, test methods, and/or protocols for DHS equipment, systems, and programs/projects.
- Finalize standards for Radio Frequency Personal Alert Safety System (RF PASS) devices.

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct analyses to facilitate the integration of existing standards and test methods into Department operations to include strategic sourcing, RDT&E, grants, and training.
- Continue to draft, develop, adopt, and/or update standards, standard test/reference material, technical performance standards, test methods, and/or protocols for DHS equipment, systems, and programs/projects.
- Facilitate the interaction between DHS and the private sector standards development organizations to initiate new standards projects, provide access to standards and to deconflict potentially competing standards activities.

4. Technology Transition Support Thrust – FY 2015: \$9.947 million. FY 2016 Request: \$14.343 million. This thrust facilitates the transition of S&T Directorate solutions to customers. These activities involve integrating technology development efforts across the S&T Directorate to develop the most cost-effective and timely solutions and processes to meet customer requirements, including first responders.

Interagency Programs

This program addresses high-priority homeland security needs through operational experimentation, facilitation, and collaboration with cooperative science, technology, research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) endeavors with other Federal agencies, academia, and the private sector. It leverages the capabilities and investments of external organizations to reduce duplication and identify unmet needs pursuant to §302 (13) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Outreach is conducted with Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal government partners to strengthen collaborative efforts of and to collect input on their technology gaps.

Project Schedule including Milestones

- Conduct Homeland Security Interagency Symposia or Table Top Exercises/Discussions to further strengthen collaborative efforts, to collect customer/partner and private sector input on technology gaps and to communicate achievements (FY15).
- Expand collaborative relationships and outreach with DHS Components, customers/partners, as well as federal executive departments and agencies to include the Departments of Defense, Energy, Justice, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, NASA, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) (FY15).
- Facilitate DHS participation in and interagency support of White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) science committee efforts in the development and coordination of science and technology policy, strategic planning, and related implementation efforts across the Federal research and development enterprise (FY15).
- Expand DHS S&T HSARPA and First Responder Group project success by supporting regional collaboration, assistance, and partnering efforts that provide perspective and project contributing partnerships (FY15).

- Conduct Homeland Security Interagency Symposia or Table Top Exercises/Discussions to further strengthen DHS regional collaborative efforts and to collect customer/partner and private sector input on technology gaps and to communicate achievements (FY16).
- Expand collaborative relationships and outreach with DHS components, customers/partners, private sector, as well as federal executive departments and agencies to include the Departments of Defense (Joint Staff, Combatant Commands, National Guard, RDT&E components), Energy, Justice, Transportation, Health and Human Services, and Interior to leverage RDT&E efforts and capabilities (FY16).
- Facilitate DHS participation in and interagency support of White House OSTP and NSTC science committee efforts in the development and coordination of science and technology policy, strategic planning, and related implementation efforts across the Federal research and development enterprise (FY16).
- Expand DHS S&T HSARPA and First Responder Group project success by supporting regional collaboration, assistance, and partnering efforts that provide perspective and project contributing partnerships (FY16).
- Formulate collaborative relationship with DHS, DOD and interagency partners to strengthen and build and interagency technology discovery experimentation program that is a part of the operational analysis and rapid reaction technology development processes (FY16). Expand DHS S&T Interagency Partnerships through interagency collaboration projects with the federal interagency, regional partners, HSARPA and First Responders Group (FY16).

International Cooperative Programs

- *Problem:* As security challenges continue to emerge and evolve, S&T is developing relationships with international allies to enhance our innovative R&D knowledge, funding, and other unique capabilities and resources.
- *Solution:* Develop understandings and agreements and facilitate the planning and implementation of international cooperative activity to address the strategic priorities developed for the Department in support of the HSE.
- *Impact:* The United States and its allies in the global war on terrorism will mutually benefit from the sharing of technological expertise to combat domestic and international terrorism and other high consequence events.

Prior Year Key Events

- Facilitated nine bilateral meetings for the Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary for S&T.

Current Year Key Events

- Facilitate nine bilateral meetings for the Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary for S&T.
- Jointly fund European Union (EU) – U.S. Supply Chain Security Demonstration Pilot Project.

Budget Year Key Events

- Facilitate nine bilateral meetings for the Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary for S&T.

Knowledge Management and Tech Foraging

This program enhances the Directorate's ability to gather and manage accumulated knowledge and essential information for the benefit of the HSE to identify and evaluate existing or developing technologies, services, and emerging trends.

The Knowledge Management program develops and maintains an environment where S&T employees share and access relevant knowledge and lessons learned, and foster collaborative development efforts. Proper management of knowledge and information helps to protect the privacy of all individuals, ensures compliance with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requirements, and cost-effectively shares important information with a wide and diverse HSE audience. Knowledge Management works with S&T staff to assess privacy risks, recommend privacy protections, and mitigate improper disclosures and breaches of personal information, encourage cost effective use of electronic knowledge sharing, while also facilitating efforts to promote an open and transparent government.

Technology foraging is the identification of promising research and existing or emerging technology in government, academia, and industry. Results of foraging improve alternative options, may increase speed of project execution, and may reduce costs for projects. Technology foraging leverages domestic and international public and private sector technologies, products, services, and emerging trends. This approach enables S&T to rapidly match existing or near-term technologies to the operational requirements of the HSE, increasing efficiency in the expenditure of funds and accelerating time to fielding.

Program Transition

This project establishes and implements a technology development program to focus near-term S&T work on the transitioning projects and capabilities needed by DHS operational Components, Directorates, and their external customers. This includes partnering with In-Q-Tel, the not-for-profit venture capital firm that invests in high-tech companies for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), on projects for homeland security in high-tech, cutting-edge technologies such as DNA analysis, standoff explosives trace detection, cybersecurity, and secure covert surveillance. This program administers a requirements-driven, delivery-oriented effort that draws upon technologies that can be developed, matured, and delivered to DHS acquisition programs, commercialized, or validated as a standard within a three-year period.

5. Testing and Evaluation Thrust – FY 2015: \$5.450 million. FY 2016 Request: \$7.236 million.

The T&E Thrust establishes policies and procedures and coordinates T&E resources to verify attainment of technical performance specifications and to evaluate operational effectiveness/suitability prior to system deployment. T&E works to ensure that DHS integrates a uniform and centrally managed departmental T&E process into the systems engineering and acquisition lifecycle. The infrastructure area will assess, integrate, and coordinate DHS and non-DHS test assets to ensure that adequate test capabilities are available to support DHS programs and projects.

First Responder Technologies (System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders [SAVER])

- *Problem:* Emergency response equipment is being purchased at an increasing rate by Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency responders in order to meet current national security challenges. The State, local and tribal responders need an honest broker of procurement-related information on responder equipment to allow them to make informed procurement decisions.
- *Solution:* SAVER provides unbiased, comparative assessments of commercially available responder equipment and provides those results along with other relevant equipment information to the emergency response community in an operationally useful form. SAVER assesses those products using responders in realistic operational environments and real world scenarios. SAVER also performs verification tests; tests that verify manufacturer claims.
- *Impact:* SAVER performs the testing that provides the response community with knowledge products that enable first responders to better select, procure, use, and maintain equipment.

Currently, there is no readily available source of objective, operationally oriented testing information on commercially available responder equipment. This sharing of information is a life-saving and cost-saving asset for DHS, as well as for Federal, State, local, and tribal users of emergency response equipment.

T&E Oversight Activities

This project increases the quality of information provided to decision makers and ensures deployment of enhanced capabilities to the end-user by working directly with all DHS major R&D and acquisition programs on the DHS Master Acquisition Oversight List to assist in the development and execution of a robust T&E program. This project supports T&E oversight of Information Technology (IT) and non-IT Programs by increasing the quality of information relating to progress towards meeting operational requirements.

T&E Activities for Special DHS Projects

This project identifies, assesses, prioritizes, and develops solutions for crosscutting T&E initiatives in support of evolving and emerging Department needs in the areas of infrastructure, threat definition and portrayal, training, policy, procedures and processes. Project activities include development and validation of new or improved test procedures and processes, new or enhanced test infrastructure to address evolving Department requirements and threat vectors to include cybersecurity test capabilities, and implementation of improved tools, training, and resources through the T&E Center of Excellence and formal workforce training venues.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Laboratory Facilities
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Laboratory Facilities

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	130	123	\$547,785
FY 2015 President's Budget	130	130	\$435,180
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$299,685)
FY 2016 Current Services	130	130	\$135,495
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	(\$1,574)
FY 2016 Total Request	130	130	\$133,921
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$301,259)

The S&T Directorate requests 130 positions, 130 FTE, and \$133.921 million for Laboratory Facilities in FY 2016. This \$301.259 million decrease includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.238 million for the 2016 pay raise and annualization of FY 2015 pay raise
- Increase of \$0.077 million for Normal Cost Retirement Contribution Increase
- Decrease of \$300.000 million for Laboratory Construction

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Laboratory Facilities PPA – FY 2015: \$435.180 million. FY 2016 Request: \$133.921 million. The Office of National Laboratories (ONL) manages the Laboratory Facilities Programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology, and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland.

Construction Thrust – FY 2015: \$315.230 million. FY 2016 Request: \$8.319 million. This program oversees the planning, budgeting, and management of laboratory infrastructure construction and upgrade projects. Construction projects provide and maintain R&D capabilities to support the missions of the S&T Directorate, the Department, and other government agencies that have interrelated homeland security missions. The investments include the construction of future laboratories, where a current capability does not exist, and upgrades to extend the life and capabilities of present laboratory facilities.

The reduction is due to one-time construction costs for National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility.

Infrastructure Upgrades Project

This project ensures that S&T Directorate Laboratories do not reach a point where obsolete or insufficient infrastructure prohibits continued R&D operations. Capital upgrades are more than routine operations and maintenance or expected upkeep of infrastructure. In addition to major repairs of infrastructure systems (e.g., electrical, water/sewage), they may include new construction, renovation,

or remodeling to structures that enable scientists to pursue new capabilities based on customer requirements. These efforts are planned and coordinated to help prevent an unmanageable and unaffordable situation where multiple key facilities require upgrades simultaneously. The highest priority for lab facility upgrades is ensuring that the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) remains operational until NBAF comes on line. In FY 2015, ONL will award the construction contract for the NBAF laboratory and continue to invest in the critical infrastructure upgrades for PIADC.

Laboratory Operations Thrust – FY 2015: \$119.950 million. FY 2016 Request: \$125.602 million. This program manages the operations, core capabilities, maintenance, and personnel requirements of the DHS S&T Laboratories and infrastructure. This program also oversees the continued operations of facilities to meet the mission requirements while maintaining safe, secure, compliant, and efficient operations.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Operations

This facility develops and informs risk assessments related to national chemical defense. CSAC is co-located at the DOD Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland. CSAC supports a variety of customers within DHS, the Federal Government, and the HSE, to include the S&T Directorate's Chemical and Biological Division, DHS Components such as the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD and TSA, and Federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and DOD. CSAC also provides science- and technology-based quality assurance information regarding chemical threats to support the unified national effort to secure the Nation. The DOD Sample Receipt Facility at ECBC houses CSAC, providing the capability to integrate knowledge across the full chemical threat spectrum. Operational costs for this facility include rent, security, utilities, and information technology.

NBAF Operations

This effort will begin operational stand-up of NBAF, including on-site project staffing and the initial indefinite delivery indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contract award. Planning activities that will be awarded under the NBAF stand-up IDIQ contract include development of project plans, integrated schedules, risk management plans, etc. In addition to planning, activities that will be initiated under the NBAF stand-up IDIQ contract include creating an inventory of the existing biological materials at PIADC, including the bio-repository and vaccine bank to be transitioned.

National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL) Operations

NUSTL provides T&E capabilities to the S&T Directorate and other DHS Components such as the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). NUSTL also is the liaison for the deployment of experimental technologies in the New York City metropolitan area and provides technical support to the regional first responder community. NUSTL is a Government-owned, Government-operated laboratory located in the borough of Manhattan, New York, NY. Major operational costs include rent, information technology, and security.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) Operations

NBACC provides the capability to characterize current and future biological threats, assess their impacts, and inform the development of countermeasures and vaccines in response to events and identified threats. The NBACC mission is to provide the Nation with the scientific basis for characterization of biological threats and bioforensic analysis to support attribution of their planned and actual use. NBACC is part of the National Interagency Biodefense Campus that includes the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), DOD, and Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The unique missions of threat characterization and bioforensics enhance the Nation's overall biodefense capabilities. NBACC closely collaborates with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. NBACC also continues to examine opportunities for the cooperative use of existing capacity for work needed by other Federal agencies. S&T operates NBACC as an FFRDC. The FFRDC plans, manages, and executes the NBACC research programs and operates the facility. NBACC has achieved all of the required certifications and registrations for its biosafety level (BSL) 2, 3, and 4 laboratories.

Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) Operations

PIADC conducts research on contagious foreign animal diseases (FAD) (e.g., foot-and-mouth disease [FMD]) and develops strategies and vaccines to protect the Nation's animal industries and exports from foreign animal diseases accidentally or deliberately introduced into the United States. DHS and USDA jointly perform the R&D work at PIADC. The combined work of both agencies supports the S&T Directorate's agro-terrorism countermeasures programs. Research at the facility occurs in BSL-2, BSL-3, and BSL-3Ag laboratory spaces. DHS is responsible for the management, operations, and maintenance of the facility. The laboratory is a self-sustaining operation, with its own power plant, fuel storage, fire protection, waste disposal, and security systems. S&T provides the only ferry transport to and from the island and is responsible for operating and maintaining the ferries, docks, and harbor. S&T delivers the day-to-day operational support, including the operations work force. Major operational costs include security, an operations and maintenance contract, utilities, and fuel.

Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) Operations

TSL performs research, development, and validation of solutions to detect and mitigate the threat of explosives. TSL is an RDT&E laboratory that develops promising explosive detection technologies to the point of operational T&E. TSL supports S&T's Explosives Division and ASOA, and TSA. The real property and facilities belong to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Major operational costs include rent, operation support contracts, building maintenance, utilities, security, and information technology. TSL is located at the FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City, N.J.

Salaries and Benefits

Funds salaries and benefits for non-headquarters, Federal employees located at S&T's field laboratories. These employees operate and execute programs at the S&T Laboratories in support of S&T divisions, DHS Components, and other government agencies

National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility Program

The NBAF is an integrated foreign animal and zoonotic disease research, development and testing facility that will support complementary missions of DHS and USDA to protect the United States from the numerous infectious foreign animal and zoonotic diseases present throughout the world that could threaten our public health, agriculture, and economy, and bring effective countermeasures and vaccines to industry for further development. Several Presidential Directives and congressional mandates assign agricultural defense responsibilities to both DHS and USDA. Any animal disease outbreak posing a nationally significant impact on U.S. agriculture is within DHS's Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD-9) coordination responsibilities. DHS was authorized as the lead for bio- and agro-defense research and development at PIADC by the Homeland Security Act of 2002. PIADC is at the end of its lifecycle – as a facility it does not meet modern bio-containment standards and has several critical capability limitations. It does not possess large animal biosafety level 4 (ABSL-4) laboratory space, meaning that any outbreak of emerging or zoonotic disease requiring this bio-containment level could not involve direct livestock research, which would severely inhibit U.S.

response capability. As a BSL-3 facility, PIADC also has a limited capacity to perform R&D. NBAF will provide the United States with these capabilities to protect our agricultural economy, food supply, and public health. NBAF will provide the United States with ABSL-4 diagnostic and research capabilities rather than relying on limited large animal ABSL-4 facilities located in other countries.

The NBAF Program (construction, operational stand-up and operations) is funded out of the NBAF construction PPA and the Laboratory Operations PPA. FY 2016 will be used to begin operational stand-up of NBAF, including project staffing and the initial contract award, as follows:

- Lab Operations \$2 million

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
404,000	300,000	2,000

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
NBAF Stand-up (2,000)	Stand-Up Project Staffing	On-site operational stand-up staff will be funded through NBAF operations funds beginning in FY 2016, including the project manager overseeing NBAF operational stand-up activities.
	Stand-up Planning	Planning tasks to be awarded under the NBAF standup IDIQ contract, including development of project plans, integrated schedules, risk management plans, etc.
	PIADC Transition Inventory	Initial task under the NBAF standup IDIQ contract to begin creating an inventory of the existing biological materials at PIADC, including the bio-repository and vaccine bank to be transitioned.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research Development and Innovation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Research Development and Innovation

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$462,000
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$433,788
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$433,788
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$1,062
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$434,850
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$1,062

The S&T Directorate requests \$434.850 million for RD&I in FY 2016. The \$1.062 million increase in FY 2016 increases Apex Programs and Engines and realigns funding from R&D work in areas such as: Border Security, CBE Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analysis, and First Responder/Disaster Resilience.

S&T uses Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs) to define the maturity of a technology. The following table describes each level.

Basic Research		Applied Research		Technology Development	Technology Demonstration	System Development	System Test and Launch		System Viability and Operations
Technology Readiness Level-1	Technology Readiness Level-2	Technology Readiness Level-3	Technology Readiness Level-4	Technology Readiness Level-5	Technology Readiness Level-6	Technology Readiness Level-7	Technology Readiness Level-8	Technology Readiness Level-9	Technology Deployment
Basic Principles Observed/ Reported	Technology Concept/ application formulated	Critical Function or Characteristic proof of concept	Validation in lab Environment	Validation in Relevant Environment	System Prototypes in relevant environment	System Prototypes in operational environment	Actual system completed and qualified through test and demonstration	Actual system proven through successful mission operations	Actual system commences with regular and sustained operations [to be cleared by S&T]

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

RD&I PPA – Provides state-of-the-art technologies and solutions to meet the needs of the operational Components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: Apex; Border Security; CBE Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analytics; and First Responder/Disaster Resilience.

1. **Apex** – FY 2015: \$15.013 million. FY 2016 Request: \$78.250 million. Consists of crosscutting, multi-disciplinary projects agreed to by the requesting DHS Component Head and the Under Secretary for Science and Technology.

Apex Air Entry/Exit Re-Engineering (AEER)

- *Problem:* Increases in international travel have strained CBP resources, resulting in increased wait times and delays for passengers to clear some Federal Inspection Service areas. CBP is seeking DHS S&T's assistance over growing concerns of inefficient legacy traveler processes and inspection wait times at Miami International Airport and other major international airport hubs to identify potential improvements that will improve efficiency without any degradation in security. In addition, DHS is required by law to implement a cost-effective biometric exit process to increase CBP's ability to confirm the identity of persons departing the United States
- *Solution:* Analyze current entry operations, and implement technologies and enhancements to existing airport operations, to increase CBP's capability to expedite screening of travelers entering the U.S. The program will also develop and evaluate new concepts of operations and capabilities for more efficient traveler entry inspection initiatives at Miami International Airport or other large U.S. airports. This approach will include establishing baseline data to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of operation and technology modifications, enhancement of CBP mobile capabilities, and reengineering of egress operations. Apex AEER will also develop recommended approaches and implement technologies for cost-effective and integrated biometric exit capabilities to meet the Congressional mandate for biometric exit. Throughout the project, AEER will actively engage its industry stakeholders to understand the challenges and impacts of current operations and proposed changes.
- *Impact:* With S&T's assistance, CBP will increase its ability to confirm the identity of persons entering and departing the U.S., fulfill its obligation to implement a biometric air exit solution, and ensure that processes are efficient and keep pace with growth in international air travel.

Prior Year Key Events

- Established Test Capabilities and Facility.
- Completed iris, fingerprint, and face biometric device laboratory qualification testing.
- Validated biometric air entry/exit CONOPS and technologies with scenario based testing.
- Conducted performance and cost-benefit analysis of biographic and biometric exit.
- Completed airport entry/exit analytical tools and document for transition to CBP.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete scenario-based test and evaluation.
- Develop scenario based evaluation and test reports.
- Deliver biometric exit Business Case Analysis inputs.
- Evaluate and select biometric technology candidates for field evaluation.
- Evaluate and select airport site candidates for field evaluation.
- Evaluate and select biometric air exit CONOPS candidates for field evaluation.
- Conduct initial validation of biometric air entry/exit CONOPS and technologies through scenario-based testing.
- Develop and evaluate air entry technologies and CONOPS for field evaluation.

Budget Year Key Events

- Execute biometric air entry/exit CONOP and biometric technology candidates in field evaluation.

- Deliver Business Case Analysis to CBP for acquisition follow up and development of acquisition documentation.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	7,500	7,506	7,506	4,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Select airport site candidates for field evaluation (FY15).
- Complete scenario-based test and evaluation (FY15).
- Develop scenario-based evaluation and test reports (FY15).
- Deliver Biometric Exit Business Case Analysis Inputs (FY15).
- Select airport site candidates for field evaluation (FY15).
- Select biometric technology candidates for field evaluation (FY15).
- Conduct initial validation of biometric air entry/exit CONOPS and technologies through scenario-based testing (FY15).
- Initiate field trial evaluation (FY16).
- Complete field trial evaluation (FY16).
- Deliver field trial evaluation report (FY16).
- Complete air entry/exit Business Case Analysis (FY16)

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

All air entry/exit analysis, models, technology prototypes, and knowledge products will be transitioned to CBP for use after AEER concludes. Products include:

- Federal Inspection Service Model Toolkit, to enhance CBP’s capability to analyze and evaluate both process and technology solutions.
- Biometric Capability, to include cost effective, integrated Air Biometric Entry/Exit Concepts of Operations and technologies.
- Business Case documentation for follow-on CBP acquisition and/or sustainment to include Business Case Analysis and foundational acquisition documentation.

Apex Border Enforcement Analytics Project (BEAP)

- *Problem:* U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) requires data driven business models for lead development, senior agent knowledge capture, and improved access to a wide variety of authorized information sources.
- *Solution:* S&T is partnering with ICE HSI to develop and deliver emerging Big Data capability in the form of new information architectures and algorithms that improve the efficiency of law enforcement operations.

- *Impact:* S&T will provide a scalable and efficient information analytics system that can assimilate authorized data sets to improve lead development and law enforcement operations using the best of breed commercially open source technology. This will improve ICE investigation capabilities and improve ICE’s ability to interdict illegal exports.

Prior Year Key Events

- Transition Initial Operational Capability to DHS Data Center.
- Evaluation of Geocoding Algorithms.
- Evaluation of leading emerging analytic and storage technologies.
- Demonstration of algorithms that reflect best analytic practices of senior ICE investigative agents.

Current Year Key Events

- Transition exploratory methodology mapping capabilities to ICE.

Budget Year Key Events

- Operational assessment of the system’s impact on the Counter-Proliferation Intelligence.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	7,500	7,507	7,507	2,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Evaluation of Operational Capability (FY15).
- Deployment of Capability to Second Investigative Domain (FY15).
- Deployment of Capability to Third Investigative Domain (FY15).
- Transition exploratory methodology mapping capabilities to ICE (FY15).
- Delivery of Exploratory Methods Mapping (EMM) Capability to ICE (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

7

Transition Plans

Deliver exploratory, developmental, and operational capabilities directly to sustained HSI operations. The ICE HSI operational environment directly reflects the best industry practices for developing and deploying analytic capabilities for supporting data driven business models for homeland security investigations.

Apex Border Situational Awareness (BSA)

- *Problem:* CBP and partner law enforcement agencies (Federal, State, local, tribal, and international) need improved situational awareness to more effectively and efficiently deploy its resources to the areas of highest risk, with an initial focus on the land border between the ports-of-entry on the Southwest border.

- *Solution:* The goal is to improve border situational awareness by establishing an enterprise capability to (1) access more data sources, (2) make available decision support tools to translate the available data into actionable information and intelligence, and (3) share that actionable information and intelligence with partner law enforcement agencies.
- *Impact:* The Apex BSA project will enable the Homeland Security Enterprise to achieve increased border situational awareness leading to increased border incursion detection, interdictions, and deterrence. Specifically, the increased situational awareness will result in:
 - Improved measurement of border illegal activity to understand current state and impacts from addition of resources or other actions taken to improve security.
 - Improved assessment of risks by identifying current threats along with emerging patterns and trends.
 - Improved alignment of resources to risk for current and future operations on both a tactical and strategic level.

Prior Year Key Events

- Established capability need with CBP.

Current Year Key Events

- Initiate the program by planning the cost, schedule, and performance baseline.
- Perform requirements analysis and develop requirements.
- Release Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for decision support tools.
- Begin evaluation of selected Government off the shelf (GOTS) solutions.

Budget Year Key Events

- Begin evaluation of selected commercial off the shelf (COTS) solutions.
- Begin integration and developmental testing of selected COTS and GOTS solutions.
- Begin coordination and planning of field test and evaluation activities.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,875

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Program Baseline Approval (FY15).
- Program Kickoff (FY15).
- Develop Requirements (FY15).
- Release BAA for decision support tools (FY15).
- Develop System Design (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 5 and end at TRL 8.

Transition Plans

- Establish an initial funding program line item with CBP that begins in FY18.
- Pilot integrated enterprise proof-of-concept capability at select Southwest border locations.
- Establish operational utility and prove cost/benefit of capability.
- Enhance capability based on user-defined operational needs and field analysis.
- Demonstrate initial operating capability and transition to CBP.
- Assist CBP in implementing full operating capability.
- Transition Barriers:
 - DHS and other Federal, State, local, tribal, and international information sharing policy constraints.
 - DHS adoption of the reference architecture for the information sharing segment architecture (ISSA).

Apex Flood Awareness

- *Problem:* Floods are the most common and destructive natural disaster in the United States; 90 percent of all national disasters involve flooding. In the aftermath of a flooding event, the window for informing community investment decisions and working to create outcomes that are more resilient is very narrow. The response coordination timeframe prior to a flooding event is also compressed. Both benefit from a unified understanding of the critical systems which, in combination, enable communities to function. To date, this integrated ‘system of systems’ understanding of community resilience is unavailable to decision makers at all levels in a timely manner. Consequently, opportunities to manage future risk and enhance community-wide resilience can be missed in both pre- and post-event timeframes.
- *Solution:* This Apex project will translate the concepts of resilience science into an actionable, integrated decision support tool (National Flood Decision Support Tool [NFDST]) to manage risk exposures and enhance resilience within communities with known and potential future flood hazards.
- *Impact:* With support from DHS S&T, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be able to: 1) leverage existing data sources to create multi-domain representations of critical community functions using an integrated ‘system of systems’ approach; 2) enhance collaboration and coordination around disaster risk reduction; 3) identify indicators of community resiliency and opportunities to introduce advanced technologies; 4) empower communities with a decision support tool to enable both pre-event scenario-based risk planning and adaptive recovery in the post-event environment; and 5) enable faster speed to decision in the operational theater for warnings and evacuations.

Prior Year Key Events

- N/A

Current Year Key Events

- Engagement and on-going coordination with FEMA’s Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Insurance & Mitigation Administration, and Office of the Chief Technology Officer to identify key requirements and gaps.
- Conduct research to identify community resilience indicators which will be used for quantifying and projecting the impact and cost of flood-related disasters on populations, properties, and infrastructure disruptions.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop data roadmap of critical data sources sufficient to support resilience indicators and all emergency support functions (ESFs), which will create a comprehensive understanding of community resilience to flood-related disasters.
- Develop plans for community benchmarking pilot studies to ‘ground truth’ resilience indicators.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,875

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Initiate community resilience indicator study (FY15).
- Initiate data roadmap development (FY15).
- Deliver findings of initial inputs to the Data Roadmap (FY15).
- Deliver findings of significant indicators of community resilience (FY16).
- Deliver recommendations for Community Benchmarking Pilot Studies (FY16).
- Initiate Community Benchmarking Pilot Studies (FY16).
- Initiate Regional “Mutual Aid” Pilot Studies (FY16).
- Initiate Technology Portfolio Development (FY16).
- Initiate development of decision support logic (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied Research

Technical Readiness Level

2

Transition Plans

- Development of charter and Integrated Product Team (IPT) to maintain close coordination with FEMA and to ensure the program’s development aligns with operational requirements.
- Development of transition agreement to transfer decision support tool to FEMA for deployment to Federal, State, and local users.

Apex Next Generation Cyber Infrastructure

- *Problem:* Compromise of the cyber fabric underlying our nation’s critical infrastructure (CI) is a threat to U.S. national security. Known penetration of financial sector networks by sophisticated adversaries combined with existing fragilities exist in the core of the financial sector present a clear and growing risk to our economic and national security.
- *Solution:* S&T is partnering with the Financial Services Sector (FSS) to develop and deliver advanced sensing technologies, situation understanding, response and recovery and network protections to the institutional, sector and cross sector levels.
- *Impact:* With S&T’s assistance, the FSS will reduce security vulnerabilities, improve information sharing and increase response and recovery times.

Prior Year Key Events

- N/A

Current Year Key Events

- Start Business Case Analysis

Budget Year Key Events

- Technology Experiment 1

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,875

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Business Case Analysis completed (FY 16).
- Technology Insertion (Spiral 2) (FY16).
- Phase 1 Technology Evaluation (FY 16).
- Go/No-Go Decision for Phase 1 Technology (FY 16).
- Technology Insertion (Spiral 3) (FY 17).
- Technology Experiment 2 (FY 17).
- Phase 2 Technology Evaluation (FY 17).
- Go/No-Go Decision for Phase 2 Technologies (FY 18).
- Financial Services Sector exercise (FY 19).
- Cross Sector exercise (FY 19).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

All analyses, models, technology prototypes, and knowledge products will be transitioned to FSS institutions, commercialized or made available through open source during the course of the Apex project. Products may include, but are not limited to:

- Sensor capabilities to verify the presence or absence of attacker modifications to network infrastructure.
- Real Time Intrusion prevention capability using non signature based technologies.
- Behavior modeling tools to detect potential violations of system security policy by an authorized user, identify anomalous behavior within a network in real time using probabilistic modeling and traffic analysis, and detect patterns of impending pending data exfiltration.
- Sensor correlation tools and tools to drastically reduce the amount of data that requires analysis.
- Tools to measure logical and physical internet topologies and measure the effectiveness of routing in order to determine problem areas.

- Advanced network control plane technologies to include secure routing and secure dynamic enclaves.

Apex Next Generation First Responder (NGFR)

- *Problem:* First responders rely primarily on disparate voice radio communications, limited network connectivity for data and video, and outdated PPE that offer limited protection with little or no access to available or advanced sensor technologies.
- *Solution:* The Apex Next Generation First Responder (NGFR) program focuses on connecting, protecting, and being fully aware. NGFR will utilize emerging technologies to design and enhance PPE that will not only better protect responders, but also provide them with real-time situational awareness tools to recognize and avoid hazards before, during, and after incidents. NGFR seeks to seamlessly integrate wearable computing devices, voice and data connectivity, and other information delivery tools into ruggedized gear that can be adapted for all response disciplines.
- *Impact:* Through NGFR, first responders will become better equipped with the latest advanced materials, sophisticated analytical and visual capabilities, and actionable information to withstand threats they cannot avoid—resulting in fewer fatalities and injuries. Additionally, as part of the NGFR program, the First Responders Group has launched the Responder Technology Alliance, bringing together responders, industry, federal agencies, research institutions, academia, and other stakeholders from across all emergency response disciplines that will focus on the most difficult technology challenges along the road to identifying the “Responder of the Future.”

Prior Year Key Events

- N/A

Current Year Key Events

- Complete NGFR Apex PM Artifacts.
- Evaluation of technical projects to align/support NGFR Apex Program.
- Validate requirements baseline with first responder stakeholders.
- Define Tech Foraging methodology and demonstrate Starlight technology.

Budget Year Key Events

- Integrated master schedule.
- Create cross functional technology and operational integrated project teams (IPTs).
- Conduct first responder technology and operational assessments.
- Develop technology roadmap.
- Evaluate potential technology.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,875

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Executive Steering Committee brief to obtain full approval (FY15).
- Integrated master schedule (FY15).
- First responder scenarios and use cases (FY15).
- Technology Roadmap (FY15).
- NGFR Requirements, iterative process (FY15).

- Initial assessment of NGFR Visionary Design (FY15).
- Technology Forage and Market Assessment (FY15).
- Voice and data communications prototype system (FY16).
- Conceptual communications hub design with multiple network access (FY16).
- NGFR Prototype and Operational Field Assessment (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

2

Transition Plans

- Deliver PPE that protects, connects, and provides full situational awareness for the first responder. The multi-purpose PPE incorporates integrated communications and situational awareness capabilities that provide cross-functional wearable uniforms for effective environmental and mission specific safeguards for the first responder. These enhancements will provide real-time situation awareness that enables first responders to recognize and avoid hazards—before, during, and after incidents. Operational testing and evaluation of these products and capabilities with the first responder community will increase the likelihood of successful transition and adoption of this Apex program investment.

Apex Real-Time BioThreat Awareness

- *Problem:* There is a lack of prompt recognition, coordination and early response action protocols within Federal, State governments, and industries in the event of a biological attack or disease outbreak.
- *Solution:* This project assembles and demonstrates biosurveillance technology advances and data fusion concepts to build CONOPS with strong coordination in the Federal interagency and local community arenas. It explores a variety of methods and systems to rapidly collect and exploit information useful for identifying outbreaks or unusual events using existing cloud-based computing architectures. To inform requirements and potential operational architectures, a demonstration will be conducted in partnership with DOD, USDA, and HHS, and will be based on scenario(s) of interest to these stakeholders and selected local communities.
- *Impact:* Optimized collection and integration of relevant environmental, animal, and public health data will promote prompt awareness of a bio-attack or disease outbreak, resulting in reduced casualties and the application of early mitigation steps.

Prior Year Key Events

- N/A

Current Year Key Events

- Release solicitations (RFIs and BAAs) for technology enhancements to BioWatch for environmental monitoring, down-select appropriate commercial and prototype technologies for operational demonstrations.

- Demonstration of rapid data feed integration from four disparate environmental monitoring and emergency call sources, analysis, and reporting using the National Biosurveillance Integration System.

Budget Year Key Events

- Continue operational demonstrations and transition of technology improvements for BioWatch.
- Integration of additional data sources and demonstration of information sharing platforms within local jurisdictions.
- Issue a Biosurveillance Prize for innovation in cross-jurisdictional information sharing.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,875

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Release solicitations (RFIs and BAAs) for technology enhancements to BioWatch for environmental monitoring, down select appropriate commercial and prototype technologies for operational demonstrations (FY15).
- Demonstration of rapid data feed integration from four disparate environmental monitoring and emergency call sources, analysis, and reporting using the National Biosurveillance Integration System (FY15).
- Continue operational demonstrations and transition of technology improvements for BioWatch (FY16).
- Integration of additional data sources and demonstration of information sharing platforms within local jurisdictions (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL6 and end at TRL 8.

Transition Plans

Technologies and data integration processes developed under this project will be demonstrated and transitioned to the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) BioWatch and NBIC programs, as well as to the State and local public health departments.

Apex Screening at Speed

- *Problem:* While current and emerging checkpoint equipment may be adequate to meet specific TSA requirements, the continued viability of this ever-growing array of checkpoint equipment is undermined by rapidly evolving terrorist threats. Furthermore, the range of standalone checkpoint equipment has increased operating costs and is more intrusive on passenger privacy.
- *Solution:* S&T is developing a checkpoint architecture supporting high-performing, modular screening devices that will enable fast, low-cost screening of passengers and their carry-on items

with improved probability of detection, and fewer false alarms. Data pushed to the checkpoint regarding each passenger’s threat risk will be fused with data collected by the checkpoint equipment creating a more dynamic and holistic threat assessment.

- *Impact:* Improved detection probabilities and reduced false alarms will translate to fewer secondary inspections meaning lower per-passenger costs for TSA and less inconvenience for airline passengers. The ability to remotely update threat detection algorithms and the ability to quickly swap out hardware, results in a faster and optimal response to emerging threats.

Prior Year Key Events

N/A

Current Year Key Events

- Development of the checkpoint architecture
- Development of a checkpoint test bed.

Budget Year Key Events

- Development of advanced passenger screening devices.
- Test and Evaluation of advanced carry-on bag screening devices.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,875

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Remote Screening CONOPS Final Report (FY15).
- Demonstration of 1st Generation Advanced Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) with dynamic aperture (FY15).
- Demonstration of Coded Aperture Advanced Technology (AT) X-ray Imaging System (FY15).
- Demonstration of Checkpoint Checkpoint computed tomography (CT) system for carry-on bags (FY15).
- Delivery of checkpoint architecture (FY15).
- Demonstrations of 2nd Generation Advanced AIT (FY16).
- Delivery of advanced carry-on bag screening device prototype (FY16).
- Coded Aperture Micro Mass Spec Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) Prototype Delivery (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 5 and end at TRL 6.

Transition Plans

- S&T will work closely with TSA to create a checkpoint architecture evolution plan. Screening device development spirals will be coordinated with TSA’s recapitalization plans ensuring smooth and timely technology insertion. Screening device development will be coordinated with the

Detection Equipment Commodity Council ensuring applicability to multiple DHS operating agencies.

Apex Technology Engines FY 2015: \$0.000 million. FY 2016 Request: \$18.000. This project provides program-specific support through cross-cutting multi-use technologies/functions that will provide the same services to all Apex programs and to S&T at large, but tailored based on the Apex program's individual focus and capability needs. The Engines will provide best practices, reusable products and solutions, lessons learned, and technical services to respond rapidly and provide technical subject matter expertise to the Apex programs and other projects and cross-cutting initiatives. The Engines enable S&T to apply its skills and promote common approaches and solutions that are tailored to S&T programs, Component sponsors across program areas, and throughout the HSE. The Engines accomplish this by collaborating with external scientific, technical, industrial, and academic communities, proactively monitoring trends for emerging capabilities and maintaining an in-depth understanding of state-of-the-art techniques in specific capability areas.

The APEX Engines include:

- **Data Analytics** – Leverages emerging storage, security, computation, and analytics technologies to create information leverage and rapidly convert data to decisions for homeland security systems, missions and operations.
- **Situational Awareness and Decision Support (SANDS)** – Provides Apex programs with assured, secure access to databases (or knowledge bases), modeling and simulation tools, and shared situational awareness.
- **Communication and Network Technologies (CNET)** – Provides integrated networking solutions ensuring interoperable communication across all network platforms.
- **Identity Access and Management (IDAM)** – Provides individuals and systems with a Digital Identity, Credentials, Authentication, and Authorization to allow the right people the right data at the right time in a secure manner.
- **Human Systems** – Provides for human centered design and consideration of human performance capability and training requirements as part of the technology development processes for engineering an operational end user system.
- **Modeling and Simulation** – Provides a repository for mission based models as well as modeling and simulation tools.
- **Targeted Innovative Technologies Acceleration Network (TITAN)** – Conducts developmental operational exercises modeled after DoD's Trident Spectre, an annual battle lab to test and evaluate emerging technologies both from government and commercial industries in tactically-focused scenarios.

2. Border Security – FY 2015: \$49.100 million. FY 2016 Request: \$41.824 million. DHS secures the borders, territorial waters, ports, terminals, waterways, and air, land, and sea transportation systems of the United States. S&T invests in border security research and development for technologies and solutions to prevent the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and to manage the risk posed by people and goods in transit.

- A. **Cargo Security** – FY 2015: \$18.300 million. FY 2016 Request: \$15.474 million. This program develops technologies to ensure the integrity of cargo shipments (including sea, air, and land conveyances) and enhances the end-to-end security of the supply chain, from the manufacturer of goods to final delivery, while ensuring economic throughput for the U.S. economy. This work will reduce the risk of terrorists and transnational criminal organizations from manipulating cargo as it conveys across various transit modes in the international supply chain.

Air Cargo Screening

- *Problem:* Current Air Cargo screening is accomplished by private industry through TSA’s Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP). Screening facilities are low margin facilities using the least expensive methods of screening air cargo. Even a low false alarm rate causes additional labor to resolve and therefore, affect lifecycle costs and throughput. Future increases in air cargo volume will necessitate more automation/technology, fewer false alarms, and increased throughput to maintain or improve the current probability of detection capability.
- *Solution:* S&T will develop technologies which decrease false alarms and system lifecycle costs for emerging Electronic Trace Detection (ETD) and X-Ray systems while improving throughput and probability of detection. S&T will also develop the Opacity and Complexity Assessment Software Tool (OCAST) to automatically predict the likelihood that an explosive threat could be reliably detected by a human operator using an X-ray image for a particular package, develop palletized screening X-ray systems offering Computed Tomography images to enable effective screening of medium and high-density pallets, and develop field deployable Mass Spectrometry (MS) for Explosives Trace Detectors to enable more effective identification of complex HME.
- *Impact:* The development of low cost air cargo screening systems, offering improved probabilities of detection, would enhance TSA’s ability to ensure a more effective air cargo screening capability by enabling the procurement of these systems by indirect air carriers (IACs) and air carriers at costs that are deemed acceptable.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered Opacity and Complexity Assessment Software Tool (OCAST) to assist personnel in air cargo screening.
- Completed development and test of Quantum Magnetics’ prototype palletized cargo screening system.
- Demonstrated new portable trace detection systems for air cargo screening.
- Completed meta-study to determine effectiveness of screening systems against various streams of commerce. Study will include recommendations to address technology gaps.
- Developed portable Mass Spectrometry ETD systems.
- Completed DT&E of numerous COTS and near-COTS technologies to address TSA needs.
- Produced training curriculum for break-bulk and palletized cargo screening covering IED recognition and X-ray image interpretation.
- Characterized cargo environment and assessed HME trace detection efficacy.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete “ground truth” cargo IED study to determine available trace signatures for ETDs.
- Complete IED Cargo Build Studies - Report on First 6 Threats.

Budget Year Key Events

- Start Owner/Operator Needs Study to ensure industry’s business models, CONOPS, and requirements are understood
- Continue adapting other explosive division (EXD) systems (ETD & x-ray) to the air cargo mission area developing new, air cargo unique systems, only when necessary

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
15,920	12,083	11,944	2,000	5,000	5,200

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Complete development and test Astrophysics’ prototype palletized cargo screening systems (FY15).
- Complete “ground truth” cargo IED study to determine available trace signatures for Explosive Testing Database (ETDs) (FY15).
- Complete development and test Quantum Magnetics' prototype palletized cargo screening systems. (FY15).
- Begin Air Cargo Owner / Operator Needs Study (FY16).
- Issue IED Cargo Build Studies - Report on Additional Threats (FY16).
- Demonstrate retrofit of ETD System (13-03) (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Technology Development

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 3 and end at TRL 5-

Transition Plans

- Report identifying effectiveness of screening systems against various streams of commerce (Inform TSA of potential regulatory changes).
- Report describing air cargo owner/operator business processes, CONOPS, and associated needs (for update TSA/S&T strategic plans and roadmaps).
 Hardware / Software modifications to existing or emerging technology to improved capabilities (Decreased False-Alarms, Decreased Lifecycle Costs, Increased Throughput).

Cargo Container Security

- *Problem:* The lack of actionable information used in the targeting of cargo for inspection, diverts resources from higher risk shipments, while reducing the efficient flow of low risk/legitimate cargo. Inefficient targeting and lack of confidence in the security of containerized cargo in the global supply chain, costs U.S. importers billions in lost revenue per year. Moreover, the volume of inbound cargo to U.S. ports-of-entry (POEs) is projected to continue to increase from year to year while CBP manpower will not be increased proportionately. As such, new or improved technology can be a force multiplier or enabler to help address these problems.

- *Solution:* This project develops technologies for collecting additional cargo security data, while also investing in the analysis methods for transforming new and existing cargo security data into actionable information in the form of improved targeting that leads to a higher probability of detecting illegal or hazardous materials in cargo while expediting the delivery of legitimate cargo.
- *Impact:* Improved targeting and improvements in container security through the use of technology will reduce the number of containers requiring scanning and/or manual inspection saving CBP millions annually in labor and facility costs, while increasing the throughput of legitimate cargo. The use of technology could yield millions of dollars of additional tax revenue and would allow the automation of manual processes at the POEs, freeing up thousands of hours/years of CBP labor.

Prior Year Key Events

- Piloted a supply chain management system using Reusable Electronic Conveyance Security Devices (RECONS) for CBP’s Centralized Examination Station (CES) and In-bond Operations.
- Piloted a supply chain management system using RECONS to secure deliveries in the National Capital Region for the Federal Protective Service (FPS).
- Delivered Secure Hybrid Composite Container Environmental Testing Report.
- Delivered Secure Hybrid Composite Container Operational Evaluation Report.

Current Year Key Events

- Finalize U.S.-EU Maritime Cargo Security Pilot Test Plan.
- Preliminary assessment of the efficacy of various cargo security devices for use in the U.S.-EU Maritime Cargo Security Pilot.
- Conduct end-to-end analysis that will influence electronic chain-of-custody processes, procedures, and technology implementations.
- Government RECONS: Complete CBP Maritime and Truck Demos (Oakland and Detroit), and Phase II FPS Demos (DC).
- Border Wait Time/Supply Chain Security Roadmap.
- Border Wait Time Pilot Candidate Technologies.

Budget Year Key Events

- Government RECONS: Transition to CBP and FPS (T&E Analysis, Cost/Benefit Analysis, Acquisition Recommendation, and Vendors List).
- Commercial RECONS: Transition Guideline to CBP/Mexico/Canada.
- Transition Border Wait Time Proven Technologies.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
1,450	1,000	2,812	3,450	1,400	774

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Complete development and test Astrophysics’ prototype palletized cargo screening systems (FY15).
- Complete “ground truth” cargo IED study to determine available trace signatures for Explosive Testing Database (ETDs) (FY15).

- Complete development and test Quantum Magnetics' prototype palletized cargo screening systems (FY15).
- Government RECONS: Transition to CBP and FPS (T&E Analysis, Cost/Benefit Analysis, Acquisition Recommendation, Vendors List) (FY16).
- Commercial RECONS: Integrate with CBP Targeting System (FY16).
- Commercial RECONS: Transition Guideline to CBP/Mexico/Canada (FY16).
- Transition Border Wait Time Proven Technologies (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

- Finalization of U.S.-EU Maritime Cargo Security Pilot Test Plan delayed until FY15 Q3.
- Delivery of CES/In-Bond prototype to CBP delayed until FY16 Q1.
- Delivery of National Capital Region Secure Delivery prototype to FPS delayed until FY16 Q1.

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- (CBP and Industry) Conduct a Truck Cross Border Commerce pilot of the use of reusable electronic conveyance security devices (RECONS) at high volume Northern and Southern border ports of entry to evaluate methods to expedite trade and create government and industry efficiencies. In FY 2017 the project will deliver to CBP:
 - Hardware/Software used during operational assessment to include the data management system, RECONS, and any supporting infrastructure
 - Draft Performance Specification for RECONS proven to allow vendor development of COTS products which are interoperable and certifiable
 - Acquisition documentation for follow-on CBP acquisition and/or sustainment to include an enterprise architecture, certification test plan, and data management system requirements document
- Deliver to DHS Law Enforcement agencies (CBP, ICE, et. al.) a secure communications and database architecture to enable Law Enforcement Officers to share information securely and to store or access information such as new threats and countermeasures, new smuggling methods, new procedures, results of searches and seizures, etc. The data base would serve as a repository of “experience” and be access controlled.
- Deliver to CBP an adjunctive pre-processor for the existing cargo targeting system that will provide a higher probability of detecting illegal or hazardous materials while expediting the processing of legitimate cargo. Following successful operational evaluation the project will contract for a limited production of processor units.
- Transition Barriers:
 - Schedule risk due to the sensitive nature of the data and data systems involved
 - Security certification requirements of information systems
 - Technical challenge of developing an aircraft cargo container of required strength within weight constraints

Cargo Validation

- *Problem:* CBP has limited capability to collect and analyze evidence from cargo and cargo containers to enforce trade law. CBP is solely dependent on commercial laboratory to process pollen samples for enforcement of trade compliance. Not only is this expensive, it induces a large time delay that results in lost opportunities to enforce trade law/collect customs revenue. Pollen sample analysis demands have more than doubled in the last 10 years. Similarly, CBP’s limited capability to collect and analyze DNA samples from cargo/packaging limits their ability to investigate and prosecute illegal activity.
- *Solution:* This project provides CBP with the capability to detect and prosecute illegal activity through the forensic analysis of material collected from suspicious cargo/packages.
- *Impact:* Improved tools and methods to validate cargo and enforce trade compliance will increase the availability of forensic evidence enabling enhanced trade compliance enforcement. Improved enforcement of trade law will allow for the collection of millions of dollars of currently uncollected tariffs and duties.

Prior Year Key Events

- The Pollen identification and geo-location databases were developed and populated.
- Developed Pollen collection protocols and sample processing methods.
- Characterized and documented DNA sampling methods for CBP OIIL evidence with performance measures.

Current Year Key Events

- DNA and metadata evidence collection, characterization, and database development.
- Populate database with DNA and metadata evidence.
- Develop pollen sample collection and processing directive for preparing pollen evidence to improve collection and processing efficiency.
- Prototype evaluation of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Collection techniques.
- Prototype evaluation of Pollen Forensic techniques.

Budget Year Key Events

- Transition of Pollen Forensic Capability.
- Transition of PCR Collection Capability.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
12,633	2,000	5,302	8,406	8,300	8,900

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Conduct laboratory testing of microwave and acoustic systems for detection of invasive species (FY15).
- Field test a currency detection system at a border crossing in order to assess performance under real conditions. Detection performance, usability, and operational reliability will be evaluated (FY15).
- Develop database for DNA and metadata evidence (FY15).
- Develop pollen sample collection and processing directive for preparing pollen evidence to improve collection and processing efficiency (FY15).

- Determine performance (sensitivity and cycle time) of a prototype mobile screening unit against counterfeit items packed in containers (FY15).
- Operational Evaluation of PCR Collection Capability (FY16).
- Operational Evaluation of Pollen Forensic Capability (FY16).
- Transition of Pollen Forensic Capability (FY16).
- Transition of PCR Collection Capability (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- Transition to CBP (1) an in-house capability for pollen sample collection, preparation, analysis, and storage, (2) a robust regional pollen database, and (3) compiled reference material on the geographic distribution of pollen.
- Transition to CBP methods and efficiency measures for four steps of the DNA analysis process; DNA purification, DNA extraction, PCR analysis versus other methods, and geo-location or criminal database comparison analysis.

Land/Sea Cargo Screening

- *Problem:* Several CBP non-intrusive cargo scanning systems are reaching the end of their service life and are exhibiting reduced performance and rising maintenance costs. Other scanning systems are using technology that needs to be refreshed to maintain parity with the smuggling threat. In addition, CBP lacks the capability to non-intrusively detect contraband hidden in the walls of refrigerated cargo containers and in structural voids of conveyances and vehicles, requiring them to use time intensive manual inspection techniques. CBP has limited capability to collect and analyze evidence from cargo and cargo containers to enforce trade law. Currently, CBP Agriculture Inspectors search for pests/invasive species using time-consuming manual techniques. CBP/ICE has limited ability to detect/interdict counterfeit merchandise entering the U.S. and the estimated \$65 billion in bulk cash being illegally smuggled out of the United States each year.
- *Solution:* This project develops software and hardware upgrades for the legacy cargo scanning units, infusing state-of-the-art technology which will enhance their detection performance and extend their service life, and prototypes non-intrusive scanning capabilities for refrigerated cargo containers and structural voids. This project also provides CBP with the capability to detect the transport of contraband, counterfeit merchandise, or invasive species in inbound and outbound cargo at the POEs.
- *Impact:* The S&T Directorate's efforts will enhance CBP's effectiveness in detecting contraband at Ports of Entry while increasing the throughput of legitimate cargo. Project will also increase the availability of evidence enabling enhanced trade compliance enforcement, allowing for the collection of millions of dollars of currently uncollected tariffs and duties. Upgrades to CBP cargo scanning systems will improve performance, while significantly

reducing operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. Anticipate the seizure of a larger portion of the estimated \$65 billion in bulk cash being illegally smuggled out of the U.S. each year.

Prior Year Key Events

- Contract award of the Mid-Level Energy Scanning System Upgrade.
- Technology foraging report identifying the option(s) for development of a Void and Anomaly Detector.
- Technology foraging report identifying the option(s) for development of the Mobile Backscatter Scanning System Upgrade.
- Test Ion Mobility Spectrometry (IMS) system with real currency samples and backgrounds. Develop algorithms to optimize signal use and analytical figures of merit.
- Deliver Tech Foraging report on bulk currency detection using X-ray technology.
- Determine the size, mobility, and water content range of detectable pests and vermin via microwave and acoustic sensor modalities to support design trades for invasive species detection equipment.
- Identify unique physical properties of key counterfeit goods that can be exploited with the use of non-invasive sensors.

Current Year Key Events

- Critical design of the Mid-Level Energy Scanning System Upgrade.
- Develop preliminary design of the Void and Deck Anomaly Detector.
- Develop preliminary design of the Mobile Backscatter Scanning System Upgrade.
- Laboratory prototyping and testing of microwave and acoustic systems for detection of invasive species. Performance comparison will be made with human operators.
- Determine performance (sensitivity and cycle time) of a prototype mobile screening unit against counterfeit items packed in containers.
- A prototype currency detection system will be field tested at a border crossing in order to assess detection performance, usability, and operational reliability.

Budget Year Key Events

- Initiate transition of pre-production Mobile Backscatter Scanning System.
- Initiate transition of Currency Detection System.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	2,600	3,600	600

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Hold critical design review of the Mid-Level Energy Scanning System Upgrade (FY15).
- Develop the preliminary design of the Void and Deck Anomaly Detector (FY15).
- Develop the preliminary design of the Mobile Backscatter Scanning System Upgrade (FY15).
- Operational Testing & Evaluation of Mobile Backscatter Scanning System (FY16).
- Initiate transition of pre-production Mobile Backscatter Scanning System (FY16).
- Operational Testing & Evaluation of Void & Deck Anomaly Detector (FY16).
- Transition pre-production Void & Deck Anomaly Detector (FY17).
- Operational Testing & Evaluation of Mid-Level Scanning System (FY17).

- Transition pre-production Mid-Level Scanning System (FY17).
- Invasive Species Detection System Laboratory Testing (FY17).
- Invasive Species Detection Demonstration Test and Evaluation (FY17).
- Transition Invasive Species Detection System Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) units (FY17).
- Operational Evaluation of a currency detection system under real conditions (FY17).
- Initiate transition of Currency Detection System (FY17).
- Determine performance (sensitivity and cycle time) of a prototype mobile screening unit against counterfeit items packed in containers (FY17).
- Transition Counterfeit Goods Detection Operational System (FY17).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- Deliver to CBP one or more pre-production Mid-Level Energy Scanning System units and the associated technical data package from which to develop an acquisition package and procure additional systems. The S&T development contract will contain an option by which CBP can procure additional units. S&T will assist CBP with acquisition or commercialization.
- Transition a field installation kit to modernize the CBP Mobile Backscatter Scanning Systems, extend the life of the units, and create a baseline for modernization and upgrade of other CBP Backscatter units. Specifically the project will deliver to CBP one or more pre-production units and the associated technical data package from which to develop an acquisition package and procure additional systems. The S&T development contract will contain an option by which CBP can procure additional units. S&T will assist CBP with acquisition or commercialization.
- Transition to CBP and ICE a Conveyance Void and Anomaly Detection system with the ability to quickly detect the existence of a false compartment aboard ship/boats as well as in automobiles and small trucks where narcotics and other contraband are frequently hidden and smuggled into the U.S. The project will transition several pre-production units and the associated technical data package from which to procure additional systems. The S&T development contract will contain an option by which CBP/ICE can procure additional units. S&T will assist with the acquisition or commercialization.
- Transition a pre-production Refrigerated Cargo Scanning system that will have the material discrimination capability to detect anomalies in the “between-wall” areas indicative of concealed narcotics (inbound), currency (outbound), or other contraband. Transition will include one or more operational pre-production systems and the associated technical data package from which to procure additional systems. The S&T development contract will contain an option by which CBP can procure additional units. S&T will assist CBP with the acquisition or commercialization.
- Deliver to CBP an operational pre-production counterfeit goods detection system and the associated technical data package to allow for the procurement of additional systems.

- Transition operational prototype currency detection tools for field evaluation at selected POEs. Assuming successful operational evaluation, in FY17 the project will contract for Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) of detection units. LRIP contract will include options for CBP to procure additional units.
- Deliver prototype hand-held devices to quickly and accurately detect invasive species that may be hazardous to the food supply and/or the environment. Following successful operational evaluation, project will contract for Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) of the detection units. LRIP contract will include options for CBP to procure additional units.
- Transition Barriers:
 - Technical challenge of providing adequate scanning system performance within acceptable personal radiation dosage levels

B. Land Border Security – FY 2015: \$20.550 million. FY 2016 Request: \$20.800 million. This program develops and transitions technical capabilities that strengthen U.S. land border security by safeguarding lawful trade and travel and by helping to prevent illegal goods and people from crossing the border.

Air Based Technologies

- *Problem:* DHS operating Components have the responsibility to detect and interdict illegal entry and smuggling activity along the vast expanses of U.S. land and maritime borders between the POEs. DOD and industry developed airborne surveillance systems could be repurposed/adapted/leveraged to dramatically improve CBP’s situational awareness of remote regions of the U.S. border. Small unmanned aircraft systems (SUAS) will soon be widely utilized by DHS and first responders, requiring knowledge about capabilities, benefits, and the safe operations of SUAS within the National Airspace System (NAS).
- *Solution:* This project identifies, tests, and evaluates sensors mounted on fixed and rotary wing manned aircraft, unmanned aerostats, and SUAS for possible use by DHS components for improved detection, classification, and tracking of illicit activity. It also provides DHS Components and the First Responder community unbiased assessments of available airborne sensors in realistic, operationally relevant scenarios for improved situational awareness for both law enforcement and during emergency events (e.g. floods, forest fires). In addition, the project is developing technologies to enable/enhance SUAS access to the NAS.
- *Impact:* Airborne sensors and sensor systems can provide DHS operating components and First Responders with invaluable situational awareness before making the decision to dispatch agents/assets to respond to and engage in potentially dangerous operations. The project will improve CBP, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and the first responder community’s awareness and understanding of the utility of mature airborne sensor systems and platforms for border security and public safety missions.

Prior Year Key Events

- Continued to post online operational field assessment reports of SUAS for improved detection, identification, and classification of illicit activity and improved situational awareness during emergency events (e.g. floods, forest fires).
- Delivered Wide Area Airborne Surveillance System Operational Evaluation Report to CBP.

Current Year Key Events

- Continue to perform operational field training and assessments of SUAS for improved detection, identification, and classification of illicit activity and improved situational awareness in land operational scenarios.
- Perform operational field assessments of SUAS for improved detection, identification, and classification of illicit activity and improved situational awareness in maritime operational scenarios.
- Publish reports assessing performance of SUAS in land operational scenarios.
- Publish reports assessing performance of SUAS in maritime operational scenarios.
- Conduct search for Sense and Avoid technologies that could be incorporated into the small form factor of a SUAS.
- Conduct analysis of technologies for countering the threat of illicit techniques (GPS Spoofing, network hacking, cell data skimming, etc.) and enable safe and effective use of SUAS in operational environments.
- Integrate Moving Target Indicator (MTI) radar system on CBP Office of Air and Marine aircraft in preparation for extended operational assessment.
- Commence Operational Evaluation of Moving Target Indicator technology.
- Assess issues and recommend solutions to nonstandard UAS data protocols that prevent UAV track data or video from being readily ingested by data management systems.

Budget Year Key Events

- Test and demonstrate Wide Area Air Surveillance Sensor (WAASS) technology to CBP customers.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
1,219	5,000	4,469	2,618	5,250	3,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Publish reports assessing performance of SUAS in the maritime operational context (FY15).
- Conduct search for Sense and Avoid technologies that could be incorporated into the small form factor of a small unmanned aerial system (SUAS) (FY15).
- Conduct analysis of countermeasure technologies (GPS Spoofing, network hacking, cell data skimming, etc.) for SUAS in operational environments (FY15).
- Conduct assessment of multiple SUAS platforms to aid CBP Office of Border Patrol (OBP) in determining operational, maintenance and training requirements (FY15).
- Develop conceptual design of OAM system or system components to improve border security operations (FY15).
- Integrate Moving Target Indicator (MTI) radar system on OAM aircraft in preparation for extended operational assessment (FY15).
- Assess issues and recommend solutions to nonstandard UAS data protocols that prevent UAV track data or video from being readily ingested by data management systems (FY15).
- Deliver Test Reports to CBP customers (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- The project plans to transition the following technologies to enable/enhance SUAS access to the NAS resulting in improved surveillance capabilities of high-risk land border areas:
 - GPS Spoofing Countermeasures for SUAS (in FY17)
 - Sense and Avoid capabilities for SUAS (in FY17)
- The project plans to perform evaluations of aircraft mounted sensor performance and DHS utility resulting in the following transitions:
 - SUAS in maritime operational scenarios
 - Publish test reports (FY15)
 - Manned aircraft surveillance capabilities
 - Deliver performance, procurement, and integration data (FY16)
 - SUAS for Border Security scenarios
 - Publish test reports (FY 15-16)
 - Moving Target Indicator System
 - Deliver performance, procurement, and integration data (FY16)
- Transition Barriers:
FAA restrictions on use of SUAS in NAS

Ground Based Technologies (GBT)

- *Problem:* CBP is in need of new or improved border surveillance capabilities, especially for difficult terrains, harsh weather, and remote locations. Border spotters interfere with U.S. law enforcement efforts.
- *Solution:* In 2008, the S&T Directorate established the Border Surveillance Working Group comprised of Border Patrol personnel and other subject matter experts to: (1) assess capability gaps on both the Northern and Southern borders, and (2) develop the Border Surveillance Technology Roadmap (2009). This project is pursuing technologies to provide the capabilities outlined in the roadmap including radars, imagers, unattended ground sensors (UGS), tripwires, and related communication/power technologies. The recently developed Border Patrol Research and Development Strategic Plan validate the roadmap and the technologies being pursued under GBT. The project is also identifying methods and technology to effectively counter Border Spotters.
- *Impact:* CBP's improved situational awareness of U.S. terrestrial borders between the POEs will result in higher interdiction rates of illegal activity through higher detection rates, fewer false alarms, and better utilization of highly limited Border Patrol agents and assets.

Prior Year Key Events

- Turned over Buried Tripwire capability to CBP for Operational Assessment.
- Turned over Automated Scene Understanding (ASU) Surveillance Capability to CBP for Operational Assessment.
- Turned over Slash CameraPole capability to CBP for Operational Assessment.
- Conducted Canadian-U.S. Sensor Sharing Pilot (CUSSP) implementation and engineering test.

- Obtained Office of Technology, Innovation, and Acquisition (OTIA) decision to either go forward with the Mobile Surveillance System Upgrade (MSS-U) configuration or revert the unit to its original status.

Current Year Key Events

- Demonstrate Automated Scene Understanding (ASU)/Canadian-U.S. Sensor Sharing Pilot (CUSSP).
- Draft final "Summer" (no ice on the bay) engineering test report of the Canadian-U.S. Sensor Sharing Pilot (CUSSP).
- Hold Phase I System Design Review of the RF Sensing Unattended Ground Sensor.
- Transition Slash CameraPole (1 pole configuration).
- Install the 3 pole configuration of the Slash CameraPole system and commence operational assessment.
- Perform independent laboratory and field testing of piezo-electric unattended ground sensor.
- Buried Tripwire Demonstration.
- Draft the Final Assessment Report of the prototype buried tripwire system.
- Transition Buried Tripwire to CBP Border Patrol.

Budget Year Key Events

- Transition Automated Scene Understanding (ASU)/Canadian-U.S. Sensor Sharing Pilot (CUSSP) capability to CBP.
- Transition (System 1) Unattended Ground Sensors.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
5,385	4,000	4,002	5,219	8,400	8,800

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Hold Phase I System Design Review of the RF Sensing Unattended Ground Sensor (UGS) (FY15).
- Install the 3 pole configuration of the Slash CameraPole system (FY15).
- Draft final "Summer" (no ice on the bay) engineering test report (FY15).
- Perform independent laboratory and field testing of piezo-electric sensor (FY15).
- Draft the Final Assessment Report of the prototype buried tripwire system (FY15).
- Obtain OTIA decision to either go forward with the MSS-U configuration or revert the unit to its original status (FY15).
- Transition Automated Scene Understanding (ASU)/Canadian-U.S. Sensor Sharing Pilot (CUSSP) capability to CBP (FY16).
- Operational assessment of the 3 pole configuration of the Slash CameraPole system (FY16).
- Transition (System 1) Unattended Ground Sensors (FY16).
- Operational Assessment of (System 2) Unattended Ground Sensors (FY16).
- Initiate Operational Assessment of Radio Frequency Sensing Unattended Ground Sensors (FY17).
- Operational Assessment of Northern Border Buried Tripwire (FY17).
- Transition Northern Border Buried Tripwire (FY17).
- Transition (System 2) Unattended Ground Sensors (FY17).
- Transition Slash CameraPole (3 pole configuration) (FY17).

- Transition Radio Frequency Sensing Unattended Ground Sensors (FY18).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- Transition Buried Tripwire to provide high probability of detection and enhance classification capability to discriminate between humans, animals, vehicles, and aircraft without the use of imagers.
- Transition Slash CameraPole (1-pole configuration) technology to improve CBP’s ability to detect and classify illegal border incursions. 3-pole configuration to transition in FY17.
- Transition ASU/CUSSP system providing a joint surveillance capability to both CBP and Royal Canadian Mounted Police agents, using both U.S. and Canadian sensor information.
- Transition technology to detect, locate, and disrupt Border Spotters employed by traffickers along the Southwest border.
- Transition Radio Frequency sensing UGS system technology to track illegal incursions.
- Transition Barriers:
 - Technical challenges for projects less than TRL 8

Rapid Response Prototyping Team / Border Technologies Trident Spectre

- *Problem:* CBP/OTIA needs the ability to inexpensively and rapidly field prototypes for use and assessment in order to gather input for future OTIA acquisitions.
- *Solution:* This project enables short term delivery of high priority new technology prototypes to the field. This project will jointly assess COTS or near-COTS solutions for use in areas of critical need for border security. The need will be identified by CBP; the near-term requirements will be jointly evaluated, and the S&T Directorate will provide one or more prototype units for field use and evaluation.
- *Impact:* This project will enhance CBP’s ability to quickly adopt available technology to improve their capabilities and/or reduce O&M costs of existing capability.

Prior Year Key Events

- Transition Forward Operating Base (FOB) Camp Grip power assessment and fuel efficient generator to CBP.

Current Year Key Events

- Provide engineering analysis and system design for a fuel efficient power system for FOB in Ajo, Arizona.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop, test, and evaluate technology (i.e., COTS and near-COTS) solutions.
- Deliver test reports and recommendations to CBP customer(s)

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	1,045	979	1,100	4,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Perform equipment procurement and site work for installation of a fuel efficient power system for FOB in Arizona (FY15)
- Identify critical CBP capability gaps or area of potential cost savings, conducted in partnership with CBP OTIA (FY16).
- Conduct detailed interviews of customer staff and field officers to define/validate requirements for rapid evaluation and integration of COTS and near-COTS technology (FY16).
- Perform tech foraging and an analysis of alternatives (with strong customer and user input) to identify a tech development strategy (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- FOB Camp Grip power assessment and fuel efficient generator transition.
- FOB Ajo, Arizona fuel efficient power system transition.

Tunnel Detection and Surveillance

- *Problem:* Cross-border tunnels are dug by transnational criminal organizations to smuggle contraband into the U.S. Current detection capabilities rely on random tips and a laborious human intelligence (HUMINT) collection process, and when tunnels are discovered, CBP/ICE lack the ability to exploit the tunnel to arrest and prosecute those involved in the creation and use of the tunnel.
- *Solution:* This project provides CBP and ICE the capability to locate clandestine tunnels, and the ability to perform forensic analysis of a detected tunnel to support investigations and prosecution.
- *Impact:* Using the S&T Directorate-developed tools, we anticipate a 50 percent increase in the number of detected tunnels resulting in a reduction in the flow of contraband smuggled into the U.S. via tunnels, keeping hundreds of tons of drugs off U.S. streets while saving thousands of CBP labor hours. Forensic tools/processes developed will increase the ability to arrest and prosecute individuals involved in the creation/use of tunnels for smuggling.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered Sensor Performance Tool and Sensor Guidebook to help CBP make better use of tunnel detection equipment they already bought and better understand their performance limitations.
- Demonstrated Sensor Performance Tool on Southwest border with currently deployed CBP Tunnel Van being used for tunnel detection, location, surveying, and remediation efforts.

- Determined key physical attributes to discriminate tunnels from underground clutter and identify one or more sensor modalities that can utilize those attributes effectively.

Current Year Key Events

- Demonstrate method for sample collection and analysis to determine tunnel age in a controlled (lab) environment.
- Laboratory Test of Developmental Prototype of Tunnel Age Kit.
- Transition Lab Developmental Prototype of Tunnel Age Kit.
- Laboratory Test of Developmental Prototype of Tunnel Detection System.
- Develop and test prototype components that will be eventually combined into a tunnel detection system (FY15 Q2-3).

Budget Year Key Events

- Field Test Developmental Prototype of Tunnel Detection System
- Field Test of Tunnel Age Kits

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
1,524	N/A	2,894	4,626	5,800	4,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Demonstrate method for sample collection and analysis to determine tunnel age in a controlled (lab) environment (FY15).
- Develop and test prototype components that will be eventually combined into a tunnel detection system (FY15).
- Field Test Demonstration Tunnel Age Kit (FY16).
- Field Test Developmental Prototype of Tunnel Detection System (FY16).
- Transition LRIP Tunnel Age Kits along with Test Report and Technical Data Package (FY17).
- Operational Test of Demonstration Tunnel Detection System (FY17).
- Transition Prototype, Test Report, and Tech Data for Tunnel Detection System (FY18).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

3

Transition Plans

- Tunnel Detection Prototype
 - Delivered Sensor Performance Tool and Guidebook to inform which sensor types work best in the various border locations and the confidence level using each. This tool will help CBP make better use of tunnel detection equipment they already bought and better understand their performance limitations.
 - Conduct field testing of a prototype of a new tunnel detection system.

- Deliver developmental and demonstration prototype(s) for operational evaluation by CBP.
- Deliver final prototype Tunnel Detection system and Technical Data Package to CBP Acquisition Program Office.
- Tunnel Age Kit
 - Deliver a toolkit that can be routinely used by CBP and ICE agents to analyze and determine the age of discovered tunnels.
 - Provide a contract vehicle for Low Rate Initial Production that will include options for CBP to procure additional kits.
- Transition Barriers:
 - The technical challenge of transforming a tunnel-age determination capability in the lab (which we aim to develop first) into a portable, accurate toolkit that can be operated in the field

C. Maritime Border Security – FY 2015: \$10.250 million. FY 2016 Request: \$5.550 million. This program develops and transitions technical capabilities that enhance U.S. maritime border security by safeguarding lawful trade and travel and helps to prevent illegal use of the maritime environment to transport illicit goods or people.

Port and Coastal Surveillance

- *Problem:* DHS operating agencies have limited capability to detect, track, identify, and interdict maritime threats such as self-propelled semi-submersible (SPSS), fully submersible vessels (FSV), and small vessels transporting contraband or people unlawfully into the United States.
- *Solution:* This project develops solutions to improve maritime situational awareness, informational analytics, and information sharing/distribution to Federal, State, local, tribal, and international partners to enable an appropriate and rapid tactical response to maritime threats as well as enhancing strategic planning/resource allocation at the regional and national level. The Integrated Maritime Domain Enterprise (IMDE) delivers to DHS a compliant reference segment architecture integration platform for agile information sharing and discovery. The Coastal Surveillance System (CSS) delivers to CBP and USCG a coastal maritime sensor fusion system that enables cooperative maritime awareness of non-emitting vessels and the sharing of that time-critical, mission-useful sensor information between DHS components including USCG, CBP, and State, local and regional partners.
- *Impact:* The S&T Directorate developed technology will dramatically improve the maritime domain awareness of DHS components and Federal, State, local, and tribal, and international partners, increasing small vessel interdiction efficiency three-fold in five years and enabling risk-based resource allocation at local, regional, and national levels.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered CSS Mission Needs Statement.
- Delivered Smart Chart AIS app for other smart phone platforms.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver CSS Information Sharing Tools.
- Install, test, and evaluate Coastal Surveillance System operational nodes at strategic locations to improve U.S. maritime domain awareness.

- Expand CSS Pilot to include USCG Sector San Diego.
- Expand CSS Pilot to include USCG Sector Los Angeles.
- Expand CSS Pilot to include CBP OIC Detroit.
- Expand CSS Enterprise to USCG Sector Seattle.
- Integrate new data sources into CSS.
- Authority To Operate (ATO) for CSS General Support System.
- Technical Test (TT-1), St. Petersburg, FL.
- Technical Demonstration (TD-1), Southern California AOR.

Budget Year Key Events

- IMDE Reference Architecture Package delivery to OCIO.
- IMDE transition to DHS HQ as enterprise service.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
6,306	3,134	6,683	7,250	9,500	5,550

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Install, test, and evaluate Coastal Surveillance System operational nodes at five strategic locations to improve U.S. maritime domain awareness (FY15).
- Identify appropriate DHS maritime enterprise sustainment entity and establish a draft architecture (FY15).
- Rapid Tech Integration Demos at Maritime Security conferences (FY16).
- IMDE Reference Architecture Package delivery to OCIO (FY16).
- CSS Operational Demonstrations (OD-1 and OD-2) (FY16).
- IMDE transition to DHS HQ as enterprise service (FY16).
- CSS Initial Operating Capability to Joint Task Force (JTF)/Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC)/USCG (FY17).

Delayed Milestones

- Expansion of CSS Pilot to include USCG Sector San Diego delayed to FY15.
- Expansion of CSS Pilot to include CBP OIC Detroit delayed to FY15.
- Expansion of CSS Pilot to include USCG Sector Los Angeles delayed to FY15.

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

- Integrated Maritime Domain Enterprise (IMDE) – Deliver to DHS HQ a compliant reference segment architecture integration platform for agile information sharing and discovery.
- Coastal Surveillance System (CSS) – Deliver to CBP and USCG a coastal maritime sensor fusion system that enables cooperative maritime awareness of non-emitting vessels and the

sharing of that time-critical, mission-useful sensor information between DHS Components including USCG and CBP and State, local and regional partners.

- Transition Barriers:
 - DHS does not adopt the IMDE reference architecture for the DHS information sharing segment architecture (ISSA).
 - Access to coastal maritime sensor data is stalled due to Policy issues.

3. CBE Defense – FY 2015: \$125.426 million. FY 2016 Request: \$97.626 million. S&T Directorate invests in R&D to support prevention and protective strategies and coordinated surveillance and detection to address CBE threats. R&D work includes: prevention of terrorism; reduction of vulnerability of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and other hazards; and prevention of the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband by providing technology, methods, and procedures to detect CBE threats.

- A. Bioagent Detection** – FY 2015: \$35.676 million. FY 2016 Request: \$25.000 million. This program conducts research and develops and identifies tools to enable rapid detection and provide advanced warning of attacks or releases of biological threat agents against the population and agriculture of the United States. It defines the intended use and application, develops the requirements, and executes the technology developmental efforts to support early detection and warning of potential bioagent threats to humans and animals.

Agricultural Screening and Surveillance

- *Problem:* High-priority foreign animal diseases in livestock and wildlife threaten the U.S. agricultural critical infrastructure.
- *Solution:* This project will develop and standardize technologies and protocols, including immunoassay-based approaches and mobile technologies, to identify current and emerging agricultural threats on the farm and at the border.
- *Impact:* The diagnostic screening tools developed and deployed to the USDA National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) and the border will help prevent high-priority foreign animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, and Rift Valley fever. The Enhanced Passive Surveillance (EPS) program technology and Agriculture Surveillance Demonstration will allow early detection, and thus quicker response, to an animal health event.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed Swine EPS application for use on multiple mobile platforms
- Dossier presented to NAHLN (National Animal Health Laboratory Network) Methods Technical Working Group to transition PCR for bulk milk tank detection for Foot and Mouth Disease virus (FMD) to NAHLN
- Demonstrated integrated RNA extraction and nucleic acid amplification of FMD sequences using Portable PCR; evaluated limits of detection with cartridge
- Demonstrated Molecular Transport Media (MTM) capable of irreversibly neutralizing FMDV and Classical Swine Fever virus (CSF) while stabilizing nucleic acid for RT-PCR detection for over six months
- Primers developed and mapped to all available full length Vesicular Stomatitis virus (VSV) NJ (New Jersey) genome sequences; pilot RT-LAMP assay for VSV has been designed for VSV-NJ serotype

Current Year Key Events

- Transition validated sensitive molecular screening tool for the detection of FMD in bulk milk tanks using the existing dairy industry milk transportation and quality control infrastructure in the NAHLN and key dairy states
- Enhance Passive Surveillance iOS app in Apple store/ Droid App available in Google Play Store to promote and enable wider use of animal disease surveillance toolset.
- Deliver report summarizing the occurrence of Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs) in wildlife species in endemic regions, including a compilation of susceptible U.S. species with data on ecological, behavioral and environmental factors that could influence disease severity and spread.
- Develop a Rift Valley Fever (RVF) cELISA for possible commercialization and use with multi-species samples-
- Statement of procedures created for use of stabilization/inactivation media in conjunction with oral fluid sampling in herds for surveillance and disease detection; currently in the process of being entered into the APHIS Master Control ISO document database

Budget Year Key Events

- Down select applicable technologies for enhanced development and initial testing of Border Agricultural Screening System.
- Develop fit-for-purpose standard operating procedures with the user for implementation into the Border Agricultural Screening System.
- Deliver risk analysis and modeling tools (including spatial disease risk maps) and an analysis of countermeasure and strategies to mitigate and control disease in free ranging wildlife populations and feed biosurveillance systems.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
3,248	3,325	3,304	7,273	750	2,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Deliver report summarizing the occurrence of FADs in wildlife species in endemic regions, including a compilation of susceptible US species with data on ecological, behavioral and environmental factors that could influence disease severity and spread (FY15).
- Transition validated sensitive molecular screening tool for the detection of FMD in bulk milk tanks using the existing dairy industry milk transportation and quality control infrastructure in the NAHLN and key dairy states (FY15).
- Enhanced Passive Surveillance iOS app in Apple store/ Droid App available in Google Play Store to promote and enable wider use of animal disease surveillance toolset (FY15).
- Down select applicable technologies for enhanced development and initial testing of Border Agricultural Screening System (FY16).
- Develop fit-for-purpose standard operating procedures with the user for implementation into the Border Agricultural Screening System (FY16).
- Deliver risk analysis and modeling tools (including spatial disease risk maps) and an analysis of countermeasure and strategies to mitigate and control disease in free ranging wildlife populations and feed biosurveillance systems (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 4 and end at TRL 6.

Transition Plans

- Assays and screening tools that demonstrate sufficient analytical performance, as per the NAHLN Methods Technology Working Group guidance, will be transitioned to the NAHLN.
- The EPS project will result in the development of a full concept of operations in each participating industry/state that can be transitioned to any industry/state with stakeholder commitment to continue utilization without DHS support. In addition, the development of freely available apps for use on veterinarian's personal equipment and a verification process for including that data into the relevant state/industry data stream will contribute to the creation of a broad user base. The EPS system itself will transition to a non-profit or commercial entity that will be provided with the ability to license the open architecture framework for independent development. The funds from licensing will support the maintenance of the framework and part of the licensing agreement will be the provision of data back into the system to ensure that every licensing opportunity also expands the impact of the EPS system. Full transition of the system should be completed by the end of FY16.
- Findings from the FADs in wildlife susceptibility report will inform development of a diagnostic disease panel that can be used to detect and identify prioritized FADs, and be transitioned to and modified by stakeholders as needed. The disease panel will be delivered through an existing platform, which will entail technology transfer to stakeholders interested in employing this diagnostic system.

Bioassays

- *Problem:* First Responders and Public Health officials do not have well-validated detection assays to analyze potential bio-threat samples and inform appropriate actions to ensure public safety and public health actions and decision.
- *Solution:* Develop highly robust assays; that includes test, evaluation, and validation of nucleic acid detection assays (TaqMan PCR); antigen detection assays (immunoassays); and rapid antimicrobial susceptibility assays (based on micro-culture and PCR) for deployment and employment through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Laboratory Response Network and other federally sponsored laboratory response networks to support rapid detection of an event, respond to an event, and recover from an event. These assays are intended to be dual-use assays that can be used for environmental sample analysis as well as clinical specimen analysis.
- *Impact:* Enables capabilities to rapidly screen and detect high-consequence biological pathogens and toxins to provide critical information to support actions and decisions regarding public health and public safety. This project will also develop bioinformatics resources, reference strain and antibody repositories along with appropriate standards to recognize and identify traditional, emerging, advanced, and enhanced threat agents.

Prior Year Key Events

- Transitioned validated laboratory detection assays for high consequence (*Y. pestis*, *Rickettsia* and *Variola*) pathogens and toxins (*C. botulinum* and Abrin) to the CDC Laboratory Response Network (LRN) for deployment and employment.

- Conducted test, evaluation and validation of Lateral Flow assays for *Bacillus anthracis*, *Yersinia pestis* and *Francisella tularensis* for First Responder use in support of public safety actions and screening of suspicious material in the field.
- Transitioned robust and accurate Lateral Flow Assays for Ricin and Abrin toxins for First Responder use in support of public safety actions and screening of suspicious material in the field.
- Completed Rapid Antimicrobial Susceptibility tests for *Y. pestis*.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete testing, evaluation and validation of *Burkholderia mallei* and *pseudomallei* nucleic acid PHAA assays.
- Complete testing, evaluation of *Bacillus anthracis*, *Yersinia pestis* and *Francisella tularensis* lateral flow assays for First Responder use in support of public safety actions and screening of suspicious materials in the field.
- Complete Rapid Antimicrobial Susceptibility tests for *Francisella tularensis*.
- Transition a suite of fully validated TaqMan PCR Assays with multiple primer and probe sets for use in the detection of Filoviruses Ebola and Marburg, both are CDC Category A viral biothreat agents.
- Transition a suite of fully validated TaqMan PCR Assays with multiple primer and probe sets for use in the detection of *Variola* a CDC Category A viral biothreat agent.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete testing, evaluation and validation of *Bacillus anthracis* nucleic acid PHAA assays.
- Conduct testing and validation of *Brucella suis*, *abortus* & *melitensis* PHAA assays.
- Conduct assay optimization for the *Coxiella burnetti* PHAA assay.
- Conduct testing and validation of the *T2 Mycotoxin* and *Saxitoxin* toxin PHAA assays.
- Complete Rapid Antimicrobial Susceptibility tests for *Burkholderia mallei* and *pseudomallei*.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
15,007	4,000	3,975	7,000	4,000	2,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Complete testing, evaluation and validation of *Bacillus anthracis*, *Burkholderia mallei*, and *pseudomallei* PHAA assays (FY15).
- Complete testing, evaluation of *Bacillus anthracis*, *Yersinia pestis*, and *Francisella tularensis* lateral flow assays for First Responder use in support of public safety actions and screening of suspicious materials in the field (FY15).
- Complete Rapid Antimicrobial Susceptibility tests for *Francisella tularensis* (FY15).
- Complete testing, evaluation and validation of *Bacillus anthracis* nucleic acid PHAA assays (FY16).
- Complete testing and validation of *Brucella suis*, *abortus* and *melitensis* PHAA assays (FY16).
- Complete assay optimization for the *Coxiella burnetti* PHAA assay (FY16).
- Complete testing and validation of the *T2 Mycotoxin* and *Saxitoxin* toxin PHAA assays (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

- Delays in the Rapid Antimicrobial Susceptibility tests were incurred due to the shutdown the CDC experienced in 2014.
- Due to the filovirus outbreak in West Africa and our need to expand designs to meet laboratory response network requirements we had to delay *Bacillus anthracis* and *Burkholderia* assay testing and evaluation activities.

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 5 and end at TRL 6.5-6

Transition Plans

- Transition PHAA validated assays to CDC LRN to support national bio-preparedness and defense mission.
- Rapid Biothreat Screening assays will be transitioned to FEMA and the FRG to support First Responders to support screening of suspicious material in the field and public safety actions in a timely manner.

Biosurveillance Systems

- *Problem:* There is a lack of prompt recognition, coordination and early response action protocols within the Federal, State governments and industry's in the event of a biological attack or disease outbreak.
- *Solution:* This project assembles and demonstrates biosurveillance technology advances and data fusion concepts to build CONOPS with strong coordination in the Federal interagency and local community arenas. It explores a variety of methods and systems to rapidly collect and exploit information useful for identifying outbreaks or unusual events using existing cloud-based computing architectures. To inform requirements and potential operational architectures, a demonstration will be conducted in partnership with DOD, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Health and Human Services (HHS) and will be based on scenario(s) of interest to these stakeholders and selected local communities.
- *Impact:* Optimized collection and integration of relevant environmental, animal, and public health data will promote prompt awareness of a bio-attack or disease outbreak, resulting in reduced casualties and the application of early mitigation steps.

Prior Year Key Events

- Initiated biosurveillance analysis of alternatives and market survey for applicable technologies
- Delivered conceptual architecture for national bio-surveillance system of systems and deliver pilot project to link data from clinical and diagnostic networks.
- Established stakeholder group and hold workshops to begin evaluation of surveillance response SOPs/CONOPS and requirements.

Current Year Key Events

- Conduct stakeholder workshops to refine requirements for information needs during a biological event.
- Enhanced Passive Surveillance (EPS) iOS app available in Apple Store and the Droid app available in Google Play Store.

- Initiate development of requirements for integrated biological, chemical, and radiological surveillance architectures.
- Evaluate existing modeling and analytical tools for baseline capabilities in aggregating surveillance data around biological events.

Budget Year Key Events

- Build standard data set of biosurveillance information that will be used to evaluate model performance improvements throughout project.
- Initiate series of tabletop exercises with two local jurisdictions to demonstrate information aggregation tools for rapid awareness of a biological event.
- Demonstrate feasibility of a low-cost, sustainable environmental detection architecture (SenseNet) using dual-use technologies.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	1,046	8,900	16,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Initiate development of biological surveillance architecture (FY15).
- Conduct stakeholder workshops to refine requirements (FY15).
- Down select appropriate commercial and prototype technologies for future year demonstrations (FY15).
- Evaluate and down select feasible system solutions for continuous environmental monitoring (FY15).
- Define requirements for distributed sensor architecture data integration networks (FY15).
- Find test data points from 3-4 data modalities for improved incident awareness (FY16).
- Pilot technologies for massive data ingest and improved data processing (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

5

Transition Plans

An operational demonstration of integrated response CONOPS for a biosurveillance system will be held in a jurisdiction. The tools and CONOPS developed through the workshops and exercise will be transitioned to the local jurisdiction.

Rapid Biodetection

- *Problem:* There is a need for Federal, State, and local responders to rapidly identify biological threat agents and toxins in the field through use of fixed installation sensors, person-portable sensors, and/or mobile laboratory systems, to rapidly provide advance warning of biological attacks.

- *Solution:* This project will develop affordable and effective environmental biological detection and collection systems that are suitable for urban environments use for event detection and characterization purposes following an attack. The detection system outputs will feed into the emerging local, State, or national-level cloud processing architecture for rapid awareness and response in the event of a biological event/attack.
- *Impact:* The resulting advanced warning system will support indoor, outdoor, national security, and other biosurveillance monitoring in order to reduce the time it takes to identify biological threat agents in the field and increase effective response efforts.

Prior Year Key Events

- Prototype testing of improved laboratory modules for bio-threat agent sample preparation techniques.
- Analysis of alternatives for new assay concepts to detect emerging, advanced, or engineered threats.
- Finalize Environmental Monitoring requirements, issue broad agency announcement, and competitively select performers.

Current Year Key Events

- Evaluate and down select feasible system solutions for continuous environmental monitoring.
- Feasibility of creating a model to predict virus function (i.e. pathogenicity) from genetic sequence information.
- Define requirements for distributed sensor architecture data integration networks.

Budget Year Key Events

- Validate rapid Point of Care/Need test for 2 high consequence pathogens (Plague and Tularemia) in simultaneous multiplexed syndromic diagnostic
- Initiate the development of two other high-consequence pathogen (Melioidosis and Glanders) diagnostics. This will include, nucleic acid, antigen and immune signature based detection assays.
- Transition rapid point of care/point of need test to CDC and global partners such as WHO and other Health Foundations to support the President’s Global Health Security initiative.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
11,708	4,163	12,488	8,191	12,726	5,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Evaluate and down select feasible system solutions for continuous environmental monitoring (FY15).
- Feasibility of creating a model to predict virus function (i.e. pathogenicity) from genetic sequence information (FY15).
- Define requirements for distributed sensor architecture data integration networks (FY15).
- Test, evaluate and validate syndromic POC diagnostic test for clinical use and application in endemic threats, and in routine clinical diagnostics in the United States (FY16).
- Enhance clinical specimen repository to support test, evaluation and validation efforts for clinical diagnostic tests developed by DHS S&T (FY16).
- Validate Peptide-based Array for clinical use and application (FY16).

- Evaluate appropriate clinical diagnostic sample matrices for Plague and Tularemia to support POC/PON diagnostic test use and application (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

- New laboratory modules for biothreat characterization will be transitioned into use as commercial products.
The environmental monitoring system will be a leave-behind system demonstrated in a full-scale demonstration in FY17 and linked to the operations center of a local jurisdiction.

B. Chemical Detection – FY 2015: \$3.000 million. FY 2016 Request: \$3.000 million. This program seeks to develop more reliable chemical detectors, which will promote their use and reduce vulnerabilities of the population and critical infrastructure in a wide array of operational applications.

Integrated Chemical Detection System

- *Problem:* Currently available chemical detectors experience significant false positive responses in varying backgrounds, undermining the confidence of response assets in their value in responder and infrastructure protection scenarios. This problem results in delay in improving the defensive posture to chemical attack or major accident scenarios.
- *Solution:* This project will consider evolving technologies that offer “orthogonal” approaches (examining data on different physical features of chemicals) to increase the probability of correct identification and explore the application of these technologies in operational scenarios.
- *Impact:* The development of more reliable chemical detectors will promote their use and reduce vulnerabilities of the population and critical infrastructure in a wide array of operational applications. The outcome of this project will affect operational capabilities of multiple DHS components (e.g. USSS, USCG, TSA, CBP, OHA), critical infrastructure owners and first responders.

Prior Year Key Events

- N/A

Current Year Key Events

- Develop and document requirements in cooperation with user community.
- Initiate concept exploration with market survey and analysis of alternatives of applicable technologies guided by lessons learned from prior year pilot demonstrations.

Budget Year Key Events

- Design of orthogonal system shows that false alarms are reduced by 50 percent or more.

- Operational demonstration planned with a location. MOU or Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) in place to perform technology demonstration.
- Sensitivity versus System Performance Trade-off Report completed to inform on minimal acceptable detection thresholds.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,000	3,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Develop and document requirements in cooperation with user community (FY15).
- Initiate concept exploration with market survey and analysis of alternatives of applicable technologies guided by lessons learned from prior year pilot demonstrations (FY15).
- Design of orthogonal system shows that false alarms are reduced by 50 percent or more (FY16).
- MOU/CRADA in place with operational demonstration location (FY16).
- Sensitivity vs System Performance Trade-off Report completed to inform on minimal acceptable detection thresholds (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 3 and end at TRL 7.

Transition Plans

This project will leverage the Chemical Detection Field Experiments Project in that the performance metrics and false alarm rates from current systems will be documented as a baseline for the targeted Broad Agency Announcement.

C. Explosives Detection – FY 2015: \$86.750 million. FY 2016 Request: \$69.626 million. This program researches, develops, and/or identifies tools to detect and locate explosives intended to be used as terrorist weapons and strengthens aviation security by bolstering the international aviation security system, processes, and technologies, and by encouraging partnerships with industry. It defines concepts, requirements, and procedures for improved techniques for early detection and warning of potential explosive threats, including explosive threats to the Nation’s transportation systems and large public gatherings.

Canine Explosives Detection

- *Problem:* TSA canine teams and local law enforcement have limited access to the training materials and limited time canine teams can train on particular explosive materials, thus decreasing their proficiency and ability to improve detection techniques. The development of non-detonable, non-hazardous training aids allow the teams to train on them more frequently in order to maintain a high level of proficiency and frequently assess the effectiveness of current concepts of operations (CONOPS). The growing threat of person-

borne IEDs(PB-IEDs) has led to the need for canine explosives detection teams to expand their CONOPS to include person-search capabilities. This necessitates the need for surrogate continuation aids (i.e. non-detonable training aids) and the need to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the person-search canine operating in HSE within high throughput mass transit rail venues and large public crowd events.

- *Solution:* S&T will develop and test non-hazardous HME canine training aids to provide performance results in the field equivalent to or better than performance on the actual explosive. Secondly, S&T will provide the TSA National Explosive Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP) and any other DHS explosive canine team users with operational performance data to make decisions on improved concept of operations, techniques, and training. Lastly, S&T will determine through scientific analysis and controlled testing of the combination of the refined pure odor sets and basic canine olfaction that significant efficiencies can be made to improve the operational performance of the explosive detection canines while dramatically reducing the resources in time and cost needed to establish and maintain a high level of proficiency.
- *Impact:* Completion of this program will result in improved overall proficiency of DHS's and other Homeland Security Enterprise partners' explosive detection canines by improving training and operational procedures. Development of a formal testing capability and lower-cost training aids will significantly lower lifecycle costs and expedite training and deployment of canine teams.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered first of two field validated, low-cost, non-hazardous canine training aids for peroxide-based HMEs to TSA/HSE.
- Tested and delivered results to TSA on the operational performance of the Remote Explosive Sensing Techniques (REST) systems used by UK, FR, and NL to screen air cargo.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver second of two field validated, low-cost, non-hazardous canine training aids for peroxide-based HMEs to TSA/HSE.
- Deliver explosive odor generalization study to support reducing the current number of trained odors.
- Determine operational performance parameters and recommended CONOPS of person-search canine in high throughput subway rail environment.
- Assess/implement canine application focused on force protection for insider threat (DHS Chief Security Officer).

Budget Year Key Events

- Odor Reduction proof of principle.
- Operational assessments for person-search (mass transit, force protection, large crowd events), other TSA/partner testing.
- Determine operational performance parameters of person-search canine in large crowd venues.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
2,489	2,513	2,497	4,200	4,500	4,800

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Deliver explosive odor generalization study to support reducing the current number of trained odors (FY15).
- Determine operational performance parameters of person-search canine in high throughput subway rail environment (FY15).
- Delivery of PSC team final report (FY16).
- Determine operational performance parameters of person-search canine in a large crowd public event environment (FY16).
- Deliver canine cognition and olfaction research report (FY17).
- Deliver non-hazardous canine training aids for conventional explosives (FY17).
- Deliver TSA canine operational assessment results (FY17).
- Deliver subway rail operational assessment results (FY17).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 5 and end at TRL 7

Transition Plans

- **Training Aids**
 - Delivered canine training aids for TSA regional rollout for homemade explosives detection.
 - Transferred Government owned design and manufacturing methodology to third party manufacture.
 - Provide RFP to industry.
 - Integrate into TSA canine training aid acquisition programs.
- **Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E)**
 - Results are guiding operational deployment decisions by TSA and HSE.
 - Informed TSA Passenger Screening Canine testing to support risk-based screening-managed inclusion (RBS-MI) deployment.
 - Increased partner evaluation of first responder proficiency of canines using non-hazardous training aids.
 - Results informed U.S./UK sharing for recent aviation threat vector.
 - Results informed TSA policy decisions for TSA air cargo screening with Remote Explosive Scent Tracing/Remote Air Sampling for Canine Olfaction (REST/RASCO) methods.

Checked Baggage

- *Problem:* TSA needs enhanced explosive detection devices (EDS) to detect the full array of potential improvised explosives threats in checked baggage. Tuning existing equipment to these threats would result in greatly increased false alarm rates with commensurate increases in operating costs.
- *Solution:* In collaboration with TSA, S&T is developing next generation X-ray systems that incorporate enhanced measurement techniques, novel detection algorithms, subsystem retrofits, and new standalone systems. There is a focus on collaboration between different performers to develop these innovative systems, relying, in part, on the advancements produced by DARPA's

Knowledge Enhanced Compressive Measurement (KECoM) program. Checked Baggage invests in high-performing enabling technologies that will be migrated into next generation checkpoint screening equipment.

- *Impact:* These next generation X-ray systems are anticipated to provide TSA with enhanced threat detection capabilities and reduced false alarm rates (below 10 percent) for checked baggage screening operations allowing the TSA to be more efficient and effective.
- These next generation X-ray systems are anticipated to provide TSA with enhanced threat detection capabilities, improved onscreen alarm resolution, lower false alarm rates (below 10 percent), and reduced lifecycle cost.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered Phase 2 X-ray diffraction (XRD) proof of product design.
- Completed DPC/PeXsa System Concept Review.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver X-ray diffraction based (XRD) hold baggage screening system prototype.
- Complete Adaptive X-ray explosives detection system (EDS) preliminary design review (PDR).
- Award up to eight contracts on BAA 13-05 Advanced X-ray Material Discrimination (AXMD).

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver Ayasdi’s System Design Document.
- Finalize Ayasdi’s Topological Data Analysis (TDA) Tool Application Tutorial document.
- Complete TeleSecurity Science’s Final Classification and Metrics Review.
- Deliver General Electric (GE) Global’s System Design Document.
- Deliver GE Global’s software tool kit.
- Complete live demonstration of Quantum Magnetic’s (QM) Partially Observable Markov Decision Process (POMDP).
- Deliver QM’s System Design Document.
- Complete QM’s Final Architecture and Critical Design Review.
- Deliver of Stochastic Bag Generator by the University of Arizona.
- Complete AQT Critical Design Review and Final Trade Study.
- Deliver AQT System Design Document.
- Complete Rapiscan’s Critical Design Review and Final Trade Study.
- Deliver Rapiscan DHS Facility Test Plan.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
19,698	16,697	21,701	21,700	20,700	16,376

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Conduct demonstration of X-ray Diffraction (XRD) hold baggage screening system prototype (FY15).
- Develop Systems Development BAA technical strategy using lessons learned from Industry Day (FY15).
- Complete Advanced X-Ray Material Discrimination interim technical review (FY15).
- Conduct one Advanced X-Ray Material Discrimination Industry Day (FY15).

- Deliver advanced explosives detection system (EDS) systems with improved HME detection capability for operational assessment (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 5 and end at TRL 7.

Transition Plans

- Develop a fully functional and testable X-ray diffraction explosive detection system suitable for acquiring data at airports and government test facilities. Prototype will be subject to independent certification readiness testing and preliminary operational evaluation at TSA's Transportation Systems Integration Facility. Effectiveness and cost of product will be proven to TSA.
- Demonstrate enhanced materials discrimination using technologies based on Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency/Knowledge Enhanced Compressive Measurement (DARPA/KECOM) and University Research Programs. Perform independent readiness testing to determine detection, identification, and false alarm performance characteristics. Complete trade study analysis of probability of detection, probability of false alarm, threat weight.

High Resolution Explosives Trace Detectors

- *Problem:* Current Explosive Trace Detectors (ETDs) are limited to a desktop configuration and have a limited ability to expand their libraries of trace explosives without substantial performance penalties.
- *Solution:* Develop ETDs that can selectively and sensitively identify threats from an expanded library and are modular to enable spiral upgrades as improvements in explosives detection are realized. Special emphasis will be placed on achieving such capabilities in a small, portable form factor.
- *Impact:* This project will provide TSA and other DHS Components with the ability to respond to emerging threats and broaden their concept of operations for primary and secondary screening.

Prior Year Key Events

- Release of a BAA and completion of source selection activities for multiple one to three year projects for the development of next-generation desktop and portable ETDs, along with research and development of direct contact and non-contact sampling tools and methods.

Current Year Key Events

- Contract negotiations and project kick-offs for multiple one to three year projects for desktop and portable ETDs, and advanced direct contact and non-contact sampling tools and methods.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop desktop ETDs through preliminary design review (PDR) pending contract awards.
- Develop desktop ETDs through critical design review (CDR) pending contract awards.

- Develop direct contact and non-contact sampling tools and methods through proof-of-concept and PDR pending contract awards.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
5,612	N/A	587	12,100	16,300	10,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Deliver Retrofit ETD prototype to DT&E testing pending contract award (FY15).
- Develop next generation desktop ETDs through PDR pending contract award (FY15).
- Complete advanced detection tools and methods Government testing and evaluation (FY15).
- Complete development of desktop ETDs through preliminary design review (PDR) (FY16).
- Complete development of desktop ETDs through critical design review (CDR) (FY16).
- Complete development of portable ETDs through PDR (FY16).
- Complete development of direct contact and non-contact sampling tools and methods through proof-of-concept and PDR (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

- FY15 Milestones were delayed to FY16 due to delays in releasing BAA and making contract awards in FY14.

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 3 and end at TRL 7.

Transition Plans

- Development of desktop and portable ETDs for acquisition by TSA and other DHS components.
- Coordination with DHS Office of the Chief Procurement Officer/Strategic Sourcing Office and TSA Office of Acquisitions. The goal is incorporation of procurement windows for products developed under this program to be eligible for their upcoming ETD FY15 solicitation for ETD procurement when they become available in FY17, FY18, and FY19. TSA is the lead agency for DHS for the strategic sourcing procurement of ETD equipment.

Integrated Passenger Screening Systems

- *Problem:* Current Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) for personnel screening and Advanced Technology (AT) X-Ray systems for carry-on baggage screening provide limited passenger throughput due to the need for extensive passenger divestiture and the large number of items to be individually screened. The AIT systems require full divestiture of shoes, outerwear, belts, jewelry, and personal items which will be screened by the AT X-Ray system. Additionally, the AT X-Ray systems require the removal of liquids and electronics from carry-on bags. These system limitations increase 1) The time per passenger screening, 2) The number of items to be screened and 3) customer inconvenience and privacy concerns.
- *Solution:* Modular, flat-panel AIT systems provide a more flexible solution for personnel screening. The systems reduce the need for divestiture; passengers wear their shoes and

outerwear during screening. Innovative techniques under development include compressive measurement, metamaterial antenna components, and agile multi-band imaging (K-band and W-band radar frequencies) for AIT systems. Their application will provide improved imaging resolution, improved detection, and higher screening throughput, while reducing system architecture complexity. The need to divest liquids and electronics will be reduced or eliminated by X-ray systems that incorporate coded apertures, compressive sensing, and energy-resolved detectors for enhanced material discrimination.

- *Impact:* Flat-panel AIT solutions will provide high-throughput screening of personnel walking at a normal pace (stopping to pose will no longer be required) at standoff distances. Modular flat-panel AIT systems will enable widespread deployment and improved threat detection capabilities with lower false alarm rates, thereby strengthening security and reducing airport operational costs. Limited divestiture will decrease passenger inconvenience and increase checkpoint throughput.

Prior Year Key Events

- Initial review with HSARPA Front Office.

Current Year Key Events

- AIT K-band and W-band demonstrations featuring automated threat recognition (ATR).
- A BAA solicitation will be released to fund vendor-based system development teams. This will build on current EXD project activities for high-resolution AIT systems and short standoff screening.

Budget Year Key Events

- Integration of multiple frequencies (K-band and W-band) into a single system to allow interrogation of anomalies with a reduced probability of false alarms.
- Development of a flat-panel AIT system through its critical design phase, including the use of metamaterial-based transceivers to improve signal-to-noise and allow screening at short standoff distances (1 to 3 meters).
- Developmental test and evaluation of the enhancement to commercial dual-energy X-ray system from the incorporation of energy-resolved detectors.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
1,117	N/A	1,202	15,533	19,250	19,250

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Stanford will present a preliminary design review (PDR) on their one grating system (FY15).
- Develop flat panel AIT systems with integrated shoe screeners through critical design phase as part of Duke University metamaterials program (FY15).
- Delivery of prototype flat panel AIT systems for developmental test and evaluation by Government laboratories (FY16).
- Evaluation of prototype flat panel AIT systems to determine operational CONOPS for deployment (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

Delay to the development of metamaterial-based flat-panel AIT systems due to the research required to raise the Technology Readiness Level of these cutting-edge technologies.

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 3 and end at TRL 6.

Transition Plans

- After system development completion including successful test and evaluation at Government laboratories, vendors' equipment will undergo certification and deployment via acquisition through TSA's Passenger Screening Program.
- Technologies developed under the IPSS program will provide the backbone for the APEX: Screening at Speed Program.

Mass Transit

- *Problem:* Current security capabilities for screening of people, vehicles, and baggage in mass transit environments are extremely limited. The mass transit end-user community has unique requirements for an open system with no fixed checkpoints, extremely high throughput, and an unalterable existing infrastructure within which technologies for explosives detection must fit necessitates a dedicated program to address this significant vulnerability to terrorist attack.
- *Solution:* S&T will develop intelligent video capabilities to automatically detect and rapidly assess leave behind packages, continue the evaluation of advanced security technologies for mass transit applications, provide the mass transit end-user community with a layered and integrated capability to detect and mitigate the explosive threat. S&T will develop a system capable of detecting Person-borne and Leave-behind improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in a mass transit environment during rush hour without impeding passenger throughput. S&T will also develop technologies that utilize advanced materials and high throughput/high-speed anomaly detection technologies (Active sub-millimeter wave [MMW], intelligent video algorithm, metamaterials, etc.) to provide rapid screening of passengers and rail cars.
- *Impact:* Completion of this program will result in high-throughput security technology for detection of explosive threats carried by persons or attached to rail vehicle undercarriages. The result will address a critical vulnerability for which there is currently no viable, affordable solution for the mass transit end-user community.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered of Sensor Integration Analysis field test report.
- Demonstrated advanced prototype leave-behind detection software in operational mass transit environment.
- Tested Video Forensics Toolset in an operational environment.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver Intelligent Video Analytics final report.
- Conduct laboratory T&E of Intelligent Video (IV) algorithm with realistic data set
- Deliver Video Forensics Toolset to Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Authority (WMATA), Amtrak, and Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority (NFTA).
- Deliver integrated COTS sensor suites final report.
- Test stand-alone MMW system in TSA sponsored mass transit test beds.
- Demonstrate leave behind package detection software in operational environment.

- Assess emerging technologies for potential application within integrated layered detection system architecture for subway rail passenger screening operations.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete Under Vehicle Screening System prototype.
- Complete Intelligent Video System prototype laboratory demo with realistic Leave-Behind dataset.
- Test and evaluate multistatic ultra-sparse MMW arrays and Fast Fourier Transform imaging for evaluation of person-borne threats and integration into a layered detection system architecture.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
23,400	15,750	14,261	9,400	5,600	4,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Deliver COTS/Near-COTS integrated sensor suite testing report on applicability to mass transit rail environment (FY15).
- Test broadly deployable millimeter wave imaging array testbed for application of digitally reconfigurable focal plane/flat panel array to mass transit threat detection (FY15).
- Conduct laboratory testing of the prototype intelligent video leave behind bag detection and tagging algorithms with operational video data set (FY15).
- Assess emerging technologies for potential application within integrated layered detection system architecture for subway rail passenger screening operations (FY15).
- Prototype Intelligent Video System for OT&E (FY16).
- Prototype UVSS for OT&E (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 4 and end at TRL 5.

Transition Plans

The TSA Mass Transit Test Bed will be used for developmental testing and evaluation. The Office of Security Capability (OSC) will perform operational testing and evaluation. With assistance from the Transportation Security Grant Program, qualified products will be produced. Mass transit authorities in cities such as Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago, and San Francisco will then purchase these qualified products.

Next Generation Passenger Checkpoint Technologies

- *Problem:* Aviation checkpoints require technologies with enhanced threat detection performance that will reduce false alarm rates, screen an increased volume of travelers, and detect an expanding number of threats. Technology advances are required to meet TSA’s

increased detection requirements, as well as the changing functional and operational requirements at TSA checkpoints.

- *Solution:* S&T will develop new checkpoint screening technologies to improve detection capability and increase passenger throughput, while maintaining or improving life cycle costs. Specifically, this program delivers Advanced Technology (AT) X-Ray systems with enhanced and automated homemade explosives and liquid detection capabilities, Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) passenger screening systems, Bottle Liquid Scanners (BLS) to allow screening of a wider range of liquids and bottle materials, and affordable explosive trace detectors (ETD) with expanded threat libraries. A Remote Screening Concept of Operations is being evaluated, where carry-on bags from high traffic checkpoint lanes may be reviewed from other locations within the airport, improving efficiency and resource use.
- *Impact:* The new checkpoint system will enable Transportation Security Officers to screen for a wider range of concealed threats on passengers and in carry-on items. The technologies will provide a faster, less invasive, and more efficient method, while increasing threat detection and operational effectiveness and decreasing traveler inconvenience through reduced divestiture and wait times.

Prior Year Key Events

- Demonstrated enhanced AT (carry-on bag) screening devices.
- Delivered the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Explosives Detection Images Database Final Report.
- Completed mass spectrometry based desktop ETD developmental test and evaluation and operational test and evaluation.
- Began qualification readiness testing of Fluorescence-based handheld ETD.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver AT remote screening CONOPS Final Report.
- Collect data for advanced X-Ray-based bottle liquid screening devices (BLS).
- Deliver two Coded Aperture Micro Mass Spectrometry ETD prototypes to enable secondary screening against a broad range of potential threats.

Budget Year Key Events

- Non-contact optically based ETD prototype delivery.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
4,038	15,732	18,080	19,045	8,000	8,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Demonstrate K-band field prototype demonstration (FY15).
- Duke will deliver coded Aperture X-Ray Systems to S&T (FY15).
- Deliver non-contact optically based ETD prototype (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 4 and end at TRL 6

Transition Plans

- Explosive detection technologies will transition to TSA acquisition through TSA's Passenger Screening Program (PSP).
- Projected Full Operational Capability (FOC) quantities for TSA checkpoint technologies at 450 airports include:
 - 930 AIT systems
 - 2,215 Advanced Technology (AT) X-ray systems
 - 1,660 BLS systems
 - 2,820 ETD systems
- On-going Next Generation Passenger Checkpoint projects will transition to Integrated Passenger Screening Program and High Resolution Trace in FY17.

Screener Training and Selection

- *Problem:* Current methods, tools, and technologies used by Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) at operational screening checkpoints result in more than 84,876,000 searched items taking more than 3,536,500 man hours annually. There is a need to provide new screener training and selection methods and tools to increase operational security and efficiently. Current training evaluation methods are unable to identify root causes of performance errors and do not leverage the latest research developments and technology innovations.
- *Solution:* A protocol analysis on high performing TSOs was conducted to identify cues, techniques, methods, and strategies related to X-ray imagery analysis that were consistently used by the highest of these top performers. In this effort, the resultant training material developed for IEDs(IEDs) and IED components will be evaluated to determine the impact of the new training system/procedures/methods through a Training Effectiveness Evaluation (TEE) in the field with current TSOs.
- *Impact:* Implementing the training materials from the best practices of TSA's best screeners will make screening operations more effective and efficient by lowering secondary screening rates at checkpoints and increasing checkpoint throughput, thereby saving TSA money and lowering wait times for the traveling public.

Prior Year Key Events

- Enhanced X-ray skills threat detection instructional framework.
- Developed comprehensive test plan outlining experimental design, procedures, and planned analyses.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop and execute field validation of image based training solutions.
- Deliver Final Technical Report.
- Transition image based training materials and train trainers.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop training materials for guns, knives and other threat types.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	501	500	500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Develop and execute field validation of image based training solutions (FY15).
- Deliver Final Technical Report (FY15).
- Transition training materials and train trainers (FY15).
- Enhance prototype system and with additional capabilities such as eye tracking and cognitive state assessment (FY16).
- Transition prototype system to TSA and other appropriate component customers (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

7

Transition Plans

- TSA Operational Training Deployment Schedule:
 - Adding improved training material to existing curriculum: 1 to 2 years
- Transition Barriers:
 - Coordination and logistics involved with accessing airports and various stakeholder organizations across TSA

Stand-off Trace Detection

- *Problem:* The General Services Administration (GSA) and Federal Protective Service (FPS) have operational requirements to detect explosives on vehicles and people prior to entry into federal facilities. Conventional explosive trace detectors, such as those deployed at aviation checkpoints, are labor and time intensive, requiring physical contact with the subject. A high-throughput, standoff screening capability is necessary to improve security measures for federal facilities against emerging explosive threats.
- *Solution:* S&T will develop standoff explosives trace detection systems for vehicles and people that will enable FPS to screen all entering vehicles for explosive residues that are indicative of possible explosive threats, without the need for additional manpower.
- *Impact:* Standoff explosives trace detection systems will provide meaningful screening of 100 percent of vehicles for indications of explosive threats without the need for additional guards.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed EOS Photonics Preliminary Design Review (PDR) and Critical Design Review (CDR) - Widely Tunable Infrared Source (WTIRS) program.
- Completed Maxion PDR – WTIRS program.
- Completed Northwestern University PDR – WTIRS program.
- Completed Corning PDR WTIRS program.

- Completed EOS Photonics Preliminary Design Review (PDR) and Critical Design Review (CDR) – Vehicle Eye-Safe Trace (VEST) program.
- Completed Maxion PDR – VEST program.
- Completed Northwestern University PDR – VEST program.
- Completed Corning PDR – VEST program.

Current Year Key Events

- Northwestern University CDR and component laser prototype development – WTIRS program.
- Corning CDR– WTIRS program.
- EOS Photonics component laser prototype delivery WTIRS program.
- Maxion CDR and component laser prototype development – WTIRS program.
- EOS Photonics handheld standoff system (Defense Threat Reduction Agency funded) test and evaluation – VEST program.
- Physical Sciences Inc. passive infrared system (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency funded) test and evaluation – VEST program.
- Alakai Ultraviolet Raman prototype (SBIR funded) delivery – VEST program.
- Laser eye safety evaluation tool development continuation via Phase II SBIR – VEST program.
- BAA release – VEST program.
- Polestar Technologies standoff concealed explosive developmental test and evaluation final report – VEST program.
- National Institute of Standards and Technology optical standards development.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory advanced optical signatures risk reduction and analysis of contamination studies.
- Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory safety attribution and test and evaluation methodologies.

Budget Year Key Events

- Test and evaluate EOS Photonics component laser prototype– WTIRS program.
- Northwestern University component laser prototype delivery – WTIRS program.
- Maxion component laser prototype delivery – WTIRS program.
- Corning component laser prototype delivery – WTIRS program.
- Award (3-5) BAA Phase I Contracts – VEST program.
- Conduct Advanced Feasibility Demonstrations – VEST program.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	571	6,300	7,200	6,700

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Complete Corning widely tunable infrared light source (WTIRS) preliminary design review (PDR) (FY15).
- Complete Northwestern University widely tunable infrared light source (WTIRS) critical design review (CDR) (FY15).
- Demonstrate EOS Photonics widely tunable infrared light source (WTIRS) Prototypes (FY15).
- Demonstrate Maxion widely tunable infrared light source (WTIRS) Prototypes (FY15).
- Release Vehicle Eye Safe Trace (VEST) solicitation and complete Source Selection process (FY15).

- Complete EOS Photonics component laser prototype test and evaluation (FY16).
- Northwestern University component laser prototype delivery (FY16).
- Maxion component laser prototype delivery (FY16).
- Award (3-5) BAA Phase I Contract (FY16).
- Conduct Advanced Feasibility Demonstrations (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 3 and end at TRL 7.

Transition Plans

- WTIRS enables component technologies for VEST and person-borne applications.
- VEST will deliver GSA/FPS standoff detection capabilities for explosive residues for 100% of vehicles entering federal facilities.
- Program will adapt DOD technologies as potential, interim solutions for Department of Homeland Security components and end users.
- Program will develop additional standoff capabilities for a variety of end users and operational concepts, such as portable / handheld detection for both trace explosives and concealed person-borne explosive threats.

4. Counter Terrorist – FY 2015: \$64.650 million. FY 2016 Request: \$57.000 million. The S&T Directorate invests in the R&D technologies, methods, and procedures to counter terrorists. Efforts include R&D to identify individuals or groups that intend to conduct terrorist attacks or to illicitly move weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband. It also includes providing threat assessments of the high-consequence attack methods such as CBE that terrorists may use to attack the Nation.

A. Bioagent Threat Assessment – FY 2015: \$26.000 million. FY 2016 Request: \$25.400 million. This program addresses biological and agricultural knowledge gaps and develops defensive strategies to counter potential threats. It also supports a full spectrum of knowledge products (e.g. reports/studies) to better inform policy makers on the attributes, risks, and consequences associated with the intentional release of a biological or agricultural (livestock) agent.

Biodefense Knowledge Center (BKC)

- *Problem:* Customers from around the HSE require vetted information, knowledge and expertise to help them make decisions that involve biological sciences and bio-threats. HSE customers' information and decision needs vary considerably across DHS Components, multiple Federal, State, and local agencies.
- *Solution:* The BKC is an enduring DHS center of expertise, with knowledge products that bridge science, technology, intelligence, health threats, and law enforcement. BKC provides customer requested bio-threat and science assessments as well as in-depth analyses of biodefense issues and biotechnologies. Its key assessments and analytical products include: biological threat agent fact books; material threat assessments; a Biodefense Knowledge

Management System which extracts and develops information for multiple Federal, State, and local users.

- *Impact:* The Biodefense Knowledge Center increases the awareness and understanding of biological threats across the HSE at multiple levels of classification. This project increases the probability of preventing and minimizing the impact of biological threat attacks.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered upgraded Biodefense Knowledge Management System (BKMS) with user community data and finalize hosting of historical biological data for community access on three levels of classification (FOUO, Secret, and Top Secret).
- Deployed BKMS to intelligence analysts at fusion centers from two Homeland Security Intelligence Network regions (comprising 15 states total).
- Published classified Bioagent act book (electronic publication only). Completed classified Bioagent Factsheets development (65 agents).

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver two Material Threat Assessments Version 2 requested by customers within Integrated Product Team. (The Material Threat Assessments (MTAs) are developed by DHS in conjunction with HHS BARDA to project human exposures to a biological threat agent release. After releasing the first-generation MTAs in the 2000s, DHS has begun the developing second-generation MTAs. These MTAs 2.0 improve upon the methodology and coordination between the two agencies to positively inform Material Threat Determinations and use of Project BioShield funding.)
- Deploy BKMS to intelligence analysts at fusion centers at remainder of Homeland Security Intelligence Network regions (all 50 states plus 22 metropolitan areas).

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop and finalize two additional MTA Version 2 on different biological agents, as requested by customers with the Integrated Product Team.
- Expand use of BKS as trusted third party review of government biothreat research programs within and outside DHS.
- Update scientific and sensitive holdings for Biodefense Knowledge Management System.
- Host Directory of Cleared Life Scientists, listing scientists that possess security clearances.
- Finalize BKMS rollout to DHS Intelligence and Analysis State and local fusion centers (Goal is delivery of BKMS to the nation’s 77 fusion centers, begun in FY13).

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
4,800	1,600	5,433	6,000	6,000	3,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Deploy BKMS to intelligence analysts at fusion centers at remainder of Homeland Security Intelligence Network regions (all 50 states plus 22 metropolitan areas) (FY15).
- Deliver two Material Threat Assessments Version 2 requested by customers within Integrated Product Team (FY15).
- Expand use of BKC as trusted third party reviewer of government biothreat research programs outside DHS (FY16).

- Finalize Material Threat Assessments Version 2, begun in FY14, for DHS Secretary and HHS. Continue to deliver tailored assessments requested by customers within Integrated Product Team (FY16).
- Update scientific and sensitive holdings for Biodefense Knowledge Management System. Expand use BKMS as host for interagency biosurveillance data sharing platform, begun in FY13-14 (FY16). Continue use of BKMS as repository for on-line, dynamic system for maintaining data about biothreat agents, per data rights, privacy and sharing agreements.
- Host Director of Cleared Life Scientists, to provide reviewers of classified life sciences projects. Continue use of BKMS to perform automated, continuous life sciences data scan to check for anomalous exchanges or data. Finalize BKMS rollout to Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) State and local fusion centers (Goal is delivery of BKMS to the nation's 77 fusion centers, begun in FY13) (FY16).
- Use BKC as trusted third party reviewer of government biothreat research programs inside and outside DHS (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

N/A

Transition Plans

BKC is an enduring center established by S&T and is not planned to transition itself.

Biothreat Characterization (BTC)

- *Problem:* The HSE lacks essential data on the characteristics of many biological threat agents, and the impact of technological advances on those characteristics. Improved data is needed to estimate the risk and consequences of a bioterrorist attack on the U.S., and to operationally plan for and respond to such an event.
- *Solution:* BTC projects provide knowledge products (technical reports) generated through laboratory experimentation describing the properties of potential bioterrorism agents that influence assessments of consequences and risk. Knowledge products are made available to U.S. Government biological hazard assessment, policy, and modeling communities and to operational elements for use in planning for and responding to natural and intentional disease outbreaks.
- *Impact:* The Biothreat Characterization project establishes and leverages innovative science-based capabilities to provide the HSE with data and knowledge products which improve pre-event planning and event-specific operational decisions. BTC provides the knowledge products and capabilities required for effective preparedness & response to current and future biological threats. The Biothreat Characterization project establishes and leverages innovative science-based capabilities to provide the HSE with data and knowledge products which improve pre-event planning and event-specific operational decisions. BTC provides the knowledge products and capabilities required for effective preparedness and response to current and future biological threats.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed plans and conduct experimentation to address the top five highest priority knowledge gaps identified by stakeholders to provide actionable information to support to support modeling and planning including: the fate of selected high-priority biological threat agents in aerosols; the infectious dose of a high-priority threat agent in relevant model systems, evaluation of the fate of high-priority threat agents in foods of concern.
- Collection and evaluation completed of historical documents on U.S. research involving biological threat agents.
- Developed synthetic biology capabilities to support threat characterization of newly identified threats
- Developed capabilities for the characterization various powders potentially containing biological threat agents to support research and in response to a bioterrorist event.

Current Year Key Events

- Enhance Interagency and International collaboration regarding biological threat characterization.
- Develop plans and conduct experimentation to address the top ten traditional biological key threat-related knowledge gaps identified by stakeholders to provide actionable information on agent characteristics such as the fate of select bacteria, toxins, and viruses in the environment; the feasibility of agent aerosol dissemination; the requirements and limitations for an adversary's production of bacterial and viral threat agents; the survival of select deposited agents on operationally-relevant surfaces; the deposition patterns of aerosols in the respiratory system of non-human primates; development of experimental and surveillance systems to correlate animal models of infectivity and disease progression with human disease; and the development of environmental systems that will support work with animals in biocontainment in order to assess risks from zoonotic agents.
- Develop aerosol operational capability to characterize vulnerabilities associated with identified threats from BSL-3 and BSL-4 agents.
- Determine the surface stability of Ebola Virus on various operational surfaces representing PPE, medical waste, hospital surfaces, and commercial airlines, and then determine protocols for effective decontamination of operationally relevant surfaces.
- Determine the risk of aerosol or droplet transmission of Ebola Virus in hospital settings to inform PPE, health care protocols, and patient and health care worker risk of infection.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop plans and experimentation to address additional traditional biological threat-related knowledge gap requirements identified by stakeholders to provide actionable information.
- Employ aerosol operational capabilities developed in FY15 to characterize vulnerabilities associated with additional threats.
- Address additional critical knowledge gaps on the production, formulation, dissemination, persistence, and virulence of Tier 1 biological threat agents to support the Biological Terrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) program and other government stakeholders responsible for biodefense preparedness and response. Transition six knowledge products to the BTRA program for utilization in modeling bioterrorism risk.
- Develop additional capabilities to conduct relevant testing on the stability of biological agents when exposed to environmental conditions. Transition three knowledge products to the BTRA program for utilization in modeling bioterrorism risk.

- Implement capabilities to work with additional species of animals in biocontainment to permit the assessment of threat characteristics of human high-hazard zoonotic agents.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
17,500	8,000	12,247	14,000	11,400	18,400

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- In collaboration with the National Institutes of Health National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases Integrated Research Facility (NIH NIAID IRF), characterize the deposition pattern of a range of different aerosol particle sizes in the respiratory system of non-human primates (FY15).
- Address critical knowledge gaps on the production, dissemination, persistence, and virulence of Tier 1 biological threat agents to support the Biological Terrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) program and other government stakeholders responsible for biodefense preparedness and response. Transition four knowledge products to the BTRA program for utilization in modeling bioterrorism risk (FY15).
- Develop additional capabilities to conduct relevant testing on the stability of biological agents when exposed to environmental conditions and establish and demonstrate a capability to work with additional species of animals in biocontainment to permit the assessment of threat characteristics of human high-hazard zoonotic agents (FY15).
- Determine the feasibility of creating a model to predict virus function (i.e. pathogenicity) from genetic sequence information (FY15).
- Develop plans for experimentation to address additional traditional biological threat-related knowledge gap requirements identified by stakeholders to provide actionable information (FY16).
- Employ aerosol operational capabilities developed in FY15 to characterize vulnerabilities associated with additional threats (FY16).
- Address additional critical knowledge gaps on the production, formulation, dissemination, persistence and virulence of Tier 1 biological threat agents to support the Biological Terrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) program and other government stakeholders responsible for biodefense preparedness and response. Transition six knowledge products to the BTRA program for utilization in modeling bioterrorism risk (FY16).
- Develop additional capabilities to conduct relevant testing on the stability of biological agents when exposed to environmental conditions. Transition three knowledge products to the BTRA program for utilization in modeling bioterrorism risk (FY16).
- Implement capabilities to work with additional species of animals in biocontainment to permit the assessment of threat characteristics of human high-hazard zoonotic agents (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

In response to U.S. efforts regarding the 2014/2015 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, a number of BTC projects were delayed from FY15 to FY16 so that all available resources (including limited financial, temporal, and capability resources) could be reallocated to address, inform, and improve the public health response to Ebola in Western Africa as well as the United States. The BTC program is limited financially, but delayed milestones are largely the result of limited laboratory and staff capabilities, specifically for viral and aerosol biology projects.

- Address critical knowledge gaps on the production, dissemination, persistence, and virulence of biological threat agents (Delayed FY15 to FY16; FY16 to FY17).

- Determine the influence of particle size on anthrax virulence for aerosol as well as ingestion methods of infection (Delayed FY15 4Q to FY16).
- Employ aerosol operational capability to characterize the infectious dose of identified viral threats (Delayed FY15 4Q to FY16).

Type of Research

Development

Technical Readiness Level

None

Transition Plans

- Stakeholders make final technical reports available to users across the Homeland Security Enterprise via the Bio-Defense Knowledge Center Management System, which is accessible.
- Final technical reports are made available to the Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) to reduce uncertainty and improve confidence in their estimation of consequences and risk, and impact of specific biodefense investments and strategies.
- Results of Ebola stability, decontamination, and infection risks will be shared with HHS, CDC, and other public health groups to improve public health preparedness and response to current and future Ebola outbreaks/epidemics.

Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA)

- *Problem:* Homeland Security Presidential Directive 10 (HSPD-10) directs the need for the comprehensive computational analysis program to help inform investments for national strategic biodefense planning, while identifying key knowledge and capability gaps and also evaluating critical vulnerability mitigation strategies.
- *Solution:* The BTRA project produces periodic risk assessments that estimate terrorism risk as the probability of an attack occurring, and the consequences of an attack, should it occur. It incorporates the judgments of the intelligence and law enforcement communities with input from the scientific, medical, and public health communities to integrate risk as a function of threat, vulnerability, and consequences. This project is responding to the needs of interagency partners by enhancing reliance on national strategic guidance to frame the problem space; redesigning the analytic process to ensure maximal partner input; and refining, updating, and validating BTRA models. An important evolution in this process is the development of a Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool, which will inform assessment of the relative importance and value of various defensive options (e.g., detectors, medical countermeasures, etc.) to reduce risk associated with bioattack scenarios. A variety of rapid analysis tools are being developed to allow users to explore a variety of CONOPS and make judgments regarding which scenarios merit further investment.
- *Impact:* This project informs decision-making and shapes resource allocations across Federal agencies through the development and execution of a probabilistic risk assessment and alternative methodologies for comparison and verification. These risk assessments integrate the judgments of the intelligence and law enforcement communities (threat) with input from the scientific, medical, and public health communities to estimate the probability of an attack occurring and the consequences of an attack. The BTRA provides the data, models, tools, and analysis to evaluate and compare the potential benefits of different strategies across the biodefense solution space, and provides decision support to guide investments that lower risk of a bioterrorist attack.

Prior Year Key Events

- Gathered, incorporated, and vetted suggested changes for alternative data and models (including Bioterrorism Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool) with stakeholders.
- Gathered requirements from external and internal stakeholders for next generation BTRA.
- Conducted SME elicitation of law enforcement, intelligence, and operational communities to obtain data that is current of the current threat picture.

Current Year Key Events

- Release beta-version of bio-CAPT (the Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool) for pilot testing with three to four Federal Agency partners.
- Develop tailored interim assessments (to be published 2014-2016, as completed) that address stakeholder requests. The interim assessments will be subcomponents of the more comprehensive BTRA report (BTRA 5.0).
- Gather requirements from external and internal stakeholders for next generation BTRA, by taking an agent agnostic approach to capture risks associated with unknown and emerging threats, and to develop a robust adaptive adversary model.

Budget Year Key Events

- Improve capabilities of Bio-CAPT base on pilot test including a novice interface, ability to perform batch runs and save scenarios.
- Improve subway model to include indoor and outdoor consequences
- Develop database to improve interagency access and transparency
- Deliver comprehensive BTRA report (BTRA 5.0).

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	2,500	2,485	4,073	3,800	2,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Release beta-version of b-CAPT for pilot testing with three to four Federal Agency partners (FY15).
- Develop tailored interim assessments (to be published 2014-2016, as completed) that address stakeholder requests. The interim assessments will be subcomponents of the more comprehensive BTRA report (BTRA 5.0) (FY15).
- Gather requirements from external and internal stakeholders for next generation BTRA, by taking an agent agnostic approach to capture risks associated with unknown and emerging threats, and to develop a robust adaptive adversary model (FY15).
- Improve capabilities of b-CAPT base on pilot test including a novice interface, ability to perform batch runs and save scenarios. (FY16).
- Improve subway model to include indoor and outdoor consequences (FY16).
- Develop database to improve interagency access and transparency (FY16).
- Deliver comprehensive BTRA report (BTRA 5.0) (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

- Conduct SME elicitation of law enforcement, intelligence, and operational communities to obtain data current for today’s threat picture (Initiated but delayed, projected to finalize FY15 Q3).

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

- The BTRA program is an enduring analytic capability mandated by HSPD-10 and established by S&T; the program partners with the Interagency level to help guide biodefense investments to reduce vulnerability and Risk. Individual reports and tools of the BTRA program will be immediately available to the Interagency to support their strategic objectives.

Integrated Terrorism Risk Assessment (ITRA)

- *Problem:* HSPD-18 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to “develop a strategic, integrated all-CBRN risk assessment that integrates the findings of the intelligence and law enforcement communities with input from the scientific, medical, and public health communities.”
- *Solution:* This project supports national preparedness initiatives by providing a systematic, scientifically-defensible integrated CBRN terrorism risk assessment product that provides insights into likelihoods, consequences, and relative risks of terrorism, which complements the individual class-specific terrorism risk assessments.
- *Impact:* The ITRA informs resource allocation for medical countermeasures and will be used by a broader range of Federal decision makers to support development of risk management strategies that have tangible operational impact on cross-CBRN terrorism risk such as prevention, protection, mitigation, surveillance and detection, and response and recovery activities.

Prior Year Key Events

- Finalized risk-informed study for Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) for use in establishing resource allocation priorities in determining the Stockpile’s makeup.
- Completed draft of the ITRA 3.0 for release to key stakeholders with harmonized event tree across CBRN probabilities.
- Implemented adaptive adversary in TRA risk model in response to external review and to build stakeholder confidence in the models.

Current Year Key Events

- Finalize comprehensive model updates (across threat areas) to include public health response model, economic impact, food, water, indoor and outdoor release, and initiate building an integrated Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool (i-CAPT).
- Gather requirements from external and internal stakeholders for next generation ITRA to target analysis with outputs that comprise greater relevance to stakeholder mission objectives.
- Deliver comprehensive 2015 ITRA, in addition to including the above updates along will feature an enhanced Intel elicitation.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver ITRA 4.0 Report to ITRA Working Group Stakeholders.
- Deliver ITRA CAPT software tool demonstrating the impact of CBR events.

- Deliver follow-on studies to the Risk Informed Resource Allocation Study for the SNS assessing the impact of budget optimization, detection and diagnostics.
- Deliver impact of additional federal investments in medical staffing to buy-down risk of CBRN agents.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	2,500	2,489	3,800	3,800	2,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Finalize comprehensive model updates to include public health response model, economic impact, food, water, indoor and outdoor release, and initiate building an integrated Countermeasure Assessment and Planning Tool (i-CAPT) (FY15).
- Gather requirements from external and internal stakeholders for next generation ITRA to target analysis with outputs that comprise greater relevance to stakeholder mission objectives (FY15).
- Deliver comprehensive 2015 ITRA, in addition to including the above updates along will feature an enhanced Intel elicitation (FY15).
- Use CBRN Adversary Decision Model in ITRA 4.0 elicitation (FY16).
- Deliver comprehensive Integrated CBRN Terrorism Risk Assessment 4.0 Report, in addition to including the above updates along will feature an enhanced Intel elicitation (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

- Incorporate Adaptive adversary models from BTRA and RNTRA (FY14 Q4). BTRA model delayed, RNTRA model incorporated.

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

The ITRA program is an enduring analytic capability mandated by HSPD-18 and established by S&T; the program partners work with the interagency to help guide WMD defense investments to reduce vulnerability and Risk. Individual reports and tools of the ITRA program will be immediately available to the Interagency to support their strategic objectives.

- B. Chemical Threat Assessment*** – FY 2015: \$7.000 million. FY 2016 Request: \$6.300 million. This program researches and identifies current and potential chemical threats to understand the risk posed to the United States by their illicit use. This program encompasses risk-based, chemical threat agent characterization programs, domestic defense strategic planning, and analytical technologies, strategies, and procedures.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC)

- *Problem:* The need exists for a single centralized repository of chemical threat information (hazard and characterization data) for analysis of the nation’s vulnerabilities to such chemical events to serve key customers.

- *Solution:* The Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) conducts key analytical assessments, including hazard assessments and Material Threat Assessments (MTAs), and the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment. In addition, CSAC is funded to develop knowledge management capabilities such as the chemical knowledge management system, the CARD (chemical agent reactions database), and several other user-specific electronic libraries. This project will also identify, finalize, and secure the selection of a test site for a robust analysis of chlorine tank release (known as Jack Rabbit II).
- *Impact:* CSAC serves key customers such as NPPD, OHA, TSA, and I&A within DHS, as well as several Interagency partners. CSAC is the nation's first and only Federal studies, analysis, and knowledge management center for assessing the threat or hazard associated with an accidental or intentional large-scale chemical event in the American homeland.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered Version 2 of the CTRA Desktop Tool.
- Conducted three detailed risk analyses using the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment: 1) Mitigation techniques; 2) Application of Detectors for various scenarios; and 3) Food Sensitivity.
- Developed the Test Execution Plan for the Jack Rabbit II Field Trials.
- Completed market survey and analysis of computational toxicology software, methodologies, and the use of in vitro studies to support this approach.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver Version 2 of the CARD system, incorporating requirements from the FBI chemical forensics program.
- Conduct 1-2 detailed risk analyses identified by stakeholders, using the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment.
- Conduct Phase I of Jack Rabbit II Field Trials.
- Develop Computational Toxicology Methodology for key toxidromes.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver an updated Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment.
- Deliver 1-2 hazard assessments or material threat assessments based on customer/stakeholder requirements.
- Deliver 4-6 chemical bulletins.
- Deliver updated human toxicity estimates for a select number of high risk toxic chemical threat materials.
- Complete all chlorine testing with larger quantity releases (phase II) of Jack Rabbit II.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
4,638	4,000	5,250	7,000	7,000	6,300

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Deliver Version 2 of the CARD system, incorporating requirements from the FBI chemical forensics program (FY15).
- Conduct 1-2 detailed risk analyses identified by stakeholders, using the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment (FY15).

- Develop Computational Toxicology Methodology for key toxidromes (FY16).
- Deliver an updated Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment (FY16).
- Deliver 1-2 hazard assessments or material threat assessments based on customer/stakeholder requirements (FY16).
- Deliver 4-6 chemical bulletins (FY16).
- Deliver updated human toxicity estimates for a select number of high risk toxic chemical threat materials (FY16).
- Complete all chlorine testing with larger quantity releases (phase II) of Jack Rabbit II (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 5 and end at TRL 8

Transition Plans

Transition CTRA Desktop Version 2 to HHS, FDA, USDA, and ISCD by FY15 Q4.

- C. Explosives Threat Assessment** – FY 2015: \$14.100 million. FY 2016 Request: \$10.500 million. This program researches and identifies current and potential explosive threats to understand the risk posed to the United States, strengthens aviation security by bolstering the international aviation security system, improves security processes and technologies, and encourages partnerships with industry. It encompasses risk-based threat characterization, attribution, strategic planning, prediction of magnitude of explosive disasters, and analytical technologies, strategies, and procedures.

Aircraft Vulnerability

- *Problem:* Vulnerability of the wide variety of commercial aircraft types (e.g., wide body, narrow body, regional jet) to the broad range of conventional and emerging IED threat configurations is not thoroughly understood and/or characterized, including blast effects vulnerability of new composite aircraft structures currently entering the civil transport fleet (e.g. Airbus A380, A350, Boeing B787).
- *Solution:* Identify the minimum size of the explosive threat that would result in catastrophic aircraft loss if undetected, and develop commercial aircraft blast mitigation technology that will provide protection to commercial aircraft from explosive threats that fall outside the range of current Explosive Detection Systems (EDS) capabilities.
- *Impact:* Commercial aircraft vulnerability data collected under this project will be used by TSA to validate and refine explosives detection standards for checkpoints, checked luggage, and air cargo. TSA will ensure that EDS threat mass detection thresholds are sufficient to prevent introduction of explosive threats onboard the aircraft that would otherwise result in catastrophic aircraft loss if detonated during operational flight.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered Hardened Unit Load Device-R (HULD-R) prototypes.

- Delivered Commercial Aircraft Vulnerability Report, Boeing 737 Explosive Vulnerability Testing.
- Delivered Advanced Hardened Unit Load Device (HULD-A) prototype.
- Evaluated blast mitigation capability of composite Hardened Unit Load Device prototypes (HULD-R and HULD-A variants) to IED threats in checked passenger luggage and air cargo contents.
- Delivered Hardened Unit Load Device (HULD) cost benefit analysis report and analysis tool to TSA.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver updated DHS SharePoint-based Explosive Testing Database (ETDB) to TSA.
- Conduct explosive testing on primary structure composites used in new commercial aircraft designs (e.g. B787, A380, and A350) and deliver initial report on IED blast effects on commercial aircraft composite design vulnerability.
- Conduct preliminary (unpressurized) explosive vulnerability testing on Boeing 767 wide body commercial aircraft test asset and deliver report.
- Complete testing of Modified Least Risk Bomb Location (M-LRBL) procedure on Wide Body Commercial Aircraft and deliver report.
- Complete design, fabrication, and explosive testing of explosive Threat Mitigation Unit (TMU) for U.S. Secret Service Technical Security Division (USSS-TSD) customer.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver updated (incorporating TSA User Feedback updates) DHS SharePoint-based Explosive Testing Database (ETDB) to TSA.
- Conduct follow-on explosive testing on primary structure composites (curved test panels) used in new commercial aircraft designs (e.g. B787, A380, A350) and deliver initial report on IED blast effects on commercial aircraft composite design vulnerability.
- Complete testing and deliver Wide Body Commercial Aircraft Vulnerability Report, Boeing 767 Explosive Vulnerability Testing.
- Deliver explosive TMU prototype(s) to U.S. Secret Service Technical Security Division (USSS-TSD) for use in operational pilot testing.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
1,219	700	1,242	1,750	1,750	1,750

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Deliver report to TSA on Wide Body Commercial Aircraft (M-LRBL) Testing (FY15).
- Deliver updated DHS SharePoint-based ETDB to TSA (FY15).
- Conduct explosive testing on primary composite structural components used in new commercial aircraft designs (e.g. B787, A380, and A350) and deliver initial report to TSA on IED blast effects on vulnerability of commercial aircraft composite structure designs (FY15).
- Conduct initial Boeing 767 Explosive Vulnerability Testing and deliver Wide Body Commercial Aircraft Vulnerability Report to TSA (FY15).
- Fabricate TMU prototype(s) and provide to USSS-TSD for operational pilot testing (FY16).
- Deliver updated DHS SharePoint-based ETDB to TSA (FY16).

- Conduct follow-on explosive testing on primary structure composites (curved test panels) used in new commercial aircraft designs (e.g. B787, A380, A350) and deliver initial report on IED blast effects on commercial aircraft composite design vulnerability (FY16).
- Complete Boeing 767 explosive vulnerability testing and delivery report (FY16).
- Commence Boeing 757 narrow body commercial aircraft explosive vulnerability testing and deliver initial report. (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

7 (HULD technology)

Transition Plans

- Planned Demos & Deliverables/Transitions
 - Deliverable of preliminary blast testing of composite aircraft panels
 - Deliverable of Final design of reduced threat composite HULD (HULD-R)
 - Deliverable of prototype design of advanced composite HULD (HULD-A)
 - Demo – Explosive testing of explosive TMU
 - Deliverable of composite aircraft design blast testing and modeling report
- Transition Products
 - Deliver knowledge products that support requirements development, risk assessment and policy decisions (e.g. setting minimum detection requirements)
 - Deliver technology and methodologies for blast mitigation protection of commercial aircraft (e.g., Hardened Unit Load Devices, Least Risk Bomb Location Procedures)
 - DOT/FAA Airworthiness certification of finalized HULD-R design
 - Prototype explosive TMU finalized design and full-scale prototype(s) for USSS-TSD operational pilot.

Home Made Explosives Characterization

- *Problem:* The use of HME creates emerging hazards for responders and new challenges to detection and intelligence organizations. The difficulty is the almost endless amount of fuels, oxidizers, and synthesis procedures that can be combined to form an indeterminate number of HMEs, presenting an enormous problem set with respect to detection, incident management and planning for first responders.
- *Solution:* S&T investment in the HME program provides capabilities for improved prevention, detection, analysis, and decision support for homeland security operations. The program will provide HME signature data for vendor development of HME detection, threat validation data, and tools for more safely planning and managing incidents. The HME Characterization Program identifies and characterizes explosive threats and their explosives performance; collects chemical and radiographic signatures of HMEs for use in explosives detection systems training and testing; and provides input into detection standards, and certification of detection equipment for the TSA (the primary customer).
- *Impact:* Knowledge products provided by the HME Program influence TSA's Concept of Operations and policy decisions in Checked Baggage, Air Cargo, and Checkpoint domains and are leveraged in systems development, training, and testing. Program data will have a direct

impact on policy influencing the commercial availability of precursors. Pre-planning tools will help first responders and engineers more safely navigate future incidents involving HME.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivery of penta erythritol tetranitrate (PETN) explosive characterization reports and monograph.
- Delivery of chlorates/fuel explosive characterization reports and monograph.
- Characterized the chemical, physical, and explosive properties of HME’s and reported the findings to TSA and other interagency partners.

Current Year Key Events

- Characterize the chemical, physical, and explosive properties of HMEs and report findings to TSA and interagency partners to support requirements development.
- Deliver hydrogen peroxide/foodstuffs explosive characterization reports and monograph.
- Deliver new HME detection windows to TSA for incorporation into existing and future bulk and trace explosives screening systems in coordination with the European Civil Aviation Council.
- Deliver nitrated sugars characterization report.
- Deliver select Liquid, Military, and HME explosive data to the TSA Rapid Algorithm Development program.
- Deliver/publish Improvised/Homemade Explosives (IE/HME) Safety Standards Protocols document.
- Begin explosive performance signature collection effort with the Department of Justice (DOJ) for the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) policy initiative and HME Desensitization Technical Reference.
- Transition of the Interagency HME Database to reside at the National Ground Intelligence Center.

Budget Year Key Events

- Hydrogen Peroxide Region of Responsibility Recommendations.
- European-U.S. Region of Responsibility Data Collection.
- Homemade explosives Safety Standards.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
8,077	9,000	13,787	10,850	10,350	8,750

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Characterize the chemical, physical, and explosive properties of HMEs and report findings to TSA and interagency partners to support requirements development (FY15).
- Deliver new HME detection windows to TSA for incorporation into existing and future bulk and trace explosives screening systems (FY15).
- Deliver final Nitrated Sugar report that details the physical characterization, X-ray, and Trace detection signatures (FY15).

- Deliver explosive data to the TSA Rapid Algorithm Development program for select Liquid, Military, and HME (FY15).
- Start explosive performance signature collection effort in conjunction with the DOJ (FY15).
- Evaluate the detection performances and false alarm rate (FAR) of new threats in several kinds of shapes and forms and support bulk detection improvements to current detection algorithms (FY15).
- Develop the Homemade Explosives Database (FY15).
- Conduct data exchange with Sweden to look at agents to inhibit the use of precursors for homemade explosives (FY15).
- Characterize the chemical, physical, and explosive properties of HMEs and report findings to TSA and interagency partners to support requirements development (FY16).
- Deliver new HME detection windows to TSA for incorporation into existing and future bulk and trace explosives screening systems (FY16).
- Deliver the upgraded IMPACT with a training package to enable its use by the first/emergency responder community (FY16).
- Complete final transition of the HME Database (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 6 and end at TRL 7

Transition Plans

- The development of Regions of Responsibility enables the TSA to support deployment of mature screening technology.
- Explosives characterization aids in safety information, assists with explosive detection equipment by providing data regarding explosive materials and the sensitivity of various explosive detection technologies to explosive material, and validates threats.
- The development of safety protocols will provide personnel working with and testing homemade explosives with standardized safety guidelines that will decrease the risk of accident and/or injury. This will benefit end users from the National Laboratories, Federal Bureau of Investigation, DHS, DOD, and other mission partners.
- In partnership with the FBI, HSARPA will facilitate the CFATS and explosives desensitization efforts.
- The rollout of IMPACT will enhance situational awareness, communication, and collaboration during and for security events. Transition the Homemade Explosives Database to a permanent database for use by the HME community.

D. Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect - FY 2015: \$9.200 million. FY 2016 Request: \$14.300 million. This program leverages social and behavioral science research, data, and theory to understand the determinants and timing of group conversions to terrorism and the intent to engage in violence. Knowledge from this program informs analytical, operational, and policy concerns related to terrorists and terrorist activities. This program also develops and builds the capability to noninvasively detect suspicious behavior that indicates the intent to cause harm.

Actionable Indicators and Countermeasures

- *Problem:* The United States has been attacked by violent extremists over 2,500 times since 1970. Analyses of extremist violence based on a limited number of case studies, and the effectiveness of programs developed to counter violent extremism is often not clear.
- *Solution:* S&T will collect and analyze data on extremist violence in the United States, measure the impact of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programs, and develop tools to support policymakers and practitioners in their efforts to counter violent extremism.
- *Impact:* New capabilities will support more efficient and accurate analysis of the threats posed by violent extremists and evidence-based CVE policies and programs.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered reports on factors that influence terrorist disengagement, re-engagement, and recidivism.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver integrated database to support analysis of violent extremism in the United States at the incident, perpetrator, and geospatial levels.

Budget Year Key Events

- Transition Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States (TEVUS) Database.
- Complete update of data Included in TEVUS.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
3,708	N/A	1,277	1,001	1,000	1,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Demo final web interface developed for the TEVUS database (FY15).
- Final report completed on surveys about public attitudes towards violent extremism and support for efforts to counter it (FY15).
- Deliver integrated database to support analysis of violent extremism in the United States at the incident, perpetrator, and geospatial levels (FY15).
- Deliver comprehensive evaluation of DHS/USG program developed to counter violent extremism (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- Each project activity benefits from the direct involvement of DHS and interagency end users, who shape the project, ensure it continues to address their requirements, and provides feedback on all deliverables.
- No additional investment is required to transition the knowledge products this project produces, which are generated throughout the project and are being incorporated into official DHS analytic products and training materials.
- Tools such as databases will be maintained by the researchers who create them as they have been developed for the public good and their maintenance is essential to these entities' future research activities.

Hostile Intent Detection and Surveillance/Screening—Trident Spectre

- *Problem:* Approximately 1.2 million passengers fly within the United States daily. This number is projected to increase at a rate of approximately four percent per year. With passenger volumes increasing, the challenge is to increase the scale and accuracy of the existing screening processes while continuing to secure aviation and ground transportation portals without a similar increase in the number of screening personnel.
- *Solution:* S&T will develop non-invasive technologies to enable screening at speed with an increased observation/screening area (to include the entire portal). These technologies will result in faster passenger throughput in lieu of increased volume and increased screening accuracy with fewer false positives.
- *Impact:* Increased efficiency and effectiveness through screening higher passenger volumes with fewer operational personnel (force multiplier) and increased screening accuracies.

Prior Year Key Events

- Risked reduction demonstration/pilot to be conducted at the Transportation Security Administration's Systems Integration Facility (TSIF).
- Delivered market survey of video tracking software.
- Established video test bed operational partner.
- Released competitive BAA

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver report on the feasibility of video-based versus direct-based suspicious behavior detection (i.e. Centralized Hostile Intent).
- Data collection event at T.F. Green airport (Providence, Rhode Island) of behavioral indicators and person tracking across multiple cameras. The data collection effort will utilize volunteer actors (as opposed to the general public) to role play TSA specified behavioral indicators of criminal activity.
- Conduct analysis and provide a report on the outcomes of the risk reduction demonstration/pilot at the TSIF

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct field test of Future Attribute Screening Technology (FAST) at Maryland Test Facility (MdTF)
- Award new contract for transition of FAST capabilities and research.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
12,280	N/A	2,644	4,950	5,700	8,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Complete behavior data collection at T.F. Green Airport, which will be used to evaluate the potential for centralized screening of behaviors (FY15).
- Report on feasibility of video-based screening (i.e., centralized behavior screening) (FY15).
- Research Field Test of FAST at MdTF (FY15).
- Field Test of FAST at Airport (Location TBD) (FY16).
- Limited User Evaluation of FAST at Airport (Location TBD) (FY16).
- Conduct pilot tests of the remote screening protocol in cooperation with the operational customer (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

- Publication of scholarly article documenting results of prior years' Future Attribute Screening Technology (FAST) research protocols.

Type of Research:

Applied

Technical Readiness Level:

6 (at completion of research)

Transition Plans

- The end products will be transitioned to the TSA in accordance with components' acquisition strategy and per transition agreements.

Risk-based Resource Deployment Decision-aid (R2D2)

- *Problem:* The TSA employs risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks and to reduce the vulnerability of the Nation's transportation system to terrorism. TSA's security resources require proper allocation to create a multi-layered system of transportation security that mitigates risk and, the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) requires that system to allocate its limited resources to the highest risks as the last line of defense for air, rail, subway, and water security transportation modes.
- *Solution:* R2D2 integrates multi-modal threat forecast algorithms that combine infrastructure vulnerability and consequence to the Nation into a single, interactive, visually intuitive risk assessment tool that dynamically communicates the highest, current transportation risk for TSA operations to allocate resources to counter the risk.
- *Impact:* R2D2 provides the needed risk assessment in an operationally timely fashion to enable TSA/FAMS operations personnel to assign Federal Air Marshals, and other TSA resources, to the highest transportation risk. The R2D2 solution addresses and aligns with TSA's policy to continue employing risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks.

Prior Year Key Events

- Finalized CONOPS of the FAMS current resource deployment.
- Developed R2D2 technical architecture.

- Implemented R2D2 Version 1.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop operational use cases for reference implementation.
- Incorporate requirements collected from end-users to design an end-user interface.
- Implement R2D2 Version 1.
- Assess Version 1 through direct user experience.
- Develop R2D2 Version 2 of the reference implementation

Budget Year Key Events

- Assess Version 2 through direct user experience.
- Incorporate requirements collected from end-users.
- Develop R2D2 Version 3.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	277	1,200	500	300

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Apply multiple analytical algorithms to historical and current threat incidents (FY15).
- Adapt algorithms to identify future threat likelihood and location (FY15).
- Develop R2D2 system architecture (FY15).
- Release initial R2D2 version in a fully operational state sufficient for submission for TSA/FAMS Certification and Accreditation (C&A) (FY15).
- Development and testing of R2D2 Version 3 (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 5 and end at TRL 8

Transition Plans

- Federal Air Marshal Services and TSA Offices of Law Enforcement, Security Capabilities, and Intelligence and Analysis are committed to deploying R2D2 into operations. TSA/FAMS acquisition program is co-funding this development effort with in-kind support in FY14 and funding in FY15 and FY16.

Human Systems Research

- *Problem:* Technologies and advanced systems are often developed in laboratory environments and deployed with little regard to how implementation will affect the end user, to include operational physical requirements and limitations.
- *Solution:* Human Systems Research will develop synchronization between hardware, software, and human elements of the Homeland Security Enterprise. Quantitative, evidence-based research will be conducted to focus on the human as an integral element of every system

deployed with a focus on improving human-systems integration. This is accomplished through investments in key science and technology capabilities that support improved operations performance, training programs, and next generation equipment to support the Homeland Security Enterprise.

- *Impact:* The improvements developed will result in optimized performance and enable first responders and law enforcement operators to perform their mission more safely, efficiently and effectively.

Prior Year Key Events

- N/A

Current Year Key Events

- N/A

Budget Year Key Events

- Partnerships in government; Federal, State, and local will be developed to ensure resilience will be implemented into all improvements being developed under this project.
- Begin research focused on process modeling, system integration, and improving human-systems integration of identified technologies.
- Consider the use of modeling and simulations tools and techniques as predictors of human performance.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

Analyze current and emerging human performance risks and issues in identified technology development and deployed systems (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

2

Transition Plans

Products and training materials developed will be transitioned to the First Responder communities within the Federal, State, and local governments.

Wide Area Surveillance

- *Problem:* Owners of surveillance technology face operational challenges with existing camera technology and analysis. Existing camera technology (e.g., Closed-circuit television (CCTV), Pan, Tilt, Zoom (PTZ)) is generally limited by a trade-off between image resolution and

distance, limiting scene understanding at various distances and applicable image regions for analytics. Meanwhile, as camera networks grow in size the abundance of data can actually diminish its value to response staff and forensic investigators in a time-sensitive situation. This issue can be further exacerbated from analysis of private or third-party video data, which may be incompatible with an emplaced Video Management System (VMS), due to factors such as resolution and format. Further, analytics built into most VMS architectures overpromise capability, are not customizable, and can be expensive.

- *Solution:* The Wide Area Surveillance portfolio bridges these gaps with the Imaging System for Immersive Surveillance (ISIS) and Scalable Integration of Geo-dispersed Monitoring Assets (SIGMA) projects. The ISIS camera system provides high-resolution, 360° coverage of a scene. The SIGMA system will develop an open-architecture platform for integration of video-data (from multiple sources and feeds) and allow for execution, development, and integration of third-party analytics that can be executed on-demand and as necessary.
- *Impact:* The ISIS system enables operators to detect and monitor suspicious individuals, vehicles, and objects, while maintaining a wide-area field of view that does not sacrifice resolution as physical distance from the camera increases. The SIGMA technology will result in significantly improved large-scale video data integration, access, and analysis for major incidents. It also allows for routine use to help first responders approach disaster scenes and forensic investigators collect physical evidence to identify the scale of the event and, in the case of a terrorist event, the sophistication and type of the attack vector.

Prior Year Key Events

- Identified commercial partner for ISIS transition.
- Acquired data for concept validation.
- Online demonstration of ISIS system by the Boston Police Department during the 2014 Boston Marathon
- Preliminary demonstration of SIGMA software to key stakeholders

Current Year Key Events

- Production of ISIS prototype units.
- Demonstration of most recent ISIS system at a site (Boston, North/South Station)
- Initial pilot of SIGMA prototype utilizing video data belonging to a member of the stakeholder team.

Budget Year Key Events

- Initial concept demonstration of large scale video data analysis.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
2,500	N/A	90	2,000	1,500	2,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Technology demonstration of ISIS system at North (or South) Station in Boston (FY15).
- Initial concept demonstration of large scale video data analysis (FY15).
- Production of ISIS prototype units (FY15).
- Additional SIGMA pilot with increased scope and with a different partner (FY 16).

Delayed Milestones

- ISIS commercial transition
- Funding delays

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

- Venues that have expressed interest in ISIS have security budgets which include periodic technology refreshes for surveillance systems. Mass transit grant funding and DHS acquisition budgets may be used to procure units.
- Project is identifying commercial partner(s) to manufacture the technology and promote in the marketplace.

E. Identity Management Program FY 2015: \$8.350 million. FY 2016 Request: \$0.500 million. This program researches and develops biometrics-based technologies, procedures, CONOPS, and information to identify known terrorists and criminals and prevent their movement into and out of the United States through effective, interoperable multi-biometrics in diverse areas, including border crossings, ports of entry, and visa application sites.

Non-Cooperative Biometrics

- *Problem:* Due to increasing travel and evolving border threats, there is an identified capability need to assist operations with screening technology to increase efficiency and agent safety by developing technologies to identify non-cooperative individuals.
- *Solution:* S&T will develop technical specifications for biometric systems that identify persons encountered by operational end users. In addition, S&T will evaluate face recognition systems and report on their capabilities in operationally realistic environments.
- *Impact:* Provide component end-users with technical specifications for biometric systems designed to identify persons prior to being processed, increasing security, and promoting agent safety.

Prior Year Key Events

- Collected and grounded truth face video data.
- Analyzed face video data using vendor algorithms.
- Resilient Systems Division (RSD) OBP Tactical Awareness and Biometrics Build (TABB) Activity Charter signed.
- Final Technical Specification Document delivered to CBP, OBP for acquisition.

Current Year Key Events

- Video face data collections.
- Report on vendor face recognition algorithm performance.

Budget Year Key Events

- Ground truth dataset

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	1,100	2,000	3,900	500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Video data collection plan & Institutional Review Board/Privacy Impact Statement (IRB/PIA) approval (FY14).
- Run operational data against face recognition algorithms (FY15).
- Evaluation report (FY15).
- Engineer rugged design prototypes and integrate with biometric sensors (FY15).
- Assess performance of detection / recognition algorithms (FY16).
- Assess ability to cluster bulk data (FY16).
- Transition Technical Specifications to USBP (FY16).
- Integrate biometric system into operational environments (FY16).
- Perform Human Systems Testing on Biometric System under the auspices of an accredited Institutional Review Board (IRB) (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

- Refine functional requirements and system design based on Operational T&E results and deliver Technical Specifications Document to OBP for system acquisition.
- Final report detailing face recognition system performance will be shared with the entire USG.

5. Cyber Security/Information Analytics – FY 2015: \$77.010 million. FY 2016 Request: \$66.974 million. Conducts and supports RDT&E and transition for advanced cybersecurity and information assurance technologies to secure the Nation’s current and future cyber and critical infrastructures. These solutions include user identity and data privacy technologies, end system security, research infrastructure, law enforcement forensic capabilities, secure protocols, software assurance, and cybersecurity education.

A. Cyber Security Research Infrastructure – FY 2015: \$13.200 million. FY 2016 Request: \$11.000 million. This program provides the infrastructure necessary to support the cyber R&D that is critical for matching the growing and adapting threat. Much like testing for CBE R&D, special testbeds and data sets must be made available to the cyber research community, and unlike CBE, there is not a large selection of facilities or capabilities like missile ranges or BSL-4 laboratories that can be used to safely test malicious code somewhere other than on the live Internet or on real data.

Experimental Research Testbed

- *Problem:* Due to the increasing sophistication of cybersecurity attacks, it is necessary to test new cybersecurity defenses and research in a repeatable manner at a realistic scale in order to determine the best approach. Furthermore, such research and experimentation must be conducted in a secure environment to allow for testing against “live” threats, without endangering the larger Internet.
- *Solution:* Provide the Defense Technology Experimental Research (DETER) Testbed, which provides a contained “virtual Internet” environment to conduct large scale, repeatable cybersecurity research experiments.
- *Impact:* As the only freely available testbed of this scale, DETER improves attack mitigation and confinement strategies and the quality of new cybersecurity technologies as it is used by hundreds of organizations, including other government agencies, for test and evaluation purposes. Furthermore, DETER is also used as a tool for academia to enhance the educational experience of cybersecurity students, providing a realistic “hands-on” experimentation platform for thousands of university students.

Prior Year Key Events

- Extend federation of testbed facilities to support Process Control System focused experiments.

Current Year Key Events

- Expand experiment and test tools to allow for quicker experimentation cycles and greater insight.

Budget Year Key Events

- Increase overall testbed capacity and scaling capabilities

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
3,962	2,962	4,795	3,940	4,000	3,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Expand experiment and test tools to allow for quicker experimentation cycles and greater insight (FY15).
- Increase overall testbed capacity and scaling capabilities (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

N/A

Transition Plans

The Experimental Research Testbed project is a resource for the cybersecurity research community and does not currently have a plan to transition, but rather an enduring infrastructure level resource.

Research Data Repository

- *Problem:* Without access to large scale, real-world data, cybersecurity technology developers and evaluators often have to determine the value of their technical solutions based on anecdotal evidence or small-scale test experiments.
- *Solution:* Develop and maintain the Protected Repository for the Defense of Infrastructure Against Cyber Threats (PREDICT), the only freely-available, legally and ethically collected, repository of large-scale datasets containing real network traffic and system logs for use by cybersecurity researchers.
- *Impact:* PREDICT is helping users accelerate the design, production, and evaluation of next-generation cybersecurity solutions, including commercial products by allowing solutions to be based on more comprehensive real-world data. Further, PREDICT is improving the ethics of cybersecurity research on a larger scale through the development of an ethics framework and disclosure control principles available to the broader community.

Prior Year Key Events

- Create a program structure to support the cataloging, hosting and/or mirroring of publicly available research grade datasets.
- Develop draft agreement supporting limited trials with several international partner countries.

Current Year Key Events

- Development of several analytical/policy papers that address fostering Information and Communication Technology Research (ICTR) ethics from principles to practice in the form of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and other community working groups.
- Creation of a legal framework and infrastructure to facilitate live streaming of data sets.
- Expand mobile data availability to support context aware computing paradigms.

Budget Year Key Events

- Create a program structure to support the cataloging, hosting and/or mirroring of International datasets.
- Establish agreements with the EU or individual countries in Europe.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
3,556	3,500	3,846	3,515	4,000	4,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Support the creation of three new international agreements to facilitate sharing of datasets internationally (FY15).
- Create a program structure to support the cataloging, hosting and/or mirroring of International datasets (FY16).
- Agreements with the EU or individual countries in Europe (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

N/A

Transition Plans

The Research Data Repository is a resource for the cybersecurity research community and does not currently have a plan to transition, but rather an enduring infrastructure level resource.

Software Assurance Marketplace

- *Problem:* There is a need to develop more secure and resilient software code as defects in code cost billions of dollars to fix each year, particularly when these defects are not identified until late in the software development process, and introduce vulnerabilities into the systems in which the code is deployed.
- *Solution:* Initiate the Software Assurance Marketplace (SWAMP), to improve development activities by offering a collection of software quality assurance tools and assurance services for developers to test and evaluate code for weaknesses and vulnerabilities; and provide tool developers an environment where they can test, calibrate, and improve the coverage area in their tools.
- *Impact:* SWAMP will reduce the number of vulnerabilities found in software, by applying the principle of continuous assurance throughout the software development process, affording developers the opportunity to detect bugs and defects in their code before it leaves their desktops.

Prior Year Key Events

- Delivered the initial operating capability of SWAMP.

Current Year Key Events

- Conduct second SWAMP Community User Meeting to improve the community's understanding of the SWAMP capability.
- Transition Code Pulse (developed as part of the Software Quality Assurance activity in the Improving Foundational Elements of Cybersecurity project) into the SWAMP.
- Transition Code Hawk (developed as part of the Software Quality Assurance activity in the Improving Foundational Elements of Cybersecurity project) into the SWAMP to measure and provide benchmark for C Source Code static analysis tools.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop, build, and test procedures for initial package/tool set and new customers.
- Deliver Version 3 of Continuous Software Assurance Laboratory (CoSALab).
- Conduct 3rd SWAMP Community User Meeting to improve the community's understanding of the SWAMP capability.
- Transition Tunable Information Flow (developed in the Software Quality Assurance project) capabilities to the SWAMP, which includes run-time analysis.
- Implement additional open source static analysis tools into the SWAMP.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
5,078	2,925	4,216	4,345	5,200	3,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Provide a mobile code assessment platform for vetting mobile applications (Android & iOS) for security weaknesses (FY15).
- Provide the ability to run dynamic analysis on software to allow users to run more comprehensive assessments (FY15).
- Develop, build, and test procedures for initial package/tool set and new customers (FY16).
- Deliver Version 3 of CoSALab (FY16).
- Conduct third SWAMP Community User Meeting to improve the community’s understanding of the SWAMP capability (FY16).
- Implement additional open source static analysis tools into the SWAMP (FY16).
- Transition Tunable Information Flow (developed in the Software Quality Assurance project) capabilities to the SWAMP, which includes run-time analysis. (FY16)

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

N/A

Transition Plans

The SWAMP has been set up as a resource for the cybersecurity research community and thus does not currently have a plan to transition but rather is envisioned as an enduring infrastructure level resource.

B. Cyber Transition and Outreach FY 2015: \$8.960 million. FY 2016 Request: \$6.700 million. This program accelerates the transition of new and existing cybersecurity technologies, including open-source solutions, into commercial products and services, through robust internal assessments, evaluations, pilots, and experiments. This program also improves the human element of cybersecurity through multi-disciplinary research into workforce development, education, team and multi-team training.

Cybersecurity Outreach

- *Problem:* As cybersecurity becomes significantly more important each year, there is an increasingly growing need to improve awareness, training, and education.
- *Solution:* Improve cybersecurity training and education of the cybersecurity workforce. In particular, S&T sponsors cybersecurity competitions for high school and college students and runs activities to identify and address educational needs of those individuals working on Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs).
- *Impact:* S&T’s sponsored cybersecurity competitions improve the quality and skill set of the next generation of cybersecurity professionals by providing an opportunity for students in a

competitive environment and exposing them to the latest defense technologies and solutions, including those developed by S&T. S&T’s work with CSIRTs will improve the performance of these groups by identifying needed knowledge, skills, and abilities for key CSIRT roles, providing recommendations for optimal performance, and developing and transitioning decision aids into commercial use.

Prior Year Key Events

- Deliver initial research results of dynamics and effectiveness development of CSIRTs.
- Engage with internal DHS customers and relevant Government wide organizations to develop a strategy to identify emerging cyber security threats and develop a methodology for scenario development for use in innovation competitions.
- Pilot and deploy S&T funded visualization, network analysis and open source technologies within customer network infrastructures.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver a series of tools and capabilities for transition to on-going DHS supported competitions.

Budget Year Key Events

- Test DHS S&T funded technologies in cyber gaming challenges

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	1,000	1,748	2,481	1,500	1,700

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Conduct the 10th annual National Collegiate Cyber Defense Competitions (NCCDC) (FY15).
- Transition CSIRT handbook to user community to improve skills, dynamics, and effectiveness (FY15).
- Perform workforce vetting pilot with the FBI through the cybercompex.org web portal (FY15).
- Develop and integrate automation technologies for streamlining the development of interactive and dynamic cybersecurity awareness storylines (CyberWISE) (FY15).
- Test DHS S&T funded technologies in cyber gaming challenges (FY16)

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- The developed CSIRT best practices and guidebook will be transitioned and available for use by all CSIRT teams. Funding for cybersecurity competitions at the high school and collegiate level is viewed as an enduring need to improve the quality of the future cybersecurity

workforce and therefore there is no current plan to transition S&T’s activities in this area, however, other developed technologies and tools will continue to be deployed and used within the competition frameworks.

Transition to Practice

- *Problem:* Each year the Federal Government spends a significant amount of money on cybersecurity research. However, only a minimal amount of that research transitions into operational and commercial products.
- *Solution:* Transition research that addresses imminent needs in cybersecurity systems that impact national security. These activities include test and evaluation of technologies, setting up forums to introduce technologies to potential transition partners, and funding pilots of technologies in a variety of operational environments.
- *Impact:* By creating a heightened focus around transition, technology that could have otherwise “sat on the shelf” is now introduced to partners and end users who can take advantage of solutions to enhance the cybersecurity of the systems the Nation relies on. S&T is leveraging millions of dollars of research investment while ensuring that technologies and solutions developed with federal research dollars meet operational needs to protect the Nation’s critical infrastructure and systems.

Prior Year Key Events

- Design and conduct the first phase of a cybersecurity net technical assessment.
- Conduct four to six cybersecurity collaboration events.
- Conduct 5 industry specific technology demonstrations with the public and private sectors to include the Finance and Energy sections.

Current Year Key Events

- Identify and test/pilot/deploy at least two S&T Cyber Security Division funded technologies based on customer requirements.
- Pilot three to six technologies in production environments in the Homeland Security Enterprise.
- Provide three to five red-teaming reports and vulnerabilities assessments.

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct five industry specific technology demonstrations with the public and private sectors to include the Finance and Energy sectors.
- Transition three to five technologies via license or open source in order to make commercially available.
- Pilot three to six technologies in production environments with public or private sector partners.
- Conduct a comparative analysis of past red-teaming efforts and develop cross-cutting lessons learned.
- Conduct four to six collaboration events.
- Provide two to three red-teaming reports and vulnerabilities assessments.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
2,794	5,338	10,706	11,108	7,460	5,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Identify, test, pilot, and deploy at least two S&T Cyber Security Division funded technologies based on customer requirements (FY15).
- Pilot 3-6 technologies in the public or private sector networks (FY15 and 16).
- Provide up to three red teaming reports and vulnerability assessments (FY15).
- Transition three technologies to the market place via open source or licensing agreement (FY15).
- Transition three to five technologies via license or open source in order to make commercially available (FY16).
- Pilot three to six technologies in production environments with public or private sector partners (FY16).
- Identify six to ten technologies that are candidates for transition (FY16).
- Conduct a comparative analysis of past red-teaming efforts and develop cross-cutting lessons learned (FY16).
- Conduct four to six collaboration events (FY16).
- Conduct five industry specific technology demonstrations with the public and private sectors to include the Finance and Energy sectors (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

Technologies going through the Transition to Practice project will transition in a variety of manners including commercially available products, open source, and direct use by Federal agencies depending on the technology and community need.

- C. *Information Analytics*** – FY 2015: \$5.000 million. FY 2016 Request: \$9.000 million. This program researches, analyzes, and develops technologies to strengthen interoperable communications and improve effective information sharing at all levels of government.

Predictive/Decision Analytics

- *Problem:* DHS Component organizations have identified numerous gaps in information analytics that would vastly improve operational efficiencies and homeland security missions.
- *Solution:* S&T is leveraging academic, government and commercial solutions as well as investing in national laboratory research to solve some of the more difficult challenges identified by DHS Components. HSARPA has developed an analytics center where operational problems identified by the DHS Components can be defined and potential solutions examined. The analytics center utilizes authorities to conduct experiments to expose key information regarding future potential architectures, system performance, as well as potential security and privacy issues.

- *Impact:* Delivery of technical and information services that assist DHS Components with key information architecture strategy, provide data for alternatives analysis, and validate vendor claims with respect to information analytics in far less time and with much greater accuracy than DHS Components.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed assessment of 43 Big Data requirements for DHS components.
- Evaluated distributed storage systems, graph processing and big data analytics capabilities.
- Completed third party risk computation study for TSA, initiated independent risk modeling, and supported operational evaluation for third party risk computation services.
- Introduced leading edge information ingestion capabilities, NoSQL data bases, and analytic services models for DHS Components.
- Established general purpose laboratory environment for in-house evaluations of DHS and vendor algorithm performance.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop and deliver cross cutting solutions for application to DHS component missions.

Budget Year Key Events

- Lead Department Data Analytics Strategy Development
- Study the effectiveness of in-memory architectures for improving algorithm performance across the Department
- Document DHS High Performance Computing requirements.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	5,469	10,000	5,000	9,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Transition third Party Screening to S&T Testing and Evaluation Group (FY15).
- Complete Entity Resolution Study (FY15).
- Multi-level Security Framework to ICE Export Enforcement Coordination Center (E2C2) to guide implementation for cross-domain solution (FY15).
- Analytic evaluation and analysis of alternatives for Big Data Analytic tools (FY15).
- Evaluation of Entity Risk Scoring Algorithms (FY15).
- Demonstrate the viability of distributed information analytics across DHS component storage architectures (FY16).
- Deliver predictive analytics capabilities to DHS components (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

Deliver targeted exploratory, developmental, and operational capabilities directly to sustained component operations. Many deliverables will be transitioned through the commercial market place in the form of commercially supported open source products.

- D. Network and System Security and Investigations** – FY 2015: \$43.350 million. FY 2016 Request: \$40.274 million. This program produces technologies needed to secure information and software that resides on the networks and systems that make up the Internet and provide analytic tools for the law enforcement community to investigate crimes committed in cyberspace.

Cybersecurity for Law Enforcement

- **Problem:** A significant barrier for law enforcement is keeping abreast of technology changes. New technology, both hardware and software, is released into the market at a very rapid pace and used in criminal and terrorist activity almost immediately.
- **Solution:** Develop new technologies, capabilities, and standards to assist law enforcement in investigations and the forensic analysis of technologies used in criminal activity, and to aid organizations in mitigating the potential impact and damage posed by insider threat activity.
- **Impact:** These technologies, capabilities, and standards will reduce the amount of time needed to analyze technology used in illicit activity, reduce the cost of acquisition for law enforcement agencies whose budgets are stretched thin, and narrow the technology capability gap between criminals and law enforcement.

Prior Year Key Events

- Commence development of, and deliver, link analysis tools for mobile device forensics.
- Conduct testing on a Database Monitoring System algorithm prototype.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver tool capable of performing a forensic comparison of individual storage profiles across an organization to detect anomalous behavior.
- Test and evaluate deployable cloud forensics solutions and new capabilities in partnership with law enforcement customers.

Budget Year Key Events

- Completion of additional open source module development for law enforcement forensics
- Completion of Vehicle Infotainment and Navigation Forensics project including transition of enhanced capabilities
- Transition of hand-held hardware to law enforcement customer for operational use
- Transition of additional protocol support capabilities
- Completion of online fraud and illicit commerce study
- Completion of operational pilot of Insider Threat Database Managing System Data Exfiltration Monitoring System at selected government agency
- Transition of Insider Threat Study for DHS Office of Security

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
6,088	4,100	6,126	9,704	9,800	8,400

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Complete controlled laboratory testing of database management system data exfiltration anomaly detection tool (FY15).
- Complete and transition field-ready, rapid extraction version of the mobile device flash memory forensics tool (FY15).
- Completion of additional open source module development for law enforcement forensics (FY16)
- Completion of Vehicle Infotainment and Navigation Forensics project including transition of enhanced capabilities (FY16)
- Transition of hand-held hardware to law enforcement customer for operational use (FY16)
- Transition of additional protocol support capabilities (FY16)
- Completion of online fraud and illicit commerce study (FY16)
- Completion of operational pilot of Insider Threat Database Managing System Data Exfiltration Monitoring System at selected government agency (FY16)
- Transition of Insider Threat Study for DHS Office of Security (FY16)

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

End-users and customers test developed tools and technologies and at times, the project provides limited hardware/software licenses to support transition. Otherwise, tools and technologies are transitioned into commercially available tools or integrated into law enforcement field deployment.

Data Privacy and Identity Management

- *Problem:* Agencies and organizations are experiencing a lack of processes and tools to share and coordinate information effectively because of an inadequate amount of security, trust, usable tools, policies, and procedures.
- *Solution:* Enhance the security of information sharing environments and the protection of users by improving authentication for persons, hardware devices, and software applications across all levels of Government.
- *Impact:* This project provides interoperable access control technologies that provide a cost effective solution to all levels of government, including State and local levels. Additionally, this work enables information sharing without compromising the privacy of individuals (i.e. Personally Identifiable Information) or organizations.

Prior Year Key Events

- Identify and prioritize privacy research and development projects through continued collaboration with DHS component and Headquarters Privacy Offices.
- Conduct proof-of-concept demonstrations to validate the use of open standards based on Federal, State, local, public, private sector logical and physical access control use-case and capability needs.

Current Year Key Events

- Issue BAA for specific topic areas with a focus on data privacy technologies.
- Conduct system integration and interoperability tests and evaluations for capability needs provided by local, tribal, State, and DHS operational components through the Identity Management Testbed.

Budget Year Key Events

- Deliver a tool, technology or knowledge product for securing personally identifiable information (PII) within the department of homeland security.
- Transition research and development capabilities, especially using mobile devices, to the communities of interest in providing fine-grain secure information access and physical access.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
2,599	2,597	4,994	4,837	8,500	4,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Architect three use cases for enhancing the operational capabilities of analysts in fusion centers by examining privacy data on law enforcement information sharing mission requirements (FY15).
- Enhance the policy reasoning engine that reasons over laws and regulations around the usages of sensitive data such as PII by demonstrating interoperability with National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) ontologies and extensions and adding reporting tools (FY15).
- Deliver a tool, technology or knowledge product for securing PII within the department of homeland security (FY16)
- Transition research and development capabilities, especially using mobile devices, to the communities of interest in providing fine-grain secure information access and physical access (FY16)

Delayed Milestones

- Conduct pilots using the developed communications standard and cost-effective solution that improves the verification process of emergency response officials' authorization to access an incident scene. Transition an end-to-end solution to FEMA and State/locals to transmit emergency responder attributes (e.g. skills and certifications) to mobile handheld devices, providing access control at incident scenes.
 - The pilots were conducted in FY13; however, the transition to FEMA is still on-going as FEMA's Certification and Accreditation to operationalize the S&T prototype just recently completed. A portion of the solution is now live but FEMA is currently working through the remaining standard protocols that were developed.

- Provide a demonstration and transition the identity verification gateway to the Finance Sector in order to improve the identity proofing process and reduce the risk of identity fraud for financial services.
 - The demonstration has been completed and S&T is currently working through the finalization and approval of the transition package.

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

Transition plans in this project consist of a mixture of open source releases of technology and knowledge products as well as direct transitions to Federal Government agencies such as FEMA.

Disrupting Cyber Attacks

- *Problem:* As cyber threats and crime have become more persistent and sophisticated, there is a need to invest in research, technologies, and solutions that address the root cause of known threats.
- *Solution:* Develop fundamentally different approaches to improving the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure with activities focused on areas such as understanding cyber economic incentives and the development of dynamic new system defenses.
- *Impact:* By disrupting the status quo through radically different techniques, S&T will be able to address some of the most difficult cybersecurity issues.

Prior Year Key Events

- Develop initial draft models of cyber economic incentives, and the coupling of cyber economics and cyber/user behaviors.
- Deliver analytic models for cybersecurity investment (private sector focus).
- Develop and conduct initial testing of a commercially viable and operational ready network appliance for enterprise-level implementation.
- Deliver nature inspired algorithms for testing malware detection in computer networks.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete testing and large scale experimentation of Bio-Inspired Distributed Decision Algorithms based on social insect behavior.
- Complete transition of network traffic monitoring capability to at least one Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC) member group.
- Complete development of software to tag, track, and block access to digital objects.
- Initial development of a research community oriented on the different areas of cyber economic incentives.
- Provide recommendations for policies, procedures, (and regulations) that incentivize the appropriate level of private sector cybersecurity investment.
- Development of economic models that can be transferred for use by different users and organizations.
- Complete and publish for collaboration draft Moving Target Defense (MTD) architectures.

- Prototype hardware/software system elements to expand MTD capabilities.

Budget Year Key Events

- Development of tools for the automated analysis of sensor data, strategy planning execution, human-in-the-loop components for Planning and Analysis functions, and execution based on utility measurements of actual MTD strategies.
- Release of cybercrime datasets; replication of the data in PREDICT data repository; development of specialized visual analytics capabilities for these data and their dissemination through the FBI’s National Cyber-Forensics & Training Alliance (NCFTA).
- Web-enabled software releases of cybercrime indicators for use by outside law enforcement agencies.
- Transition to and commercialization by industry of specified subsystems, for example, automatically detecting websites vulnerable to cybercrime and hijacking.
- Evaluation of eight major case studies and industry survey of 200 companies using statistical and econometric methods, and delivery of the first wide-scale study of cyber security investments throughout the U.S. business community.
- Publication of new models for determining optimum levels for cyber security investment to include internal and external factors.
- Completion of capabilities for security risk assessment and prediction, cyber insurance policy design, and the creation and continued refinement of cyber-risk actuarial tables.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	9,300	6,151	5,562	4,450	1,774

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Complete testing and large scale experimentation of Bio-Inspired Distributed Decision Algorithms based on social insect behavior (FY15).
- Complete transition of a bio-inspired network traffic monitoring capability for installation and testing at DOE (FY15).
- Complete development of software to tag, track, and block access to digital objects (FY15).
- Initial development of a research community oriented on the different areas of cyber economic incentives (FY15).
- Provide recommendations for policies, procedures, (and regulations) that incentivize the appropriate level of private sector cybersecurity investment (FY15).
- Complete development of economic models that can be transferred for use by different users and organizations (FY15).
- Prototype hardware/software system elements to expand MTD capabilities (FY15)
- Develop design document detailing design choices for a federated defense command and control infrastructure that enables visibility, accessibility, and understandability in federated resources (FY15).
- Development of tools for the automated analysis of sensor data, strategy planning execution, human-in-the-loop components for Planning and Analysis functions, and execution based on utility measurements of actual MTD strategies (FY16)
- Release of cybercrime datasets; replication of the data in PREDICT data repository; development of specialized visual analytics capabilities for these data and their dissemination through the FBI’s NCFTA (FY16).

- Web-enabled software releases of cybercrime indicators for use by outside law enforcement agencies (FY16).
- Transition to and commercialization by industry of specified subsystems, for example, automatically detecting websites vulnerable to cybercrime and hijacking (FY16).
- Evaluation of eight major case studies and industry survey of 200 companies using statistical and econometric methods, and delivery of the first wide-scale study of cyber security investments throughout the US business community (FY16).
- Publication of new models for determining optimum levels for cyber security investment to include internal and external factors (FY16).
- Completion of capabilities for security risk assessment and prediction, cyber insurance policy design, and the creation and continued refinement of cyber-risk actuarial tables (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

A variety of methods will be used to transition the tools, technologies, and methods produced under this project to include commercialization, transition to specific Federal Government organizations and both limited and open source licensing, depending on the product.

Improving Foundational Elements of Cybersecurity

- *Problem:* Many of today's networking and information technologies contain inherent vulnerabilities, a legacy of a time when systems were designed without security in mind.
- *Solution:* To focus R&D activities on the characteristics essential to the desired end states of trustworthy systems with activities that include securing cloud based systems, improving the quality of software assurance tools, and developing metrics that aid organizations in measuring the security of their cyber systems.
- *Impact:* This project will develop new cybersecurity technologies and solutions that are designed with security built in from the ground up rather than needing to secure a technology's vulnerabilities once it is already in operational use.

Prior Year Key Events

- Study the feasibility of applying new metrics to existing security processes.
- Transition software quality assurance technologies to commercial products.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop test and evaluation facilities to investigate new and existing capabilities of software analysis.
- Develop a systematic method to map natural language security controls to Common Weakness Enumerations (CWE).

- Develop software/Tools to enhance usability and security of identity and user authentication.

Budget Year Key Events

- Delivery of Active-defense Resilient Mission-Oriented (ARMOR) Cloud platform software, data sets, analyses and documentation
- Produce tools for identifying, analyzing, and rectifying latent vulnerabilities in software
- Transition Tunable Information Flow to the SWAMP

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
6,603	1,875	8,938	7,159	7,800	10,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Develop test and evaluation facilities to investigate new and existing capabilities of software analysis (FY15).
- Develop a systematic method to map natural language security controls to CWE (FY15).
- Develop software/tools to enhance usability and security of identity and user authentication (FY15).
- Delivery of Active-defense Resilient Mission-Oriented (ARMOR) Cloud platform software, data sets, analyses and documentation (FY16).
- Produce tools for identifying, analyzing, and rectifying latent vulnerabilities in software (FY16).
- Transition Tunable Information Flow to the SWAMP (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

Developed tools, technologies, and methods will be transitioned in a number of ways to include integration into existing open source tools, release as open source resources, and commercialization.

Leap Ahead Technologies

- *Problem:* As cyber-attacks and crime are constantly evolving, Government and industry face a continuing need to respond to emerging cyber threats.
- *Solution:* Identify, incubate, and execute early research projects that may significantly advance current capabilities through moderate risk and high-payoff outcomes in areas such as Open Source technology development, mobile device security, and defense against distributed denial of service attacks.
- *Impact:* These activities give organizations the ability to quickly shift to and respond to new and potential threats by focusing attention on cutting edge issues that are not currently being

addressed. For example, efforts in the area of mobile device security focus attention on the vulnerabilities this computing platform presents to an organization as their use becomes more prevalent.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed a resource for open source acquisition and accreditation in the Government.
- Updated the inventory of open source software being used across the Government.
- Developed technologies that will improve the survivability and resiliency of cyber systems while experiencing attacks, failures and other accidents.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete transition of mobile security solutions initiated in FY13.
- Complete evaluation of existing mobile security solutions being used in the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Budget Year Key Events

- Produce an inventory of key open source security technologies that are of vital interest to government and critical infrastructure systems.
- Provide a guide for helping open source developers provide cost effective security solutions to government IT managers.
- Transition Software Based Roots of Trust Mobile Device Security Technology into the Commercial Market Place
- Demonstrate the ability to withstand a 500 Gigabits per second (Gbps) Denial of Service Attack directed at medium scale organization such as a government agency, regional bank, or other commercial organization.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
3,155	2,100	7,735	7,092	12,800	15,600

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Publish a guide for federally funded researchers developing open source security technologies (FY 15).
- Complete an open source security gaps and solutions report for Unmanned Autonomous Vehicles (UAVs) (FY15).
- Conduct initial technical assessment across multiple and different leap-ahead technology areas (FY 16).
- Use assessment results and evaluation results to identify new leap-ahead technology directions for research (FY 16).
- Produce an inventory of key open source security technologies that are of vital interest to government and critical infrastructure systems (FY16).
- Provide a guide for helping open source developers provide cost effective security solutions to government IT managers (FY16).
- Transition Software Based Roots of Trust Mobile Device Security Technology into the Commercial Market Place (FY16).

- Demonstrate the ability to withstand a 500 Gigabits per second (Gbps) Denial of Service Attack directed at medium scale organization such as a government agency, regional bank, or other commercial organization (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

The transition plans for this project will adjust dependent on the individual efforts which are addressing cutting-edge cybersecurity issues. Currently, the primary focus is open source release of technologies and knowledge products.

6. First Responder/Disaster Resilience – FY 2015: \$102.589 million. FY 2016 Request: \$93.176 million. Work includes reduction of vulnerability of critical infrastructure, key leadership, and events to terrorist attacks and other hazards; working with State, local, tribal, and territorial governments to secure their information systems; working with local and regional partners to identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities, and develop strategies to manage risks associated with all hazards; increasing the state of preparedness of State, local, regional, tribal, and territorial partners, as well as nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and the general public; advancing and improving disaster emergency and interoperable communications capabilities; and, improving the capabilities of DHS to lead in emergency management.

- A. Bioagent Attack Resiliency** – FY 2015: \$35.300 million. FY 2016 Request: \$30.800 million. This program provides advanced planning; develops CONOPS; develops and provides capabilities to support forensics, laboratory response, personnel protection, and decontamination; and utilizes exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a biological disaster. This program includes actions to limit the spread of disease among animal species to protect the United States economy.

Bio Event Recovery

- *Problem:* The Emergency Responder and Recovery worker communities need operational tools to respond to and recover from biological agent events. Currently there are only limited and time-consuming means of cleaning up large areas and critical assets after a biological event.
- *Solution:* This project will assess requirements and potential technology solutions for biological agent clean-up, including the feasibility of modifying COTS technologies, developing strategies and methods for rapid recovery, and demonstrating protocols for rapidly determining the extent of contamination to inform remediation actions and the establishment of risk-based clearance goals.
- *Impact:* Bio Event Recovery will provide public health officials, transit system authorities, environmental cleanup managers, and emergency management at the Federal, State, and local levels with field-tested decision-support tools, recovery strategies, and methods for decontamination of critical infrastructure. It will deliver operational guidance that enables facility and transit system owners and operators to decontaminate and return to service essential

facilities and critical assets, including aircraft, subway and passenger rail cars, buses, and emergency vehicles, among others, following a chemical or biological agent incident.

Prior Year Key Events

- Initiated planning of and preparations for Field Demonstrations to establish efficacy and operational parameters of current decontamination technologies for recovery of subway system rolling stock.
- Initiated planning of fate and transport field tests in a subway system to enhance capability of existing dispersion and airflow models to predict extent of contamination and enable faster start of remediation actions.

Current Year Key Events

- Conduct a large field test in a major subway system to validate the ability of updated dispersion and airflow models, combined with targeted environmental sampling, to rapidly map extent of contamination following a biological agent event in the subway.
- Initiate evaluation of decontamination technologies for rolling stock recovery and area isolation methods in limited locations of a partner subway.
- Demonstrate ability of composite sampling and an improved rapid viability PCR technique to speed a clearance process through reduction and better prioritization of environmental samples requiring traditional laboratory analysis (i.e., culturing).

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct evaluation of decontamination technologies and area isolation methods in limited locations of a partner subway or surrogate location.
- Release draft interim guidance document for interagency feedback.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
9,375	7,147	6,261	5,000	5,000	4,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Validate ability of updated dispersion and airflow models, combined with targeted environmental sampling, to rapidly map extent of contamination following a biological agent event in the subway (FY15).
- Initiate evaluation of decontamination technologies and area isolation methods in limited locations of a partner subway (FY15).
- Demonstrate ability of composite sampling and an improved rapid viability PCR technique to speed a clearance process through reduction and better prioritization of environmental samples requiring traditional laboratory analysis (i.e., culturing) (FY15).
- Validate ability of updated dispersion and airflow models, combined with targeted environmental sampling, to rapidly map extent of contamination following a biological agent event in the subway (FY16).
- Assess updated sampling and decontamination capability against customer goals (>25 percent reduction in samples for lab analysis; decontamination efficacy achieves “no detection of viable spores” to meet interim EPA/CDC clearance goal) (FY16).
- Draft interim guidance document (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

Conduct agent fate and transport field tests in a subway system to update capability of existing dispersion and airflow models to predict extent of contamination and enable faster start of remediation actions. Due to delay in assignment of funding to the project under FY14 continuing resolutions, this milestone is now scheduled for FY15 Q3.

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

5

Transition Plans

DHS will transition concepts of operation, field-tested technology solution recommendations, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to the local transportation emergency personnel, and the EPA. Transition will occur via a series of workshops held on location of the transportation systems to demonstrate and exercise use of the guidance and SOPs. A Unified Command comprised of local, State, and Federal participants will direct the implementation of remediation guidance and decision-support tools in a clean-up event.

Bioforensics

- *Problem:* Bioforensics research and development is required to improve the ability to identify and characterize source material collected from a bio-crime in order to pursue legal prosecution against the responsible party (or parties). This research provides investigators such as FBI and USSS with critical tools that provide investigative leads for attribution.
- *Solution:* This project develops advanced forensic capabilities to determine the source and production method of biological threat agents (BTAs) collected from crime scenes. Specifically, the project develops protocols for characterization and identification of BTAs, and utilizes a robust sample management, molecular signatures, and physical/chemical analysis research program. Bioforensics R&D is currently focused on establishing a methods-based approach to BTA characterization, which does not depend on prior knowledge of the organism and can detect novel and/or emerging organisms. Establishment of this approach includes development of orthogonal approaches to agent characterization initiation of an effort to build a national sequence database for whole genome comparison and development of computational algorithms for data analysis.
- *Impact:* The Bioforensics R&D project leads national research efforts in microbial forensics and transitions analytical techniques to the National Bio-forensics Analysis Center (NBFAC) and other government stakeholders.

Prior Year Key Events

- Transitioned forensics assays and/or signatures for all CDC-designated category A and B bacterial and viral pathogens.
- Developed procedures to interrogate samples and identify production-related signatures for multiple components of the agent production process.
- Established the Microbial Forensics Encyclopedia, a query-able database containing forensic typing signatures and virulence data for biological agents.
- Developed improved vacuum sampling filter and front-end modification and distribute to all FBI field offices for use in investigative sample collection.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop and populate databases for comparative whole genome analysis and host genome subtraction of select agents for forensics characterization.
- Develop and transition mass spectrometry-based methods for identifying production-related signatures of organisms used in a biocrime to bioforensics operations.
- Develop and transition computational methods for analyzing metagenomic data.
- Identify gaps in and develop new methods for toxin detection and characterization.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop analytical standards for whole genome sequencing.
- Fill gaps in infectious organism biology and publish results to support legal admissibility of analytical results into court.
- Develop methods that support definitive bioforensics identification and characterization for emerging, enhanced, chimeric, engineered and purely synthetic threat agents to NBFAC.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
11,049	4,000	4,870	4,000	6,500	6,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Develop computational methods for analyzing metagenomic data (FY15).
- Identify gaps in toxin detection and characterization technologies (FY15).
- Transition mass spectrometer-based methods of characterizing biological toxins (ricin and abrin) used in a biocrime to bioforensics operations (FY15).
- Develop analytical standards for whole genome sequencing (FY16).
- Fill gaps in infectious organism biology and publish results to support legal admissibility of analytical results into court (FY16).
- Develop methods that support definitive bioforensics identification and characterization for emerging, enhanced, chimeric, engineered, and purely synthetic threat agents to NBFAC (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 4 and end at TRL 6.

Transition Plans

- This project provides NBFAC and law enforcement agencies with the required tools and methods to analyze bioagent samples involved in a biological terrorist attack or crime. This project also provides enhanced scientific data and analysis for legal admissibility into the U.S. courts.

National Bioforensics Analysis Center (NBFAC)

- *Problem:* The anthrax mailings of 2001, demonstrated the need for a dedicated capability to conduct the scientific analysis and support the traditional forensic analysis of evidentiary samples from biocrime and bioterror investigations or from an actual event to support attribution investigations. This capability must provide high quality, validated processes and methods that meet admissibility requirements for federal prosecution of crimes involving biological agents.
- *Solution:* The NBFAC, located at the NBACC, is the Nation’s lead facility for technical analysis of samples from biocrime and bioterror investigations. NBFAC has established the necessary dedicated staff, equipment and biocontainment laboratories to provide scientific data to support attribution investigations. The NBFAC provides a 24/7 capability using ISO 17025 accredited processes, agent based assays and genomics to identify and characterize traditional, non-traditional, emerging, genetically engineered and synthetic biological agents. NBFAC's ISO 17025 accredited capabilities ensure rigorous chain-of-custody, third party review and quality-controlled procedures to ensure the integrity of evidentiary samples and their analysis.
- *Impact:* NBFAC provides Federal law enforcement agencies with centrally coordinated and validated capabilities for sample handling, sample processing, and bioforensic analyses of evidentiary material derived from biocrime and bioterror investigations or from the actual use of a biological agent.

Prior Year Key Events

- Provided 24/7 bioforensic casework support.
- Completed capability for the identification and characterization of rare variant strains via sequencing to support bioforensic casework.

Current Year Key Events

- Provide 24/7 bioforensic casework support.
- Develop/demonstrate an operational capability to characterize individual components of a sample to support the analysis of: limited sample, non-cultureable agents, rare variants, and metagenomics.
- Transition mass spectrometer-based toxin identification capability from Bioforensics R&D project.

Budget Year Key Events

- Provide 24/7 bioforensic casework support.
- Establish capability for the identification and characterization of rare variants and quasi species to support bioforensic casework.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
13,639	8,333	8,483	5,875	6,500	6,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Provide 24/7 bioforensic casework support (FY15).
- Develop/demonstrate an operational capability to characterize individual components of a sample to support the analysis of: limited sample, non-cultureable agents, rare variants, and metagenomic (FY15).

- Transition mass spectrometer-based toxin identification and production deduction capability from Bioforensics R&D project (FY15).
- Continue to provide 24/7 bioforensic casework support (FY16).
- Develop metagenomics and host based capabilities to support bioforensic casework (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

N/A

Type of Research

Development

Technical Readiness Level

8

Transition Plans

N/A

Foreign Animal Disease Vaccines, Diagnostics, and Countermeasures

- *Problem:* This project directly addresses HSPD-5 and HSPD-9 by ensuring that USDA and other first responders in the animal agriculture community have the countermeasure tools needed to safely and effectively respond to and recover from foreign animal and zoonotic disease outbreaks.
- *Solution:* New and next-generation countermeasures are developed and transitioned directly to USDA response labs or through veterinary biologic industry partners for commercialization and access by USDA. This project plans to complete the regulatory requirements (master-seed, pre-licensing serials, clinical trials) for additional foot and mouth disease (FMD) serotypes/subtype molecular vaccine candidates. It also coordinates with animal health industry partners on regulatory development programs for vaccine candidates for African swine fever (ASF), classical swine fever (CSF), and zoonotic diseases including Rift Valley fever and Henipavirus.
- *Impact:* This project strengthens the defense of the U.S. agricultural infrastructure by developing new and next- generation countermeasures (vaccines and diagnostics) to protect the livestock industry against FMD and other high-consequence FADs. Efforts from this project will provide data to support the regulatory licensing and/or use of new countermeasures by USDA in the event of a high-consequence FAD outbreak in the United States.

Prior Year Key Events

- Proof of concept cattle serology interference study completed for Trivalent molecular adenovirus vectored FMD vaccine.
- FMD serology assay deployed to National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NALHN)
- Commercial partner in place for FMD diagnostic licensed assay compatible with FMD mono-, multi- and panvalent vaccines.
- International Workshop held to discuss requirements and study design for International FMD Vaccine Trial project.

Current Year Key Events

- Adenovirus vectored foot & mouth disease (AdFMD) master seed viruses USDA approved.
- Country selection process for International FMD Vaccine Trial project initiated.

- Additional proof of concept efficacy studies for FMD multivalent or ASF monovalent vaccine candidates.
- Report on the current status of science and product development of broad spectrum antivirals, biotherapeutics, immunomodulators and pan-valent vaccines.

Budget Year Key Events

- Adenovirus vectored foot and mouth disease product licences (multiple).
- Adenovirus vectored foot and mouth disease vaccines for initiation of international field trial (vaccination of animals)

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
13,846	11,000	10,932	14,125	12,300	13,800

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Transition the production of second serotype for the Human Adenovirus Type 5 (Ad-5) vector FMD vaccine to industry partners for development and regulatory processes (FY15).
- Produce master seeds for three additional (8th – 10th) serotypes (FY15).
- Conclude assessment of broad spectrum countermeasure alternatives to address emerging disease threats (FY15).
- AdFMD product licenses (multiple) (FY16).
- Initiation of international field trial (vaccination of animals) (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL3 and end at TRL 7.

Transition Plans

Vaccines developed are transitioned to industry for commercial production in the U.S. and marketing in endemic countries to ensure availability in the United States in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak. Commercial partners are engaged in the early stages of development to assess commercial viability.

- B. Chemical Attack Resiliency** – FY 2015: \$5.000 million. FY 2016 Request: \$2.000 million. Provides advanced planning; develops CONOPS; develops and provides capabilities in forensics, laboratory response, personnel protection, and decontamination; and utilizes exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a chemical disaster.

Chemical Forensics

- *Problem:* There is a need to provide timely and comprehensive forensic support to investigations of chemical terrorist and criminal acts by collecting, preserving, analyzing, and matching chemical samples collected at scenes with samples obtained from people, places, and other events, as well as production sources. The Supreme Court has rules that it must be

demonstrated that chemical forensics and attribution findings are sufficiently reliable for admissibility in judicial proceedings.

- *Solution:* The Chemical Forensics project develops and maintains a robust and enduring national capability for the collection, preservation, and processing of chemical threat agents and associated evidence to provide comprehensive and timely forensic analysis and attribution. This project is incrementally developing and transitioning additional collection and preservation methods and devices, as well as expanded laboratory analytical methods to provide the capability to address the numerous chemical threat agents of interest in a prioritized manner.
- *Impact:* This project is providing law enforcement with the capability to promptly conduct chemical forensics analyses and attribute terrorist acts to their source, and thus providing highly valuable investigative leads that can identify perpetrators and prevent follow-on and copycat attacks.

Prior Year Key Events

- Development and transition of a Chemical Sampling Guidebook for use of law enforcement and first responders.
- Development of a Relevant Accrued Chemical Threats Studies (REACTS) (Ver. 0.7.2) database on CD-ROM.
- Published and transitioned to customers of at least four Chemical Forensics Standard Methods for the collection or analysis of Chemical Threat Agents of interest.
- Published at least two Chemical Forensics articles in relevant scientific journals.

Current Year Key Events

- Publishing and transition to customers of at least four Chemical Forensics Standard Methods for the collection or analysis of Chemical Threat Agents of interest.
- Publishing of at least two Chemical Forensics articles in relevant scientific journals.
- Development of an expanded REACTS database on CD-ROM.
- Development and transition of a Chemical Sampling Kit for distribution to chemical attack crime scene personnel.

Budget Year Key Events

- Publishing and transition to customers of at least four Chemical Forensics Standard Methods for the collection or analysis of Chemical Threat Agents of interest.
- Publishing of at least two Chemical Forensics articles in relevant scientific journals.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
4,718	2,643	3,478	3,500	2,000	2,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Publish and transition to customers at least four Chemical Forensics Standard Methods for the collection or analysis of Chemical Threat Agents of interest (FY15).
- Publish at least two Chemical Forensics articles in relevant scientific journals (FY15).
- Provide a Chemical Sampling Guidebook for use of law enforcement and first responders both in electronic and hard copy (FY15).
- Publish and transition to customers at least four Chemical Forensics Standard Methods for the collection or analysis of Chemical Threat Agents of interest (FY16).

- Publish at least two Chemical Forensics articles in relevant scientific journals (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 3 and end at TRL 4

Transition Plans

Performers are strongly encouraged to publish the results of research efforts in a relevant scientific journal, if possible. Final reports and methods are provided directly to primary customer (FBI) and archived in Chemical Library maintained at Chemical Security Analysis Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland.

- C. ***Explosives and Radiological/Nuclear (Rad/Nuc) Attack Resiliency*** – FY 2015: \$3.250 million. FY 2016 Request: \$3.500 million. This program provides advanced planning, develops CONOPS, develops advanced materials, and funds exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a disaster employing nuclear or radiological explosives.

Radiological/Nuclear Response and Recovery (RNRR)

- *Problem:* The detonation of a Radiological Dispersal Device or an Improvised Nuclear Device, would pose tremendous challenges to the first responder community and HSE, and have high consequences to the economy and national security posture. The presence of radiation during an emergency drastically increases the complexity of response operations, and requires advanced data collection and specialized capabilities to ensure the safety of the public and responders.
- *Solution:* Increase responder preparedness for radiological incident response and recovery operations by working with partner agencies, Federal interagency working groups, and first responders to identify impactful research and development opportunities that address technology and capability needs in the areas of radiological response management, incident characterization, initial response capabilities, medical care/triage, casualty/evacuee care, impacted area stabilization/control, and site cleanup/decontamination.
- *Impact:* This research and development will improve radiological response capabilities at both the local, State, and national level, improve Government understanding of impacts and risks, and find technological solutions to radiological capability gaps and mission needs. It will also increase preparedness and responder capabilities in advance of an incident and minimize the impact of a radiological or nuclear detonation.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed first responder prioritization of existing radiological/nuclear response mission requirements, and worked with technologists and subject matter experts to identify and scope current/emerging solutions.
- Finalized the Rad/Nuc Response and Recovery Investment Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019, and initiated priority efforts.

Current Year Key Events

- Execute top priorities from the Rad/Nuc Response and Recovery Investment Plan and initiate the development of program/project management documents for future fiscal years based on responder and interagency priorities.

Budget Year Key Events

- Continue to fund Investment Plan priorities and conduct review of existing technology used by specialized radiological response operators to identify technologies and tools with potential for increasing operational capabilities of State/local agencies.
- Work closely with the Federal interagency to ensure Rad/Nuc Response and Recovery research and development projects meet the operational requirements of end users and assist in filling identified gaps and needs.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	4,928	5,000	3,250	3,500

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY15
 - Develop communications networks to share data between response organizations
- FY16
 - Develop scientific response guidance for radiological contamination containment and early phase waste management
 - Develop bilateral agreements with key international partners and organizations
 - Research radiological response decision making requirements to better understand how technical data can be interpreted and rapidly integrated into tools and products for local officials
 - Identify post incident multi-modal information dissemination requirements to determine technology improvements for radiological response coordination and release of public messaging

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

- Leverage existing radiological training and preparedness organizations to assist in distributing and integrating developed technology and knowledge products into State/local rad/nuc preparedness and response activities:
 - DOE National Laboratories
 - FEMA - Emergency Management Institute
 - Center for Radiological/Nuclear Training
 - Defense Threat Reduction Agency

- Utilize project partners to connect first responders with Federal agencies and specialized radiological assets that will assist them during a radiological response:
 - Environmental Protection Agency’s Regional Field Coordinators
 - National Guard Civil Support Teams
 - Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC)
 - National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) – Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)
- Transition Barriers:
 - Unit price
 - Life cycle cost
 - Integration of knowledge products and technology into existing plans and preparedness efforts

D. First Responder Capability – FY 2015: \$17.900 million. FY 2016 Request: \$21.800 million. This program develops technologies, information, procedures, and CONOPS to aid first responders, emergency managers, and incident commanders as they respond to hazardous situations. It assists the emergency response communities to establish requirements and tests technologies and assesses them for usability to help make the technologies available across all first responder communities.

First Responder Technologies/Trident Spectre

- *Problem:* The response environment that our Nation’s first responders operate in on a day to day basis is constantly changing and requires an ongoing evaluation of needs, required capabilities, and potential investments and/or innovations, to allow them to conduct their missions more safely, effectively, and efficiently. Due to the lengthy process it normally takes to commercialize technology that fully meet these challenges, there is a need to rapidly develop technologies that address high priority capability gaps identified by Federal, State, local, and tribal first responders.
- *Solution:* Identify high priority needs, develop prototype solutions, and conduct operational field assessments of next generation technologies to address gaps, with the goal of rapidly fielding technologies that meet at least 80 percent of the operational requirement in a 12 to 18 month timeframe.
- *Impact:* This will strengthen the response community’s ability to protect the homeland, respond to disasters, and to save lives through the increased availability and reliability of technology for first responders.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed readily accessible, high-fidelity simulation tools to support training and exercises in incident management and response for an active school shooting scenario.
- Began development of technology to provide the ability to remotely monitor the tactical actions and progress of all responders involved in the incident in real time.
- Used the PPE Strategic Plan to begin development of protective clothing and equipment for all first responders that protects against multiple hazards.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete development of an improved structural firefighter glove, to provide improved dexterity and don/doff ability.

- Complete development of a low light covert camera for law enforcement, to provide ICE and other law enforcement agencies with a non-existent capability.
- Complete development of an internet protocol encoder, which provides the ability to stream data from the low light camera in real time, at a low cost.

Budget Year Key Events

- Commence development of a thermal imaging camera that integrates with first responder self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Conduct a body-worn electronics study that analyzes data pertaining to the impact that a rapidly growing number of wireless devices has upon the first responder environment.
- Complete development and transition readily accessible, high-fidelity simulation tools to support training and exercises in incident management and response.
- Complete development and testing of a low-power microwave system that assist search and rescue personnel detect and located the small movements from breathing and the heartbeat of a buried victim following disasters.
- Develop a gun holder device that mimics the movements and reactions of a human firing a gun; the goal of this development is to reduce wear and tear on personnel, allow for more consistent test results, and enhance testing productivity.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
8,669	4,798	10,947	7,978	11,400	16,300

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY16:
 - Gather requirements and start prototype development for the following efforts: Personal Protection equipment base-layer ensemble (2), accountability and proximity system that will aid in firefighter safety, thermal imaging camera integrated with a self-contained breathing apparatus, body-worn electronics interference, simultaneous radio transmissions, integration of field-based hazard detection, three dimensional IED vehicle mapping, self-detecting and decontaminating PPE, improved PPE protection around interfaces.
 - Perform Operational Field Assessment for “New Starts” projects (five total)
 - Gather requirements and start prototype development for “New Starts” projects (six total)

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

7

Transition Plans

The program’s main stakeholders are Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial first responders who do not generally make bulk group purchases or enter into technology transition

agreements, due to the uncertain nature of funding availability. Therefore, the First Responders Group works with the vendor at the onset of the project to develop a commercialization plan that will require that the vendor invest internal funds to transition the technology to the first responder community.

Response and Defeat Operations Support (REDOPS)

- *Problem:* IEDs are generally easy to develop, difficult to combat, and cause damage to life and/or property.
- *Solution:* Establish a collaboration effort with the FBI to conduct systems analysis approach involving explosives countermeasures experts from all levels of government and direct Research, Development, Testing & Evaluation (RDT&E) of technologies needed by State and local bomb squads (SLBS).
- *Impact:* The new capabilities developed as well as the performance and training standards will help protect and save the lives of State and local bomb techs and the public. In addition, the outputs associated with this project will provide SLBS the confidence and authority to perform activities associated with response and defeat operations.

Prior Year Key Events

- N/A

Current Year Key Events

- Convene C-IED Requirements Review Panel.
- Perform RDT&E on Camera Boom for robots.
- Update Vehicle-borne IED (VBIED) Tool Kit.

Budget Year Key Events

- In collaboration with the FBI, conduct Domestic Controlled Urban Testing and Evaluation of Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) technologies for use by SLBS.
- Support FBI ECM Acquisition for support of SLBS.
- Initiate three dimensional Scanning Technology for VBIED.
- Conduct technology assessments of three SLBS technologies.

Funding History

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500	1,500

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY16
 - Gather requirements and start prototype development for the following efforts: three dimensional Scanning Technology; Enhanced Render Safe Tools, Disposable Grid Aim; Portable X-ray Systems.
 - Perform Operational Field Assessment for “New Starts” projects.
 - Gather requirements and start prototype development for “New Starts” projects.

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

7

Transition Plans

The program's main stakeholders are Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial bomb squads who do not generally make bulk group purchases or enter into technology transition agreements, due to the uncertain nature of funding availability. Therefore, REDOPS works with the government partners, end-users, and the vendor at the onset of each activity to develop a transition plan to ensure State and local bomb squads have the confidence and authority to perform activities associated with response and defeat operations.

Tech Clearinghouse

- *Problem:* S&T must maintain effective communication with the first responder and emergency preparedness and response communities in order to gather necessary information for its program and to keep those communities informed about the technologies and knowledge products the Directorate is developing on their behalf.
- *Solution:* A three-pronged communications effort that includes:
 1. FirstResponder.gov: S&T's premiere online portal for sharing information about its own projects and initiatives as well as outside technology-related programs and events of interest to first responders
 2. First Responder Communities of Practice (FRCoP): a vetted online forum that enables first responders to collaborate and share best practices while also providing: 1) developers with operational requirements and information needed to design and manufacture increasingly useful tools and technologies, as well as 2) users with information related to procuring, deploying, and maintaining technologies and training for their proper use
 3. Outreach and Engagement: an ongoing suite of communications activities that enables S&T to gain a fuller understanding of the capability gaps, needs and requirements of first responders and thus strengthen its focus on essential technologies with the greatest potential for transition to use.
- *Impact:* Tech Clearinghouse increases first responder awareness of the Directorate's work, facilitates the flow of important information throughout the emergency response community, and enables the Directorate to design and manage projects that truly meet its mission. It is a cost-effective, multi-channel communications effort that steadily expands S&T's reach into stakeholder communities.

Prior Year Key Events

- Develop a prototype social media aggregator tool and demonstrate it through a pilot program.
- Refreshed FirstResponders.gov website that included an improved search capability, added a document library, and included links to key resources (e.g. grants and training information, SAVER, etc.) for first responders.
- Launched a social media experiment with Facebook to increase traffic to firstresponder.gov

Current Year Key Events

- ***FirstResponder.gov***
 - Refresh FirstResponders.gov website to add new pages for Anthrax Preparedness for First Responders, Next Generation First Responder, video capability through YouTube, and other enhanced pages.
 - Continue the social media experiment with Facebook, increasing traffic to FirstResponder.gov.
 - Leverage new S&T Microsite on DHS.gov to promote content on FirstResponder.gov
 - Continue to support and enhance the development of FRG presence on current and future social media pages (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, etc.) with the intent of increasing traffic to FirstResponder.gov.
 - Produce project-based 100-second and other videos targeted to the first responder community.
 - Implement and refine the development of partnerships with the public and private sectors to facilitate and create efficiencies to collect feedback and reviews on responder safety and knowledge products that could evolve into new requirements.
- ***First Responder Communities of Practice***
 - Continue outreach and support to community administrators.
 - Continue to provide reports on community and user activities.
 - Continue the addition of new communities and users.
 - Continue outreach to academic institutions and associations to identify collaboration opportunities and prospective members.
 - Continue to support the various communities on FRCoP by uploading relevant materials, including blog posts, documents, and bookmarks, and by collaborating with community administrators to enhance or provide additional structure as needed.

Budget Year Key Events

- ***FirstResponder.gov***
 - Continue to refresh FirstResponders.gov website to add new pages and capability as needed to reach the broadest first responder audience.
 - Expand the social media experiment with Facebook, increasing traffic to FirstResponder.gov.
 - Continue to leverage the S&T Microsite on DHS.gov to promote content on FirstResponder.gov.
 - Continue to support and enhance the development of FRG presence on current and future social media pages (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, etc.) with the intent of increasing traffic to FirstResponder.gov.
 - Continue producing project-based videos targeted to the first responder community.
 - Implement and refine the development of partnerships with the public and private sectors to facilitate and create efficiencies to collect feedback and reviews on responder safety and knowledge products that could evolve into new requirements.
- ***First Responder Communities of Practice***
 - Continue outreach and support to community administrators.
 - Continue to provide reports on community and user activities.
 - Continue the addition of new communities and users.
 - Continue outreach to academic institutions and associations to identify collaboration opportunities and prospective members.

- Continue to support the various communities on FRCoP by uploading relevant materials, including blog posts, documents, and bookmarks, and by collaborating with community administrators to enhance or provide additional structure as needed.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
3,284	5,616	2,273	2,000	5,000	4,000

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY15
 - Develop and publish the ORDs for each of the First Responder Resource Group (FRRG) identified capability gaps following FRG’s Solution Development Process
 - Implement and refine the development of partnerships with the public and private sectors.
 - Collect feedback and reviews on responder safety and knowledge products that could evolve into requirements.
 - Conduct outreach to the first responder community by interacting with professional homeland security, public safety, responder, and criminal justice associations such as the Interagency Board (IAB), the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC), the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), etc.
 - Further outreach to the first responder community through FirstResponder.gov and the First Responder Communities of Practice.
 - Facilitate engagement with S&T program managers and first responders
 - Publish and make the Project Responder 4 report available to the practitioner community.
 - Produce narrow-channel video programming targeted to the first responder community in the United States.
 - Develop and produce international first responder programming in cooperation with those nations with which S&T has bi-lateral agreements, and make that programming available to FRG’s first responder constituency.
- FY16
 - Update FirstResponder.gov with relevant content, including internal and external information on first responder related projects/programs and increase usage by first responders via marketing.
 - Increase membership in Communities of Practice and the extension of Communities of Practice to DHS operational elements.
 - Meet and implement the goals of the FRG social media strategy.
 - Support and enhance the development of FRG presence on current and future social media pages (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and GovLoop).
 - Oversee and improve as necessary the collection of feedback and reviews on responder safety and knowledge products that could evolve into requirements through a public/private partnership.
 - Conduct meeting(s) (in person and/or virtual) of the FRRG.
 - Conduct FRRG work group/task group meetings (in person and/or virtual).
 - Facilitate the prioritized identification of cross cutting first responder capability gaps.

- Develop and publish the ORDs for each of the FRRG identified capability gaps following CORE's SDP.
- Conduct outreach to the first responder community by interacting with professional homeland security, public safety, responder, and criminal justice associations such as the IAB, NPSTC, IACP, IAFC, etc.
- Conduct outreach to the first responder community through FirstResponder.gov and the First Responder Communities of Practice.
- Facilitate engagement with S&T program managers and first responders.
- Produce narrow-channel video programming targeted to the first responder community in the United States.
- Develop and produce international first responder programming in cooperation with those nations with which S&T has bi-lateral agreements, and make that programming available to FRG's first responder constituency.

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

N/A

Transition Plans

- Continue to leverage the Firstresponder.gov website to inform the first responder community about ongoing R&D efforts and provides a secure network and collaboration platform. In addition, this project will support FRG's technology roadmap development process by soliciting capability gaps and developing requirements from the first responders themselves.

E. Information Sharing and Interoperability – FY 2015: \$14.639 million. FY 2016 Request: \$14.300 million. This program creates an integrated information sharing architecture and links that architecture to interagency efforts to prevent terrorism while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

Cross Border Communications

- *Problem:* Coordinating responses and sharing information for situational awareness and decision making during critical incidents involving multiple agencies on both sides of the United States border is a challenge.
- *Solution:* Conduct carefully designed, robust experiments to identify how best to address issues that make it difficult to share essential capabilities across the border when bi-national responses are essential.
- *Impact:* Nations will better handle cross-border technology and policy issues and will leave behind trusted relationships, collaborative processes, and international technology solutions. Binational coordination is extended to public safety issues that simultaneously affect both nations, regardless of where incidents occur.

Prior Year Key Events

- The Canada-U.S. Resiliency Experiment III (CAUSE III) was conducted in November 2014. CAUSE III is built on the lessons learned from CAUSE I and II, and addressed improving

interoperable communications (Land-Mobile Radio, Data, GIS), resource management/sharing protocols, and to develop a cross-border Concept of Operations (CONOPS). The outcomes included:

- Conducting planning sessions of the Communications Interoperability Working Group (CIWG),
- Building upon CAUSE II, the Canada-U.S. Resiliency Experiment III involved different Canadian and U.S. Federal, State, and local agencies and systems/software applications and continue to demonstrated the ability to exchange information;
- Demonstrating enhanced resilience through improved interoperable shared situational awareness during major events;
- Demonstrating the use of deployable communications capabilities on both sides of the Canada-U.S. border to support emergency response;
- Executing CAUSE III as a catalyst to build trust relationships in support of the Beyond the Border Action Plan; and
- Build enhanced cross border trust relationships.

Current Year Key Events

- CAUSE IV will include data and a stronger focus on voice communications interoperability, including the use of social media, virtual working groups to support operations, and further testing of deployable communications capabilities on both sides of the border.
- The development of a CONOPS will result from the efforts of CAUSE IV. This CONOPS will be further refined and validated for the follow on CAUSE V activities.
- With CAUSE “experiments” occurring in CAUSE I through III, it is anticipated that CAUSE IV will culminate in an actual exercise, perhaps with all previous CAUSE participants.

Budget Year Key Events

- CAUSE V will be designed to independently validate and verify (IV&V) the CAUSE CONOPS developed in CAUSE IV.
- Identify sensor requirements required by first responders.
- Develop training and exercise plans to document sensor needs.
- Perform a training exercise and document requirements within an After Action Report of Findings.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	300

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY15
 - CAUSE IV Design Plan
 - Develop CAUSE CONOPS.
 - CAUSE IV Exercise.
 - Develop CAUSE CONOPS.
 - CAUSE IV Exercise.
- FY16
 - CAUSE V IV&V.
 - Sensor Requirements Summary.
 - Sensor T&E Plan.

- Sensor Training Exercise.
- After Action Report.

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

The transition plan for the CAUSE activities is to compile the best practices and lessons learned from all the CAUSE efforts (CAUSE I-IV) so other jurisdictions along the Canada-U.S. border may build similar capabilities. This compilation has, to date, occurred in the form of After Action Reports and illustrative videos. An operational prototype for situational awareness and information sharing will also be made available as was developed and used by those agencies participating in the CAUSE experiments.

Emergency Response and Management Tools for First Responders

- *Problem:* First responders often lack timely access to the information they need to operate safely and enhance their ability to save lives and protect property. Whether they are not sharing due to unfamiliarity with their response partners or because their systems are not interoperable, decisions are not made in the most effective and timely manner.
- *Solution:* Develop and transition to operational use the technologies required so that emergency managers and first responders will have the incident information they require when and how they need it. In addition, this project will provide the standard operating procedures, training, and governance needed to effectively and efficiently conduct response and recovery efforts from day-to-day incidents to large-scale emergencies, including visualization, geospatial and analytics technologies.
- *Impact:* Increased safety of U.S. citizens and first responders, more effective incident response and recovery leading to fewer lives lost, decreased property damages, and increased national resilience from incidents of all types and scales.

Prior Year Key Events

- Capstone 2014 Demonstration in eight Central U.S. Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) states using the Mutual Aid Support System (MASS) resource identification and sharing solution as well as demonstrating the enhanced Virtual USA Library tools. Capstone-14 Exercise had approximately 13,000 injects across states, federal partners, and voluntary organizations sharing 2,000 data layers, in 450 counties with seven states reporting the live status of 18 essential elements of information, and 78 private sector companies participating.
- Full transition of the Virtual USA Library to; 1) have the “Refresh” be deployed to the National Capital Region – Geospatial Data Exchange (NCR-GDX); and 2) the National Information Sharing Consortium (NISC) whereby the existing Virtual USA Library will retire and the NISC will work with the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) to deploy information-sharing tools via ESRI’s cloud-based, geospatial solution.
- Presented 12 Capacity Building Webinars to educate the first responder community for augmenting their abilities and capabilities to share information during critical incidents. The

events attracted 2,295 live attendees, with over 1,440 podcast plays, and 780 recipients of Continuing Education Unit (CEU) credits.

- Developed an Incident Management Information Sharing Capability Maturity Model (IMIS-CMM) for jurisdictions to objectively assess their maturity to share information during critical incidents.
- Enhanced the Next Generation Incident Command System (NICS) for broader community operational adoption as evidenced by partner use in 250+ live operational evaluations across 500 organizations and 3,000+ users.
- Developed the Geospatial Interoperability Reference Architecture in cooperation with the Program Manager-Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE).
- Assess the Federal Request for Information (RFI) and Alerts, Warnings and Notifications (AWN) operational landscape.
- Established and co-chair the Incident Management Information Sharing (IMIS) Committee, chartered under the Information Sharing and Access Interagency Policy Committee (ISA IPC) with the PM-ISE. Established membership drawn from the public safety community (e.g. law enforcement, fire, emergency medical and emergency management) the Committee established expert working groups to determine priority assessment areas for first responders.

Current Year Key Events

- Refine and validate the IMIS-CMM with practitioners and publish a guide for its application within a jurisdiction to assess and augment their information sharing capabilities.
- Assist in publishing grant funding guidance for jurisdictional recipients to augment their capabilities to conform to FRG's IMIS-CMM.
- Finalize and validate the Public Safety Cloud strategy that addresses identity management issues and computer aided dispatch (CAD to CAD) jurisdictional interoperability for information sharing.
- Develop NICS open source licensing agreement and post as open source software to GitHub for broader public safety community involvement and use.
- Through the IMIS Subcommittee, identify, validate and prioritize public safety technology gaps and work with the private industry to develop and transition solutions for operational use and commercialization.
- Deliver and post GIRA as wiki-like community sustainable guidance with the PM-ISE and the Federal Geographic Data Committee.
- With the PM-ISE, develop geospatial enhancements to the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) incorporating security tagging elements.
- With the PM-ISE, in support of the ISA IPC, developed RFI and Alert, Warning and Notification (AWN) Report of Findings and Recommendations.

Budget Year Key Events

- Through the IMIS Subcommittee, identify, validate and prioritize public safety technology gaps and work with the private industry to develop and transition solutions for operational use and commercialization.
- Via the IMIS Committee, provide recommendations to the PM-ISE recommending the adoption of open standards needed to meet requirements and fill gaps from the first responders community at all levels of government.
- Initiate the Public Cloud infrastructure leveraging federal and industry capabilities as a community of practice collaboration environment.

- Develop Essential Elements of Information as core open data exchange requirements targeted to Public Safety community and establish as National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) standards.
- Incorporate NICS as a mobile application within the DHS Geospatial Information Infrastructure as an enterprise service homeland security community.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	2,673	6,953	2,000	4,000	4,000

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY15
 - Develop IMIS Subcommittee public safety requirements catalog by developing Use Case Best Practices review and preparation of templates and guides.
 - Develop draft IMIS-CMM Guidance documentation.
 - Develop NICS Open Source License Agreement.
 - Publish NICS Open Source Software on GitHub.
 - Post GIRA on Federal Geographic Data Committee GeoPlatform as wiki-like community collaboration guidance.
 - Develop NIEM geospatial security tagging exchanges.
 - Deliver to PM-ISE and ISA IPC the interagency RFI and AWN Report of Findings and Recommendation.
 - Develop CAD-2-CAD NIEM compatible exchange standards and Essential Elements of Information for industry review and comment.
- FY16
 - Provide technical and governance support to the user consortium (NISC).
 - Research, analysis and development of tools related to the mobile environment and the compromised/degraded communications and information sharing environment.
 - Test initial context aware applications for use by first responders.
 - Incorporate NICS within DHS Geospatial Information Infrastructure enterprise capability.

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

- The Virtual USA Library will follow two transition paths: 1) The operational information sharing capability will be transitioned to the NCR-GDX; and 2) The developmental prototype will be transitioned to the NISC as they work with ESRI to deploy aspects of the Virtual USA Library in ESRI's ArcGIS On-line solution.

- California Wild-land firefighting communities will have installed NICS in California at the San Diego State University Super-Computing Center for utilization. The Portable Handset Integrated Next Generation Incident Command System (PHINICS), will transition to the USCG whereby FRG will no longer provide on-going operations and maintenance support. The NICS will be made available as open source via the U.S. Government’s GitHub collaboration site.
- The IMIS-CMM will be published and shared via the NISC to the first responders’ community for their efforts to assess their maturity and capabilities for information sharing during critical incidents.

Interoperability and Compatibility Standards

- *Problem:* The proliferation of new technologies makes it difficult for first responders to communicate with each other during emergencies.
- *Solution:* Identify and develop standards essential to ensuring that all the new technologies are interoperable so first responder agencies can make good decisions about new technologies.
- *Impact:* These new and strengthened standards will help first responders to make smart choices of new technologies so they will be interoperable and can migrate successfully to the new nationwide public safety broadband network without putting a \$7 billion national investment at risk.

Prior Year Key Events

- Work with Accreditation Bodies and Project 25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP) Laboratories to develop the DHS Office for Interoperability and Compatibility (OIC) – P25 CAP Laboratory Policy Document.
- Develop Quantitative Broadband Launch Requirements and submit to FirstNet for consideration.
- Develop public safety console requirements for Long Term Evolution (LTE).

Current Year Key Events

- Work with Accreditation Bodies and P25 CAP Laboratories to develop the DHS OIC – P25 CAP Laboratory Policy Document.
- Reconvene the P25 CAP Governing Board under the existing Charter.
- Update the P25 CAP Governing Board Charter.
- Transition the P25 CAP web site from the FEMA Lessons Learned Information Sharing site to FirstResponder.gov.

Budget Year Key Events

- Update the P25 CAP Governing Board Charter.
- Draft Local Control Requirements document.
- Add P25 Common Air Interface Conventional Interoperability Tests to the program.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	4,112	2,000	2,000	3,000

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY15
 - Create digital audio files for speech codec intelligibility testing
 - Identify objective intelligibility estimates for codecs
 - Develop P25 Specific SME materials and training for partner accreditation body assessors
 - Begin recognizing test labs that have received Accreditation Body accreditation for P25 CAP testing
- FY16
 - Develop first responder data interoperability standards for the nationwide public safety LTE network
 - Oversee P25 processes to help leadership group maintain effective user input of features and functionality requirements into the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) Technical Report-8 Committee. This Committee formulates and maintains standards for private radio communications systems and equipment for both voice and data applications.
 - Leverage 3rd Generation Partnership Project specifications and other appropriate standards development organizations to identify and prioritize first responder broadband requirements and develop solutions for locally deployed applications

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

N/A

Transition Plans

- P25 CAP will continue to expand its suite of test capabilities to include P25 CAP interoperability, performance, and conformance testing so that first responder agencies can make more confident acquisition decisions for their P25 systems. Additionally, this program will continue to focus on public safety broadband requirements as a means to accelerate the development of common standards and in an effort to enhance interoperability and compatibility among broadband systems.

Operational Assessment Tools to Strengthen Agency Acquisition

- *Problem:* New networking systems are extremely expensive and public safety does not have a reliable way to assess the best solutions before they make major investments.
- *Solution:* Develop best practice and knowledge product tools to help public safety make more informed procurement decisions for everything from user equipment to applications and services and make them available to first responders before they make major investments.
- *Impact:* These tools will make it possible for first responder agencies to determine whether a given investment is the best possible and thus avoid wasting significant resources.

Prior Year Key Events

- Development of the Consumer Digital Video Library (www.cdvl.org)
- Development of the “Defining Video Quality Requirements: A Web Tool for Public Safety (Version 2)”
- Development of the Digital Video Quality Handbook

Current Year Key Events

- Publish results of subjective video tests for new/advanced video codecs.
- Publish technical document on Optimizing Network Resources for Transmitting Video on Public Safety LTE Networks
- Development of the Digital Video Quality Handbook Volume II

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct efficient network utilization research to provide for dynamic spectrum allocation based on user applications and network capacity.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
745	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,000	3,000

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY15
 - Develop initial draft of mobile application security services to support public safety’s mobile application survey report.
 - Develop initial draft set of public safety identity attributes.
 - Document a set of public safety identity attributes for incorporation with the Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM) and National Information Exchange Model (NIEM).
 - Survey mobile authentication solutions for appropriateness to different public safety disciplines.
- FY16
 - Establish a new Video Quality in Public Safety (VQiPS) working group subcommittee focused on issues such as video retention rates and privacy.
 - Hold Annual VQiPS Workshop.
 - Develop a video system design improvement process that can be leveraged by public safety.
 - Develop a network optimization model that can be tested which will help public safety make more efficient network resource decisions.

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

N/A

Transition Plans

- This project will continue to develop tools for public safety agencies; helping them to define their true requirements and ultimately allowing them to make better procurement decisions on their video systems. All knowledge products and tools are delivered to end users via the FirstResponder.gov web site and other government partner web sites (www.pscr.gov). These products are used by Federal, State, and local first responder agencies. More specifically, often the targeted audience for VQiPS tools may be procurement officials within these agencies.

Wireless Communications

- *Problem:* Technologies capable of bridging disparate but essential communications systems are not currently available, making it difficult for first responders to communicate with each other during emergencies.
- *Solution:* Develop viable research, development, testing, and evaluation capabilities to ensure that new technologies that claim to be interoperable with existing public safety systems actually are.
- *Impact:* This project provides a critical testing and evaluation capability for first responders to gain knowledge on how communication devices work on broadband networks and determine how the systems will meet user needs. This project brings together public safety practitioners, Federal partners, manufacturers, and representatives of standards making bodies to improve the way in which video and other technologies serve the public safety community.

Prior Year Key Events

- Completed technical demonstration for one of three wireless broadband technology demonstrator solutions.
- Finalized program for the Public Safety Mobile Application Security Requirements Workshop.
- Co-hosted the Public Safety Mobile Application Security Requirements Workshop.
- Completed technical architecture and test plan for the Chicago Long Term Evolution pilot.
- Completed PHY layer performance characterization and document results in report.
- Provided preliminary results on incident scenario modeling.
- Reported results of study of mobility estimation parameters for small cell deployments and submit conference article on the topic.

Current Year Key Events

- Complete technical demonstrations for remaining two wireless broadband technology demonstrator solutions.
- Conduct field demonstrations for two wireless broadband technology demonstrator solutions.
- Develop and implement usage scenarios and metrics for the evaluation of Proximity Services (PROSE) according to the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) evaluation methodology.
- Develop PROSE modeling and analysis framework to study the functionality defined by 3GPP Release 12.
- Develop final version of mobile application security services to support public safety's mobile application survey report.
- Develop final version of mobile authentication solutions for different public safety disciplines survey report.

Budget Year Key Events

- Conduct field demonstration for final wireless broadband technology demonstrator solution.
- Create extended simulation models to support additional PROSE functionality.
- Contribute results to 3GPP Release 13 & 14.
- Publish results in professional conference proceedings and journals.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
1,163	2,676	5,587	8,500	5,338	4,000

Project Schedule including Milestones

- FY15
 - Develop description and feasibility of local control features.
 - Develop test plan to evaluate local control features.
 - Conduct lab characterization testing for 100 kilometer operation.
 - Complete extended cell drive tests for antennas at 280 meters.
- FY16
 - Conduct extended cell testing on a 280 meter site as well and develop Phase II Test Plan.
 - Complete final report for two of three wireless broadband technology demonstrator solutions.
 - Complete alternatives analysis for the wireless broadband technology demonstrator program.
 - Obtain field measurements and conduct analysis of results for extended cell testing.
 - Conduct Chicago Long Term Evolution pilot test and evaluate results.
 - Complete wireless broadband technology demonstrator field test reports.
 - Contribute results of extended simulation models to support additional PROSE functionality to 3GPP Release 13 and 14.
 - Publish results of extended simulation models to support additional PROSE functionality in professional conference proceedings and journals.

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

N/A

Transition Plans

- The maintenance of a 700MHz broadband demonstration network capable of providing first responders with a test environment, as FirstNet creates a nationwide public safety broadband network, will remain a critical resource for testing and evaluating technology solutions. In addition to aiding first responders through publishing of test results, this project will also

develop knowledge products to better inform stakeholders about the state of the art technologies.

- Provide the Department of Homeland Security, including CBP up to three prototypes for public safety and DHS operational components to consider, allowing them to leverage their existing land mobile radio (LMR) assets and augment them with broadband/smart device capability.
- Publish a lessons learned document on public safety broadband performance and impacts after live test and evaluation.

F. *Natural Disaster Resiliency* – FY 2015: \$26.500 million. FY 2016 Request: \$20.776 million. This program develops and provides advanced planning, CONOPS, disaster management tools, and training aids for responding to and recovering from a large-scale natural disaster. This includes providing assistance to the private sector to design-in greater resilience for critical infrastructure and providing DHS with more robust tools for disaster response, disaster logistics, individual and public assistance programs, and national continuity programs.

Community Resilience and Communications

- *Problem:* There is insufficient social and behavioral science research to support the development of effective communication strategies to successfully promote resilience to disasters in U.S. communities and that focus on helping disaster survivors, enhancing communities’ robustness, adaptability, and recovery capabilities.
- *Solution:* Develop more targeted and effective risk and crisis communications in order to produce evidence-based guidance to promote resilience in communities.
- *Impact:* Communities that are more resilient will support dramatically improved response efforts and significantly reduce the time and resources required for recovery from natural and manmade disasters.

Prior Year Key Events

- Began evidence-based analysis in support of whole community implementation. As part of this activity, the program will begin the conduct of social and behavioral science research to develop communication strategies to successfully promote resilient to disasters in U.S. communities focused on helping disaster survivors, enhancing communities’ robustness, adaptability, and recovery capabilities.

Current Year Key Events

- Deliver a knowledge product that provides the result of the evidence-based analysis completed to date with a goal of developing more targeted and effective risk and crisis communications in order to provide evidence-based guidance that can be used by communities to promote resilience.

Budget Year Key Events

- Initiate new start development.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
1,433	N/A	583	1,000	700	700

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Preliminary design and integration (FY15).
- Deliver knowledge product that provides the results of the evidence-based analysis with a goal of developing more targeted and effective risk/crisis communications (FY15).
- Critical Design Review (FY16).
- Pilot training curriculum within additional selected communities based on messages and hazards (FY16).
- Conduct study into social media practices among various segments of population, attitudes, and behaviors (FY16).
- Develop guidebook on best uses for social media within government based on scientific understanding of attitudes and behaviors for segments of the population (FY16).
- Test Readiness Review (FY17).
- Production Readiness Review followed by Operational Readiness Review (ORR) (FY18).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects.

Transition Plans

Acquisition program establishment subsequent to successful completion of Operational Testing, Verification, and Validation.

Cyber Physical Security (CPS)

- *Problem:* The increased integration of Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) into many critical physical infrastructure and systems including, electric, water, transportation, and more, has introduced new and unknown possible vulnerabilities within single and potentially across multiple systems. As the systems are relatively new and growing in complexity and number, an understanding of the new challenges and information and decision support tools for owners and operators are needed for continued safe and secure operation and avoidance or limitation of disruptions or destruction from natural or manmade hazards.
- *Solution:* Focusing on high priority sectors such as energy (electrical grid) and water, this project will leverage past and current assessments and research efforts to provide decision support tools and mitigation solutions to address critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and the associated risks. Partnerships in government; Federal, State, local, and the private key critical sectors will be developed to ensure resilience will be implemented into the systems such as the electrical grid and water.
- *Impact:* This project will enhance resilience of the Nation's many critical infrastructure systems that are controlled by cyber systems in an interconnected environment. This increased level of resilience from all hazards allows the owners and operators to have an increased ability to assess and militate against potential threats and vulnerabilities from manmade and natural hazards. There will be an increase in overall understanding and mitigation development for cyber-physical systems which will benefit resiliency of future systems.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed framework and approach to CPS in a multi-disciplinary systems way (e.g., cyber-security; physical-security; physical infrastructure; IT infrastructure; human-systems), and analysis of sector and cross-sector considerations and inter-dependencies.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop initial overarching architecture for CPS analysis and experimentation with high priority sectors.
- Develop pilot plans for engaging the energy and water sector.

Budget Year Key Events

- Develop a scientifically-based and field-tested CPS assessment framework that incorporates multi-disciplinary factors to provide decision makers and CI owners/operates the ability to make more accurate and consistent risk, mitigation, and investment decisions.
- Develop a scientifically-based and field-tested algorithm which can be implemented into existing assessment tools/systems to calculate holistic resiliency at the facility, sector, and eventually cross-sector levels.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
1,524	1,638	1,788	8,242	5,750	7,750

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Complete assessments of current tools, interdependencies, gather requirements, and develop a CONOPS (FY15).
- Conduct case study of an east coast electric power grid including the specification of the threat model; a detailed representation of the sector; identification of sector interdependencies. Conduct a table top assessment (FY15).
- Conduct proof-of-concept to validate CPS resiliency framework and algorithmic approaches to improved assessment methodologies (FY16).
- Provide a final report articulating the results of the new methodology and the mission impact to the selected pilot partners including transition planning considerations for adjustments that may be needed for operational process transition and system integration with existing tools (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

FY14 milestones delayed due to contracting issues.

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL will vary between specific portfolio projects

Transition Plans

- Close communication and coordination have been established and will be maintained throughout the entire project with DHS NPPD. Solutions will be developed that are practical

and able to be integrated into current systems and operations. Beta testing and evaluation opportunities will be investigated and determined early on and agreements will be made with partners for such. Once development is completed, maintaining the relationship will ensure that the developed product is acceptable and desired by the owners and operators and will be put into operation to increase security and resilience of critical infrastructure.

Drinking Water Resilience

- *Problem:* The drinking (potable) water infrastructure is aging and experiencing serious failures. The water infrastructure supports commerce and a major dependency for emergency response, healthcare, and community resilience. Likewise, communities lack the means to assess the health (current ability to deliver necessary services) and disaster/change resilience of the lifeline infrastructure sectors on which they depend.
- *Solution:* Develop a framework that enables utility owners to self-assess risk with the aid of advanced scientific input from the national labs. At the heart is a new American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard that provides standard definitions for the basic and critical risk assessment terms and measures, so that every assessment, from any sector, can be comparatively ranked to enable decisions at the community, regional and national levels. The effort also includes decision support tools at every level.
- *Impact:* Water utilities will save 50 percent over the current cost of manual risk assessment with a web-based interactive tool. Safe, reliable, and resilient drinking water systems planned for anticipated risks over the next few decades will meet the dependencies of the health, emergency response, community preparedness, electronics, communications, power generation, industrial and many other vital sectors of the Nation’s economy and well-being. The systems prototyped for drinking water can be duplicated for the other lifeline sectors of power, transportation, and communication.

Prior Year Key Events

- Prototyped utility self-assessment methodology, web-based and interactive, utilizing the existing EPA and J100-based assessment methodologies.
- Interfaced framework for national model with identified data interlinks to risk assessment methodologies.
- Tested Prototype with one or more volunteer water utility companies.

Current Year Key Events

- Implement framework interface between the national labs, existing risk assessment methodologies, including J100, and data links to provide scientific support for utility self-assessment.
- Implement secure data sharing from utilities to national labs.

Budget Year Key Events

- Implement national/regional risk assessment.
- Plan/socialize national risk-based prioritization for water infrastructure investment

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	394	1,200	2,500	1,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Prototype testing complete (FY15).
- Submit infrastructure risk assessment standard to ANSI for certification (FY15).
- Develop and demonstrate with historic data a framework for infrastructure system risk assessment, prototyped on a potable drinking water utility (FY15).
- Prototype methodology for calculating regional impacts of significant water disruptions (FY15).
- Prototype interface for community, State, and regional risk assessments (FY15).
- Establish integrated project team with component, State, local, tribal, private sector, and sector-specific membership and draft plans for regional demonstration (FY15).
- Submit infrastructure risk assessment standard to ANSI for certification (FY16).
- Develop and demonstrate with historic data a framework for infrastructure system risk assessment, prototyped on a potable drinking water utility (FY16).
- Establish integrated project team with component, State, local, tribal, private sector, and sector-specific membership and draft plans for regional demonstration (FY16).
- Prototype methodology for calculating regional impacts of significant water disruptions (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

The program plans to begin at TRL 5 and end at TRL 6

Transition Plans

- Long-term support & maintenance of the national risk assessment tool to reside with NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP) / Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC), the agency charged with analyzing the risk and consequences of threats to the nation's infrastructure.
- Partners in the final prioritization process include: NPPD/HITRAC; EPA, the sector-specific agency for water; and FEMA National Preparedness and Response Directorates.
- Utility companies will pay a nominal fee to support hosting and maintenance of the J100 tool after initial development.

GPS Vulnerability Assessment in the Critical Infrastructure

- *Problem:* U.S. critical infrastructure is dependent on GPS for many applications to maintain operations. In addition to the use of GPS for position and navigation, timing is an essential element for many critical infrastructures such as the electric grid, telecommunications, transportation, emergency services, etc. Timing is typically derived and maintained in these networks through GPS receivers and as the threats to GPS from jamming and spoofing continue to grow, so do the vulnerabilities within our critical infrastructure. Initial testing by DHS S&T showed that the GPS receivers used within critical infrastructure do not always behave as desired, further increasing the vulnerability.
- *Solution:* This assessment will conduct comprehensive testing on GPS receivers used within the critical infrastructure networks against various jamming and spoofing threats. The project will

also engage with the receiver manufacturers to begin developing and fielding mitigations at low cost to the critical infrastructure owner and operators.

- *Impact:* The results will inform DHS and the private sector of more realistic vulnerabilities as opposed to various paper studies that base vulnerabilities upon expected receiver behavior (i.e. timing is not affected because the receiver switches to its back-up oscillator when faced with a threat – turns out this is not always the case). The project will result in a much better understanding of the vulnerabilities to GPS interference (intentional and unintentional) and will enable critical infrastructure owners and operators to take action to protect against these threats. Additionally, with the engagement of the receiver manufactures identified issues can be addressed and implemented on new receivers prior to being placed on the market as well as the possibility of software or firmware upgrades to protect legacy equipment within the critical infrastructure.

Prior Year Key Events

- Partnership with DHS NPPD OIP to coordinate with the Cross-Sector Council and conducted a Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) data-call to all Sectors for technical details of GPS user equipment in use and Sector prioritization of use of GPS user equipment.
- Initiated a second round of jamming and spoofing testing of GPS user equipment based upon critical infrastructure Sector identification and prioritization in order to assess systemic issues and risks, and to begin to identify mitigation approaches.

Current Year Key Events

- Conduct ongoing jamming and spoofing testing of GPS user equipment of priority use equipment within critical infrastructure.

Budget Year Key Events

- Coordinate with private sector GPS user equipment manufacturers and vendors to recommend mitigations and/or upgrades to next-generation products and production lines.
- Transition intellectual property and/or transition paths for commercialization of new equipment or other mitigation solutions and best practices.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Conduct comprehensive testing on GPS receivers used within the critical infrastructure networks against various jamming and spoofing threats (FY15).
- Conduct analysis and research for development of mitigation designs and practices for commercialization potential and/or use by critical infrastructure to mitigate risks of jamming/spoofing (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Test and Evaluation; Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

TRL varies 4-8. Current GPS-PNT user equipment are commercial and in use. New designs and/or other mitigation solutions for jamming/spoofing risks may vary (e.g., user equipment, antennas).

Transition Plans

- Partnership and coordination with DHS NPPD OIP for communication and dissemination of GPS knowledge products to critical infrastructure Sectors and owners/operators. Coordination with private sector manufactures and vendors for knowledge products and testing results for improvements or upgrades to product lines. Coordination with FFRDC and National Laboratories and others for opportunities for commercialization or other transition or intellectual property.

National Hurricane Technology

- *Problem:* FEMA's National Hurricane Program (NHP), mandated by Post Katrina Emergency Reform Act (PKEMRA), provides hurricane evacuation preparedness technical assistance to State, local, and tribal governments. It includes the preparation of hurricane evacuation studies and technical assistance in developing evacuation plans, assessing storm surge estimates, establishing evacuation zones, evacuation clearance times, transportation capacity, and shelter capacity. The current system relies upon legacy processes and technology. There is an opportunity to reduce both the manpower and funding resources required to operate the program as well as leverage current technology and comprehensive analysis to reduce the time required to provide timely and actionable results in evacuation planning.
- *Solution:* This project will modernize technology and processes used by the NHP by developing decision aids, leveraging new methods and simulation tools, and integrating these with new visual analytic capabilities to enable end users at the State and local level to conduct planning, training, and operational decision-support for hurricane evacuation.
- *Impact:* The modernized components of the NHP will enhance the ability of the end users at the State and local level in planning and managing local hurricane response. The NHP will use these system enhancements to significantly improve the ability of the users to evaluate hurricane hazards, the forecast process, hurricane advisories, warnings and other decision support products; thereby enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency management actions such as hurricane evacuation decisions and orders.

Prior Year Key Events

- Established National Hurricane Program Working Group to include emergency management managers on federal, State, and local levels.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop National Hurricane Program Operational Model that represents the emergency manager's decision process and associated decision information. Capturing the decision process will aid in addressing challenges associated with disaster planning, evacuations, emergency management level decision making processes, and training.
- Create technology pilots for enhancing emergency manager decision products, virtual training, and next generation decision support and display tools.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete NHP Guidance Document (1.0).

- Develop Functional Prototype (2.0) of Enhanced HURREVAC Platform.
- Release software tool for resilience and mitigations.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Deliver infrastructure gaps, proposed hurricane decision metrics and HES (Hurricane Evacuation Studies) specifications for data interfaces and modular algorithms (FY15).
- Finalize decision making section of the NHP Guidance Document for 120-hour and beyond pre-storm landfall (FY15).
- Conduct a NHP Working Group meeting to continue collecting input toward the NHP Guidance Document (FY15).
- Demonstrate Emergency Management decision support products (FY15).
- Develop Hurricane Evacuation Studies (HES) prototype 1.0 (FY15).
- Complete NHP Guidance Document (1.0) (FY16).
- Release software tool for resilience and mitigations (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Development

Technical Readiness Level

7

Transition Plans

- Develop transition agreements with FEMA Office of Response and Recovery (ORR).
- Conduct pilot experimentation at the State and local levels to support product refinement and the transition process.

Resilient Structures

- *Problem:* Critical infrastructures are vulnerable to manmade and natural hazards, resulting in crippling effects on mass transportation, buildings, and other critical infrastructure.
- *Solution:* This project will design, fabricate, and test protective measures for tunnels, subway systems, bridges, buildings, and other critical transportation infrastructure. S&T will also develop software analysis tools to aid in analysis of vulnerabilities and improved design. Includes development of tunnel plugs under the Resilient Tunnel Project.
- *Impact:* The project will minimize and/or prevent the disruption to transportation services associated with terrorist attacks and natural disasters, to include Sandy-like storm surge flooding. Other solutions will increase structural resilience of high-risk critical infrastructure, to include tunnels, bridges, and buildings, such as commercial establishments, Government buildings, and schools.

Prior Year Key Events

- Integrated system and subsystem designs for tunnel plug.

- Reconfigurations of tunnel plug testing facilities.
- Production of tunnel plug prototype.

Current Year Key Events

- Full-scale tunnel plug pressure testing.
- Full system testing of tunnel plug prototype.

Budget Year Key Events

- Small-scale blast testing for unmitigated masonry tunnels.
- Small-scale blast testing of protective schemes for masonry tunnels.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
3,309	N/A	2,375	3,050	7,050	6,526

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Conduct small-scale blast testing for unmitigated masonry tunnels (FY15).
- Small scale blast testing of protective schemes for masonry tunnels (FY15).
- Conduct full-scale tunnel plug testing with air pressurization (FY15).
- Conduct full system testing of tunnel plug prototype, to include storage, inflation, and control subsystems (FY15).
- Requirements generation for additional transit systems (FY16).
- Design higher strength tunnel plug to address requirements from additional transit systems (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

6

Transition Plans

- The primary transit partner will install tunnel plugs as part of their Security Capital Program. Agency will apply for FEMA Transit Security Grant Program funding to supplement internal funding for tunnel plug installation.
- Leverage ongoing partnership with other subway systems, including New York, San Francisco, Boston, and Washington, D.C., to further transition.
- Transition to highway tunnels (e.g., Brooklyn Battery Tunnel and Alabama I-10 tunnel) is of great interest following Hurricane Sandy, and application of the plug in these larger tunnels appears feasible with modifications to the design.

Solar Storm Mitigation

- *Problem:* Extreme solar storm activity produces ground induced currents (GIC) that can impact the electric grid performance and significantly damage critical components of the grid. There is

very limited capability to accurately forecast a GIC-related event that would impact critical infrastructure in a timely manner.

- *Solution:* Develop the capability to forecast and model GICs and their impacts at specific nodes in the U.S. power grid.
- *Impact:* Provide the utility owners and operators with timely and accurate GIC forecast information, allowing them to make key operational decisions, such as shutting down, reducing load, or rerouting load to minimize the impact of a GIC event.

Prior Year Key Events

- Developed of user-defined requirements.
- Developed and coupled of key models as inputs into the GIC forecasting system.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop the GIC forecasting model.
- GIC forecasting model validation and verification.

Budget Year Key Events

- GIC Program Element – Transformer Testing.
- Future Program Element – Blocking Devices Testing.
- Possible Future Program Element – Advanced Instrumentation Development.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
N/A	N/A	N/A	500	2,000	300

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Validation and verification of GIC Forecasting Model (FY15).
- Develop Version 1 of the geo-magnetically induced currents for all forecasting model (FY 15).
- Conduct validation of GIC forecasting model. (FY15).
- Real-time execution of GIC Forecasting Model (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Applied

Technical Readiness Level

7

Transition Plans

- Transition to operational environment through existing SUNBURST program within Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) currently circulated with the utilities as well as directly to the utility industry itself.

Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit (SUMMIT)

- *Problem:* Planning and conducting exercises are costly as they require significant resources to develop objectives, analyze and design scenarios, and support the conduct phase by providing

reach back subject matter expertise, data needs, and injects. This cycle of activities, from pre-event planning, to training and exercise, to evaluation and improvement, is often repeated for every exercise and is inefficient.

- *Solution:* SUMMIT is a modeling and simulation toolkit/platform that enables the emergency management community to access and connect suites of modeling tools and data sources for planning, exercises, or operational response on the web. SUMMIT improves the preparedness effectiveness by providing a collaborative environment that makes the linking of models and underlying data reusable so as to decrease the time and cost needed to train for, analyze, and respond to real or potential incidents.
- *Impact:* SUMMIT is available to Federal, State, and local agencies at no cost and used at various Federal, State, and local exercises and operational planning efforts including: National Level Exercise (NLE) 11, NLE12, FEMA Region 2 Blue Surge 2013 Exercise and Anaheim/Santa Ana Urban Area Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) planning process. FEMA adopted this tool and saved approximately \$2 million per National Level Exercise. Sweden’s Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) adopted it internationally for regional exercises.

Prior Year Key Events

- Deployed SUMMIT at FEMA Region II Wildcat exercise and planning efforts in preparation for 2014 NFL Super Bowl.
- Deployed SUMMIT at the State of Georgia to generate scenarios and preparedness considerations for regional hospital need planning.
- Complete DHS-Sweden, Swedish MSB 3-year pilot of SUMMIT for country preparedness.
- Integrate SUMMIT into Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Enterprise Platform (HSEEP-EP).
- Upgrade SUMMIT capabilities to handle FEMA Region II Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process to enhance effectiveness of FEMA preparedness grant dispersal.

Current Year Key Events

- Develop SUMMIT analytical capabilities to support FEMA Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process to enhance effectiveness of FEMA preparedness grant dispersal.
- Pilot SUMMIT support of FEMA Region VI jurisdictional THIRA applications in Louisiana and Texas.
- Pilot SUMMIT support of FEMA Region VI regional THIRA application, and provide training to enable utilization of capability by FEMA personnel in year-round preparedness activities.
- Pilot deployment of SUMMIT in FEMA response environment (e.g., National Hurricane Program) to enhance effectiveness of emergency response during declared national disasters.

Budget Year Key Events

- Complete pilot deployment of SUMMIT in FEMA response environment to enhance effectiveness of emergency response during declared national disasters.

Funding History (thousands)

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
3,047	N/A	4,500	3,650	3,500	2,500

Project Schedule Including Milestones

- Develop SUMMIT technology, CONOPS and transition requirements for planning and response (FY15).
- Extend SUMMIT-R Architecture with batch and real-time analytics (FY15).
- Extend SUMMIT-R Architecture with live data fusion and uncertainty visualization (FY15).
- Complete pilot deployment of SUMMIT in FEMA response environment to enhance effectiveness of emergency response during declared national disasters (FY15).
- Capture lessons learned and refine requirements from pilots of SUMMIT in planning and response operations (FY15).
- Establish Transition Working Group (FY15).
- Pilot SUMMIT-R in response operation (FY16).
- Mature SUMMIT-R Core Architecture Planning and Response Features Based on Pilot Feedback (FY16).
- Apply SUMMIT-R to planning (e.g., THIRA) and response (e.g., National Hurricane Program) operations to repeatedly demonstrate enhance effectiveness of emergency response during declared national disasters (FY16).
- Capture lessons learned from pilots (FY16).
- Implement Technical Transition Path (FY16).

Delayed Milestones

None

Type of Research

Developmental

Technical Readiness Level

7

Transition Plans

- FEMA National Training, Exercise and Education (NTEE) committed to establishing SUMMIT as the enabling technology for the NEP Modernization (FY13 FEMA NTEE Investment – Transition and Response Operations).
- Transition to California Exercise Simulation Center, which is first hub-partner of FEMA National Exercise Simulation Center in the National Exercise Division: March 2015.
- Integrate with HSEEP-EP and transition to FEMA production environment: May 2015.
- Transition to FEMA Region VI (Continuity exercises, THIRA, Planning and Response): 2016.

S&T Framework for Prioritizing R&D Projects

DHS has a mission to strengthen America's security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the HSE. To achieve this mission, S&T has outlined three critical areas of strategic focus. Firstly, S&T will pursue technology options and process enhancements that are focused on DHS Component operational priorities. Secondly, S&T will seek innovative, systems-based solutions to operationally complex problems. Thirdly, S&T will foster robust partnerships across the USG; State, local, and tribal governments; universities; the private sector; and internationally in order to leverage expertise and solutions and share resources. S&T priorities for areas of research, development, and analysis are derived from an understanding of near-

and long-term threats, national needs, and DHS mission needs and operational vulnerabilities, as articulated in the President's National Security Strategy, the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), and the capability gaps and operational requirements of DHS Components and first responder communities.

To ensure that individual R&D projects are meeting the priorities established by its partners in the operational Components and the broader HSE, S&T has instituted an annual review of its portfolio of basic and applied R&D and all proposed "new start" projects. The review process consists of written materials, an oral presentation by the project manager, and careful analysis of the project's likely impact and feasibility (or "riskiness") as judged against specific metrics determined by S&T with input from the operational Components. The metrics are designed to address elements essential to programmatic success in the context of DHS's QHSR missions and include:

- *Systems Analysis*: How well does the project's product(s) align with a customer's existing operational context/concept of use or an alternative that is agreeable to the customer?
- *Customer Buy-in*: Have the project objectives been developed through close consultation with appropriate decision authorities?
- *Efficiency*: What level of savings can be achieved by this project with respect to the customer's operations?
- *Capability*: To what extent does this project provide risk or threat reduction and/or improved fidelity, performance, etc.?
- *Technical/Research Feasibility*: How likely is it that the team will overcome the technical and/or research challenges facing this technology and/or knowledge product?
- *Transition Likelihood*: Is there a clear path/mechanism to enable transition/commercialization?
- *Customer Readiness*: Are there any secondary issues related to the concept of use, prepotency, budgeting, affordability, regulatory or statutory realities, or business value?
- *Timeline*: When will the project achieve either an efficiency or capability improvement, as part of normal operations? Or, when will the first demonstration of the capability/efficiency be observed in an operational context?
- *Innovation*: Does the project attempt to realize its objectives in a way that others have not previously considered or exploited?
- *Resource Leverage*: What level of interaction exists between the project team and the target Component or customer?
- *Foraging*: Does the project exploit existing technology or research, and/or new or existing partnerships to minimize time and expense?
- *Cost Realism*: Is the cost projection credible?

- *Project Clarity:* How well is the project described, laid-out – is it clear what the team will do? Are the problems well defined and the approach clear? Has a letter of intent or technology transition agreement been obtained?

In addition, S&T established the following methods to ensure that S&T projects support the Component's highest priorities in supporting DHS QHSR missions:

- *S&T Component Liaisons:* Component liaisons are a primary coordination mechanism for both S&T and the Components to ensure strong communication throughout the R&D process. Liaisons from TSA, CBP, ICE, NPPD, USSS, and USCG are detailed to S&T and S&T has provided liaisons to CBP, USSS, DHS's Office of Policy, DHS Tactical Communications Program Office, DNDO, TSA, and FEMA.
- *Component R&D Agreements:* R&D agreements with Components strengthen cooperation, coordination, and investment in projects. S&T's Apex projects begin with a memorandum of understanding signed by the Undersecretary of Science and Technology and Component leadership. This process solidifies the agreement that both entities will provide resources and oversight for the length of the project. S&T has agreements with CBP and USSS regarding ongoing R&D efforts in various stages of completion, and plans to expand partnerships with other DHS Components.
- *Component R&D Strategies:* S&T and TSA issued a joint R&D strategy for aviation security that identified TSA's R&D priorities. That plan was a result of an internal planning process that prioritized capability gaps and focused on the work between TSA's and S&T's Explosives and Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Divisions. S&T also is planning to work with USSS, CBP, ICE, and FEMA to build component-specific R&D strategies that are linked to component acquisition programs.

R&D Coordination Teams: S&T plans to replace the current Integrated Product Team process with two new coordination teams—a cross-functional team comprised of S&T personnel focusing on strategic priorities and an integral partner team—led by S&T's newly created ASOA division to focus on DHS Components' operational needs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
University Programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: University Programs

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$39,724
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$31,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$31,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$31,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The S&T Directorate requests \$31.000 million for University Programs in FY 2016.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

University Programs PPA – The Office of University Programs (OUP) supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS as well as developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new science and engineering workforce dedicated to homeland security. The primary customers for OUP are the S&T Directorate’s divisions, the DHS Component agencies, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Investments in university research and support for students in relevant fields are critical to preserving the United States’ strategic/economic security and carrying out activities in two program areas: the S&T Directorate University Centers of Excellence (COEs) and Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) program.

1. Centers of Excellence - FY 2015: \$27.419 million. FY 2016 Request: \$27.604 million. The COEs work with the S&T Directorate, the DHS Component agencies, and State, local, and tribal first responders. COE research complements existing DHS R&D programs including those of Federal laboratories and FFRDCs. They take advantage of other relevant Federal agency-sponsored research and provide outcomes useful to Federal, State, and local governments, the private sector, and

international partners. The selection process for the COEs is highly competitive, rigorously peer-reviewed, and merit-based.

Research focuses on:

1. Areas identified as priorities in the QHSR
2. Research that is clearly within DHS’s purview and closely related to DHS missions
3. Research that is not being done elsewhere
4. Research that can make a difference in operations or intelligence-gathering

	Center of Excellence	Research Topic	Start FY	End FY
1	Center for Awareness and Localization of Explosives-Related Threats (ALERT)	Explosives	2013	2018
2	Coastal Hazards Center (CHC) Coastal Resilience Center (CRC)	Natural Disasters	2008 2015	2015 2020
3	Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE)	Risk and Economics	2010	2016
4	Center for Visualization and Data Analytics (CVADA)	Visualization and Data Analytics	2009	2016
5	Center for Maritime Security Research (CMR)	Maritime Security	2014	2019
6	National Center for Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI) Center for Border, Trade, and Immigration Research (CBTIR)	Border Security	2008 2015	2015 2020
7	National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD)	Food Defense	2010	2016
8	National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)	Terrorism Studies	2012	2017
9	National Center for Zoonotic and Animal Disease Defense (ZADD)	Animal Diseases	2010	2016
10	Critical Infrastructure Research Center of Excellence (CIRC)	Critical Infrastructure	2015	2020

In FY 2015, OUP plans to announce awards for three COEs to conduct research and education in the following topic areas: coastal resilience, border security and immigration, and critical infrastructure resilience (a new topic area), increasing the number of COEs to ten.

In FY 2016, to more effectively allocate its resources, OUP plans to fully fund the highest priority COEs. This will provide newly awarded COEs with the resources required to successfully launch and to enable COEs whose grant terms are continuing beyond FY 2016 to operate at full capacity. OUP plans to continue transition-related activities, increasing resources dedicated to COE flagship End-to-End projects – larger research efforts with particular emphasis on end-user engagement from inception to product use.

The COEs are funded through research cooperative agreements, grants, and contracts, depending on the nature of the projects. The COEs are building expertise and reach-back capabilities in multi-disciplinary fields of study important to homeland security.

The National Center for Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI)

This Center improves the capabilities of the CBP, ICE, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), USCG, and other Federal, State and local agencies to detect people and goods moving across U.S. borders (legally or illegally), using a fully integrated, system-of-systems approach. NCBSI provides fundamental research in support of DHS's goals of strengthening border security, immigration enforcement, and immigration services. This Center is co-led by the University of Arizona at Tucson and the University of Texas at El Paso (<http://www.borders.arizona.edu/>
<http://osi.utep.edu/NCBSI/index.html>). The period of performance for this Center is 2008-2015.

Center for Visualization and Data Analytics (CVADA)

This Center's tools and analyses improve the data analysis abilities of FEMA, CBP, ICE, USCG, I&A, and more than 25 regional, State, and local public safety and emergency response agencies. CVADA develops new methods, algorithms, and technologies that enable Federal, State, and local homeland security agencies to efficiently manage, analyze, visualize, and understand vast amounts of diverse, ever-changing, and distributed data. Such capabilities help to identify vulnerabilities, detect threats, improve information analysis techniques, improve resource management and operational analysis capabilities, mitigate catastrophic events, and plan post-event analysis for remediation activities. This Center is co-led by Rutgers and Purdue Universities, (<http://ccicada.rutgers.edu/>,
<http://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/vaccine/>). The period of performance for this Center is 2009-2016.

The Center for Awareness and Localization of Explosives-Related Threats (ALERT)

This Center supports the NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP) and Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), DHS Office of Policy, TSA, ICE, state homeland security agencies, and State and local police bomb squads by providing research and training to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks involving explosives. ALERT provides basic explosives-related research to advance the technical tools and information that the S&T Directorate's customers will need

in the future. This Center is led by Northeastern University (<http://www.northeastern.edu/alert/>). The period of performance for this Center is 2013-2018.

The National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD)

This Center improves the ability of the S&T Directorate, NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP), OHA Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense, CBP, USDA, the Food and Drug Administration, CDC, EPA, State and local agencies, and the food and agriculture private sector to respond to catastrophic food system events by minimizing or eliminating food/agriculture system vulnerabilities. NCFPD conducts research and education aimed at reducing the potential for contamination at any point along the food supply chain and at mitigating the potentially catastrophic public health and economic effects of such attacks. This Center is led by the University of Minnesota (www.ncfpd.umn.edu). The period of performance for this Center is 2010-2016.

National Center for Zoonotic and Animal Disease Defense (ZADD)

This Center conducts research and develops products that improve the ability of the S&T Chemical and Biological Division, OHA, NPPD, PIADC, NBACC, USDA, CDC, State and local governments, and the agricultural industry to protect the Nation's agriculture and public health sectors against high-consequence foreign, emerging, and/or zoonotic animal disease threats in the United States. This Center is co-located at Texas A&M University and Kansas State University (<http://fazd.tamu.edu/>, <http://www.ceezad.org>). The period of performance for this Center is 2010-2016.

Center of Excellence for Maritime Research (CMR) formerly Center of Excellence for Maritime, Island and Remote, and Extreme Environmental Security (MIREES)

This Center, awarded in FY 2014, conducts research and develops education to enhance USCG, CBP, FEMA, and State homeland security agencies' ability to detect and interdict threats, respond to catastrophic events, and secure marine transportation systems, particularly for U.S. ports, islands, and extreme environments. This Center is co-led by the University of Alaska Anchorage and Stevens Institute of Technology (<http://www.stevens.edu/csr/>). The period of performance for this Center is 2014-2019.

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

This Center provides DHS Components, other Federal, State, and local agencies, private security agencies, and academia with data-driven research and capability strategies to disrupt terrorist networks, reduce the incidence of terrorism, and enhance the preparedness of American society. The Center uses advanced behavioral and social science theories, methods, and data analysis to better understand the origins, dynamics, and impacts of terrorism and counterterrorism strategies. START is used by agencies throughout Federal, State, and local governments, industry, academia and the news media as a source of objective data and analysis regarding terrorism and trans-national criminal activities. This Center is led by the University of Maryland (www.start.umd.edu). The period of performance for this Center is 2012-2017.

Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence (CHC)

This Center provides FEMA, USCG, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), State and local emergency managers, and infrastructure managers with improved coastal hazards planning, response, and recovery capabilities such as providing more accurate storm surge estimates within minutes instead of hours. CHC conducts basic and transformational research in coastal hazards modeling, coastal engineering, disaster response, and resiliency planning, and also develops expertise in related disciplines through education. This Center is co-led by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Jackson State University (<http://coastalhazardscenter.org/>). The period of performance for this Center is 2008-2015.

National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE)

This Center's models and analyses improve the ability of DHS Components, Federal, State, and local agencies, private sector security/operators, and academia to predict, evaluate and counter terrorist attacks, and allocate limited resources more efficiently. CREATE develops advanced models and tools to evaluate the risks, costs, and consequences of terrorism and security operations, and to identify economically efficient investments to improve security and resilience. This Center is co-led by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Jackson State University (<http://coastalhazardscenter.org/>). The period of performance for this Center is 2010-2016.

New Center of Excellence for Critical Infrastructure Resilience

This Center will conduct research and education to enhance the resiliency of the Nation's critical infrastructures and the businesses and public entities that own and operate those assets and systems. The research will provide a better understanding of the complex business of risk management in the context of potential catastrophic disruptions to infrastructure operations. The Center will develop an understanding of the ingredients for a sound business case for preparing for, and mitigating the effects of catastrophic incidents, as well as how to integrate community considerations into business decisions. The Center's work should result in data-rich quantitative analyses, technologies, and knowledge products (e.g., business case studies, policy analyses and recommendations, analytic tools and techniques, data visualizations, software, and publications) that assist in understanding threats and vulnerabilities, risk management strategies, and costs and trade-offs of risk management decisions. The contract for this new COE is mid-competition and hopefully will be awarded in 2015 and run through 2020.

DHS Center for Innovation (CoI) at U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA)

In addition, OUP funds the CoI. This partnership initiative supports DHS S&T, DHS NPPD, DHS I&A, DHS S&T FRG, DHS S&T OUP's COE's, as well as the CIA, DOD, and U.S. Cyber Command, in conducting research leading to disruptive capabilities for the DHS enterprise. Working with USAFA cadets and the other Federal Service Academies and private industry, the CoI develops innovations and capabilities for both the USG, and the HSE. Through the CoI, the USG has access to market-shaping technologies before these products hit the marketplace. Also through the CoI, DHS is building relationships with the Nation's future military leaders, and placing them in homeland security settings. The CoI supports USAFA and other service academy cadets and midshipmen and women for summer internships at DHS Components, DHS COEs, and elsewhere in the HSE to strengthen the relationships and core knowledge between DHS and DOD.

2. *Minority Serving Institutions* - FY 2015: \$3.581 million. FY 2016 Request: \$3.396 million. This program enhances the capabilities of MSIs to conduct HS-STEM related research and move MSI students into successful HSE careers. Current MSI programs, including the Scientific Leadership Award program and the Summer Research Team program, are developing course content and training in areas critical to homeland security, while they also build enduring partnerships with the COEs. With small investments, S&T expects to realize significant returns in the development of a new generation of scientists and engineers focused on homeland security. In addition, the programs can increase diversity and representation within the future homeland security science and engineering workforce.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Acquisition and Operations Support
PPA: Acquisition and Operations Support
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,399

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$500
Program Increase							-	-	\$5,399
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,899

Description of Item

The increase of \$5.399 million provides funding for Development, Test, and Evaluation (DT&E) and for S&T analyses supporting the Joint Requirements Council (JRC).

Justification

S&T establishes policies and procedures to coordinate and monitor the T&E activities across the DHS acquisition framework including Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E). Requested funds are for S&T to be involved in all aspects of T&E including setting policy and guidance for and overseeing DT&E, approving the DT&E plan supporting the decision to begin initial productions, and the integration of DT&E with operational T&E.

In addition, S&T is requesting funds for performing capabilities and requirements analysis for each of the DHS portfolio areas brought before the DHS JRC. A key element of the Secretary's Unity of Effort initiative, the JRC is a Component-led body that aims to identify and prioritize cross-Department capability gaps, overlaps, and duplications. The JRC analysis allows DHS leadership to address the gaps, overlaps, and duplications at the enterprise level rather than at the individual Component level. The project draws upon S&T's previous development of a repeatable, structured analytic process included in the Integrated Investment Life Cycle Management pilot analyses. Key outputs of this project for each portfolio area include operational visualizations, functional analyses, operational analysis reports, capabilities based assessments, and prioritized shortfalls.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2016 increase will allow AOS to continue to maintain established direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS. S&T's support to Components include acquisition support, requirements generation, test and evaluation, operational analysis, standards development, and non-traditional efforts. Collectively, these additional avenues for the thoughtful application of analytical and scientific expertise expand the ways S&T delivers efficiencies and cost savings to the HSE.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Laboratory Operations
PPA: Laboratory Facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,336

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$120,266
Program Increase							-	-	\$5,336
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$125,602

Description of Item

The increase of \$5.336 million provides additional funding for NBAF and PIADC laboratory operations.

Justification

The Laboratory Facilities Programs provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology, and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland.

These funds will be used to begin operational stand-up of NBAF, including on-site project staffing and the initial contract award. Planning activities that will be awarded under the NBAF stand-up contract include development of project plans, integrated schedules, risk management plans, etc. In addition to planning, activities for future initiation under the NBAF stand-up contract includes assessment of baseline conditions, such as the inventory of the existing biological materials at PIADC, including the bio-repository and vaccine bank to be transitioned.

These funds will also be used to meet the bio-containment waste management requirements set under the current consent order with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the new select agent Tier one requirements for high threat biologic select agent(s) at PIADC, such as foot and mouth disease. Additional funds will also be used to focus on waste characterization and management requirements in order to minimize the potential for enforcement actions (e.g. fines, suspension of permits) that could adversely impact PIADC's ability to complete its mission. Funding will also support PIADC in meeting additional Tier one regulatory requirements to strengthened

security monitoring (cameras), intrusion detection and screening (x-ray and metal detectors), and occupation health medical evaluations of staff.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2016 funding will increase Laboratory Facilities' ability to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS. This extensive network facilitates the delivery of enduring capabilities vital to DHS and the national homeland security mission, and houses some of the most advanced scientific expertise and capabilities in the world. As a result, the Homeland Security Enterprise is able to leverage, transfer, and apply a wealth of expertise to inform policy, improve operations, and advance research in support of homeland security.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Apex Programs and Apex Engines
PPA: Research Development and Innovation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$63,237

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$15,013
Program Increase							-	-	\$63,237
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$78,250

Description of Item:

The increase of \$63.237 million in the Research, Development, and Innovation budget reflects the expansion of the Apex Program. \$62.175 million is realigned from other programs within the RDI PPA in addition to a \$1.062 million increase to the RDI PPA.

The Under Secretary of S&T has worked to establish visionary goals that would serve as 30-year horizon points for S&T to build toward. These goals strive for previously unachieved capabilities and lower-cost equivalents to existing capabilities. They help orient an organization and inspire stakeholders, including operators, end users, and performers in industry and academia. A working group from within S&T generated four Visionary Goals:

- Screening at Speed: Matching the Pace of Life
- A Trusted Cyber Future: Protecting Privacy, Commerce, and Community
- Enable the Data: Driving Decisions at the Speed of Thought
- First Responder of the Future: Protected, Connected, and Fully Aware

The Apex programs are targeted at beginning to turn these visionary goals into reality.

This realignment of RDI projects supports the S&T Undersecretary's directive to streamline resources and increase support for Apex.

Justification:

The Apex program has been very successful and has generated a full range of lessons learned including front-end assessment and capability base-lining, working jointly with DHS operational partners, and joint program execution. The new expanded Apex projects will be cross-cutting, multi-disciplinary

efforts intended to solve problems of strategic operational importance – but the projects are being scaled to apply to a wider portion of the portfolio and will operate on longer five-year timelines. The new Apexes will include some current efforts rolled up with expanded or new ones. With high-profile programs, concrete deliverables, precise milestones and timelines, and significant increases in dollar and workforce investment, the new, scaled Apex efforts will bring substantial gains for our operational partners involved with screening, border security, network security, flood resilience, biodetection, and emergency response.

Apex includes technology engines that provide program-specific support through cross-cutting multi-use technologies/functions that will provide the same services to all Apex programs and to S&T at large, but tailored based on the Apex program's individual focus and capability needs.

The current Apex Engines are: Data Analytics, Situational Awareness and Decision Support (SANDS), Communication and Network Technologies (CNET), Identity Access and Management (IDAM), Human Systems, Modeling and Simulation, and Targeted Innovative Technologies Acceleration Network (TITAN).

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals):

Apex programs have been very successful and have generated a full range of lessons learned including front-end assessment and capability base lining, working jointly with DHS operational partners, and joint program execution. With high-profile programs, concrete deliverables, precise milestones and timelines, and significant increases in dollar and workforce investment, S&T believes Apex efforts will bring substantial gains for our operational partners involved with screening, border security, network security, flood resilience, bio-detections, and emergency response.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Laboratory Construction
PPA: Laboratory Facilities
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(6,910)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$15,229
Program Decrease							-	-	(\$6,910)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,319

Description of Item

FY 2016 funding will support planned infrastructure upgrades at the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL). As part of Phase III of the TSL Infrastructure Investment Program (IIP), the dated Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) and roofing systems of Building 315 will be replaced with new systems. Also, design and permitting will begin for a new facility, the Detection Sciences Testing & Applied Research (DSTAR) Center.

Justification

The Laboratory Facilities Programs provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology, and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland. The TSL IIP integrates the priorities and mission focus areas previously identified by DHS and TSL with individual project requirements. These priorities and mission focus areas provide TSL the needed capabilities at the right time and in the most efficient manner.

The largest and oldest facility in the TSL complex, Building 315, was constructed and occupied in 1992. Its primary purpose was to provide both laboratory and separate administration space. It's HVAC and roofing systems are reaching the end of their expected service life. The existing HVAC systems are undersized and energy inefficient. In order to maximize the use of these office and hardened laboratories and increase energy efficiency, the existing systems are proposed to be replaced with new equipment.

The proposed DSTAR Center will be a one-story stand-alone facility, approximately 35,000 square feet total, to support personnel growth associated with mission expansion. It will consolidate scientific,

office, and warehousing functions that are current spread across the TSL campus in temporary facilities, improving operational and cost efficiencies. The DSTAR Center is envisioned as the new “front door” of the TSL campus, and will present a modern, collaborative image to the public. It will become the focus for campus wide activities and other collaborative opportunities. In addition to office space, the DSTAR Center will house moderately-hardened and non-hardened, general purpose, laboratory space, adjacent to offices, training, and other support spaces. The DSTAR Center will accommodate individual moderately-hardened (up to 5 lbs. net explosive weight NEW) rooms for Bulk Detection Research/High-Energy X-ray (HEX), electromagnetic studies of explosives EMX and the Work-for-Others Labs (Secure Moderate-Explosives Labs for undefined clients (i.e. FBI); and non-hardened rooms for the consolidated Trace Lab.

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2016 funding will increase Laboratory Facilities’ ability to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS, leverage the depth of capacity in national labs, and expand future funding mechanisms for its wide range of programs. The TSL IIP was created to support DHS Strategic Plan goals, including preventing terrorism and enhancing security and conducting research and development to strengthen the homeland security mission.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 2: Research, Development and Innovation
PPA: Research Development and Innovation
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(62,175)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$433,788
Program Decrease							-	-	(\$62,175)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$371,613

Description of Item

A realignment within Research, Development, and Innovation of \$62.175 million in research and development work areas such as: Border Security, CBE Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security/Information Analysis, and First Responder/Disaster Resilience supports the expansion of Apex.

Justification

This realignment of RDI projects supports the S&T Undersecretary's directive to streamline resources and increase support for Apex.

The table below reflects the realignment from the various areas to support within RDI.

Program Project and Activity (PPA)	FY2015	Realignment	FY2016
Research, Development & Innovation	433,788,000		434,849,863
APEX	15,013,273		78,250,000
Apex Programs			60,250,000
Apex Engines			18,000,000
Border Security	49,100,000	(7,276,000)	41,824,000
CBE Defense	125,426,229	(27,800,229)	97,626,000
Counter Terrorist	64,650,000	(7,650,000)	57,000,000
Cyber Security/Information Analytics	77,010,000	(10,036,137)	66,973,863
First Responder/Disaster Resilience	102,588,498	(9,412,498)	93,176,000
Total	433,788,000	(62,174,864)	434,849,863

Impact on Performance (Relationship to Strategic Goals):

The S&T Under Secretary requested that projects in the Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) budget be reviewed based on how projects aligned to the Department’s, Secretary’s, and Under Secretary’s priorities, to identify potential funding sources to reallocate to the Apex budget. Directors of each Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency division and the First Responders Group division (a total of 8 executives) were convened to review the RDI projects. From this intensive review, the Directors identified projects whose planned funding could be used to fund the new Apex program which better aligns to the Departments Strategic plan by working jointly with DHS operational partners to solve problems of strategic operational importance such as screening, border security, network security, flood resilience, bio-detection, and emergency response. Through the development of high-profile projects with increased funding resulting in new Apex efforts yielding substantial gains for our operational partners, the realignment of funding from Border Security, CBE Defense, Counter Terrorist, Cyber Security/Information Analytics, and First Responder/Disaster Resilience illustrated below, strengthens S&T’s ability to achieve the Department’s following mission areas: Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security, Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders, Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace, and Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles [\$941,671,000] \$646,873,000, of which [\$506,491,000] \$512,952,000, to remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018; and of which [\$435,180,000] \$133,921,000, to remain available until September 30, [2019] 2020, solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities.

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ...[\$941,671,000] \$646,873,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
2 ...[\$506,491,000] \$512,952,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
3 ... [2017] 2018...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
4 ... to remain available until...	Provides S&T with 3-year authority for the \$481,709,000 available for advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations
5 ...[\$435,180,000] \$133,921,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
6 ... [2019] 2020...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
7 ... to remain available until...	Provides S&T with 5-year authority for the \$133,921,000 available solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Science & Technology Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	130	123	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	130	130	\$941,671
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2016 Pay Raise	-	-	\$190
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$48
Normal Cost Retirement Contribution Increase	-	-	\$77
Total, Increases	-	-	\$315
Decreases			
Non-Recur: Laboratory Construction	-	-	(\$300,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$300,000)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$299,685)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$299,685)
FY 2016 Current Services	130	130	\$641,986
Program Changes			
Increases			
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	\$5,399
Apex Programs and Apex Engines	-	-	\$63,237
Laboratory Operations	-	-	\$5,336
Total, Increases	-	-	\$73,972
Decreases			
Laboratory Construction	-	-	(\$6,910)
Research, Development and Innovation	-	-	(\$62,175)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$69,085)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$4,887
FY 2016 Request	130	130	\$646,873
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$294,798)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	130	123	-
FY 2015 President's Budget	130	130	\$941,671
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$315
Decreases	-	-	(\$300,000)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$299,685)
FY 2016 Current Services	130	130	\$641,986
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$73,972
Decreases	-	-	(\$69,085)
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$4,887
FY 2016 Request	130	130	\$646,873
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$294,798)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	\$41,703	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,399	-	-	\$47,102	-	-	\$5,399
Research Development and Innovation	-	-	\$433,788	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,062	-	-	\$434,850	-	-	\$1,062
University Programs	-	-	\$31,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$31,000	-	-	-
Laboratory Facilities	130	130	\$435,180	-	-	(\$299,685)	-	-	(\$1,574)	130	130	\$133,921	-	-	(\$301,259)
Total	130	130	\$941,671	-	-	(\$299,685)	-	-	\$4,887	130	130	\$646,873	-	-	(\$294,798)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Justice	-	-	\$4,400	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Central Intelligence Agency	-	-	\$2,475	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	\$3,000	-	-	-
United States Coast Guard	-	-	\$2,896	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-
Customs & Border Protection	-	-	\$16,480	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-
Immigration & Customs Enforcement	-	-	\$1,411	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	-
National Protection and Program Directorate	-	-	\$17,254	-	-	\$23,000	-	-	\$23,000	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	\$4,652	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-
Headquarters Operations	-	-	\$7,745	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	\$13,000	-	-	-
Citizen and Immigration Services	-	-	\$2,640	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture	-	-	\$322	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	-
Chlorine Institute	-	-	\$25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	\$150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	\$4,662	-	-	\$6,000	-	-	\$6,000	-	-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	\$5,725	-	-	\$6,000	-	-	\$6,000	-	-	-
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	\$21,598	-	-	\$27,000	-	-	\$27,000	-	-	-
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$2,133	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	-
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	\$1,462	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	\$2,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$96,030	-	-	\$125,000	-	-	\$125,000	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
University Programs	-	-	\$3,239	-	-	\$4,375	-	-	\$4,375	-	-	-
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	\$52,335	-	-	\$68,700	-	-	\$68,700	-	-	-
Research, Development, and Innovation	-	-	\$32,561	-	-	\$41,300	-	-	\$41,300	-	-	-
Laboratory Facilities	-	-	\$7,895	-	-	\$10,625	-	-	\$10,625	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$96,030	-	-	\$125,000	-	-	\$125,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class
Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,702	\$13,893	\$14,208	\$315
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,561	\$1,561	\$1,561	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,850	\$4,026	\$4,026	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$19,113	\$19,480	\$19,795	\$315
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$2,905	\$2,905	\$2,905	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12,804	\$12,804	\$12,804	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$40,468	\$40,468	\$40,468	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,915	\$5,915	\$5,915	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$50,548	\$55,596	\$60,932	\$5,336
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$476,745	\$448,533	\$454,994	\$6,461
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$649	\$649	\$649	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,641	\$5,641	\$5,641	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,871	\$1,871	\$1,871	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$433,250	\$315,230	\$8,320	(\$306,910)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$40,053	\$31,329	\$31,329	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$1,072,099	\$922,191	\$627,078	(\$295,113)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$1,091,212	\$941,671	\$646,873	(\$294,798)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$1,091,212	\$941,671	\$646,873	(\$294,798)
Full Time Equivalents	123	130	130	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade
Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	24	23	23	-
GS-14	40	41	41	-
GS-13	20	21	21	-
GS-12	19	17	17	-
GS-11	4	5	5	-
GS-9	9	10	10	-
GS-7	1	1	1	-
GS-6	10	11	11	-
GS-5	1	-	-	-
GS-4	1	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	130	130	130	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	130	130	130	-
Total, Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations:	130	130	130	-
Full Time Equivalents	123	130	130	-
Average ES Salary	181,497	183,312	185,145	1,833
Average GS Salary	110,249	111,352	112,465	1,113
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Acquisition and Operations Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$711	\$711	\$711	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,602	\$1,602	\$1,602	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$170	\$170	\$170	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$10	\$10	\$10	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$38,838	\$38,838	\$44,237	\$5,399
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$4	\$4	\$4	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$65	\$65	\$65	-
31.0 Equipment	\$9	\$9	\$9	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$294	\$294	\$294	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$41,703	\$41,703	\$47,102	\$5,399
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$41,703	\$41,703	\$47,102	\$5,399
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Acquisition and Operations Support Mission Statement

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise to ensure that the transition, acquisition and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the Homeland Security mission. The five thrust areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; SAFETY Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$38,838	\$38,838	\$44,237	\$5,399

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for basic and applied research and development.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Research Development and Innovation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,601	\$1,601	\$1,601	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$26,094	\$26,094	\$26,094	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$1,134	\$1,134	\$1,134	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$63	\$63	\$63	-
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$430,638	\$402,426	\$403,488	\$1,062
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$29	\$29	\$29	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$413	\$413	\$413	-
31.0 Equipment	\$62	\$62	\$62	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$1,966	\$1,966	\$1,966	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$462,000	\$433,788	\$434,850	\$1,062
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$462,000	\$433,788	\$434,850	\$1,062
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Research Development and Innovation Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$430,638	\$402,426	\$403,488	\$1,062

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for basic and applied research and development. The program decrease includes R&D activities in Border Security, CBE Defense, Counter Terrorist, Cyber Security / Information Analysis, and First Responder / Disaster Resilience.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
University Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$136	\$136	\$136	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,795	\$1,795	\$1,795	-
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$37,793	\$29,069	\$29,069	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$39,724	\$31,000	\$31,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$39,724	\$31,000	\$31,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

University Programs Mission Statement

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

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Laboratory Facilities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,702	\$13,893	\$14,208	\$315
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,561	\$1,561	\$1,561	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,850	\$4,026	\$4,026	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$19,113	\$19,480	\$19,795	\$315
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$457	\$457	\$457	-
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250	-
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges	\$12,804	\$12,804	\$12,804	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,977	\$10,977	\$10,977	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$4,611	\$4,611	\$4,611	-
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$50,475	\$55,523	\$60,859	\$5,336
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$7,269	\$7,269	\$7,269	-
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$616	\$616	\$616	-
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$5,163	\$5,163	\$5,163	-
31.0 Equipment	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	-
32.0 Land and Structures	\$433,250	\$315,230	\$8,320	(\$306,910)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$528,672	\$415,700	\$114,126	(\$301,574)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$547,785	\$435,180	\$133,921	(\$301,259)
Full Time Equivalents	123	130	130	-

Laboratory Facilities Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$13,702	\$13,893	\$14,208	\$315
11.7 Military Personnel	\$1,561	\$1,561	\$1,561	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$3,850	\$4,026	\$4,026	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$19,113	\$19,480	\$19,795	\$315

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for FTEs located at DHS S&T-operated laboratories. The 2016 pay increase of 1.3%.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	\$50,475	\$55,523	\$60,859	\$5,336

Operation and maintenance of facilities provides normal daily operations of PIADC, NUSTL, TSL, and NBACC. The costs include maintenance and repair of buildings and land.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$433,250	\$315,230	\$8,320	(\$306,910)

Land and Structures provides costs for construction and capital improvement activities. The decrease is associated with non-recurring costs associated with NBAF.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	-	123	130
Increases			
Adjustment for actual FTE	123	7	-
Subtotal, Increases	123	7	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	123	130	130
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	123	7	-

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A.

Department of Homeland Security

Science & Technology Directorate



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Science & Technology Directorate (S&T) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

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

Laboratory Facilities: Laboratory Facilities provides a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland. The laboratories' critical missions include the following: (1) assess and identify vulnerabilities and respond to potential chemical threats and hazards; (2) characterize biological threats and bio forensic analysis to support attribution of the planned or actual use of biological weapons; (3) support first responders by conducting tests, evaluations, and assessments of technologies and systems; (4) serve as the front line of the nation's defense against diseases that could impact livestock, meat, milk, and other animal products; and (5) provide a continuously available national capability to mature, evaluate, and certify emerging explosives detection technologies.

Research, Development, and Innovation: Research, Development, and Innovation is a portfolio of customer-focused and output-oriented research, development, testing and evaluation (RDT&E) programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. These RDT&E programs support the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community and address crosscutting areas such as standards and interoperability.

University Programs: University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority, DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The mission is carried out through activities under the S&T Directorate's University Centers of Excellence (COEs), Education Program, and the Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) Program. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS and developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new scientific workforce of homeland security experts.

Management & Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency

planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows S&T FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Acquisition & Operations Support	0	\$47,102
Laboratory Facilities	130	\$133,921
Research, Development, and Innovation	0	\$434,850
University Programs	0	\$31,000
Management & Administration	342	\$133,921
Total Budget Request	472	\$778,988

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the S&T programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Acquisition & Operations Support					17%	83%
Laboratory Facilities						100%
Research, Development, and Innovation	36%	28%	<1%	13%	21%	2%
University Programs						100%
Management & Administration					13%	87%

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

S&T’s resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Research, Development, and Innovation	\$215,480	0	\$186,726	0	\$156,126	0
Total	\$215,480	0	\$186,726	0	\$156,126	0

Performance Measures

S&T contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 2: Secure and Manage Our Borders

Resources Requested

S&T’s resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Research, Development, and Innovation	\$58,780	0	\$64,114	0	\$120,074	0
Total	\$58,780	0	\$64,114	0	\$120,074	0

Performance Measures

S&T contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 3 : Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

S&T’s resources supporting *Secure and Manage Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Research, Development, and Innovation	\$10,500	0	\$8,350	0	\$500	0
Total	\$10,500	0	\$8,350	0	\$500	0

Performance Measures

S&T contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mission 4: Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace

Resources Requested

S&T’s resources supporting *Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Research, Development, and Innovation	\$70,254	0	\$72,010	0	\$57,974	0
Total	\$70,254	0	\$72,010	0	\$57,974	0

Performance Measures

For *Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace*, strategic performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures.

Strategic Measures

<p>Measure: Percent of planned cyber security products and services transitioned to government, commercial and open sources</p>
<p>Description: This measure reflects the percent of identified and completed planned transitions of cybersecurity products and/or services (e.g. technologies, tools, capabilities, standards, knowledge products) within Science & Technology Directorate’s Cyber Security Division projects to government, commercial or open sources. The percent reported is reviewed using the number of planned transition milestones stated in the Cyber Security Division's budget execution plan for the fiscal year, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. The Program identifies funds and coordinates cyber security research and development resulting in deployable security solutions. These solutions include user identity and data privacy technologies, end system security, research infrastructure, law enforcement forensic capabilities,</p>

secure protocols, software assurance, and cybersecurity education.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	60%	65%	80%	80%
Result:	N/A	N/A	89%	93%	N/A	N/A

Mission 5: Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience

Resources Requested

S&T’s resources supporting *Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Research, Development, and Innovation	\$96,896	0	\$97,588	0	\$91,176	0
Acquisition & Operations Support	\$7,880	0	\$8,043	0	\$8,043	0
Management & Administration	\$17,520	0	\$17,533	0	\$17,111	0
Total	122,296	0	123,164	0	116,330	0

Performance Measures

S&T contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

S&T’s resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Acquisition & Operations Support	\$33,823	0	\$33,660	0	\$39,059	0
Laboratory Facilities	\$547,785	130	\$435,180	130	\$133,921	130
Research, Development, and Innovation	\$10,000	0	\$5,000	0	\$9,000	0
University Programs	\$39,724	0	\$31,000	0	\$31,000	0
Management & Administration	\$111,480	337	\$112,614	337	\$115,004	342
Total	\$742,812	467	\$617,454	467	\$327,984	472

Performance Measures

For *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent S&T’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Percent of Apex technologies or knowledge products transitioned to customers for planned improvements in the Homeland Security Enterprise						
Description: This measure gauges the transition of high priority, and high value research and development projects known as Apex projects. Apex technologies and knowledge products are quickly delivered to improve homeland security operations. Apex products consist of cross-cutting, multi-disciplinary efforts which employ 3 to 5 year innovation cycles from project inception through operational testing.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	80%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Number of SAFETY Act "transition" (new, highly innovative) technologies awarded	
Description: In order to stay up to date with the continually changing nature of terrorism, the Office of SAFETY (Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies) Act Implementation (OSAI) will seek out those evolving technologies that can serve a homeland security mission and provide coverage to enable their transition into the commercial market, at a rate of 20 percent a year. A "transition" technology is defined as any technology that is awarded Developmental Testing and Evaluation (DTE) Designation, and those that can be considered new	

and innovative (i.e. a new technological application in the homeland security arena). OSAI is actively seeking out these technologies in an effort to address the ever-changing nature of terrorism. The SAFETY Act program is the only federal program that attempts to help industry transition these developmental technologies into the commercial marketplace.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	21	21	21	21	21	21
Result:	21	21	11	22	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Capabilities Development Support Group program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan

Description: This measure reflects the Capabilities Development Support Group program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five - year plan goals. These milestones reflect the programmatic and technical events, accomplishments, or intermediate goals in the life of projects and programs. These milestones indicate satisfactory progress toward achieving long - term program performance goals and Department - wide goals and objectives. Milestones are defined as significant events, accomplishments, or intermediate goals in the life of projects, programs, etc. used to indicate satisfactory progress toward achieving long - term program performance goals and Department - wide goals and objectives. They help identify specific and established criteria for measuring incremental progress associated with long - term activities and program outcomes.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	100%	100%	87%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of fiscal year milestones met for the Administration and Support Division governed by applicable laws, regulations and management directives

Description: This measure reflects the Administration and Support Division milestones identified in the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP), Program Data Module (PDM) and are governed by applicable laws, regulations and management directives. These milestones reflect the business and administrative requirements of DHS S&T including facilities, property, administration, audits and assessments, physical and information security, information technology, human capital, occupational health and safety, environment and energy, and readiness and operations coordination. Milestones are defined as significant events, accomplishments, or intermediate goals in the activities of the administrative support functions used to indicated satisfactory progress toward achieving long-term performance goals and Department-wide goals and objectives. They help identify specific and established criteria for measuring incremental progress associated with long-term activities and program outcomes.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA) program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan

Description: This measure reflects the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency

(HSARPA) program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. HSARPA manages a portfolio of highly innovative programs that are transforming the future mission space for Homeland Security. Complimentary to the S&T Directorate's other programs and projects, HSARPA projects push scientific limits to address customer-identified gaps in areas where current technologies and R&D are inadequate or non-existent. HSARPA program managers lead teams of national experts in the development of new homeland security technologies, demonstrations and applications that offer significant breakthroughs for DHS operations. These milestones reflect the programmatic and technical events, accomplishments, or intermediate goals in the life of HSARPA projects and programs.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	85%	62%	77%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Research and Development Partnerships (RDP) program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan

Description: This measure reflects the Research and Development Partnerships (RDP) Group program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. RDP conducts extensive outreach efforts with members of the HSE based on the strategic and programmatic needs of the Department and S&T. The R&D Partnerships Group assists in both "transmitting and receiving information" to stakeholders across the HSE. The R&D Partnerships Group enables opportunities for evaluating, expediting and monitoring the execution of programs with an increased speed-of-execution compared to "in-house only" activities. Our Group maintains extensive contacts and key references to conduct outreach, and provide research and funding opportunities to the public and private sectors both domestically and internationally.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	91%	95%	77%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of the Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders Group program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan

Description: This measure reflects the Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders Group (FRG) program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. FRG identifies, validates, and facilitates the fulfillment of First Responder capability gaps through the use of existing and emerging technologies, knowledge products, and the acceleration of standards. FRG manages working groups, teams, and other stakeholder outreach efforts in order to better understand the needs and requirements of local, tribal, state, and Federal First Responders, including those on the front line of border protection and transportation security.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	83%	77%	78%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of university programs milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan

Description: This measure reflects the percent of University Programs milestones that meet

their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. University Programs works closely with its stakeholders to identify requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, discuss the status of projects, and plan for the allocation of resources.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	92%	85%	100%	86%	N/A	N/A

*Department of
Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

**Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	128	121	\$38,491	127	127	\$37,494	137	137	\$38,316	10	10	\$822	-	-	-	10	10	\$822
Research, Development, and Operations	-	-	\$204,164	-	-	\$199,068	-	-	\$196,000	-	-	(\$3,068)	-	-	(\$2,095)	-	-	(\$973)
Systems Acquisition:	-	-	\$45,400	-	-	\$67,861	-	-	\$123,011	-	-	\$55,150	-	-	\$54,694	-	-	\$456
Subtotal, Discretionary	128	121	\$288,055	127	127	\$304,423	137	137	\$357,327	10	10	\$52,904	-	-	\$52,599	10	10	\$305
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	128	121	\$288,055	127	127	\$304,423	137	137	\$357,327	10	10	\$52,904	-	-	\$52,599	10	10	\$305
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	128	121	\$288,055	127	127	\$304,423	137	137	\$357,327	10	10	\$52,904	-	-	\$52,599	10	10	\$305
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	128	121	\$288,055	127	127	\$304,423	137	137	\$357,327	10	10	\$52,904	-	-	\$52,599	10	10	\$305

ii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2015	2/02/2015	Senate Report 113-198	Procurement Forecast for Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	Submit with CJ

iii. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	FY 2007 Authorized Level ¹	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization ²	FY 2016 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management and Administration	2007	N/A	\$30,468	\$38,316
Research, Development, and Operations	2007	N/A	\$307,500³	\$196,000
Systems Architecture	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,000
Systems Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,000
Transformational Research & Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	68,000
Assessments	N/A	N/A	N/A	38,000
Operations Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,000
Nuclear Forensics	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000
Systems Acquisition	2007	N/A	\$278,000⁴	\$123,011
Securing the Cities	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,000
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment Acquisition	N/A	N/A	N/A	101,011
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	\$480,968	\$357,327
Emergency Appropriation	N/A	N/A	135,000	-
Total DNDO	N/A	N/A	\$615,968	\$357,327

¹ The SAFE Port Act of 2006, (P.L. 109-347) authorizing the creation of DNDO did not specify funding levels for DNDO

² Fiscal Year 2007

³ RD&O includes a Supplemental Appropriation (\$35 million);

⁴ SA includes a Supplemental Appropriation (\$100 million)

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

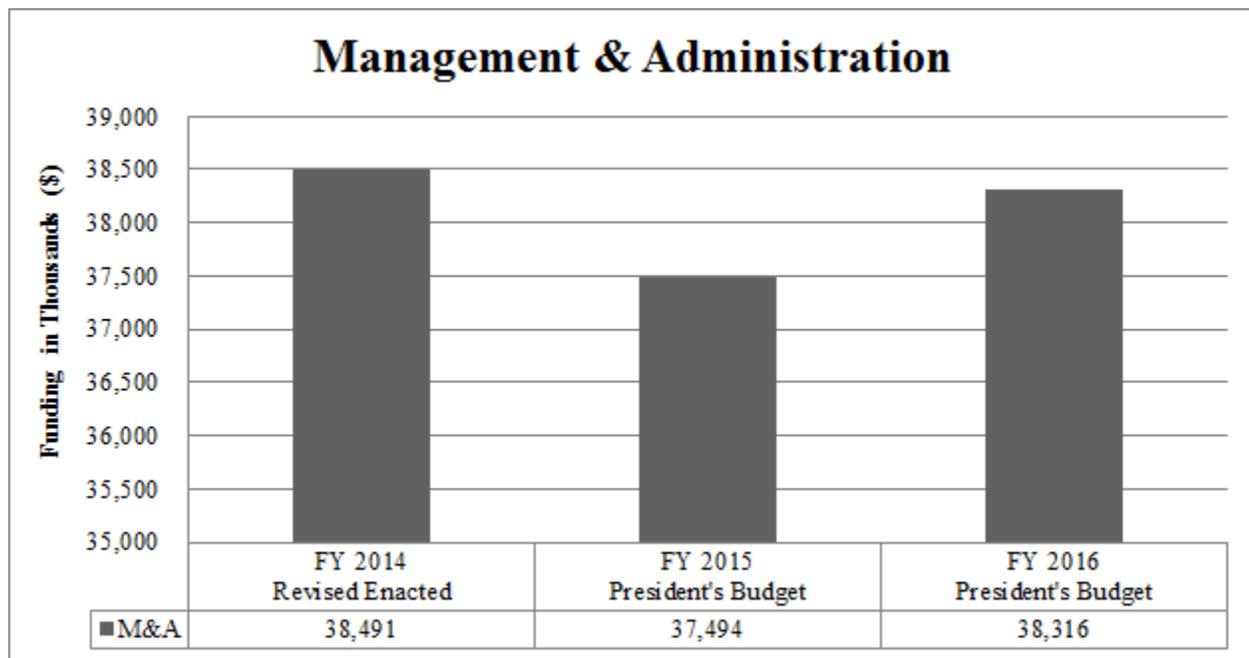
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Management and Administration:

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for the support to accomplish the DNDO mission of serving as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and to improve that system over time. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel (including detailees from other organizations), supplies and materials, and information technology (IT) equipment and support, as well as financial management support. DNDO also contributes M&A funds to the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF) for facilities, other infrastructure and security costs, human resource support, acquisition support, IT services, training, and travel costs. Most of DNDO's contributions to the DHS WCF are included within the M&A request with the exception of procurement support costs.

B. Budget Activities:



The DNDO FY 2016 request for M&A provides for 137 full-time positions (FTP) and 137 full-time equivalents (FTE). As a jointly staffed office with personnel from across the Federal Government, DNDO provides reimbursement to parent organizations for detailed staff. Twelve personnel from various Federal agencies are fully integrated into DNDO's office structure to enhance the workforce of

137 employees.

DNDO anticipates completing the transition to an integrated acquisition, asset, and financial management solution in FY 2016 that will address inefficiencies and duplicative work in its current business operations. With support from the DHS Under Secretary of Management, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, DNDO will begin the transition in FY 2015.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests 137 positions, 137 FTE and \$38,316,000 for Management and Administration. The total adjustments-to-base is \$822,000.

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	128	121	38,491	127	127	37,494	137	137	38,316	10	10	822	-	-	-	10	10	822
Total, Management and Administration	128	121	38,491	127	127	37,494	137	137	38,316	10	10	822	-	-	-	10	10	822
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	128	121	38,491	127	127	37,494	137	137	38,316	10	10	822	-	-	-	10	10	822
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	128	121	38,491	127	127	37,494	137	137	38,316	10	10	822	-	-	-	10	10	822
Rescissions	-	-	(57)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	121	121	38,434	127	127	37,494	137	137	38,316	10	10	822	-	-	-	10	10	822

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management and Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	128	121	\$38,491
FY 2015 President's Budget	127	127	\$37,494
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	10	10	\$822
FY 2016 Current Services	137	137	\$38,316
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	137	137	\$38,316
Total Change 2015 to 2016	10	10	\$822

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests \$38.316 million and 137 FTE for M&A.

Adjustments-to-base include:

- Transfer of \$0.031 million to Data Center Support DHS OCIO
- Increase of \$0.052 million to annualize the 2015 pay increase
- Increase of \$0.207 million for 2016 pay increase
- Increase of \$0.105 million for Working Capital Fund Adjustment
- Increase of \$0.041 million for Transit Program
- Increase of \$1.183 million the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy
- Increase of \$0.087 million for Pension Contribution Liability Increase
- Decrease of \$0.071 million for GSA Rent
- Decrease of \$0.401 million and 1FTP/1FTE for HQ Efficiency VERA & VSIP and Vacancies
- Decrease of \$0.105 million for HQ Efficiency Parking & Cellular Wireless
- Decrease of \$0.245 million for Business Operations and Support

Management & Administration

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Operating Expenses	Business Operations Support	Ongoing	Provides support for financial management systems and services, events, supplies, security, accounting operations, reception and representation, professional development, and travel management.
	Information Technology Support	Ongoing	Provides support for Information Technology (IT) expenses and contributions to IT infrastructure costs paid through the working capital fund.
	DHS Shared Expenses (WCF)	Ongoing	Includes fee-for-service, Government-wide mandated service activities, DHS crosscutting activities, and WCF management activities.
	Operations and Facility Management	Ongoing	Supports operation and maintenance of equipment, appliance replacement and repair, storage services, building services and utilities, and preventative facility maintenance.
Work Force	Work Force Management	Ongoing	Includes personnel, compensation, and benefits for Federal employees and reimbursable detailees, as well as support for DHS's Balanced Workforce Strategy, and annual performance awards.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A appropriation funds the administration of DNDO and provides for the execution of salaries, benefits, and expenses. With the conversion of positions completed in FY 2014 and the 10 additional conversions anticipated to be completed by the end of FY 2015 as well as the reduction of one GS position for the HQ Efficiency, DNDO will achieve an FTP strength of 137 positions. The budget request reflects an anticipated savings of \$377K as decreases to the accounts that previously funded the contracted position. Additionally, funds are provided to the WCF, which provides such services as rent, acquisition support from Office of Procurement Operations, and Information Technology infrastructure support.

To address legacy financial management system inadequacies, DHS launched the Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) initiative in 2011 to modernize financial management systems at Components. DHS must invest in modernizing financial management systems in order to improve financial accountability and financial reporting, and enable business process standardization. The FSM initiative follows DHS Directives, OMB guidance, and processes developed by Treasury's Office of Financial Innovation and Transformation. DNDO will migrate to a shared service provider for financial, acquisition, and asset management solution services in FY 2015. Requested funds are for Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs.

DNDO shares the cost of FSM with the Department and its portion will be implemented in FY 2015 at a projected O&M M&A cost of \$2.59M. In FY 2016, DNDO will be operational with O&M M&A cost projected at \$3.80M.

In addition to providing funding for Federal salaries and benefits for DNDO personnel, M&A funds support detailees from other DHS Components and from other Federal agencies such as Department of

Energy, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The M&A appropriation provides funding that assists in the achievement of DNDO's mission through the following leadership and administrative elements:

Office of the Director

- **Director's Office**

The Director's Office supports the Director in disseminating information and communicating the DNDO vision, plans, strategies, and activities to partners including DHS Components, other Executive Branch agencies, Congress, international partners, and the American public. Communications and policy support for the Director and Deputy Director include coordination of DNDO messaging and external affairs and associated preparation of materials (e.g., papers, responses, speeches, testimony, fact sheets, briefings, etc.), as appropriate.

- **Budget and Finance Office**

DNDO's Office of the Chief Financial Officer oversees financial management activities including budget planning and formulation, budget execution, internal controls, data management, and performance-based budgeting.

- **Office of the Assistant General Counsel**

The Office of the Assistant General Counsel serves as primary advisor to DNDO regarding legal issues arising under all aspects of the DNDO mission. This includes advising on the scope of authority of DNDO, procurement contracts, assistance agreements, claims, protests, litigation, ethics, privacy, and other areas. In addition, the office serves as liaison between DNDO and the DHS Headquarters Office of the General Counsel.

- **Red Team and Net Assessments (RTNA)**

RTNA serves as DNDO's primary means to assess the operational effectiveness and performance of DNDO programs and deployed rad/nuc detection capabilities at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels in support of the GNDA.

Office of the Chief of Staff

- **Information Technology**

Provides oversight of and leads DNDO IT initiatives and programs and coordination with the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

- **Executive Secretariat**

Collaborates within DNDO and with other Component Executive Secretariats to ensure full compliance with and cross-coordination for tasks assigned to DNDO. Coordinates internally generated tasks, ensuring timely response.

- **Security**

Implements, directs, and manages the following programs for DNDO: Counterintelligence,

Information Security, Foreign Disclosure, Operations Security, Physical Security, Personnel Security, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection, and Crime Prevention.

- **Human Resources**

Executes the functions of the Human Resources Officer and ensures the provision of a variety of human capital services in support of DNDO personnel in accordance with DHS Chief Human Capital Office requirements. This includes overseeing recruitment, staffing, performance management, professional development, and employee relations.

- **Administration and Facility Resources**

Oversees and provides various administrative support services pertaining to general office operations, facilities, purchase cards, travel, and records management.

M&A also provides support to the Directorates operating within the organizational structure of DNDO. The functions of each Directorate include:

- **Architecture and Plans Directorate (APD)**

In cooperation with DNDO's intra- and interagency partners, APD develops the GNDA strategies and plans for improving the Nation's ability to detect and prevent rad/nuc attacks. APD also identifies, coordinates, and prioritizes programs across DNDO that meet the needs and enhance the capabilities of stakeholders, thereby reducing the risk of rad/nuc terrorism.

- **National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC)**

Provides national-level integration, centralized planning, and stewardship for the technical nuclear forensics community and leads the USG efforts in establishing a robust and enduring pre-detonation nuclear materials forensics capability.

- **Operations Support Directorate (OSD)**

OSD provides the capability to monitor the status of GNDA resources and provides the information sharing and analytical capability necessary to support decision makers. OSD also fosters standard-based training, exercises, outreach, and technical assistance in support of rad/nuc detection programs, fulfilling GNDA goals among Federal, State, local, and tribal partners.

- **Product Acquisition and Deployment Directorate (PADD)**

Carries out the engineering development, production, logistics, procurement, and deployment of current and next-generation nuclear detection systems in support of DNDO's end-user partners, including U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the United States Coast Guard, and the Transportation Security Administration.

- **Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate (SEED)**

Characterizes and evaluates technical solutions for rad/nuc detection and ensures that systems are thoroughly tested prior to deployment. SEED also maintains DNDO's test infrastructure and works to develop standards for rad/nuc detection equipment.

- **Transformational and Applied Research Directorate (TAR)**

Through an aggressive and expedited research and development program, TAR develops break-through technologies that will address gaps in the GNDA and will have a positive impact on capabilities to detect nuclear threats.

DNDO Financial, Acquisition, and Asset Management Solution (FAAMS)

The purpose of the Financial, Acquisition, and Asset Management Solution (FAAMS) program is to obtain a business management solution. The FAAMS program is intended to provide DNDO with a fully integrated procurement and asset management system that seamlessly integrates into DNDO’s financial record system. DNDO requires a capability that effectively manages resources and enhances mission execution while complying with Federal laws, requirements, directives, and guidance regarding transparency and accountability.

The current financial management system used by DNDO is the U.S. Coast Guard’s Core Accounting System (CAS). CAS is a suite of application systems that support financial, procurement, and asset management activities for the administration of financial support functions.

This project is proposed to be funded out of one Joint Inter-agency Agreement (IAA) for Federal Financial Implementation Support Services for USCG/TSA/DNDO from FY 2014/15, as follows:

- HSHQDC-14-X-00216

FY 2014 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2015 Activity Funding (\$\$\$ thousands)	FY 2016 Activity Request (\$\$\$ thousands)
\$273	\$7,748	\$5,188

FY 2016 Funding Breakout:

Program Area (Funding in \$\$\$ thousands)	Sub-Program	Mission Need
Financial Modernization Solution (5,188)	Financial, Acquisition, and Asset Management Solution (FAAMS)	The FAAMS program is intended to provide DNDO with a fully integrated procurement and asset management system that seamlessly integrates into DNDO’s financial record system.

Funding for the implementation of this contract is from multiple sources, not limited to DNDO appropriations. The implementation costs include contract labor, Federal labor, service provider system and labor, and the O&M costs for the implementation year.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For salaries and expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, as authorized by title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591 et seq.), for management and administration of programs and activities, [\$37,494,000] \$38,316,000¹: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.[Provided further, That not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department of Homeland Security's responsibilities under the domestic component of the global nuclear detection architecture that shall:

- (1) define the role and responsibilities of each Departmental component in support of the domestic detection architecture, including any existing or planned programs to pre-screen cargo or conveyances overseas;
- (2) identify and describe the specific investments being made by each Departmental component in fiscal year 2015 and planned for fiscal year 2016 to support the domestic architecture and the security of sea, land, and air pathways into the United States;
- (3) describe the investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and
- (4) explain how the Department's research and development funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic nuclear detection architecture, including specific investments planned for each of fiscal years 2015 and 2016.]²

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$37,494,000] <u>\$38,316,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

² [Provided further, That not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department of Homeland Security's responsibilities under the domestic component of the global nuclear detection architecture that shall:

- (1) define the role and responsibilities of each Departmental component in support of the domestic detection architecture, including any existing or planned programs to pre-screen cargo or conveyances overseas;
- (2) identify and describe the specific investments being made by each Departmental component in fiscal year 2015 and planned for fiscal year 2016 to support the domestic architecture and the security of sea, land, and air pathways into the United States;
- (3) describe the investments necessary to close known vulnerabilities and gaps, including associated costs and timeframes, and estimates of feasibility and cost effectiveness; and
- (4) explain how the Department's research and development funding is furthering the implementation of the domestic nuclear detection architecture, including specific investments planned for each of fiscal years 2015 and 2016.]

Propose removing report language from appropriation language as deliverable is proposed to change from a report to a brief.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	128	121	\$38,491
FY 2015 President's Budget	127	127	\$37,494
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Data Center Support to DHS OCIO	-	-	(\$31)
Total Transfers	-	-	(\$31)
Increases			
2016 Pay Increase	-	-	\$207
Annualization of 2015 Pay Raise	-	-	\$52
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	10	10	\$1,183
Pension Contribution Liability Increase	-	-	\$87
Transit Program	-	-	\$41
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$105
Total, Increases	10	10	\$1,675
Decreases			
Business Operations and Support	-	-	(\$245)
GSA Rent	-	-	(\$71)
HQ Efficiency Parking & Cellular Wireless	-	-	(\$105)
HQ Efficiency VERA & VSIP and Vacancies	-	-	(\$401)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$822)
Total Other Adjustments	10	10	\$853
Total Adjustments-to-Base	10	10	\$822
FY 2016 Current Services	137	137	\$38,316
Program Changes			
FY 2016 Request	137	137	\$38,316
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	10	10	\$822

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	128	121	\$38,491
FY 2015 President's Budget	127	127	\$37,494
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	(\$31)
Increases	10	10	\$1,675
Decreases	-	-	(\$822)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	10	10	\$822
FY 2016 Current Services	137	137	\$38,316
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2016 Request	137	137	\$38,316
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	10	10	\$822

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	127	127	\$37,494	10	10	\$822	-	-	-	137	137	\$38,316	10	10	\$822
Total	127	127	\$37,494	10	10	\$822	-	-	-	137	137	\$38,316	10	10	\$822

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Office of Director of National Intelligence	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$16,939	\$16,841	\$17,067	\$226
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,239	\$4,165	\$6,354	\$2,189
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	\$23,378	\$21,206	\$23,621	\$2,415
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$40	\$100	\$75	(\$25)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$5,031	\$5,298	\$5,227	(\$71)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$20	\$20	\$22	\$2
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,105	\$1,046	\$515	(\$531)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$188	\$174	\$190	\$16
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,949	\$8,920	\$7,882	(\$1,038)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$194	\$385	\$389	\$4
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$170	\$146	\$146	-
31.0 Equipment	\$416	\$199	\$249	\$50
Total, Other Object Classes	\$15,113	\$16,288	\$14,695	(\$1,593)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$38,491	\$37,494	\$38,316	\$822
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$38,491	\$37,494	\$38,316	\$822
Full Time Equivalents	121	127	137	10

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to
	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	-
Total, EX	2	2	2	-
GS-15	65	65	65	-
GS-14	27	27	29	2
GS-13	15	14	16	2
GS-12	4	4	10	6
Other Graded Positions	7	7	7	-
Total Permanent Positions	128	127	137	10
Unfilled Positions EOY	7	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	121	127	137	10
Headquarters	128	127	137	10
Total, Management and Administration:	128	127	137	10
Full Time Equivalents	121	127	137	10
Average ES Salary	173,488	167,174	168,000	826
Average GS Salary	126,119	125,941	129,000	3,059
Average Grade	15	15	15	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$16,939	\$16,841	\$17,067	\$226
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,239	\$4,165	\$6,354	\$2,189
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$23,378	\$21,206	\$23,621	\$2,415
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
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25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$188	\$174	\$190	\$16
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,949	\$8,920	\$7,882	(\$1,038)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$194	\$385	\$389	\$4
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$170	\$146	\$146	-
31.0 Equipment	\$416	\$199	\$249	\$50
Total, Other Object Classes	\$15,113	\$16,288	\$14,695	(\$1,593)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$38,491	\$37,494	\$38,316	\$822
Full Time Equivalents	121	127	137	10

Management and Administration Mission Statement

Per the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, the mission of Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is to substantially reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism against the United States by continuously improving capabilities to deter, detect, respond to, and attribute attacks, in coordination with domestic and international partners. The M&A appropriation provides for the management and administrative support of that goal. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel, including detailees from other organizations. The M&A appropriation accounts for the funding that assists in the achievement of DNDO's mission through the maintenance of an operations level that provides facilities, supplies and materials, IT equipment and administrative support. Most of DNDO's contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund are included within the M&A request.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$16,939	\$16,841	\$17,067	\$226
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	\$200	\$200	\$200	-
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits	\$6,239	\$4,165	\$6,354	\$2,189
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$23,378	\$21,206	\$23,621	\$2,415

The FY 2016 request is \$23,621,000 for personnel compensation and benefits. The FY 2016 request for Management and Administration includes funding for a staffing level of 137 FTEs.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$40	\$100	\$75	(\$25)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	\$5,031	\$5,298	\$5,227	(\$71)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. Factored into the GSA cost is the rental of space through GSA to accommodate DNDO office requirements at a secondary location in Washington D.C.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$20	\$20	\$22	\$2

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,105	\$1,046	\$515	(\$531)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The decrease in advisory and assistance services reflects a shift in the allocation of DNDO's resources in support of the Financial, Acquisition, Asset Management Solution Project.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$188	\$174	\$190	\$16

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2015 to

	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,949	\$8,920	\$7,882	(\$1,038)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Included in the budget request is an allocation of funding to support the Financial, Acquisition, Asset Management Solution Project with a new integrated management system.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	\$194	\$385	\$389	\$4

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$416	\$199	\$249	\$50

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

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	117	121	127
Increases			
Contractor Insourcing	8	-	10
Hiring to fill vacant positions	-	6	-
Subtotal, Increases	8	6	10
Decreases			
Reduction to Vacancy	(4)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(4)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	121	127	137
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	4	6	10

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

Department of Homeland Security
 Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
 Management and Administration
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Management and Administration	\$11,143	\$11,378	\$11,412	\$34
Total Working Capital Fund	\$11,143	\$11,378	\$11,412	\$34

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce.

Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have been prioritized based on risk into a Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below.

DNDO requests 10 FTE for the FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2014 Revised Enacted		FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Annualization		FY 2016 Follow On		FY 2016 Increase		TOTAL FY 2014 – FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Program Analyst	3	1.2	8	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	11	11
Financial Management Analyst	5	2.0	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	7
Total	8	3.2	10	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	18	18.2

*Amounts for FY 2015 reflect reprogramming approved in FY 2014 and positions planned for conversion in 2015.

FY 2016 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

The FY 2016 budget request reflects changes to our FTE counts from two sets of position conversions. In FY 2014 DNDO completed the conversion of 8 positions from contractors to Federal employees. These conversions focused on staffing to address the most critical vulnerabilities in business areas where “Nearly Inherent Government Functions” are performed by Federal employees; specifically, ensuring that financial operations are being handled by Federal employees.

The budget request also includes the anticipated changes in accounts and FTE from the conversion of 10 positions to be completed in FY2015 to achieve savings of \$377K in the FY 2016 budget.

Annualization of FY 2015 Base DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

The conversions anticipated to be completed in FY 2015 will result in additional savings of \$377K.

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

The plan in FY 2015 is to convert 10 positions with an assumed lapse rate of 50 percent (i.e. 5 positions filled and 5 positions unfilled). Saving in FY2015 for these positions remains in the program areas from which conversions are made. Annualized savings are reflected as downward adjustments to base starting in FY 2016.

Appropriation	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016	
	Gov't FTPs		Contract Staff	Gov't FTPs		Contract Staff	Gov't FTPs	Contract Staff
	Filled	Vacant		Filled	Vacant			
Management & Administration	121	7	10	128	0	0	127	3
Research, Development, & Operations	0	0	150	4	5	140	9	117
Systems Acquisition	0	0	22	1	0	35	1	3
Total	121	7	182	133	5	175	137	123

*2015 reflects a 50 percent lapse rate for converted positions

Average price per year of contract staff	<\$100K	\$100K-\$200K	\$200K-\$300K	\$300K-\$400K	>\$400K
# of contactors in price range	4	96	30	9	0

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Research, Development, and Operations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development and Operations:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to protect against radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) threats directed against the United States or its interests. Title V of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act of 2006) (P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to “serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and improve that system over time.”

The Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-140) codified the mission of nuclear forensics within DNDO and included specific requirements to lead the development and implementation of the *National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States* and to establish a National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program (NNFEDP) to address the workforce pipeline needs in nuclear forensics. In addition to serving as the integrator for the USG nuclear forensics community, DNDO develops the technical capability to determine the nature and origin of nuclear or other radioactive materials out of regulatory control to support national priorities for deterrence, attribution, and prosecution.

To fulfill its mandates, DNDO’s activities are focused on developing the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), implementing its domestic component, and advancing technical nuclear forensics capabilities through the nuclear forensics program. Together, the GNDA and nuclear forensics efforts strengthen the detection of nuclear or other radioactive materials that are out of regulatory control;¹ enable the identification and closure of illicit radiological and nuclear trafficking networks; promote nuclear security; and deter potential adversaries by increasing their perceived risk of failure and the prospect of being held accountable for planned and executed attacks.

To be effective, the GNDA requires close coordination between Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders, as well as private sector and international partners. DNDO is authorized to coordinate the development of the GNDA among the USG partners. The GNDA represents a framework for detecting (through technical and non-technical means), analyzing, and reporting on nuclear and other radioactive materials that are out of regulatory control. In 2014, interagency partners jointly developed a new GNDA Strategic Plan that builds upon collaborative work done across the USG and replaces the GNDA Strategic Plan 2010. This new plan details the mission, goals, and

¹ The term “out of regulatory control” refers to materials that are being imported, possessed, stored, transported, developed, or used without authorization of the appropriate regulatory authority, either inadvertently or deliberately.

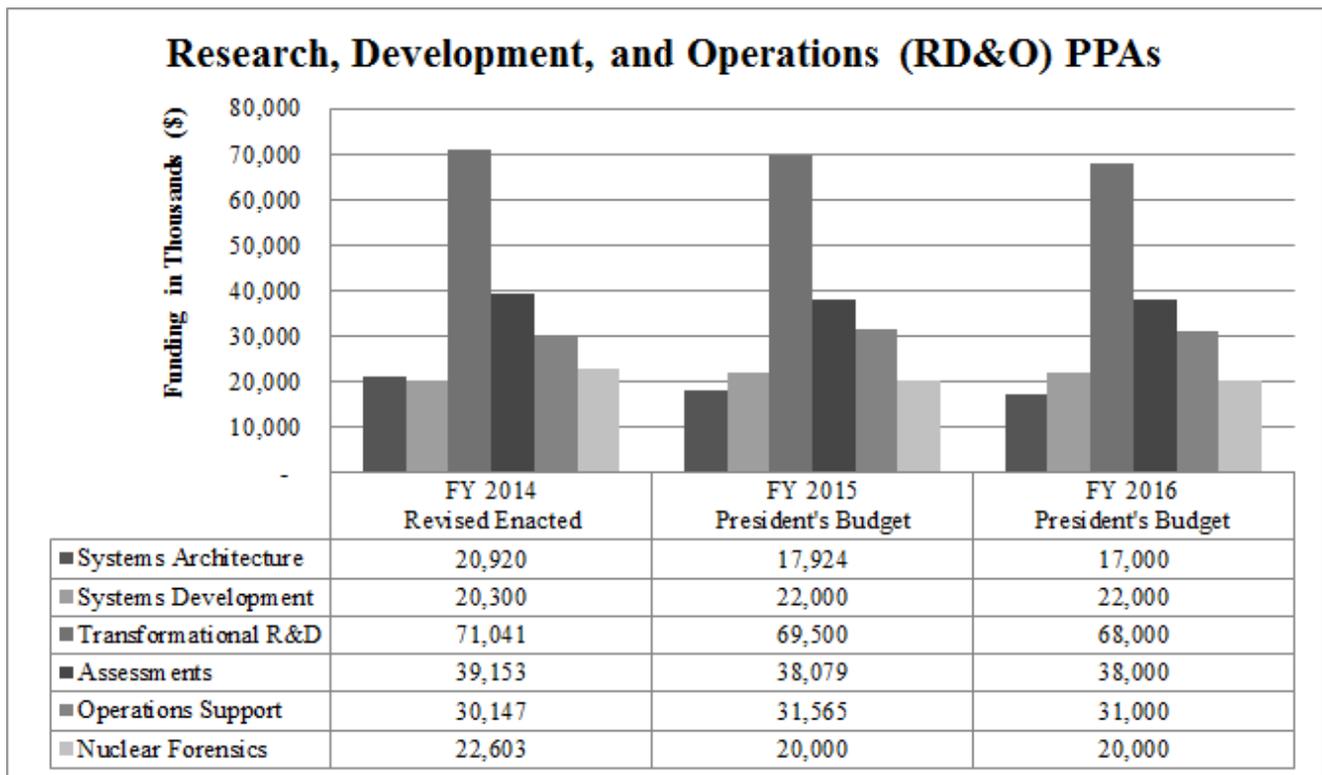
objectives for Federal nuclear detection programs, activities, and capabilities and will guide implementation of our Nation’s nuclear detection efforts over the next five years. DNDO seeks to make nuclear terrorism prohibitively difficult for our adversaries through the implementation of an architecture that is responsive to intelligence cues and relies on effective detection technologies in the hands of well-trained law enforcement officers and public safety officials.

Through its integration and technology development missions, implementation of the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program and the *National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States*, DNDO is striving to advance nuclear forensics capabilities in order to support the U.S. declared commitment to hold fully accountable any State, terrorist group, or other non-State actor which enables terrorist efforts to obtain or use weapons of mass destruction.

Research, Development, and Operations (RD&O) requests funds to advance technology development, testing, product acquisition, red team, and net assessments required for GNDA implementation and technical capabilities to support deterrence, attribution, and prosecution via nuclear forensics.

B. Budget Activities:

Program/Project Activity (PPA) Overview



Systems Architecture

At the core of all DNDO activities is the systems architecture function: determining gaps and vulnerabilities and then formulating recommendations and plans to mitigate the same. DNDO

organizes and facilitates collaborative activities with GNDA stakeholders to accomplish these analytical tasks. In collaboration with all USG GNDA partners, current capabilities are assessed, gaps and vulnerabilities are determined, and then future investments in implementing the GNDA are made to reduce risk.

The funding provided for the Systems Architecture PPA is used to conduct a congressionally-mandated Joint Annual Interagency Review of the GNDA that provides the USG a means to evaluate, document, and report on the status of the GNDA. Systems Architecture investments enable DNDO to develop an enhanced GNDA, including both domestic and international components. DNDO Systems Architecture programs also support Department efforts to analyze rad/nuc risk through development of the biennial Rad/Nuc Terrorism Risk Assessment, required by HSPD-18, and risk assessment activities that impact interagency and international rad/nuc detection activities.

Systems Development

DNDO Systems Development programs conduct engineering and program management activities necessary to mature and/or select systems for procurement. DNDO has implemented a “Commercial First” approach in that all DNDO programs will engage the private sector for solutions to address the capability or framework gaps prior to moving into a government-sponsored and managed development effort. In keeping with this “Commercial First” approach for all acquisitions, DNDO has been seeking to identify commercially available equipment to meet its requirements. DNDO continues to foster open communications with all industry partners to share key aspects of future requirements and projected quantities of planned procurements. Additionally, DNDO takes promising concepts for new detection systems identified through its transformational research efforts to a level of maturity sufficient for production and deployment. Under this approach, Systems Development activities support engineering development and developmental logistics.

Transformational Research and Development (R&D)

DNDO Transformational R&D identifies, explores, develops, and demonstrates scientific and technological approaches that address gaps in the GNDA, dramatically improve the performance of rad/nuc detection and technical nuclear forensics (TNF) technology, and/or significantly reduce the operational burden of rad/nuc detection and TNF. Dramatic technological improvements may include improvements in system or component effectiveness and performance characteristics, reduction in cost of acquisition or maintenance, or reduction of operational burden by users in the field. R&D investments are made based on competitive awards, with investigators in all sectors – government laboratories, academia, and private industry – encouraged to participate. This program takes advantage of the qualities and respective advantages of all three sectors to develop products and methods and to encourage teaming among them. Transformational R&D is carried out within three major programs: Advanced Technology Demonstrations (ATD), the Exploratory Research (ER) Program, and the Academic Research Initiative (ARI).

Assessments

The DNDO capability development process is anchored by critical assessments of technologies as they are developed, deployed, and operated, as well as a continual assessment of the GNDA itself. Development and acquisition programs are supported by a rigorous and objective test and evaluation (T&E) program to characterize technologies and systems to understand technical performance, operational effectiveness, and system limitations. Red teaming deepens DNDO’s understanding of

deployed capabilities and presents adversarial-based scenarios to Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders in overt and covert operational assessments. Program assessments provide objective reviews to identify the effectiveness of planned and deployed programs and operations, which support the implementation of the GNDA.

Operations Support

DNDO Operations Support provides advisory and assistance services to Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders who are developing or enhancing rad/nuc detection capabilities. This support includes assistance in developing and integrating local or regional programs into the GNDA, guiding the development of concepts of operations (CONOPS) and standard operating procedures, and developing training and exercise products to ingrain those procedures into day-to-day activities. DNDO also keeps stakeholders aware of relevant nuclear detection information or incidents. DNDO's Operations Support activities are grouped into three basic functions: Training, Exercises, and Assistance (TE&A); the Joint Analysis Center (JAC); and Securing the Cities (STC). STC is funded under the Systems Acquisition PPA.

DNDO is also responsible for developing the information sharing and analytical tools necessary to create an integrated and common operating picture. DNDO coordinates with stakeholders to establish protocols and procedures to ensure that the detection of unauthorized nuclear explosive devices, fissile material, or radiological material is promptly reported to the Secretaries of Homeland Security, Defense, and Energy, the Attorney General, and others as appropriate for action by law enforcement, military, emergency response, or other authorities.

DNDO fuses radiation alarm information with intelligence assessments in a timely manner to provide information that enables broader situational awareness regarding threats and strategic, operational, and tactical conditions. DNDO closely interacts with the Intelligence Community to develop information requirements and receive assessment products. DNDO also partners directly with the law enforcement community, which is the primary user of radiation detection equipment in the interior layer of the GNDA, which comprises all U.S. territory within ports of entry (POEs).

Nuclear Forensics

The National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC), which serves as the USG focal point for National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF), was established within DNDO through NSPD-17/HSPD-4 (Annex IV) of July 2007. This Presidential Directive assigned roles and responsibilities to six Federal departments and agencies for developing and maintaining a comprehensive NTNF capability. DNDO was given two core missions. The first is to provide national-level integration, centralized planning, assessment, and stewardship as the USG integrator for a nuclear forensics capability that must be ready, robust, and enduring. The second mission is to advance the capability to conduct forensics on rad/nuc materials prior to detonation, including materials, which may have been illicitly trafficked and/or extracted from an interdicted weapon. The Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act (P.L. 111-140), signed into law on February 16, 2010, further codified this two-tiered mission and mandated DNDO to lead the development and implementation of the NNFEDP and the *National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States*.

DNDO staffs the NTNFC with DHS experts and detailees from partner agencies, including DOE and the FBI, which provides a Supervisory Special Agent from the FBI Laboratory as the NTNFC Deputy Assistant Director. This team addresses the program integration, pre-detonation materials, and expertise development missions comprehensively by organizing NTNFC's activities into three key work areas: 1) Operational Readiness, 2) Technology Advancement, and 3) Expertise Development.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests \$196,000,000 for RD&O. The total adjustments-to-base is a decrease of \$973,000. The program changes total a decrease of \$2,095,000 to:

- Decrease funding for Long Range Radiation Detection in favor of commercially available technology
- Decrease the number of projects in the Exploratory Research program

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
 Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Systems Architecture	-	-	20,920	-	-	17,924	-	-	17,000	-	-	(924)	-	-	(349)	-	-	(575)
Systems Development	-	-	20,300	-	-	22,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformational Research and Development	-	-	71,041	-	-	69,500	-	-	68,000	-	-	(1,500)	-	-	(1,746)	-	-	246
Assessments	-	-	39,153	-	-	38,079	-	-	38,000	-	-	(79)	-	-	-	-	-	(79)
Operations Support	-	-	30,147	-	-	31,565	-	-	31,000	-	-	(565)	-	-	-	-	-	(565)
Nuclear Forensics	-	-	22,603	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Research, Development, and Operations	-	-	204,164	-	-	199,068	-	-	196,000	-	-	(3,068)	-	-	(2,095)	-	-	(973)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	204,164	-	-	199,068	-	-	196,000	-	-	(3,068)	-	-	(2,095)	-	-	(973)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	204,164	-	-	199,068	-	-	196,000	-	-	(3,068)	-	-	(2,095)	-	-	(973)
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	-	-	204,164	-	-	199,068	-	-	196,000	-	-	(3,068)	-	-	(2,095)	-	-	(973)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Architecture
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Systems Architecture

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$20,920
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$17,924
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$575)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$17,349
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	(\$349)
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$17,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$924)

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests \$17.000 million for Systems Architecture. Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.005 million for Working Capital Fund adjustments
- Decrease of \$0.290 million for the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy²
- Decrease of \$0.290 million for GNDA Solutions Management Cross Cutting

Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$0.349 million for Long Range Radiation Detection

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DNDO Systems Architecture PPA coordinates the development of an enhanced GNDA and implementation of its domestic component. Systems Architecture efforts and analysis assist in determining gaps and vulnerabilities in existing rad/nuc detection capabilities and formulating program plans and investment recommendations to mitigate them.

Systems Architecture - Program/Project Overview

² See Exhibit K Balanced Workforce Strategy in the Management and Administration Appropriation

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
GND Planning and Reporting	GND Planning Project	Ongoing	These efforts support fulfillment of DNDO’s mandate to coordinate an enhanced GND by facilitating the development of strategic, implementation, and operational concept plans for nuclear detection programs, activities, and capabilities.
	GND Reporting Project	Ongoing	GND Reporting summarizes the accomplishments of DNDO, DHS, and the interagency and provides a critical periodic snapshot of the GND as well as an overview of future investments.
GND Analysis	GND Enterprise Architecture Project	Ongoing	This effort will produce a model that will ensure a common analytical framework to support our ability to evaluate current GND capabilities, identify vulnerabilities and gaps, and inform our planning to develop future capabilities for the GND.
	GND Threat and Adversary Project	Ongoing	The adversary and weapons models allow DNDO to account for the range of probable threat objects and to ensure that future detection system requirements are matched to adversary capabilities.
	Risk Project	Ongoing	Risk assessments that measure the combined effect of threat, vulnerability, and consequences and provide input to project, program, and portfolio decisions.
	Capabilities- Based Planning Project	Ongoing	DNDO planning and analysis efforts for the GND include a series of Capability Based Assessments designed to highlight and analyze specific areas in the architecture at a level that breaks down the building blocks of each capability. This information will feed the project, program, and portfolio decisions and will be used to optimize risk buy-down.
GND Solutions Management Program	Aviation Solutions Management Project	Ongoing	Aviation efforts examine ways to reduce the risk of adversarial use of commercial and general aviation to conduct a rad/nuc attack against the United States.
	Interior Solutions Management Project	Ongoing	Current Interior efforts are examining Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial detection capabilities and program development. Efforts are focused on developing nuclear detection capabilities within the domestic interior that include ways to increase mobile detection assets across Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial entities.
	Land Border Solutions Management Project	Ongoing	Land Border efforts identify requirements and develop solution concepts to address operational deficiencies and vulnerabilities at and between land border ports of entry (POE).
	Maritime Solutions Management	Ongoing	Maritime efforts address ways to reduce the risk of adversarial use of sea, ocean, or other navigable waterways to conduct a rad/nuc attack against the United States.
	Cross Cutting	Ongoing	Cross Cutting efforts address operational gaps and vulnerabilities common to multiple mission areas and pathways.
International Program	Analysis & Reporting of GND Exterior Layer Capabilities	Ongoing	DNDO conducts international studies and analyses to characterize the gaps, identify options, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of alternative solutions, and formulate time-phased plans to reduce risks to the exterior layers of the GND.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
	International Development & Outreach	Ongoing	Through both bilateral and multilateral (e.g., Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the International Atomic Energy Agency) discussions and engagement efforts, DNDO works with foreign counterparts and USG partners to further develop the exterior layer of the GNDA.

SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE (SA)

SA programs advance the ability to understand, anticipate, and reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism. Each of the following contributes to the development of strategies for implementing the GNDA:

PLANNING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The GNDA Planning and Reporting Program coordinates engagement with a variety of interagency partners for strategic and implementation planning, to summarize the accomplishments through reporting, and to promote interagency dialogue and engagement.

GNDA Planning

As the planning and coordinating function, this program provides the framework upon which all other GNDA-related programs are justified and employed, including DNDO’s solution development process (SDP). Recurring or annual planning processes include office-level, Department, and interagency engagement.

GNDA Reporting

The GNDA Annual Report is a critical, periodic snapshot of the global nuclear detection architecture. Accomplished through intensive interagency collaboration, this document is provided to the Congress each year, as required by Section 1907 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) as amended by Section 1103 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53). This annual submission is jointly prepared by the Secretaries of Homeland Security, State, Defense, and Energy; the Attorney General; the Director of National Intelligence; and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The Annual Report is unique in compiling all the USG programs, assets, and capabilities that contribute to the GNDA. The Annual Report summarizes the results and analyses of progress in implementing the GNDA and constitutes a reference for future activities.

As part of the reporting efforts, DNDO is also responsible for coordinating and managing performance measure development. These activities are pursued to assist DNDO, DHS, and the interagency in meeting its requirements to baseline the existing global nuclear detection architecture, identify potential gaps and vulnerabilities, and formulate recommendations and plans to address those gaps and vulnerabilities.

GNDA ANALYSIS PROGRAM

DNDO is responsible for conducting periodic, in-depth analysis of the GNDA to inform strategic, budgetary, and operational decisions across the Federal Government. Strategic planning and risk assessments provide both the status of current detection architecture capabilities as well as further assess and prioritize proposed enhancements across the architecture. An effective planning, modeling, and analysis function directly contributes to programming and budgeting for the GNDA that enables effective implementation of enhanced detection.

Architecture Development Project

The Architecture Development Project will produce a model to support our ability to analyze current GNDA capabilities, identify vulnerabilities and gaps, and inform our planning to develop future GNDA capabilities. It will ensure the use of common terminology, capability sets, assumptions, and constraints to support risk assessments, Capability Based Assessments (CBAs), and cost-benefit analyses of proposed GNDA portfolios.

Adversary Threat Project

Planning for the GNDA requires an understanding of the adversary's capabilities and intent and the availability of materials that may be utilized in a rad/nuc attack. DNDO continually seeks to refine the basis for planning, through collaboration with experts within the USG intelligence community and National Laboratories, into a suite of improved adversary and weapons models that can be used to produce risk assessments of the GNDA or evaluate proposed technologies or concept of operations (CONOPS).

DNDO elicits input from the intelligence community regarding a wide range of adversary characteristics to inform the risk analysis of the GNDA and develop an adversary model. In addition, DNDO facilitates discussions within the interagency about weapon type and yield characteristics for input into the DNDO weapons model. The DNDO weapons model will be updated to accommodate an expanded threat definition and higher fidelity handling of threat signatures. Using this information, DNDO will continue to apply the threat definition to DNDO programs within the SDP, to support risk assessments, and to conduct cost trade studies for individual enhancements to the GNDA or implementation of capabilities.

Risk Project

To analyze and optimize the effectiveness of GNDA implementation, DNDO uses risk assessments that measure the combined effect of threat, vulnerability, and consequences. This process allows us to evaluate the effectiveness of currently deployed systems and plan for future technology development using a cost-benefit methodology. DNDO produces a suite of modeling, simulation, and assessment tools to calculate the risk from particular pathways, particular transport modes, particular threat objects, or adversaries.

Capabilities-Based Planning Project

At the core of all DNDO detection programs is the Systems Architecture function: determining gaps and vulnerabilities and then formulating recommendations and plans to mitigate them. To accomplish these analytical tasks, DNDO organizes and facilitates collaborative activities with domestic and international partners and stakeholders in the global nuclear detection architecture. This is achieved through a structured collaborative assessment of current capabilities, followed by the application of systems engineering principles as we seek to implement a balanced architecture.

In FY 2015 DNDO will complete a series of capability based assessments (CBA) that will examine specific areas of the architecture that present the greatest risk to national security, as well as investment options to mitigate areas of risk. DNDO will utilize the results from completed analyses to inform budgetary prioritization and early stage solution management for the present and future and continue additional CBAs in FY 2016.

GND A SOLUTIONS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The GND A Solutions Management Program works with stakeholders to develop materiel and non-materiel solutions to reduce risk within the GND A. Following the SDP, the program leverages the outputs of CBAs and other analyses to identify GND A capability gaps and engages stakeholders, end-users, technology developers, and systems developers to capture requirements and develop actionable programmatic documents, such as Mission Needs Statements or other documentation. These efforts focus on specific pathways, operating environments, modes of transportation, and/or specific threats.

Aviation Solutions Management Project

The Aviation Solutions Management Project examines ways to reduce risks from adversarial use of commercial and general aviation to conduct a rad/nuc attack against the United States. In FY 2015, DNDO, with its Domestic General Aviation (DGA) Federal partners, will complete a DGA surge planning workshop and initiate requirements documents addressing DGA surge-specific gaps in the GND A. In FY 2016, DNDO will continue to work with its DGA partners to complete requirements documents and develop capabilities to address identified gaps.

To address potential aviation threats, in FY 2016 DNDO will continue to collaborate with Federal partners to utilize the operational model and develop security solutions to address requirements for enhanced security in air cargo operational environments overseas at last points of departure. Additionally, DNDO and CBP will continue analysis of specific operational systems that could potentially be used in Airports of Entry (APOE) air cargo surge operations, including modeling and simulation of potential APOE surge operations and will coordinate with Federal partners to initiate development of guidelines and CONOPS for surge operations. To support the DHS International General Aviation Strategic Plan, in FY 2016, DNDO will continue analysis of operational alternatives to reduce identified International General Aviation vulnerabilities, as well as coordinate with Federal partners to develop guidelines and CONOPS for surge operations.

Interior Solutions Management Project

The Interior Solutions Management Project examines Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial detection capabilities and program development. Overarching efforts focus on increasing nuclear detection within the domestic interior, as well as on investigating ways to increase mobile detection assets across Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial entities.

In FY 2016, DNDO will improve the Capabilities Development Framework (CDF) with State and regional-level analysis, as well as with additional data sources to explore the direct linkage of the CDF products with architecture and risk modeling.

In FY 2015 and FY 2016, DNDO will update the Domestic Partners Capability Development effort to close gaps within the domestic nuclear detection architecture. In FY 2016, DNDO will continue to focus on building rad/nuc detection capabilities in concert with Federal partners, such as the National Protection and Programs Directorate's Office of Bombing Prevention and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

In FY 2015 and continuing in FY 2016, DNDO will facilitate the Interior Focus Group, a Federal, State, and local working group that supports the Interior Mission Area by identifying interior rad/nuc detection stakeholder requirements and helping to develop DNDO analyses and products. Interior Focus Group efforts include the collection of user needs to drive future capability development, identification of areas of interest for future DNDO studies, and roundtable discussions to review proposed ideas and identify future initiatives to address domestic rad/nuc detection gaps. In FY 2016, DNDO will facilitate these working groups in order to continue to capture State and local needs and requirements.

In FY 2015 and FY 2016, DNDO will continue the development of national rad/nuc detection guidance for State, local, tribal, and territorial partners, encompassing a portfolio of activities focused on developing national planning guidance for building and sustaining rad/nuc detection capabilities. In FY 2016, DNDO will continue the national rad/nuc detection activities described above while starting to evaluate integration with response and recovery mission areas.

Land Border Solutions Management Project

The Land Border Solutions Management Project identifies requirements and develops solutions to address rad/nuc detection deficiencies and vulnerabilities at and between land border POEs.

In FY 2016, DNDO will support United States Border Patrol (USBP) with deployment, training, exercise, and doctrine development of the selected rad/nuc detection solutions from the USBP Checkpoint Pilot. DNDO will also continue to assist USBP Special Operations Group with deployment, training, exercise, and doctrine development of the selected systems for rad/nuc detection, to include Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS).

Maritime Solutions Management Project

The Maritime Solutions Management Project addresses ways to reduce the risk of an adversary using the sea, ocean, or other navigable waterways pathway to conduct a rad/nuc attack against the United

States with an emphasis on small maritime vessels under 300 gross tons. It also provides information to facilitate and support opportunities to advocate for the enhancement of Maritime Domain Awareness with Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders and partners.

DNDO will work with partners to define Small Maritime Vessel (SMV) pathway activities, threat scenarios, perform an SMV detection/deterrence assessment, and develop a process flow visual representation of deterrence activities. Results of the SMV study are expected to identify the detection/deterrence activities that have the greatest impact on an adversary's decision making process related to the SMV threat.

Cross Cutting

Cross Cutting efforts address operational gaps and vulnerabilities common to multiple mission areas and pathways.

Airborne Radiation Detection (ARD) is a new initiative beginning in FY 2016 that will evaluate the merit of rad/nuc detectors on various aerial platforms. Traditional fixed and rotary wing aircraft will be considered, along with unmanned aerial systems of differing sizes. In FY 2016, the mission needs and capability gaps to be addressed will be documented and an analysis of potential solutions begun.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Development of the GNDA requires a comprehensive understanding of existing rad/nuc detection capabilities in the exterior layer in order to better inform capacity-building efforts to fill gaps in the architecture. As such, DNDO's coordination of the exterior layer of the GNDA centers on both characterization and prioritization of rad/nuc detection capabilities worldwide. These efforts include targeted bilateral and multilateral outreach to foreign counterparts to raise situational awareness and enhance broader rad/nuc detection efforts.

Analysis & Reporting of GNDA Exterior Layer Capabilities Project

DNDO conducts international studies and analyses to characterize the gaps, identify options, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of alternative solutions, and formulate time-phased plans to reduce risks to the exterior layers of the GNDA. As a crosscutting function, ongoing development of the GNDA must involve analyses of all potential pathways, suggest technologies or programs to address any identified vulnerabilities, and strive for stronger partner connectivity at every point in the architecture. This effort includes performing international geographical architectural analyses and investigation of key relationships with international partners to enhance national-level detection capacity in their respective countries.

International Development & Outreach Project

A significant portion of the development of the external layer of the GNDA is dependent on the sovereign decisions of foreign partners to enhance their own national and regional-level detection architectures and capabilities. Through both bilateral and multilateral (e.g., Global Initiative to

Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the International Atomic Energy Agency) discussions and engagement efforts, DNDO works with foreign counterparts to further develop the exterior layer of the GNDA.

DNDO conducts annual workshops to facilitate the continued development of best practices guides and planning and implementation tools for nuclear detection architecture development within bilateral or multilateral constructs. In FY 2016, DNDO will continue to work with international counterparts on detection strategies and guidelines, focusing on promoting national-level implementing frameworks and leveraging lessons learned and best practices from domestic application.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Development
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Systems Development

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$20,300
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$22,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$22,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$22,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The FY 2016 President’s Budget requests \$22.000 million for Systems Development. Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.018 million for WCF adjustments
- Increase of \$0.092 million for On Dock Rail
- Decrease of \$0.110 million for the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy³

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

DNDO is responsible for ensuring that the Nation maintains a preeminent systems development program to translate user requirements into rad/nuc detection systems. Systems development activities are primarily focused on conducting systems engineering lifecycle activities to ensure the delivery of high-quality systems to DHS’s operational components. In addition, systems development activities include providing management and task execution of DNDO’s SDP as well as support to DNDO’s Governance Review Board.

Recognizing the rapid advancement of technology and innovation, constrained budgets, and market forces, DNDO has shifted focus from Government-sponsored development of materiel solutions to a “Commercial First” approach that gives preference for solutions available in the private sector marketplace. Using this approach, DNDO can leverage important industry-led innovations and developments, and only resort to a Government-sponsored and -managed development and acquisition process when no commercial solution is feasible or private industry chooses not to commercialize a product.

³ See Exhibit K Balanced Workforce Strategy in the Management and Administration Appropriation

DNDO, in concert with the end-user community, is required to execute systems development activities throughout the systems engineering lifecycle but will primarily be focused on activities at the front end (e.g., requirements analysis and development, program planning, and test planning) and the back end (e.g., verification and validation activities, technical performance, and user assessments) of the lifecycle. The specific approach for developing or procuring new technologies will be based on the unique requirements and characteristics of each program.

Systems Development - Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Human Portable Tripwire (HPT) Program	HPT	Complete in FY 2015	HPT addresses the Human Portable Radiation Detection System (HPRDS) Mission Needs Statement Gap of a “tripwire” capability needed to increase the probability of encountering and detecting nuclear or other radioactive materials out of regulatory control. DNDO is executing the HPT Program with CBP, USCG, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) as major stakeholders.
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems Helium-3 (³He) Alternative Implementation Program	³ He Alternative – Backpack	Ongoing	The HPRDS ³ He Alternative Implementation Program utilizes the results of test and evaluation performed under the ³ He Shortage Mitigation Program to work with industry to integrate alternative technologies for neutron detection into detection systems and to evaluate these systems for future deployment. The project will address form, fit, and function of alternative technologies into backpack detectors.
	³ He Alternative – Basic Handheld RIID	Ongoing	As part of the HPRDS ³ He Alternative Implementation Program described above, the Basic Handheld radioisotope identification device (RIID) project will address form, fit, and function of alternative technologies into handheld RIIDs for CBP, TSA, and USCG.
Radiation Interdiction Technology For Conveyances (RITC) Program	RITC Program	Ongoing	The RITC Program’s goal is to develop solutions to scan conveyances arriving at land and sea POEs, checkpoints, and between POEs through the use of large-scale, fixed/mobile radiation detection equipment. The program will identify, acquire, and deploy promising next generation and future technology with expanded interdiction capability.
	Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Replacement Project	Ongoing	The RPM Replacement Project will evaluate current and next generation technology solutions to assess replacement technologies for currently deployed fixed and mobile RPMs. The objectives of the program are: 1) identify solution(s) to complete a full or partial system replacement of fixed and mobile RPMs; and 2) identify next generation or future large-scale radiation detection equipment.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
	On Dock Rail (ODR) Project	Reinitiate in FY 2015	The ODR Project was launched in FY 2009 to deploy solutions for ship-to-rail scanning to address efficiency concerns with the current mobile RPM-based solution. The program was put on hold in FY 2013 due to funding requirements for higher priority programs within the GNDA. When reinitiated in FY 2015, the program will begin reviewing prior results and consider commercial off the shelf (COTS) options available for alternative solutions, including fixed RPM and conveyor solution initially evaluated under Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADA).
	International Rail (IRail) Project	Reinitiate in FY 2016	The IRail Project intends to analyze options, develop a programmatic approach for implementing solutions, and generate requirements for solutions to detect and identify illicit rad/nuc material entering the U.S. via freight rail cargo through the 31 POEs identified in the Trade Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-210).
	Long-Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) Project	Ongoing	The LRRD Project's objective is to provide enhanced standoff rad/nuc detection capability for preventive rad/nuc detection activities within the interior of the United States.
RITC Program	U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Checkpoint Project	Ongoing	The USBP Checkpoint Project's objective is to address rad/nuc detection deficiencies and vulnerabilities between land border POEs for large-scale conveyance scanning, including a move away from exclusive use of equipment and technology worn by agents.
Algorithm Improvement Program (AIP)	Algorithm Improvement	Ongoing	AIP is developing a set of benchmarks for improving the performance of rad/nuc detection algorithms and increasing detection and identification speed and accuracy. Additionally, the program will develop the infrastructure needed for scoring algorithms and maintain the DHS Isotope ID algorithm analysis tool to support secondary reachback analysis.
Small Vessel Standoff Detection (SVSD) Program	Boat-to-Boat Scanning	Complete in FY 2015	The project will initially procure a commercial capability for scanning small vessels from maritime law enforcement vessels. Follow on projects may address aerial and land based deployment of sensors to complement the boat-to-boat system.
Aerial Detection Program	Aerial Detection	Initiate in FY 2016	The primary objective of the Aerial Detection Program is to detect and intercept illicit radiological threats as far away from U.S. ports as possible. An aerial detection capability will provide a valuable means to detect and intercept at much greater distances from major population centers and critical infrastructure and with faster response times than interdictions made via boats and cutters during intelligence-driven operations.

HPRDS HELIUM-3 ALTERNATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

The HPRDS Helium-3 (^3He) Alternative Implementation Program utilizes the results of test and evaluation performed under the ^3He Shortage Mitigation Program to develop implementation plans for the equipment in the HPRDS Program portfolio.

³He Alternative – Backpack Project

The project will identify and field radiation detection backpacks with ³He alternative technology, transitioning DHS Components away from ³He dependent systems. In FY 2015, the program will release a request for proposal and perform test and evaluation for new ³He alternative radiation detection backpack systems. Backpacks will be evaluated against a variety of use scenarios including small vessel standoff detection and wide-area search. In FY 2016, DNDO will complete the source selection and award contract(s).

³He Alternative – Basic Handheld RIID Project

The project will identify and field basic handheld RIIDs with ³He alternative technology, transitioning CBP, TSA, and USCG from ³He-dependent systems.

In FY 2016, the project will evaluate solutions and acquisition strategies for providing alternative neutron detection components to basic handheld RIIDs with the same or enhanced form, fit, and function (e.g., use of existing contracts and release of a new request for proposal).

RADIATION INTERDICTION TECHNOLOGY FOR CONVEYANCES (RITC) PROGRAM

Under the RITC program, DNDO will work closely with DHS partners to protect against the introduction of unauthorized nuclear explosive devices, fissile material, or illicit radiological material into the United States.

One of the radiation interdiction challenges faced by DHS, in particular CBP, is maintaining security with minimal impact on the flow of commerce. The RITC program strives to develop solutions to scan conveyances arriving at land and sea POEs, checkpoints, and between POEs through the use of large-scale, fixed and/or mobile radiation detection equipment. The program will identify, acquire, and deploy promising next generation and future technology with expanded interdiction capability.

Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Replacement Project

RPM systems have been successfully deployed in the field over the last decade. Using market research and analytical studies, this project is developing a strategy for system replacement that is consistent with objectives of the GNDA and SAFE Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347). The project will evaluate current and next generation technology solutions and assess replacement technologies for currently deployed fixed and mobile RPMs. The objectives are to: 1) identify solution(s) and impact to GNDA risk to complete a full or partial system replacement of fixed and mobile RPMs; and 2) optionally identify next generation or future large-scale radiation detection equipment. An RPM Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) is underway and will be completed in FY 2015. The AoA results will be reviewed and assessed to help provide a path forward for RPM replacement options in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

On Dock Rail (ODR) Project

The ODR project was launched in FY 2009 to deploy solutions for ship-to-rail scanning to address efficiency concerns with the current mobile RPM-based solution. Work continued through FY 2012 when an Alternatives Analysis (AA) was completed that examined potential solutions for ship-to-rail scanning leveraging modeling, testing, and user surveys.

In FY 2015, the project will review the AA results and consider COTS options available for alternative solutions, to include the fixed RPM and conveyor solution. Based on the results from these reviews, the AA will be refined appropriately, accounting for the fact that one solution may not be viable for all ports due to the wide variability in port operations and configurations. In FY 2016, the program will proceed with developing requirements and program documentation for ODR POEs not covered under the CRADA activities previously discussed.

International Rail (IRail) Project

The International Rail (IRail) project analyzes options, develops a programmatic approach for implementing solutions, and generates requirements for solutions to detect and identify nuclear or other radioactive materials out of regulatory control entering the United States via freight rail cargo through the 31 POEs.

The IRail project was put on hold in 2012 to fund programs that provide greater risk buy down within the GNDA. To be reinitiated in FY 2016, the project will review the AoA results and consider COTS options available for alternative solutions that may not have been available or fully developed during the AoA. Based on the results from these reviews, the AoA will be refined appropriately.

Long Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) Project

The Long-Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) program addresses existing gaps in the global nuclear detection architecture and an operational need for enhanced standoff radiological/nuclear detection capability. The goal is to detect, identify, locate, and track radiological/nuclear threats at distances up to 100 meters, enabling more efficient interdiction. LRRD technology has demonstrated enhanced capabilities compared to current assets, achieving greater detection sensitivity equating to increased detection distances and lower minimal detectable activities of anomalous radiation sources. LRRD is a continuation of DNDO efforts to assess and enhance the performance of long-range radiation detection technologies developed under multiple transformational research and development projects. The technology base was recently characterized as part of a DNDO Advanced Technology Demonstration.

The LRRD capability would support search, survey/sweep, and monitor missions as part of rad/nuc detection efforts. In FY 2015, an analysis will be initiated and work will be done to develop requirements for the solution in coordination with multiple stakeholders from DHS operational Components, as well as key State and local stakeholders. If it is determined that the operational utility and technology readiness exists, FY 2016 work will include planning activities for solution design, development, and testing of LRRD systems.

U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Checkpoint Project

The USBP Checkpoint Project's objective is to address rad/nuc detection deficiencies and vulnerabilities at and between land border POEs that would require large scale scanning technologies. USBP seeks to move away from equipment and technology worn by agents that requires indiscriminate examination of all alarms. Unlike ports of entry, examinations conducted in the interior of the country are subject to Fourth Amendment restrictions. As such, radiation detection equipment that requires indiscriminate examination of all events places undue burden upon the agency. Likewise, more simple detections, including those for which no data is available beyond an alert on the PRD, delay the legitimate flow of commerce and tax an already encumbered force by requiring adjudication in secondary inspections. Large scale rad/nuc scanning technology (e.g., transportable RPMs) that would enable adjudication without requiring a vehicle and/or passenger to be examined in secondary is preferred. Transportable RPMs were piloted recently by DNDO and rendered a successful proof of concept. The USBP would seek to install such technology at most of its permanent checkpoints along the Southwest Border. In FY 2016, DNDO will evaluate COTS candidates by conducting performance and operational testing and down-select COTS candidates, anticipating Initial Operating Capability (IOC) by end of fiscal year.

ALGORITHM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (AIP)

AIP's goal is to develop a set of benchmarks for improving and verifying the performance of radiation detection algorithms. AIP seeks to increase detection and identification speed and accuracy in the field for spectroscopic (e.g., sodium iodide systems). In addition to the benchmark datasets, AIP will also develop algorithm performance metrics. DNDO will perform a phased collection of benchmark datasets from a variety of sensor types. The program will also develop the infrastructure needed for scoring algorithms and maintain the DHS Isotope ID algorithm analysis tool, which is crucial for secondary reachback analysis.

Benchmark datasets will be made available to commercial algorithm developers, which will facilitate a better outcome for DNDO's "Commercial First" approach. The benchmarks will facilitate a common environment in which the commercial sector, academia, and Government can engage in algorithm development and advancement. Ultimately, the benchmarks will be archived within the algorithm testbed where replay tools can be used to evaluate and score the performance of any submitted algorithm.

In FY 2016, DNDO will complete the comparison of Strontium Iodide (SrI₂) to high-purity germanium (HPGe) benchmark data collections and create open and closed gamma spectrum benchmarks. In addition, DNDO will complete cooperative agreements and release the algorithm tool.

RADIATION PORTAL MONITOR (RPM) PROGRAM

The RPM Program is managing immediate, near, and long-term needs to deploy, improve, and replace fixed and mobile RPM systems at U.S. land border crossings and sea POEs through the execution of three synchronized projects:

- RPM Deployment through systems acquisition

- RPM Improvement Project
- RITC/RPM Replacement Project through systems development

RPM Improvement Project

RPM systems have been successfully deployed in the field over the last decade. Many of the RPMs are currently at the end of their service life or will exceed their service life in the next few years. While the design operating life is a minimum of 10 years, a DNDO study has indicated that the lifespan of the systems may be upwards of 13 years. Using market research and analytical studies, this project is developing a strategy for system renewal and/or service life extension that is consistent with objectives of the GNDA and SAFE Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347). Among the options to be evaluated in the analytical studies is the technology refresh of system components to extend the RPM service life time. This option may provide an effective path to sustain the rad/nuc detection capability provided by the deployed RPM systems.

In FY 2015, the project will continue SDP activities, utilizing the “Commercial First” approach, associated with laboratory and field evaluations of RPM systems incorporating the technology refresh concept. Based on lessons learned from field deployments of improvements, the project will refine analytical tools and methodologies for predicting improvement candidate performance.

SMALL VESSEL STANDOFF DETECTION (SVSD) PROGRAM

The SVSD Program’s functional mission is to protect major population centers and critical infrastructure from the direct-to-target threat, defined as rad/nuc weapons transported by way of small vessels to a “high-impact target.” The program will initially procure a commercial capability for scanning small vessels from maritime law enforcement vessels on the water. These systems will be deployed onboard USCG and CBP Office of Air and Marine (OAM) patrol vessels for employment during periods of heightened maritime security force posture. The capability also provides a CONOP platform when there is a need for enhanced detection solutions, like at special events. Potential follow-on projects to reduce the risk include aerial and land-based deployment of sensors to complement the boat-to-boat system.

Boat-to-Boat (B2B) Scanning Project

Current and future force levels for USCG, CBP, and other Federal, State, and local partners are only capable of boarding a fraction of the daily U.S. small vessel traffic. The SVSD B2B Project will increase the probability of successfully encountering and detecting direct-to-target threats on small maritime vessels by providing portable standoff detection capability on USCG and CBP OAM law enforcement small boats. This capability will be deployed during steady state and enhanced steady state operations using routine patrols, chokepoint, and crowded harbor tactics.

The SVSD B2B project conducted test and evaluation of the USCG’s currently deployed backpack detector and determined it is effective and suitable for deployment in the SVSD B2B mission. The project was therefore authorized to procure systems to deploy to the USCG and CBP OAM. Full operational capability is expected to be achieved in FY 2015. In FY 2016, an operational analysis and post-implementation review will be conducted on the steady state system.

AERIAL DETECTION PROGRAM

In order to improve the performance of the GNDA mission functions of Encounter, Detection, and Identification, an aerial detection capability is a critical element for a robust layered defense. There is an established Mission Needs Statement for required aerial detection capabilities and the feasibility and effectiveness of aerial detection has been proven technologically. In FY 2016, DNDO will perform system development activities for aerial detection to determine operational effectiveness and suitability based on currently available commercial products. It is anticipated that aerial detection capabilities will decidedly reduce rad/nuc risk by increasing the probability that law enforcement will be able to detect traffickers and illicit materials.

An aerial detection capability will provide a valuable means to detect and intercept at much greater distances from major population centers and critical infrastructure and with faster response times than interdictions made via boats and cutters during intelligence-driven operations.

In addition, the DNDO Airborne Radiological Enhanced Sensor System (ARES) ATD is developing and characterizing standoff radiation measurement technology for the detection of radiological and nuclear material from an airborne platform. A technology demonstration and characterization will be completed in FY 2015 to assess technology transition potential. These results will help inform possible application of the aerial detection capability to additional mission needs to include that of the SVSD program.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Transformational Research and Development
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Transformational Research and Development

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$71,041
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$69,500
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$246
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$69,746
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	(\$1,746)
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$68,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$1,500)

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests \$68.000 million for Transformational Research and Development.

Adjustments-to-base include:

- Increase of \$0.041 million for WCF adjustments
- Increase of \$0.495 million for Academic Research Initiative Solicitation
- Decrease of \$0.290 million for the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy⁴

Program Change includes:

- Decrease of \$1.746 million for Evaluations and Demonstrations

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

DNDO's Transformational R&D program seeks to identify, explore, develop, and demonstrate scientific and technological approaches that address gaps in the GNDA; significantly improve the performance of rad/nuc detection and technical nuclear forensics (TNF) methods, components, and systems; and/or significantly reduce the operational burden of these technologies. DNDO works closely with partners to transition technologies from research to the field, including transfer of technology to the commercial sector for development and commercialization.

⁴ See Exhibit K Balanced Workforce Strategy in the Management and Administration Appropriation

R&D investments are made based on competitive awards open to investigators from all sectors, Government laboratories, academia, and private industry. The transformational research efforts take advantage of the qualities and advantages of all three sectors to develop products. Teaming is encouraged across the sectors. Transformational R&D is carried out within four major programs: Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD), Exploratory Research (ER), Academic Research Initiative (ARI) and the Small Business Innovation Research program (SBIR). Each program is described in detail below along with the corresponding projects and research areas. Many research areas remain consistent from year-to-year, with ongoing work for multiple projects.

The Transformational R&D programs and activities that address TNF gaps and improvements are also aligned with the goals and investment priorities delineated in the *Nuclear Defense Research and Development Roadmap, Fiscal Years 2013 – 2017* and the *National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States*.

Transformational Research and Development – Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD)	Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution (SNAR)	Multi-year; completion in FY 2015	The SNAR Project develops and characterizes advanced technologies required to resolve alarms and to detect special nuclear material (SNM), even when heavily shielded or masked.
	Intelligent Radiation Sensing System (IRSS)	Multi-year; completion in FY 2014	The IRSS Project utilizes advanced data fusion algorithms to maximize performance of multiple independent radiation sensors communicating through a flexible wireless network.
	Advanced Radiation Monitoring Device (ARMD)	Multi-year; completion in FY 2014	The ARMD Project builds upon advances in new detection materials discovered under previous ER projects utilizing advanced scintillator materials and neutron detection techniques.
	Airborne Radiological Enhanced-sensor System (ARES)	Multi-year; completion in FY 2015	The ARES Project develops and characterizes standoff radiation measurement technology for the detection of nuclear or other radioactive materials out of regulatory control from an airborne platform.
	Long-Range Radiation Detection (LRRD)	Multi-year; completion in 2014	The LRRD Project continues DNDO efforts to assess and enhance the performance of long-range radiation detection technologies developed during the Road Side Tracker (RST), Target Linked Radiation Imaging (TLRI) and Standoff Radiation Detection System (SORDS) transformational R&D projects.
	Nuclear and Radiological Imaging Platform (NRIP)	Multi-year; completion in FY 2016	The NRIP Project leverages recent advancements in the commercial sector as well as results from prior Transformational R&D work. By combining the merits of passive and active technologies, new systems are being developed so that a single system is able to detect radiological and nuclear threats, regardless of the amount of shielding or the complexity of cargo, in primary mode with minimal impact to the flow of commerce.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
	Radiation Awareness and Interdiction Network (RAIN)	Multi-year; completion in FY 2017	The RAIN Project will develop and characterize technologies for monitoring free-flowing traffic on highways and on-ramps for radiological or nuclear threat materials. In combination with other sensors such as license plate readers and video cameras, this technology will provide actionable information so that the threat can be interdicted prior to it reaching its intended target.
	Wearable Intelligent Nuclear Detection (WIND)	Multi-year; completion in FY2018	The planned WIND Project will develop a highly-modular, multi-purpose, and man-portable detection system such as backpacks to improve the ability to interdict a potential threat during wide area search missions. The project will characterize several promising state-of-the-art technological advancements, and then coordinate with end-users to avoid a significant operational burden.
	High Accuracy and Resolution Pager (HARP)	Multi-year; completion in FY 2019	The planned HARP Project will accelerate the fabrication of new semiconductor gamma-ray and neutron detection materials and integrate these materials into pager sized detectors that have superior identification accuracy to eliminate nuisance alarms and extremely low power consumption for extended operations.
Exploratory Research (ER)	Materials Research and Supporting Technology (Materials)	Multi-year	The Materials project has the technical objective of discovering new gamma-ray sensing materials. These materials could then enable the next generation of passive or active threat-sensing technologies, to include RPMs, hand-held RIIDs, and a range of other detection technologies.
	Neutron Detection Including ³ He Alternatives (Neutron)	Multi-year	The Neutron Project explores near-term and longer-term alternatives to ³ He neutron detectors currently used in various nuclear detection systems, to include portal monitors, handheld, backpack, and personal radiation detectors, and active interrogation systems.
	Radiation Detection Technology (Radiation)	Multi-year	The Radiation Project emphasizes investigating novel approaches to greatly improve the ability to detect, identify, locate, and track threat materials based on their intrinsic radiological signatures and the fusion of auxiliary sensors.
	Shielded SNM (Shielding)	Multi-year	The Shielding Project addresses the critical challenge of being able to detect threats even when heavily shielded or masked, with a specific focus on the detection of SNM.
	Modeling and Algorithms (Algorithms)	Multi-year	The Algorithms Project develops computer based algorithms and models to support the design, development, and enhancement of the GNDA at all levels including individual detectors, detection systems, and local and global architectures.
	Nuclear Forensics (Forensics)	Multi-year	The Forensics Project coordinates with DNDO's NTNFC mission to execute transformational research and development to discover new forensics signatures or develop the tools to enable comprehensive and timely analytical results.
	Solicitation for New ER Activities	Annual	New Exploratory Research Activities are initiated each year to address gaps in the GNDA and TNF through a Broad Agency Announcement for industry and academia and a Call for Proposals for National and Government Laboratories.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Academic Research Initiative (ARI)	Materials Research and Support Technology	Multi-year	This project focuses on fundamental, high-risk, long-term research aimed at developing greatly improved radiation detector materials such as semiconductors and scintillators that are highly sensitive, selective, low-cost, and rugged.
	Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies	Multi-year	This project investigates new neutron detection approaches to greatly improve neutron detection capabilities over existing ³ He-based detection technologies and near term replacement alternatives.
	Radiation Detection System Concepts, Approaches, and Architectures	Multi-year	Explores radically new approaches to threat detection, eventually leading to sensor or detection system concepts that are highly sensitive to radiological/nuclear signatures and selective in their ability to distinguish and locate these materials from naturally occurring background radiation.
	Shielded SNM	Multi-year	This research area includes investigations to overcome the challenge of detecting shielded SNM, principally through advanced or enhanced nonintrusive inspection or active interrogation approaches for cargo scanning; vehicle scanning; and human portable scanning applications.
	Modeling and Algorithms	Multi-year	This portfolio investigates innovative data processing and analysis techniques that will lead to significant performance improvements to include machine learning, signal processing, data fusion, predictive modeling, data visualization, and advisory theory.
	Nuclear Forensics	Multi-year	This investigates advanced analytical techniques used to determine the processing history and transit route of pre-detonation nuclear materials.
	Solicitation for New ARI Activities	Annual	The ARI program refreshes its research portfolio every year through an annual solicitation. Research topics must address gaps in the GNDA or TNF while developing students and academic programs.
Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)	Phase I	Annual	Six month effort to demonstrate feasibility towards the topic objectives.
	Phase II	Multi-Year	Generally, 24 month effort to conduct the full R&D of the proposed effort and develop and demonstrate a prototype.
	Phase III	Multi-Year	There is no limit on the period-of-performance for the effort to perform follow-on and final R&D towards product (or service) development and transition into the commercial market.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD) program performs accelerated development, characterization, and demonstration of leading-edge technologies that address critical gaps in nuclear detection capabilities. It builds on technology concepts previously demonstrated under the ER program, research conducted by our interagency partners, or privately funded research. Through the ATD program, technology concepts are developed into prototype systems called Performance Test

Units (PTU) which provide reliable and scalable performance measurements in a challenging and realistic simulated or controlled operational environment. Through this technology characterization process, sufficient understanding of the technology is obtained to recommend a technology transition path for the PTU technology to a Government acquisition program, commercial system development, or additional basic and applied research.

New ATD projects are initiated approximately yearly based on: 1) prioritized gaps in the GNDA and; 2) technological successes from the ER program, the ARI, or other private or public research programs that support the prioritized gaps. Multiple research projects are being monitored for potential transition to an ATD. The ongoing and planned ATD projects for each fiscal year are summarized in the table below followed by a brief description of each project:

ATD Project Name	Abbreviation	Initiation Year	Completion Year	Technologies Characterized
Nuclear and Radiological Imaging Platform	NRIP	2012	2016	3
Radiation Awareness and Interdiction Network	RAIN	2013	2017	3
Wearable Interdiction Nuclear Detection	WIND	2015	2018	TBD
High Accuracy and Resolution Pager	HARP	2016	2019	TBD

Nuclear and Radiological Imaging Platform (NRIP) Project

The NRIP Project leverages recent advancements in the commercial sector as well as results from prior Transformational R&D work. By combining the merits of passive and active technologies, new systems are being developed so that a single system is able to detect radiological and nuclear threats, regardless of the amount of shielding or the complexity of cargo, in primary mode with minimal impact to the flow of commerce. The technologies being investigated include muon tomography, which offers a potential solution to cargo imaging without requiring a man-made radiation source; radiation detectors integrated into commercially available radiographic imaging systems; and radiation detectors integrated into a previously demonstrated Shielded Nuclear Alarm Resolution (SNAR) PTU that utilizes high energy backscatter and photofission. By looking at unique data signatures and methodologies for fusing active interrogation signatures with the passive detection capabilities, the holistic system has advanced detection capabilities that have the potential to solve the shielded SNM problem at chokepoints. In addition to the regular ATD characterization in a simulated operation environment, these systems will also undergo testing in a controlled, but realistic, operational environment. This will provide a unique data set to better estimate false alarm rates and additionally provide data on operational utility. The demonstration and characterization of the commercial PTU will be completed in 2014; the muon tomography-based PTU evaluation will be completed in 2015. The characterization of the SNAR-inspired PTU will be completed in 2016.

Radiation Awareness and Interdiction Network (RAIN) Project

The RAIN Project, an initiative closely tied to the Securing the Cities program, is intended to develop and characterize technologies for monitoring free-flowing traffic on highways and on-ramps for radiological or nuclear threat materials. RAIN technologies will couple networked radiation sensors with vehicle detection and identification systems to allow monitoring and tracking of vehicles passing by the system at highway speeds. It is envisioned that multiple technical approaches will be explored and integrated during the effort, ranging from sophisticated networked radiation detection arrays

allowing tracking of radiological materials to advanced optical target tracking systems. In 2013 and early 2014 the technical support team consisting of the Government and national laboratory scientists worked with the New York Police Department (NYPD) to develop the operational requirements, conditions and constraints in monitoring traffic and vessels approaching a protected city via highways, bridges, and tunnels. Analysis of these vignettes helped generate the required performance and suitability requirements for the ATD systems. Early in 2014, a solicitation was issued for proposed research and development of these technologies. Three technologies were subsequently selected, with three awards made in 2014. The resulting research efforts will culminate in 2017 with a test, demonstration, and characterization of the PTUs, and an operational demonstration of the technology at a location(s) as determined by the user group.

Wearable Intelligent Nuclear Detection (WIND) Project *(This project replaced the Mobile Radiation Imaging and Tracking System Project listed last year.)*

One of the major technical challenges is the ability to interdict a moving threat or localize an emplaced threat during wide area search missions. The planned WIND Project will develop and characterize a highly-modular, multi-purpose, and man-portable (e.g., backpack or vest) system that greatly advances the ability to detect and interdict threats during wide area search missions. The technical approach will merge two major sources of input in informing the design requirements. The first approach will utilize threat analysis to compare several critical design options, including the enhanced sensitivity of state-of-the-art radiation anomaly detection algorithms. The second complementary approach will first incorporate end users to generate requirements and then will utilize a phased approach to develop upon a balanced and flexible system. To achieve the objective, a number of advanced capabilities will be fully characterized, to include spectral anomaly detection, spatial mapping/tracking, sophisticated background subtraction, and sensor fusion. In FY 2015, a solicitation will be issued for proposed research and development. By FY 2018, the performance test units will be delivered and have characterization testing completed.

High Accuracy and Resolution Pager (HARP) Project

The planned HARP Project will do for semiconductor detector materials much the same as what the successful ARMD Project (see above) did for scintillator detectors. The HARP Project builds upon advances in new detection materials discovered under previous ER and ARI efforts utilizing advanced semiconductor materials and readout techniques. Candidate materials include thallium bromide (TlBr) and lithium-indium-diselenide (6LiInSe₂, or LIS), the former for gamma detection and the latter for neutron detection. Both of these materials have made great progress over the last few years and are reaching the maturity level appropriate for an accelerated aggressive project such as an ATD. Semiconductors offer several distinctive capabilities relative to scintillators, such as higher efficiency in compact size, high energy resolution, low power, and no need for photomultiplier tubes (PMT). As such these are much more amenable to smaller detector devices and systems such as pagers. This project combines these breakthroughs in new detection materials with both gamma and neutron detection capabilities to develop lower cost and greater efficiency page detection systems to enable wider deployment of high performance equipment. This project will initiate in FY 2016.

EXPLORATORY RESEARCH (ER) PROGRAM

The ER program explores innovative, high-risk, early to later-stage technologies, concepts, and ideas that can make transformational contributions to support the GNDA and reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism. Specifically, the ER program researches technologies and techniques that:

- Address capability gaps and weaknesses in the GNDA;
- Provide substantial performance improvement and/or cost reduction of rad/nuc detection capabilities; and
- Improve nuclear forensics capabilities.

Efforts under the ER program are intended to transform the basic building blocks of rad/nuc detection technology and supporting fields, with the research generally culminating in a feasibility evaluation or proof-of-concept demonstration in a laboratory setting. Successful ER technologies and concepts may then transition to support subsequent ATD projects or directly spur commercial development. ER projects also provide performance modeling, improved algorithm development, and other support capabilities for the broader DNDO mission. The ER program is divided into the six project areas (or portfolios) described below, many of which remain consistent from year to year. At the beginning of fiscal year 2015, the ER program will support 58 projects spanning 12 States (33 projects company-led, four university-led, 21 laboratory-led – many collaborative).

Materials Research and Support Technology (Materials) Project

The Materials Project has the technical objective of discovering new gamma-ray sensing materials, significantly improving existing materials, and improving or developing new signal readout methods for these materials. As these sensing materials are at the core of most radiation detectors, improvements in this area can have an impact across the GNDA. These materials could then enable the next generation of passive or active threat-sensing technologies, to include RPMs, backpacks, hand-held RIIDs, pagers, and a range of other detection technologies.

Currently-deployed radiation sensors are limited in sensitivity and selectivity for detecting, identifying, and locating nuclear and radiological threats, and have other operational limitations to include high cost, inadequate reliability, or complex operation. These limitations often are related directly to the material used to sense gamma and neutron radiation. Desired materials must be low-cost, sensitive, provide adequate performance, and be available in large sizes and volumes to enable widely deployable sensors. In particular, they must provide good gamma-ray energy resolution to differentiate threat from benign radiological materials, and be rugged, stable, nonhazardous, and operate at room temperature. In addition, sometimes they must be light weight, low power, low voltage, and compact. This project pursues the development of both low cost scintillators and semiconductors materials and the unique electronics required to read out and process the signal.

A new area of emphasis in 2015 will be research in advanced materials that can support advanced active interrogation detection concepts for shielded SNM (see below). Active detection poses unique challenges in radiation sensing to include the ability for these materials to discriminate between the interrogating radiation(s) and the unique signal or signature from SNM or the shielding surrounding it. A precursor to this research was a workshop in 2014 that brought together the materials developer

community with the active interrogation systems community in order to identify the detector material requirements needed for active interrogation systems. This workshop resulted in the new solicitation topic described below.

The table below lists the ongoing Materials activities for FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ER: Materials Activity	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
High-Throughput Discovery of Scintillation Materials Using Automated Processing	Laboratory	CA	2006	2018
Discovery of Single Crystal and Ceramic Forms of Large Scintillators and Integration into Detectors	Laboratory	CA	2006	2018
Improvement of Energy Resolution in Alkali Halide Scintillators with Co-Doping Technique	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Development of Thallium Chalcogenide Semiconductor Materials	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Zinc-Telluride Doped Scintillator Development	Industry	UK	2013	2016
Ternary Chalcogenide Semiconductor Development	Industry	PA	2013	2017
Photonic Crystal Structures for Improvement in Scintillator Performance	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Aluminum Arsenide Solid-State Photomultiplier	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Metal Loaded Plastic Scintillators	Laboratory	CA	2014	2016

Neutron Detection Including ^3He Alternatives (Neutron) Project

The Neutron Project explores near-term and longer-term alternatives to ^3He neutron detectors currently used in various nuclear detection systems to include portal monitors, handheld, backpack, and personal radiation detectors, and active interrogation systems. ^3He has been a vital isotope in neutron detectors because of its high absorption cross-section for thermal neutrons, excellent gamma rejection properties, and until recently, historically low cost. However, there is now clear recognition of a worldwide critical shortage of ^3He due to: 1) increased demand by industries such as oil, medicine, basic science, defense, and security; and 2) decreased supply of ^3He being generated from current national tritium reserves associated with nuclear weapons programs. These simultaneous issues have driven the need for detection schemes that do not use ^3He while also pursuing approaches that provide superior performance to ^3He -based detectors.

Starting in 2009, this project initially focused on portal applications because portals require the most ^3He . The results of this R&D led to a number of commercially available alternatives for portal monitors. Some of these alternative technologies not only met the requirements set by ^3He , but exceeded the performance of ^3He detectors in a number of ways. Following the success with portals, increased attention was given to applications that are the next largest users of ^3He , backpacks and handhelds, paving the way for the development of new handheld detectors and backpack systems that do not rely on ^3He . This new capability was demonstrated through a series of DNDO run neutron detection test campaigns from 2010 to 2013.

Emphasis of the Neutron Project is now placed on compact, low-power, rugged neutron detection technologies for personal radiation detection instruments. This project investigates a range of materials, technologies, and sensor systems. This project also explores novel materials and techniques for fast neutron detection that can enable shielded SNM detection approaches (see below). Materials

capable of gamma and neutron detection in a single material have also been investigated under this project, leading to the availability of a combined gamma-neutron detection scintillator material as a commercial product.

The table below lists the ongoing Neutron activities for FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ER: Neutron Activity	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Low-cost and high-efficiency LiInSe ₂ semiconductor for neutron detectors	University	TN	2013	2016
High-efficiency boron nitride silicon solid-state thermal neutron detector	University	NY	2013	2016

Radiation Detection Technology (Radiation) Project

The Radiation Project emphasizes investigating novel approaches to greatly improve the ability to detect, identify, and locate threat materials based on their intrinsic radiological signatures. The primary emphasis is in next-generation gamma-ray and neutron detection systems that support agile, mobile, and multi-modal detection of threats. Research in this project leverages new materials developed under the Materials or Neutron Projects integrated with advanced electronics, new detector configurations, and specialized algorithms to greatly improve detection sensitivity and selectivity, while also minimizing operational burdens and costs associated with deployment of these systems. Specific technical approaches that have previously been examined in this project area included advanced concepts in radiation imaging (Compton imaging, and coded-aperture imaging and dual scatter imaging (for neutrons)) as well as radiation imaging combined with additional sensing modalities to include machine vision to further enhance performance. In 2014, research continued to expand the use of additional sensor data such as three-dimensional electro-optical, lidar, and short-wave infrared to enhance performance of networked and radiation imaging sensors. Performance benefits to be derived from this research include longer-range standoff detection of threat materials, improved differentiation of threat materials from environmental background and benign sources of radioactivity, decreased false alarms, and enhanced ability to locate and track radiation sources.

The table below lists the ongoing Radiation activities for FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ER: Radiation Activities	Sector	State	Year Started	Year Completed
Enhanced Identification Sensitivity Against Radiological Threats Through Fusion of Orthogonal short wave infrared (SWIR) Technology	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Data Fusion of Radiation Detectors & Auxiliary Sensor for Improved Vehicular Monitoring and Interdiction	Industry	MA	2013	2016
Accurate Radiological Background Estimation Through Semantic Mapping and Classification of Environments Using Geo-Referenced Imagery	Laboratory	CA	2013	2016
	Industry	MA		

Shielded SNM (Shielding) Project

The Shielding Project addresses the critical challenge of being able to detect special nuclear material (SNM) and other threats even when heavily shielded or masked. Radiation signatures from SNM can be shielded, making passive detection difficult, if not impossible in some scenarios. This project strongly focuses on active interrogation (AI) techniques, including advanced radiography and particle interrogation, to produce unique signatures from SNM to greatly improve detection performance. AI detection methods typically employ x-rays, gamma-rays, or neutrons to penetrate shielding and the normal cargo found in containers, trucks, rail, airplanes, or vehicles. Specific research includes advanced x-ray systems that employ sophisticated algorithms to detect high mass and atomic number objects within radiographic images. These objects can be an indicator of SNM or the shielding used to conceal SNM or other radiological sources. Research also includes neutron and photon interrogation approaches that detect SNM by inducing fission or nuclear resonance fluorescence. Other techniques of interest use natural fields such as cosmic ray-generated muons and gravity fields without any man-made radiation to sense within large cargo volumes and detect the presence of objects with high mass density. Finally, this project focuses on advanced source technologies that can be used to minimize dose to the environment, and to be deployed in human-portable, mobile, and re-locatable applications. The table below lists the current ongoing

The table below lists the ongoing Shielding activities for FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ER: Shielded SNM Activities	Sector	State	Year Started	Year Completed
Multi-Source Rail Cargo Inspection System	Company	CA	2013	2017
Low-Dose Radiation Source Development for Rail Scanning	Company	CA	2013	2016
Low-Dose Radiography from Laser Driven X-Rays	University	NE	2013	2016
Radiographic Imaging Components for Dose Reduction	Company	MA	2013	2016

Modeling and Algorithms (Algorithms) Project

The Algorithms Project utilizes advanced signal processing and cutting-edge analyses to greatly enhance the ability to detect, locate, track, and identify potential threat materials and devices across a broad range of environments. The challenge to current detection systems is that background radiation and other commonly occurring non-threat sources may result in false alarms that otherwise limit their detection sensitivity to true threats. To address this challenge, this project strives to expand our understanding of the background and the observed threat signatures and then exploit them with machine learning, novel signal filtering, Bayesian statistics, and principal component analysis to both improve threat detection performance and enable broader operational agility. The project area leverages the rapidly growing computational capabilities that can be either embedded within instruments, or attached to instruments through smart phones and tablets. The desired goal of current algorithm projects is to utilize a greater portion of detection system data and then translate that data into actionable information for the end user.

This project area also emphasizes development of predictive modeling and simulation capabilities for current and future detection concepts. These models help guide research efforts, support capability-

based design of advanced detection concepts, enable understanding of how new or existing detection assets may be best employed, and support trade analyses in detection approaches for new missions. The desired goal of the model and simulation projects is to develop effective and accurate software tools to support the spectrum from GNDA planning down to end-user operations.

The table below lists the ongoing Algorithm activities in FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ER: Algorithm and Modeling Activities	Sector	State	Year Started	Year Completed
MCNP Physical Model Interoperability & Validation	Laboratory	NM	2012	2018
SoftWare for Optimization of Radiation Detectors (SWORD) Upgrades	Laboratory	DC	2013	2016
Radionuclide Analysis Kit (RNAK) Development and Implementation	Laboratory	CA	2013	2016
Robust Network Fusion Algorithms for Detection and Localization of Radiation Sources	Laboratory	TN	2013	2017
	University	SC		
	University	TN		

Nuclear Forensics (Forensics) Project

The Forensics Project coordinates with DNDO’s NTNFC mission to execute transformational research and development to discover new forensics signatures or to develop the tools enabling comprehensive and timely analytical results. As with conventional forensics, the goal is to use quantifiable, actionable, and defensible technical information to help link places, people, objects, and events. Specifically, analytical methodologies are required to characterize materials, samples, devices, constituent parts, output signals, and other related items resulting from the illicit use or intended illicit use (e.g., in trafficking) of nuclear and other radioactive material.

This project area seeks to develop laboratory analytical techniques that improve on existing methods to determine physical, chemical, radiological, or morphological properties of sample material. The desired goal of Forensics Project is to improve or replace current analytic measurement methodologies and tools with ones that achieve greater accuracy and precision for the interagency technical nuclear forensics mission.

The table below lists the ongoing Forensics activities in FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ER: Forensics Activity	Sector	State	Year Started	Year Completed
Uranium Aging and Morphological Analysis	Laboratory	NM	2013	2016
Quantitative Image Analysis Software	Laboratory	NM	2013	2016
Focused Ion Beam Optimization for 3D Imaging	Laboratory	CA	2013	2016

Solicitation for New ER Activities

New ER activities are initiated through an annual Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for industry and academia and a Call for Proposals (CFP) for National and Government Laboratories. Topic areas for this research are defined from prioritized gaps in the GNDA and the NTNFC Strategic Plan. These

topic areas may be refined or influenced from technology needs as defined by DNDO, other DHS Components, other Federal departments and agencies, or State and local law enforcement. Topics may also originate from remaining technology hurdles discovered or not fully addressed in prior research. These research topic areas generally address one or more of the projects discussed above. In 2014, a CFP to the National Labs was issued and contracts awarded for a number of specific studies to help inform a future R&D solicitation in 2016 with the following topic areas:

- Research needed to better integrate rad/nuc detection capability with other efforts to improve domain awareness across the homeland defense infrastructure;
- Requirements for Mono-Energetic Photon Sources (MEPS) needed for shielded threat detection; and
- Research and development needed to better integrate rad/nuc detection capability with chemical, biological, explosives and other contraband detection technology.

Also in 2014, a BAA / CFP was released for award in 2015 that covered the following topic areas:

- Detector Materials Development for Active Interrogation Techniques;
- Shielding Anomaly Detection;
- Reduction in Cost of Existing and Near-Term Nuclear / Radiological Threat Detection Systems;
- Model-driven Analysis Tool Research and Development; and
- Nuclear Forensics Laboratory Analytical Methods (CFP only).

This solicitation resulted in 175 white papers with proposals due in early 2015. A similar solicitation is expected in 2016 with topics developed based on the most recent GNDA gap analyses, GNDA technical grand challenges, on-going research results, current operational issues, and the results of the 2014 CFP studies.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE

The ARI Program has two primary objectives: 1) Engage the academic community to advance fundamental knowledge for radiological/nuclear threat detection and related sciences with emphasis on fundamental research to solve long-term, high-risk challenges, and 2) Develop human capital in the nuclear science and engineering professions, and related fields. Further, the program works to sustain a long-term commitment to basic research in these fields and coordinates these research efforts with other federally sponsored research in industry and at the National Laboratories. The ARI program funds projects in the areas (or portfolios) described below. Since inception, 57 grants have been awarded to more than 42 academic institutions across the country. In 2013, the ARI program sponsored 40 grants (six of which are collaborative), supported 154 students and involved 94 students, and resulted in 51 papers. In addition to its focus on basic and fundamental radiation detection science, the ARI funds academic disciplines traditionally not associated with radiological / nuclear detection, such as social sciences, deterrence theory, and applied mathematics. The ARI encompasses a number of research categories as described below.

Materials Research and Support to Technology Project

Research in this area focuses on high-risk long-term research aimed at developing greatly improved radiation detector materials that are highly sensitive, selective, low-cost, and rugged. This research encompasses a family of investigations to understand the fundamental properties of radiation sensing materials, to include the mechanisms of light production in scintillator materials and charge mobility and lifetimes in semiconductor materials. Research also includes efforts to conduct predictive modeling of materials properties, novel synthesis and growth techniques for materials, and advanced material analysis and characterization techniques. The goals of this research include discovery and development of scintillator materials that have faster response, higher light output, better linearity, and improved yields during growth, and semiconductor materials that have optimized charge transport and collection properties, and room-temperature operation, and excellent sensitivity and energy resolution. The table below lists the ongoing activities in FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ARI: Materials Research and Support to Technology	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Development of Improved Cadmium Manganese Telluride (CMT) and Cadmium Zinc Telluride (CZT) Nuclear Detectors for Homeland Security	University	AL MN	2011	2016
Pioneering Crystal Growth of Large High Resolution Scintillators	University	TN	2011	2016

Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies Project

Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies research investigates alternatives for neutron detection due to the scarcity of ^3He . It also seeks to greatly improve neutron detection capabilities in general, with performance that would provide substantial improvements over existing ^3He technologies. This includes development and improvement of neutron sensitive scintillator materials as well as semiconductor materials with the goals of excellent efficiency and excellent ability to discriminate neutrons from gamma rays. Additionally, neutron detection systems that improve the ability to localize, and/or image neutron emitting materials also are being investigated. The table below lists the ongoing activities in FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ARI: Alternative Neutron Detection Technologies	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Very Large Area, High Sensitivity Neutron Detection System (collaborative)	University	TX AZ	2011	2016
Fabrication of Solid-State Large Area Thermal Neutron Detectors at a Low Cost	University	NY	2013	2016

Radiation Detection System Concepts, Approaches, and Architectures Project

Explores radically new approaches to threat detection, eventually leading to sensor or detection system concepts that are highly sensitive to radiological/nuclear signatures and selective in their ability to distinguish and locate these materials from naturally occurring background radiation. This includes fundamental research into new detection system concepts that provide new insights in how threat

materials can be detected even in challenging pathways. The table below lists the ongoing activities at the in FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ARI: Radiation Detection System Concepts, Approaches, and Architectures	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Electron Tracking for Advanced Gamma-Ray Imaging Applications in Homeland Security	University	CA	2011	2016

Shielded SNM Project

This research area includes investigations to overcome the challenge of detecting shielded SNM, principally through advanced or enhanced nonintrusive inspection or active interrogation approaches for cargo scanning; vehicle scanning; and human portable scanning applications. Fundamental research in this area addresses a range of studies to augment conventional nonintrusive inspection approaches including: 1) transformational low-power, low-weight, high-yield neutron and gamma-ray producing sources; 2) high-efficiency, fast-recovery, low-cost detectors for active detection; 3) novel active interrogation inspection concepts; and 4) investigations into unique signatures and fundamental data associated with active detection methods such as nuclear resonance fluorescence. The table below lists the ongoing activities in FY 2016.

ARI: Shielded SNM	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Nuclear Data Measurements Using Gamma rays and Radiation Detector Development	University	NC	2011	2016
Low-Dose Inspection for Nuclear Threats Using Monochromatic Gamma-Rays (collaborative)	University	MA PA	2014	2019

Modeling and Algorithms Project

This portfolio investigates innovative data processing and analysis techniques that will lead to significant performance improvements. Current and prior research in this area has included algorithm development for simultaneous real-time gamma-ray imaging and isotope identification and application of machine learning (supervised detection, supervised classification, and anomaly detection) to facilitate mobile search/detection performance. The research also includes advances in simulation and modeling techniques to provide early understanding of the operational benefits of new threat detection approaches. There are no ongoing activities in FY 2016, however, FY 2015 or FY 2016 solicitations may result in new efforts.

Nuclear Forensics Project

This portfolio investigates advanced analytical techniques used to determine the processing history and transit route of pre-detonation nuclear materials. Research emphasis includes identifying ways to improve analytical techniques and methodologies (e.g., speed, accuracy, and precision) for determining the physical, chemical, radiological, or morphological properties of nuclear or radioactive materials.

Objectives include determining the specific processing the material underwent, geographic origins, transport pathways, and intended use. It also includes improving the separation or analysis of nuclear and nonnuclear material constituents of forensics materials. Finally, it includes both discovery and

characterization of new signatures associated with the processing history of materials as they progress through the nuclear fuel cycle. The table below lists the ongoing activities in FY 2016 as recorded at the end of FY 2014.

ARI: Nuclear Forensics	Sector	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Structure Property Relationships of Metal Actinide Alloys	University	GA	2014	2019

Solicitation for New ARI Activities

The ARI program refreshes its research portfolio every year through an annual solicitation. Topic areas for this research solicitation must address gaps in the GNDA or TNF while developing students and academic programs. For example, the 2014 solicitation resulted in approximately 60 proposals across the five topic areas listed below:

- Materials Research Approaches to develop Cost Effective Monitoring Solutions for Radiological and Nuclear Threats;
- Approaches to Detect Shielded Special Nuclear Materials (SNM);
- Threat Detection through Data Fusion, Informatics and/or Non-Radiological Signal/Signature Exploitation;
- Monitoring and Detection along Challenging Pathways; and
- Science and Engineering of Nuclear Forensics

A solicitation with revised topic areas is expected to be released in 2015 and 2016.

SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)

The statutory purpose of the SBIR Program is to stimulate technological innovation by strengthening the role of innovative small business concerns (SBCs) in federally funded R&D. This program is implemented by the Policy Directive as administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA). Currently, 11 Federal agencies participate in the SBIR program. The goals of the program include:

- Stimulate technological innovation;
- Meet Federal research and development needs;
- Foster and encourage participation in innovation and entrepreneurship by socially and economically disadvantaged persons;
- Increase private-sector commercialization of innovations derived from Federal research and development funding.

The DNDO SBIR Program includes funding across all PPAs that perform R&D per guidance of the SBA. Because the majority of the SBIR funding comes on the Transformational R&D PPA, it is included in this section of the report.

The DNDO SBIR program transitions near-term solutions, supporting the technical gaps in the GNDA, into a commercial product or service. The gaps are addressed through technical topics in an annual solicitation, typically 2-4 topics. These topics are developed by program managers across the DNDO

Directorates identifying technical needs. Successful SBIR technologies ultimately transition their technologies into the market covering a broad range of applications. At the beginning of fiscal year 2015, the SBIR program will support 14 projects. The current ongoing activities under the DNDO SBIR program follow a rigid phase and funding structure is broken down as follows:

Phase I: Feasibility Demonstration

The proposed effort will demonstrate a proof-of-feasibility towards objectives listed in the solicitation topic. The following projects are currently in their phase I addressing the need for a smartphone-compatible module to identify and categorize radiation sources and technologies to shrink the footprint of the support infrastructure for high-energy x-ray sources.

SBIR Phase I	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Low-Cost Radiation Detection Using a Smart Phone	MA	2014	2017
Smartphone Enabled Spectroscopic Gamma-Neutron Radiation Sensor	MA	2014	2017
Portable High-Intensity X-Ray Source Based on a 10 MeV Superconducting Electron Linac	MI	2014	2017
Miniaturized High Energy X-ray Source for Mobile Non-Intrusive Inspection Systems	CA	2014	2017

Phase II: Research and Development

The effort will perform the full R&D scope of activities to develop and demonstrate a prototype. The following projects are currently in their phase II addressing the following needs: growth and characterization of recently-discovered Ba-mixed halides scintillators of enhanced gamma detection, development of handheld and/or backpack detectors, development of advanced neutron detectors, purification of precursor materials for Strontium Iodide (SrI₂) and Cesium Lithium Yttrium Chloride (CLYC) scintillators, development of Thallium Bromide (TlBr)-based gamma detectors operable at near-room temperature, development of a repository for test and evaluation data, and development of smartphone applications supporting reach-back and wide-area search techniques. Current projects, initiated in FY 2011 and FY 2013 are expected be completed in FY 2015.

Phase III: Commercialization

The effort will be conducting the final R&D to transition the prototype into a commercial product or service. The following project is developing a novel fast neutron detector material for portable neutron detection applications.

SBIR Phase III	State	Initiation Year	Completion Year
Stilbene Production for Fast Neutron Detection	NJ	2011	2016

New SBIR Activities

The DNDO SBIR Program issues an annual solicitation. Each solicitation generally receives approximately 30 proposals results in a 5-7 new SBIR projects in phase I. The program further

conducts outreach through an annual national SBIR conference for all SBIR-participating Federal agencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Assessments
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Assessments

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$39,153
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$38,079
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$79)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$38,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$38,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$79)

The FY 2016 President's Budget requests \$38.000 million for Assessments.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.029 million for WCF adjustments
- Increase of \$0.259 million for Test and Evaluation Operations
- Decrease of \$0.367 million for the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy⁵

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DNDO development and acquisition process is anchored by the assessment of DNDO mission-related technologies as they are developed, deployed, and implemented. DNDO continually assesses the GNDA and implemented capabilities through a variety of means, including:

- Test and evaluation campaigns to characterize and collect performance data on commercially available and emerging technologies and systems.
- Execution of pilots with operational agencies to evaluate CONOPS.
- Red team assessments deepen our understanding of deployed capabilities by presenting overt and covert adversarial-based scenarios to Federal, State, local and tribal stakeholders.
- Program assessments to identify the effectiveness of planned and deployed programs and operations.
- Development of national consensus standards and interagency technical capability standards (TCS) for rad/nuc detection systems.

⁵ See Exhibit K Balanced Workforce Strategy in the Management and Administration Appropriation

Assessments – Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Test And Evaluation Program	T&E Operations Project	Ongoing	The T&E Operations project funds the staff resources to independently plan test activities, ensure scientific defensibility and rigor, oversee test execution, and report results.
	T&E Facilities And Infrastructure Project	Ongoing	The T&E Facilities and Infrastructure project provides the facilities, test instrumentation, special nuclear material (SNM) and radiological sources, and data collection systems required to support the testing activities described in the T&E Operation project above.
	Operational Analysis And Technical Assessments (OATA)	Ongoing	This project consolidates and integrates three previous projects within the Assessments PPA, specifically Test Data Management, Algorithm Testbed, and Test Modeling and Simulation. The activities and products produced from this effort will transform data collected during testing, modeling & simulation, and replay/injection studies, into actionable knowledge that will enable informed decisions regarding the effectiveness and suitability of rad/nuc detectors.
	Directed Testing	Ongoing	DNDO conducts test campaigns using mature, commercially available rad/nuc detection systems in operational scenarios faced by State, local, and tribal end-users. Such tests provide for the independent assessment of equipment to confirm vendor performance claims.
Rad/Nuc Detection Standards and Conformity Assessments	Rad/Nuc Detection Standards	Ongoing	The Rad/Nuc Detection Standards Project helps to ensure that detection equipment obtained by Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial end-users is effective, safe, reliable, and affordable. In addition, the project influences the development of more capable technologies by establishing and validating threshold and objective performance requirements, associated test methods, and testing processes.
	Conformity Assessments	Ongoing	The Conformity Assessment Program influences the development of more capable technologies by establishing and validating threshold and objective performance requirements, associated test methods, and testing processes.
Red Team And Net Assessments (RTNA)	Red Team (RT) Project	Ongoing	The RT presents adversary tactics and radiological signature training devices to Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial rad/nuc detection and interdiction operations. These presentations can either be covert or overt in nature.
	Net Assessments (NA)	Ongoing	NA performs objective reviews of the effectiveness of GNDA programs and their associated activities by examining DNDO programs, CONOPS, protocols, policies, procedures, and training.

TEST AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

The DNDO research, development, and acquisition process is anchored by rigorous assessments of mission-related technologies as they are developed, deployed, and implemented. These programs are supported by T&E campaigns to characterize technical performance and assess the operational effectiveness of technologies under development, as well as that of commercially available systems. The testing of detection systems against SNM in significant quantities and in realistic configurations is a key to assessment of rad/nuc systems. This type of testing requires highly specialized and secure

testing facilities, such as the Radiological & Nuclear Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex (RNCTEC) at the Nevada National Security Site, which are resourced with appropriate test instrumentation, equipment, SNMs and other radioactive sources, measurement devices/sensors, and test data collection, analysis, and archiving systems. Equally important, rigorous and scientifically defensible testing requires a team of trained and experienced nuclear physicists, subject matter experts, statisticians, analysts, and testers. The T&E program is comprised of the following projects: T&E Operations, T&E Facility Infrastructure, Operational Analysis and Technical Assessments, and Directed Testing in Support of State and Local Partners.

T&E Operations Project

R&D, developmental T&E, operational T&E, and directed testing are planned and executed to generate data that is analyzed and reported to support the design and development of rad/nuc detection systems. These activities support rad/nuc detection strategies and mitigate risk in R&D and acquisition programs. Decision-makers are provided with analytical results necessary to make informed judgments.

The credibility and timeliness of test products are paramount to advancing technology development programs at key milestones. As such, the need for a repeatable, controlled process in the planning and conduct of testing is required to manage all testing complexities. The rigor of DNDO's test planning and test execution and the quality of the results are widely recognized in the interagency and international rad/nuc detection community.

T&E operations are complex and rely on assembling the proper mix of experts such as test scientists, test directors, test engineers, operational users, development program managers, and test executors to develop and execute timely and credible test and evaluation campaigns, technology demonstrations, operational tests, and characterizations. To this end, DNDO leverages the intellectual and manpower resources of other organizations, such as the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) National Laboratories, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), other Federal agencies, public and private universities, and other private subject matter experts (SME). The T&E Operations project funds the staff resources necessary to independently plan test activities, ensure scientific defensibility and rigor, oversee test execution, and report results. This project also includes travel necessary to provide oversight of field activities. It should be noted that funding for actual execution of test activities at test facilities in the field is typically funded under the development programs for each project, for example, the Systems Development PPA.

T&E Facilities and Infrastructure Project

The T&E Facilities and Infrastructure project provides the facilities, test instrumentation, SNM and radiological sources, and data collection systems required to support the testing activities described in the T&E Operation project above.

Rad/nuc detection systems testing has been accomplished at several locations including RNCTEC, as well as various national laboratory facilities such as Pacific Northwest, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Savannah River National Laboratories. This project funds the baseline operations and maintenance of the RNCTEC facility to support DNDO's testing needs. DNDO has also developed and maintains a

mobile test center that supports testing activities and data collections at POEs and other operational venues.

Rad/nuc detection systems require specialized equipment to measure results and collect the necessary data to conduct credible testing with repeatable results. The Data Collection System (DCS), which uses a client-server software architecture model, is a highly configurable test data management system that is customizable for each specific test event. The baseline DCS software will require continued development to keep pace with the new technologies and operational environments being considered by DNDO programs. An effort is underway to redesign database schema, create user-friendly interfaces, and provide offsite access.

This project coordinates with DOE and the National Laboratories to fabricate new SNM sources, manage their deployment and handling at test sites, their packaging and shipment, and ultimately their disposal. The use of SNM sources in testing is necessary to ensure robust and high-fidelity evaluations, and helps DNDO to meet the goal of performing comprehensive technology and operational evaluations of developmental and commercially available rad/nuc detection systems and processes.

Due to their potential high costs and challenges associated with their safety and transportation, DNDO must carefully consider and balance the design, fabrication, handling, and transportation costs of SNM sources. As a result, this project has established overarching functional and operational requirements for all SNM sources. Each source will have its own individual technical requirements.

Operational Analysis and Technical Assessments (OATAs) Project

OATAs are core functions of DNDO's T&E capability. This project consolidates and integrates three previous projects within the Assessments PPA, specifically Test Data Management, Algorithm Testbed, and Test Modeling and Simulation. The activities and products produced from this effort will transform data collected during testing, modeling and simulation, and replay/injection studies, into actionable knowledge that will enable informed decisions regarding the effectiveness and suitability of rad/nuc detectors under acquisition consideration or that are being considered for COTS procurement. The operations research activities will utilize existing data stored in archives such as the Archive and Retrieval Management System (ARMS) and Report Analysis Archive System (RAAS), along with newly collected test and/or modeling and simulation data to address operational questions, issues, and unknowns that often arise while developing and deploying new capability. The OATA project has four main elements: Tools for Test Data Management, Spectral Data and Algorithm Analysis Tools, Test Modeling and Simulation, and Technical Assessment.

Tools for Test Data Management

This activity focuses on the collection, verification and validation, analysis, reporting, and archiving of test data collected during DNDO test campaigns as well as the collection of similar test reports by other agencies. Currently two test data management systems have been developed and maintained by DNDO: ARMS and RAAS. The ARMS is a repository that stores and retrieves all T&E data collected by DNDO. This includes spectra, scenarios, sources, test plans, and reports.

RAAS was developed to store and retrieve test reports containing evaluations of radiation detection and radiography systems from various agencies such as DHS, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, DOE National Laboratories, and others.

Spectral Data and Algorithm Analysis Tools

DNDO test campaigns of commercial detection systems have frequently demonstrated opportunities for significant improvement in the embedded vendor-supplied software intended for automated threat determination. Ideally, these software-based algorithms minimize the need for human operator interpretation of data. Building upon DNDO-required standardized data formats, DNDO has established and maintains a capability to evaluate proposed or modified algorithms using existing data from ARMS, a process referred to as “replay.” To balance the tradeoff between improved detection/identification and increased false alarm rate, one typically runs thousands of data files through the replay process. DNDO maintains this capability and continues to utilize replay to improve algorithmic performance while minimizing the need for expensive field testing.

DNDO is compiling a searchable catalog of radiological backgrounds drawn from our numerous data collections. DNDO has conducted over one hundred tests at many locations and under a wide variety of operational and environmental conditions. By compiling and providing access to this information, DNDO can inform activities such as Analyses of Alternatives in support of the GNDA, design of experiments and recommendations for instrument settings and CONOPs relevant in the operational environment. A searchable catalog also supports the Model-Test-Model (MTM) paradigm by providing real background information against which operational and physical models can be developed and improved.

Test Modeling and Simulation

A recent National Academies’ evaluation of DNDO efforts recommended increased focus on modeling and simulation as part of the overall system evaluation. In response, DNDO has established a Model-Test-Model strategy to guide various testing efforts supporting DNDO programs. The purpose of the effort is to leverage the substantial radiation detector test, evaluation, and analysis work that has been done, and to continuously improve the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of testing. The use of modeling enhances test design, improves DNDO confidence in the use of science-based models for describing observed behavior, and extends DNDO’s understanding of system performance beyond conditions that are empirically tested.

Technical Assessment

To date, DNDO T&E efforts have been focused narrowly on the class of system under test. This activity will conduct technical assessments broadly across all T&E activities to draw conclusions and lessons learned that can be applied more generally to other classes of systems or operational environments. These types of crosscutting analyses can streamline future T&E efforts and increase overall efficiencies. The project will produce supplemental reports and studies based on recommendations from previous tests and an annual technical assessment of rad/nuc detection equipment based upon DNDO tests and analysis conducted during the year.

Directed Test Project

State, local, and tribal law enforcement partners have repeatedly stated that in order to develop effective nuclear detection programs, they need reliable and objective information on the technical performance and operational effectiveness of currently available rad/nuc detection equipment. Through this program, DNDO conducts test campaigns using mature, commercially available rad/nuc detection systems in operational scenarios faced by State, local, and tribal end-users. Such tests provide for the independent assessment of equipment to confirm vendor performance claims, and can help with development and/or refinement of concepts of operations (CONOPS).

The following classes of detectors have been evaluated in the past: Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs), handheld, backpack, and mobile detection systems, and radiation detection systems suitable for maritime environments and aerial platforms. DNDO has been actively engaged with stakeholders from the State, local, and tribal communities on future directed testing that will provide end-users with reliable performance information. DNDO may conduct a Directed Test involving DHS partners that will examine surge capabilities at the State, local, tribal, and territorial level.

RAD/NUC DETECTION STANDARDS AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The Rad/Nuc Detection Standards and Conformity Assessment Program helps to ensure that detection equipment obtained by Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial end-users are effective, safe, reliable, and affordable, and influences the development of more capable technologies by establishing and validating threshold and objective performance requirements, associated test methods, and testing processes.

The Program includes five elements: U.S. National and International Consensus Standards, Technical Capability Standards, Standards Validation, Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER[®]), and Interagency Characterization and Assessment. This integration of projects into the more holistic Rad/Nuc Detection Standards and Conformity Assessments Program establishes a more direct feedback loop between the testing community and standards developers. Consequently, lessons learned during testing are more readily incorporated into standards, helping to ensure that standards are more relevant to the needs of the end-users, more testable, and more affordable.

Rad/Nuc Detection Standards Project

National and International Consensus Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (P.L. 104-113) and the OMB Circular A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities" (1998), direct Federal agencies to use voluntary standards in lieu of governmental standards whenever feasible. DNDO facilitates the maintenance of these standards by providing resources to ensure that they are periodically reviewed and then revised as necessary. This revision is normally done every three years to ensure the standards reflect the latest in rad/nuc detection equipment and procedures. In addition, DNDO continues to support the

development of new consensus standards as innovative equipment categories are established and enter into widespread use.

DNDO will also continue to sponsor development of U.S. national standards through the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), supporting development and maintenance of the ANSI N42 series of standards that address performance requirements for multiple types of preventive rad/nuc detection equipment.

For international consensus standards, DNDO will engage with and support the International Electrotechnical Commission's (IEC) Subcommittee 45B is the multinational body that has the responsibility to develop consensus standards for rad/nuc detection equipment.

Technical Capability Standards

The SAFE Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347) requires that the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Director of DNDO, and in collaboration with NIST, publish Technical Capability Standards for the use of nonintrusive imaging and radiation detection equipment in the United States. Technical Capability Standards are Government-unique standards, as opposed to private sector voluntary consensus standards. Technical Capability Standards establish targeted performance requirements for radiation detection and nonintrusive imaging systems used in support of the rad/nuc detection mission of DHS. Technical Capability Standards are also threat-informed standards. The purpose of a Technical Capability Standard is to have, where practical, threat-informed unclassified test objects with associated test protocols for use by testing organizations. In support of this effort, unclassified detection capability benchmarks are established that do not compromise nuclear weapon design information.

Standards Validation (Testing the Standard)

Rad/nuc detection standards are written by committees of subject matter experts who are attempting to balance requirements for detection capability against the capability of existing technology. When a newly adopted standard is used as the basis of a conformity assessment for the first time, unforeseen deficiencies often become apparent. Such a situation calls for a timely revision of the standard before valuable testing effort is wasted on misunderstood test configurations, procedures, or requirements that will produce inappropriate or unexpected results. For this reason, DNDO initiated the standards validation process. Each standard is validated after the coordination phase. Any deficiencies discovered are then corrected before the standard is used as a basis for testing or adopted by the rad/nuc detection community.

Conformity Assessment Project

Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER®)

Conformity assessments are a systematic examination of the extent to which a rad/nuc detection system conforms to specified standards. Such conformity assessments require testing facilities that can reliably test equipment against the standards. The GRaDER® Program provides for the establishment of independent testing facilities that become or are accredited under the NIST National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program. Accredited GRaDER® Program facilities can evaluate rad/nuc detection equipment against applicable U.S. National consensus standards and Technical Capability Standards. The cost of such testing is covered by commercial rad/nuc detection equipment vendors, U.S. Government agencies, or other governmental entities.

Interagency Characterization and Assessment (ICAP) (Testing Equipment against Standards)

ICAP is an interagency program established to evaluate rad/nuc detection systems against consensus standards and technical capability standards. This interagency characterization and assessment effort provides Government cost efficiencies through sharing of test infrastructure, personnel, technologies, methodologies, test events, data collection, data analysis and reporting. Following each project, ICAP will prepare and distribute reports to Government agencies, update a shared database to inform stakeholders, and provide feedback to participating manufacturers and the standards development community with the goal of helping to ensure the most capable detection devices are available to the preventative rad/nuc detection community.

RED TEAM AND NET ASSESSMENTS (RTNA) PROGRAM

RTNA is DNDO's primary means to objectively assess the operational effectiveness and performance of DNDO programs and deployed rad/nuc detection capabilities at the Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial levels in support of the GNDA.

Red Team (RT)

RT operations fulfill a mission need to evaluate deployed systems and operations, and their associated tactics, techniques and procedures, in as-close-to-realistic-environments as possible. The RT presents adversary tactics and radiological signature training devices to Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial rad/nuc detection and interdiction operations. These presentations can either be covert or overt in nature.

Covert assessments provide the radiation detection system operators experience with detecting adversary tactics in day-to-day operations without any forewarning. The operators believe they may be experiencing an actual threat situation. These operations provide valuable feedback to front-line operations on the performance of their tactics, techniques, and procedures from detection through reporting and adjudication to response. This feedback enables operators to modify their CONOPS and training requirements. Covert and overt assessments are generally the only opportunity for operators of radiation detection systems to have experience detecting uncommon radiation sources to include actual threat signatures. In addition, the RT conducts adversarial-based assessments without

using any “inside” information of current or planned capabilities. These assessments give planners an understanding of what adversaries may know about current and planned capabilities. The RT identifies and shares best practices across the GNDA to help improve it over time. Depending on the complexity of the chosen venues, the RT plans to conduct more than 20 (covert and overt) operations in FY 2016.

DNDO also builds models that integrate validated lessons learned from overt and covert operations and assessments, intelligence estimates, expert elicitation, and workshops into probabilistic measures of the effect that implemented capabilities have on adversary decision-making. This allows cost-effective computer modeling of how implementing different GNDA capabilities may change adversary behavior. The resultant analysis can help inform decision-makers on the relative benefit of allocating scarce resources across various development and architecture efforts.

Net Assessments (NA)

NA performs objective reviews of the effectiveness of GNDA programs and their associated activities by examining DNDO programs, CONOPS, protocols, policies, procedures, and training. NA conducts assessments that provide insights on what is successfully being accomplished and identifies areas for improvement. These assessments are conducted to provide objective findings and recommendations and establish a documented baseline to provide a historic perspective for future endeavors. One of NA’s primary goals is to continue assessing STC activities and providing recommendations for incorporation into future STC activities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Operations Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Operations Support

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$30,147
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$31,565
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$565)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$31,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$31,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	(\$565)

The FY 2016 President’s Budget requests \$31.000 million for Operations Support. This funding will be used to continue efforts in monitoring the GNDA and providing the data and analyses required to make effective operational decisions. It will also fund efforts to coordinate the implementation of the domestic component of the GNDA and its operational relationships and detection capabilities among GNDA partners.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.020 million for WCF adjustments
- Decrease of \$0.256 million for the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy⁶
- Decrease of \$0.329 million for Capabilities Integration

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Operations Support plays a pivotal role in implementing the domestic component of the GNDA by ensuring that the training, exercise, and cross-jurisdictional protocols integral to these elements are adopted and sustained. In addition, Operations Support includes integration and outreach efforts necessary to ensure that GNDA partners know how to access available resources to support the rad/nuc detection mission. The activities of this PPA are tightly integrated with those of the STC Program, described in the DNDO Systems Acquisition PPA. Also included in the Operations Support PPA is a description of Information Sharing which is critical to the Operations Support effort.

⁶ See Exhibit K Balanced Workforce Strategy in the Management and Administration Appropriation

Operations Support – Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Joint Analysis Center (JAC)	JAC Operations	Ongoing	The JAC serves as an interagency coordination mechanism and central monitoring point for the implemented GNDA, maintaining situational awareness of GNDA programs, activities, and capabilities, to include status of rad/nuc detection operations, visibility into the status of rad/nuc alarms, and awareness of rad/nuc-related incidents and events.
	Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System	Ongoing	JACCIS is a web-based system that provides Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders adjudication connectivity, a detector database, and situational awareness regarding the events and activities relating to rad/nuc detection and the GNDA.
Federal, State, and Local Outreach	State and Local Working Groups	Annual, ongoing	State and Local Stakeholder Working Group and Executive Steering Council are DNDO-sponsored strategic engagements intended to promote capability development and sustainment, and foster strong relationships with and among our State, local, and tribal agency mission stakeholders. Urban Shield, a regional competitive exercise that is conducted annually in the San Francisco Bay area and is being adopted in other Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) regions, has incorporated a competitive exercise concept.
	Capabilities Integration	Annual, ongoing	Capabilities Integration ensures that systems, organizations, and/or procedural changes introduced to the GNDA are properly coordinated with interagency partners and address the full range of operational and technical challenges and opportunities that accompany them.
Training	Training	Ongoing	The Training Program supports Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial GNDA stakeholders in developing and/or enhancing rad/nuc detection plans, policies, procedures, communications, tactics and operations with other relevant stakeholders. Training establishes qualification standards for rad/nuc detection operations, builds curricula to support the standards, enables agencies and their instructors to teach the material, and captures feedback used for process and product improvement.
	TSA VIPR	Ongoing	DNDO partners with the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) program to enhance security on aviation, rail, mass transit systems, and maritime venues nationwide. DNDO supports TSA by ensuring VIPR teams are equipped with rad/nuc detection equipment through DNDO's HPRDS Program. DNDO has procured personal radiation devices, radioisotope identification devices, and radiation detection backpacks.
Exercises	Exercises	Ongoing	The Exercises Program supports Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial GNDA stakeholders in developing and/or enhancing rad/nuc detection plans, policies, procedures, communications, tactics and operations with other relevant stakeholders. The Exercises Program supports the development, validation, and dissemination of rad/nuc detection-specific exercise templates, guidance, and standards; validates that rad/nuc detection equipment is properly employed and alarm adjudication processes are operated per Federal, State and local protocols; and ensures notifications are escalated to appropriate Government agencies.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Assistance	Interior Assistance	Ongoing	The Interior Assistance Program provides standardized processes and products to assist GNDA stakeholder with how to plan, develop, manage, evaluate, and sustain a rad/nuc detection program. Assistance efforts support multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary policy makers, program managers, and operational administrators to work together to design and implement land-based rad/nuc detection programs that will build and enhance detection capabilities in support of the GNDA.
	Maritime Assistance	Ongoing	Maritime Assistance efforts work with regional Area Maritime Security Committees to develop operational procedures, training, and exercises that support the region's Area Maritime Security Plans. The Maritime Assistance Project reduces stakeholder time and resources needed to establish a maritime rad/nuc detection program.
	Mobile Detection Deployment Units	Ongoing	Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) are national rad/nuc detection "surge" assets that supplement first responders' existing detection and reporting capabilities in support of national and other special security events. MDDUs contain radiation detection equipment packages housed in mobile trailers that are located throughout the United States and maintained in coordination with the DOE's Radiological Assistance Program (RAP).
Information Sharing Support	Interoperability Support	Ongoing	The DNDO Information Sharing Support program advocates and enables standards-based, interoperable exchanges rad/nuc information for DNDO and its Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial GNDA partners. The program creates and maintains necessary enterprise and data architectures to promote standardization, effectiveness, and economy. Information Sharing Support projects address the diverse information sharing matters specifically related to Department and interagency rad/nuc detection data and information.
	Information Sharing Tools and Technology Support	Ongoing	
	Information Security Support	Ongoing	

JOINT ANALYSIS CENTER PROGRAM

The Joint Analysis Center was established as an element of DNDO to provide a timely information sharing and analysis capability that monitors the status of and facilitates the analysis and distribution of information from both overseas and domestic components of the GNDA. The JAC serves as an interagency coordination mechanism and central monitoring point for the GNDA, maintaining situational awareness of GNDA capabilities, to include status of rad/nuc detection operations, visibility into the status of rad/nuc alarms, and awareness of rad/nuc-related incidents and events. The JAC participates in adjudication of nuclear detection events and drafts technical requests for information; analyzes intelligence and sensor information; provides technical support to state, local, and tribal authorities; and assists in the USG technical response to rad/nuc detection incidents. JAC functions are aligned to two operational activities:

- JAC Operations maintains a common operating picture for stakeholders throughout the GNDA and provides technical assistance, data mining relating to the current status and disposition of GNDA resources, and vulnerability and threat trend analyses to GNDA decision makers.
- The JAC Collaborative Information System (JACCIS) is the IT system infrastructure, including hardware and software that enables JAC Operations.

JAC Operations Project

JAC information sharing is a key function of JAC Operations that supports collaboration among GNDA partners and provides timely data and analyses regarding the current status and disposition of GNDA resources, vulnerabilities, and threat trends, which enable sound and timely leadership decisions. The three primary activities under this project are Information Product Development and Deployment, Operational Planning Support, and Cross-jurisdictional Collaboration Support.

- Information Product Development and Deployment generates packaged information on both a routine and on-demand basis and delivers products directly to stakeholders or publishes information on appropriate Community of Interest sites.
- Operational Planning provides information to DNDO Assistance projects and stakeholders to support and promote the planning and execution of rad/nuc detection operations.
- Cross-jurisdictional collaboration facilitates the timely delivery of operational information to appropriate stakeholders to enhance situational awareness of ongoing operations.

JAC Information Analysis, a second key function of JAC Operations, consists of Adjudication Support, and Data Fusion and Trend Analysis in coordination with DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration.

- The JAC provides 24/7 capability to facilitate radiation detection alarm resolution and share GNDA information to effectively transition to response operations if required.
- To accomplish the Data Fusion and Trend Analysis, the JAC maintains a qualified and trained expert workforce, ensures that the reachback community has access and training on the best analytic tools, conducts data fusion of multiple data sources to provide a complete view of the operational environment, and develops awareness within the nuclear detection community to enable alarm resolution at the lowest level possible.

Data Fusion and Trend Analysis ensures that stakeholders are provided with complete and relevant information to include spectral analysis support to ensure timely adjudication of detection events. Data Fusion and Trend Analysis integrates broader knowledge of the operational situation with data derived from a detection event to help set adjudication and post-adjudication action priorities.

Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System (JACCIS) Project

The JACCIS supports the JAC in both its Information Sharing and Information Analysis roles. It is the information technology system developed to receive, manage, analyze, transfer, and report on data relevant to the GNDA. The JACCIS provides infrastructure to integrate the JAC operational construct and its processes by means of a focused fusion of raw data from multiple sources (alarm adjudication, intelligence sources, etc.). This system also facilitates the sharing of radiation detection data among Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial users and empowers the lowest level of authority to evaluate detection events as either threat or non-threat, rapidly determining the appropriate response while reducing the impact on commerce and personal movement. This system is also the backbone for moving technical data from the field to the Nation's technical experts for cases when the operators need

assistance to resolve alarms. This integration was previously done via phone and e-mail and was manpower intensive. JACCIS achieved initial operating capability in October 2011.

Capability Development Portfolio

DNDO's capability development portfolio consists of four programs: Federal, State, and Local Outreach; Assistance; Training; and Exercises. The four capability development portfolio programs are managed together to ensure a fully integrated environment for the development of efficient and effective operational rad/nuc detection capabilities.

DNDO's capability development programs support implementation of the GNDA by assisting Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial agencies to efficiently develop and maintain rad/nuc detection capabilities that conform to and support National policy. The cooperation and participation of all agencies across the GNDA are central to its success, as the USG relies heavily upon State, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector agencies and stakeholders for the domestic component of the GNDA. However, in this era of shrinking State and local budgets and Federal grant funding, it has become much more difficult for stakeholders to build and maintain rad/nuc detection capabilities.

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL OUTREACH PROGRAM

Central to the success of an integrated, layered national defense from the rad/nuc threat is a strong partnership with Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial agencies responsible for the rad/nuc detection mission within their areas of responsibility. The Federal, State, and local outreach project increases awareness by executing broad outreach efforts that include:

- Conducting stakeholder events;
- Establishing communication mechanisms that will facilitate interactions with DNDO's State and local stakeholders; and
- Increasing the visibility of DNDO.

The major elements of this project include the State and Local Stakeholder Working Group (SLSWG), Executive Steering Council (ESC), Urban Shield, and Capabilities Integration. These activities support the development of a sustainable partnership between DNDO and the State and local community to strengthen rad/nuc detection capabilities across the Nation, in support of the GNDA.

Urban Shield, a regional competitive exercise that is conducted annually in the San Francisco Bay area and is being adopted in other UASI regions, has incorporated the Rad/Nuc Challenge competitive exercise concept. The Rad/Nuc Challenge was an outreach activity intended to share best practices within the operational community to stimulate interest, and to facilitate improvements in rad/nuc detection equipment to strengthen National rad/nuc detection capability. DNDO's support to Urban Shield will be in the form of a rad/nuc detection competitive exercise scenario for State and local law enforcement and other first responders.

DNDO looks at the current capabilities of the implemented GNDA and engages stakeholders in finding solutions to challenges and shortcomings that could inhibit full effectiveness. This function promotes operational GNDA partner engagement on an ongoing basis for ideas regarding improving

performance, lowering costs, and ensuring that operational best practices are actively and deliberately promulgated across GNDA partners.

TRAINING PROGRAM

The Training Program supports Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial GNDA stakeholders in developing or enhancing rad/nuc detection plans, policies, procedures, communications, tactics and operations with other GNDA stakeholders. Training evaluates GNDA stakeholder rad/nuc detection capability and provides data used to assess rad/nuc detection operational effectiveness.

The Training Program is responsible for the development, oversight, and administration of the design, delivery, evaluation, and continual improvement of rad/nuc detection training. The Training Program's objectives are to:

- Increase operational capabilities at the Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial levels;
- Develop training standards for effective use of rad/nuc detection equipment, alarm resolution, and reporting processes;
- Develop standardized training curricula in support of emerging rad/nuc detection technologies; and,
- Foster organic capabilities by assisting Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial agencies with institutionalizing training within their agencies.

The Training Program is working on training requirements that include:

- Awareness courses for field operators, program managers, executive leadership, and elected officials
- Basic radiation safety, equipment operations, tactical deployment of equipment and teams, and technical reachback courses
- Specialty courses for maritime detection, aerial detection, spectroscopy analysis, and special event planning
- Program management information and team drills to support refresher training and proficiency

These training requirements will significantly increase the number, awareness, and capabilities of GNDA participants involved in the rad/nuc detection mission.

TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Project

DNDO partners with the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) program to enhance security on aviation, rail, mass transit systems, and maritime venues, nationwide. The Training Program develops curriculum; and provides course materials, instruction, instructors and the training venue for basic and advanced TSA VIPR training. Through delivery of training, and a suite of rad/nuc detection equipment, TSA VIPR teams represent an additional federal asset capable of performing regular rad/nuc detection operations that can be called upon during periods of heightened alert levels. TSA VIPR Teams are deployed with state and local security and law enforcement officials to supplement existing resources, provide a deterrent presence and detection capabilities, and introduce an element of unpredictability to disrupt potential

adversary planning activities. The DNDO and TSA VIPR partnership complements and mutually supports the missions of both organizations.

EXERCISES PROGRAM

The Exercises Program seeks to validate and enhance emerging and existing capabilities and architectures in an effort to coordinate and integrate detection and interdiction of nuclear or other radioactive materials out of regulatory control that are out of regulatory control and may be used as a weapon against the United States. This is accomplished by developing, validating, and implementing standards and proven exercise practices that comply with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methodology. This program promotes the advancement of best practices and supports self-sustainment of exercise efforts to enhance and coordinate the rad/nuc detection efforts of State, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

The Exercises Program provides support to Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial GNDA stakeholders, in addition to developing, validating, and disseminating rad/nuc detection-specific exercise templates, guidance, and standards. The level of exercise support provided in the planning, design, execution, and evaluation of exercises is dependent upon the stakeholders' level of knowledge and experience in conducting the rad/nuc detection mission. In some cases, the Exercise Program takes a lead role in the planning, design, conduct, and evaluation of the exercise. Conversely, a less direct level of support may be provided where the stakeholders are more experienced. In all cases, the Exercise Program aids adherence to published guidance and standards and tracks the correction of improvement areas identified during the exercises.

The Exercise Program also employs standardized HSEEP, which generate exercise feedback, enabling DNDO to assess the maturity of rad/nuc detection capability within a jurisdiction. Following the official updates to Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8, and HSEEP revisions released in FY 2013, the Exercise Program team works diligently to make all necessary process and product changes, while continuing to support exercise requests from stakeholders.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Assistance provides standardized processes and products to assist Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial GNDA stakeholders in planning, developing, managing, evaluating, and sustaining a rad/nuc detection program. The Assistance Program is designed to help multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary, policy-makers, program managers, and operational administrators work together to design and implement land-based and maritime rad/nuc detection programs that build and enhance detection capabilities in support of the GNDA. A focused activity within the Assistance Program is maritime capability development, which works with regional Area Maritime Security Committees to develop operational procedures, training, and exercises that support the region's Area Maritime Security Plans and address the small vessel threat.

These assistance efforts are accomplished using a system of standardized processes and products that guide GNDA stakeholders through a series of development phases. This phased approach includes providing comprehensive guidance for the Planning, Organizing, Equipping, Training, and Exercising

(POETE) process through the entire rad/nuc detection program lifecycle, thus creating a sustainable framework for the administration of a domestic preventive rad/nuc detection program at both the senior policymaking and operational levels.

Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) Project

The MDDU project provides detection equipment packages for Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial authorities to augment their incident response teams and to support special events and enhanced steady-state operations by functioning as a force multiplier to the rad/nuc detection mission. The MDDU detection package and support personnel are available to support planned activities, such as National Special Security Events, Special Event Assessment Rating activities, and intelligence-driven detection operations. The MDDU project includes six MDDUs pre-staged at DOE Radiological Assistance Program team locations around the United States. Each MDDU is outfitted with rad/nuc detection equipment for use by Federal, State, and local first responders when needed, and requested. MDDU requests are approved based on rad/nuc detection mission and capability development and sustainment priorities.

INFORMATION SHARING SUPPORT PROGRAM

The DNDO Information Sharing program is renamed the Information Sharing Support program. The program's projects were reorganized to more accurately depict scope and roles and emphasize alignment of information sharing support projects and activities with DNDO, DHS, and GNDA strategies and implementation plans. An Information Security Support project has been added to Information Sharing Support program.

The Information Sharing Support program is responsive to Federal and DHS architecture mandates. The program establishes and maintains the necessary enterprise and data architectures conformant with DHS guidance and direction. The program encourages and facilitates collaboration on the development and implementation of standards, conventions, and agreements to effectively share rad/nuc information to prevent terrorism and enhance national security among GNDA Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, and commercial partners. The program provides subject matter experts, tools, and technology support to meet increasing needs to aid the evolution of standardized systems for robust rad/nuc information exchange and supports other DNDO programs and projects in collection, documentation, analysis and validation of GNDA-related IT initiatives.

Governance and Compliance Project

The Governance and Compliance project provides support to most aspects of integrated governance, investment management, and accessibility. The project includes Clinger-Cohen Act (P.L. 104-106) Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) and IT acquisition reviews and reporting, as well as Section 508 independent reviews and testing. The project provides support for fulfillment of DHS-required enterprise architecture and data architecture governance and includes participation in the DHS Headquarters governance entity meetings. The project supports review and reporting of DNDO program and project artifacts for compliance with DHS and GNDA architectures. The project also

assists program and project managers in the review and tailoring of architecture, lifecycle, and investment management artifacts to meet SDP and other requirements.

Interoperability Support Project

The Interoperability Support project supports creation, evolution, and sustainment of policies, plans, models, standards, and conventions essential to interoperability. DNDO participates in creating and updating voluntary consensus standards promoting and supporting interoperability and compatibility of data and communications interfaces of radiation detectors for homeland security. Supported standards and conventions include the GNDA-relevant American National Standards Institute (ANSI) N.42 and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards, the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) CBRN domain, and the NIEM N.25 messaging protocol. The project provides technical expertise for analysis of DNDO's standards and architecture and support of legacy interfaces and, in conjunction with exchanges among existing and emerging GNDA partners, provides support to verification of associated technical deployments and configurations.

Information Sharing Tools and Technology Project

The Information Sharing Tools and Technology project aids DNDO and GNDA program and project capability development through diverse technical methods and means to implement and assess interoperable capabilities. The project develops and maintains applications to improve business and solution development processes. Project support ranges from repository-based business intelligence tools for high-level portfolio and project decision making to low-level tools for design, construction, and verification of standards-based, interoperable information exchanges.

Information Security Support Project

The Information Security Support project supports the creation, update, and periodic review of information sharing and safeguarding agreements consistent with DHS guidance and direction. The project also supports deployment, configuration, and verification of systems implemented in support of information sharing. Periodic re-validation of security controls is included to comport with Federal and DHS information security requirements.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Nuclear Forensics
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Nuclear Forensics

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$22,603
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$20,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$20,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	-
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$20,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	-

The FY 2016 President’s Budget requests \$20.000 million for this Nuclear Forensics.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.016 million for WCF adjustments
- Increase of \$0.193 million for National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Laboratories
- Decrease of \$0.209 million for the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy⁷

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

To fulfill DNDO’s responsibilities, the Nuclear Forensics (NF) PPA is organized into three key mission areas. The first assures Operational Readiness of the entire USG National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) enterprise. The integration and readiness of TNF activities and capabilities are critical to the success of the forensics mission; ad hoc actions in the aftermath of an event will fail to meet intense demands for rapid and effective response. DNDO is leading the development of requirements across the interagency and coordinating increasingly rigorous exercises and assessments of TNF activities to assure readiness at all times and without warning.

Second, the Technology Advancement program supports the DNDO mission to serve as the national capability developer for the forensics of nuclear materials interdicted before a detonation. These efforts focus on advancing the speed, accuracy, and confidence of TNF analyses in support of attribution or prosecution. This includes the development of reference materials necessary for the validation of methods used for characterizing materials; development of unique signatures to help

⁷ See Exhibit K Balanced Workforce Strategy in the Management and Administration Appropriation

identify the origin and pathway of materials; and creation and improvement of data evaluation and simulation tools to enable the linking of measurement results to both comparison samples and characteristics predicted through modeling and simulation.

Finally, DNDO leads the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program (NNFEDP) to restore and sustain an enduring NF expertise pipeline, one of the most significant challenges facing the national capability. DNDO is increasing the emphasis it has placed on the development and retention of NF expertise, across the spectrum from the most junior (e.g., undergraduate scholars, graduate fellows, and junior faculty) to the most senior, through stable and sufficient academic and R&D programs and forensic scientists’ mentoring of students. The activities in this mission area are well-aligned with the goals for the NNFEDP as outlined in the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act of 2010.

The DNDO programs and activities focused on NF are also aligned with the goals and investment priorities delineated in the *National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States*.

Nuclear Forensics – Program/Project Overview

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Operational Readiness	Assessments and Analysis	Ongoing	Strengthen TNF capability through regular evaluations.
	Centralized Planning	Ongoing	Conduct efficient interagency program planning and integration of respective agency TNF capabilities and resources.
	Exercises	Ongoing	Strengthen TNF capability and readiness through multi-agency exercises.
	International Engagements	Ongoing	Facilitate multilateral and bilateral collaborations to advance international TNF core capabilities, build partnerships, and establish an international framework to facilitate cooperation.
Technology Advancement	Data Evaluation Tools	Ongoing	Develop and demonstrate the next generation of tools for pattern analysis and methods to articulate whether or not measurements from questioned samples can be linked and included or excluded from specific families of signatures.
	Material Characterization	Ongoing	Allows for operational use of validated analytical methods, to inform and support signature development.
	Methodology Benchmarking	Ongoing	Evaluate and benchmark laboratory capability to perform specific analyses and methods.
	New Methodology Development	Ongoing	Advance the speed, accuracy, and precision of measurement techniques.
	New Signature Development	Ongoing	Perform studies to determine material and statistical population characteristics that can uniquely identify linkages with known or predicted material characteristics.
	Plutonium Processing Signatures	Ongoing	Develop a capability to simulate industrial-scale plutonium materials processing on a much smaller, laboratory scale.
	Reference Material Development	Ongoing	Prepare reference materials and standard tracers to support the schedule of the Methodology Benchmarking project, exercises, and operational quality assurance activities.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
	Uranium Processing Signatures	Ongoing	Develop a capability to simulate industrial-scale uranium materials processing on a much smaller, laboratory scale.
Expertise Development	Academics	Ongoing	Implement academic and workforce initiatives designed to fill gaps in the expertise pipeline and to ensure a robust and enduring TNF workforce.
	Assessments	Ongoing	Maintain a current assessment of the needs and status of the TNF workforce and pipeline.
	Laboratories	Ongoing	Support post-doctorate fellowships, mentorship, and nuclear forensics training for the Federal workforce.

OPERATIONAL READINESS PROGRAM

As the USG’s NTNF program integrator, DNDO provides centralized planning, evaluation, and stewardship of NF capabilities through interagency coordination and integration, international collaboration, and leading joint exercises, assessments, and corrective actions. DNDO leads the development of foundational planning documents that establish interagency strategic goals, objectives, requirements, processes, plans, and operational procedures for the NTNF mission. DNDO sponsors and leads assessments to evaluate these efforts and improve the NF capability across the mission spectrum from pre- to post-detonation, both within the United States and abroad. DNDO also coordinates partner agency budgets to facilitate program alignment. Improved integration yields better results by eliminating duplication of effort and examining unfunded gaps. In FY 2016, DNDO will continue to advance interagency coordination and integration by leading the *Joint Interagency Annual Review of the National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capabilities of the United States FY 2015-2019*. DNDO will also continue to further efforts of the NTNF Requirements Center. The Requirements Center is the USG mechanism for identifying, clarifying, codifying, and documenting TNF requirements to assist with operational and program planning.

Concurrent with interagency integration, another key component of ensuring operational readiness emphasized by the National Academy of Sciences is the conduct of regular, rigorous NF exercises. Such exercises assess multiagency integration, readiness, field sampling techniques, laboratory analysis, data evaluation and reporting, and communication flow. The major exercises alternate between pre- and post-detonation scenarios involving nuclear materials. These exercises focus on the continuous improvement of interactions across the NF community. Exploring the technical and operational shortcomings and gaps enable DNDO and its partners to identify corrective actions based on after-action reports and lessons learned. In FY 2016, DNDO will coordinate, plan, and assess a domestic pre-detonation materials exercise that assesses the nuclear forensics portion of the USG response to an interdicted nuclear device as well as a post-detonation material and debris exercise that may involve an international/foreign scenario and venue.

Assessments and Analysis Project

The Assessments and Analysis project strengthens NF capability through regular evaluations and assesses TNF processes and capabilities to ensure operational readiness and to identify lessons learned, best practices, capability strengths, and areas of improvement. An important aspect of the Assessments and Analysis Project is the Nuclear Forensics Science Panel (NFSP). The NFSP is comprised of experts

in technical fields with relevance to NF, such as nuclear weapons design and testing, analytical and radio-chemistry, statistics, nuclear production processes, and modeling and simulation of nuclear processes. At the request of DNDO and our interagency partners, the NFSP strives to assess aspects of the USG implementation of NTNF or to answer technical questions that may guide operational or R&D activities in the future.

Centralized Planning Project

The Centralized Planning project conducts efficient interagency program planning and integration of respective agency NF capabilities and resources. This includes centrally planning, coordinating, and aligning USG technical capabilities and operational activities while leveraging interagency investment in R&D to address priority needs and ensure unity of effort.

Exercises Project

The Exercises project strengthens nuclear forensics capability through jointly planned and executed exercises across the entire nuclear forensics mission space and inclusive of all partner agencies. Of most importance are well-documented lessons learned and a robust corrective actions program to improve the collective nuclear forensics capabilities and future exercise planning and execution. This includes the conduct of rigorous full-scale interagency exercises regularly to rehearse, evaluate, and improve the nuclear forensics capabilities.

International Engagements Project

The International Engagements project facilitates multilateral and bilateral collaborations in a strategic, cost-effective manner that supports the USG objectives to: advance international nuclear forensics core capabilities, promote TNF expertise development, and establish an international framework to facilitate cooperation. This includes work through international forums such as the Nuclear Security Summits, Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Nuclear Forensics International Technical Working Group to develop key technical and policy-oriented guidance documents, focused training courses, table-top and comparative material exercises, practical development and implementation of national nuclear forensics libraries, and frameworks for sharing nuclear forensics information as part of an evolving and maturing international nuclear forensics community.

TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

Technology Advancement Program is advancing and history of nuclear materials intercepted before a detonation. The Technology Advancement program is working to benchmark and advance methodologies that will provide quality results with well-understood uncertainties in the exploitation of signatures for nuclear forensics purposes. The program is also developing signatures and data evaluation tools that incorporate all relevant nuclear forensics information into technical conclusions that support attribution assessments. Developed methods and signatures are provided to the operators in the FBI, DOD, DOE, and intelligence community. In FY 2016, the program will complete evaluation of the trace actinides in plutonium methodology benchmarking study and the related laboratory method improvements or enhancements which result from the study. The program will also

continue our groundbreaking efforts to be able to process uranium and plutonium on a laboratory scale to develop new signatures which enable the linking of nuclear fuel cycle processes.

Two directorates within DNDO will address Technology Advancement of the nuclear forensics mission. Specifically, within the New Methodology Development and New Signature Development Projects, DNDO will mesh efforts funded through the Transformational R&D ER Program and the existing NTNFC activities in this area. ER will fund efforts at the technology readiness levels (TRLs) 1-6, while NTNFC will continue to fund activities at TRLs 5-8, prior to transition to our operational partners in the interagency. While aligning priorities, DNDO leverages the expertise and experience in both directorates to achieve significant advances with a longer-term view of filling the most crucial capability gaps.

Data Evaluation Tools Project

The Data Evaluation Tools project will develop and demonstrate the next generation of tools for pattern analysis and methods to assess whether or not measurements from samples can be linked and included or excluded from specific families of signatures.

Material Characterization Project

The Material Characterization project allows for operational use of validated analytical methods, to inform and support signature development, and to provide information to the Nuclear Materials Information Program. As new signatures are developed, materials will be characterized to support development and validation of those signatures. This is a continuing effort, coordinated with DOE, New Methodology Development, New Signature Development, and Data Evaluation Tools projects.

Methodology Benchmarking Project

The Methodology Benchmarking project will evaluate and benchmark laboratory capabilities to perform specific analytical methods. This project will identify the most accurate, precise, and timely methods available and appropriate for operational use and identify gaps where improved methods are needed. Method improvements are then transitioned to the operational labs through a technology transfer workshop to ensure that they are effectively utilized for nuclear forensics analyses.

New Methodology Development Project

The New Methodology Development project is advancing the accuracy, precision, and timeliness of measurement techniques. Methodologies developed under this project will advance to the Methodology Benchmarking schedule. In this project area, DNDO's NTNFC will focus on activities at TRLs 5-8, while Transformational and Applied R&D in the ER Program will address efforts at TRLs 1-6.

New Signature Development Project

The New Signature Development project performs studies to determine material and statistical population characteristics that can uniquely identify linkages with known or predicted material

characteristics. In this project area, DNDO's NTNFC will focus on activities at TRLs 5-8, while Transformational and Applied R&D in the ER Program will address efforts at TRLs 1-6.

Plutonium Processing Signatures Project

The Plutonium Processing Signatures project is developing a capability to simulate industrial production-scale plutonium materials processing on a much smaller, laboratory scale. The produced materials are analyzed for discriminating signatures and are also used for creating well-pedigreed reference materials for methodology validation. In FY 2016, this project is expected to begin the first of several processing batches of plutonium oxides.

Reference Material Development Project

Reference materials serve as the "gold standard" for assessing forensic analysis methods. The Reference Material Development project prepares certified reference materials and other well-characterized materials to support the Methodology Benchmarking project, exercises, and operational Quality Assurance activities, such as validation of measurement methods and operational laboratory proficiency testing, performed by the interagency Bulk Special Nuclear Materials Analysis Program.

Uranium Processing Signatures Project

The Uranium Processing Signatures project is developing a capability to simulate industrial production-scale uranium materials processing on a much smaller, laboratory scale. The materials are analyzed for discriminating signatures and are also used for creating well-pedigreed reference materials for methodology validation.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS EXPERTISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The NNFEDP is the comprehensive USG effort to grow and sustain the uniquely qualified technical expertise required to execute the Nation's nuclear forensics mission. NNFEDP initiatives aim to create a vibrant and enduring academic pathway from undergraduate to post-doctorate study in nuclear and geochemical science specialties directly relevant to nuclear forensics, with the end goal of filling specific expertise needs at the national laboratories through targeted recruitment. The NNFEDP promotes a unique interdisciplinary approach that emphasizes collaboration among students, academic departments, universities, and DOE/DOD laboratories. Initiatives include graduate and undergraduate scholarships, fellowships, internships, and mentoring; post-doctoral fellowships; and university and junior faculty awards for studies and research in TNF-related disciplines.

DNDO continuously evaluates the state of the workforce within the national laboratory system relative to USG NTNFC mission requirements in order to appropriately scale and scope the NNFEDP into the outyears. In addition, DNDO chairs the NTNFC Expertise Development Committee in order to ensure cross-agency integration and participation in the NNFEDP. The committee provides a forum to plan, coordinate, and execute joint initiatives within the NNFEDP, facilitating collaborative efforts among nuclear forensics interagency partners, avoiding duplication, leveraging funding, and

ensuring robust Federal support and unity of effort. Active participants include DHS, DOE, DOD, and the FBI.

Academics Project

The Academics project supports a current DHS management performance measure for DNDO. National Strategic Five-Year Plan activities and investment areas under this goal include the implementation of academic and workforce programs designed to fill gaps in the expertise pipeline and ensure a robust and enduring nuclear forensics workforce. Initiatives included in this project are graduate and undergraduate scholarships, fellowships, and internships as well as university and junior faculty awards for studies and research in specialties relevant to nuclear forensics.

Assessments Project

The Assessments project maintains a current assessment of the needs and status of the TNF workforce and pipeline.

Laboratories Project

The Laboratories project supports post-doctorate fellowships at the national laboratories and funds these laboratories to provide one-on-one mentoring to graduate students in nuclear forensics -related research areas. This project area also supports development and presentation of curricula related to nuclear forensics training for the Federal workforce.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Systems Architecture

PPA: Systems Architecture

Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(349)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$17,349
Program Decrease							-	-	(\$349)
Total Request	-	-	\$20,920	-	-	\$17,924	-	-	\$17,000

Long-Range Radiation Detection (\$0.349M)

The Systems Architecture analysis portion of the Long-Range Radiation Detection (LRRD) program was planned to address existing gaps in the global nuclear detection architecture and an operational need for enhanced standoff radiological/nuclear detection capability independent of currently established mission needs. The LRRD program is a technology push to multiple users with the need to detect radiation from large distances. The goal of the program is to detect, identify, locate, and track radiological/nuclear threats at distances up to 100 meters, enabling more efficient interdiction. LRRD technology has demonstrated enhanced capabilities compared to current assets, achieving greater detection sensitivity equating to increased detection distances and lower minimal detectable activities of anomalous radiation sources. LRRD is a continuation of DNDO efforts to assess and enhance the performance of long-range radiation detection technologies developed under multiple transformational research and development projects. The technology base was characterized as part of a DNDO Advanced Technology Demonstration.

Justification

The Systems Development portion of the program will focus on advancing the underlying technology to develop it into a form, fit, and function with increased operational suitability that would represent viable alternatives to be considered under the existing programs listed above. Systems Development activities would eventually include planning activities for solution design, development, and testing to address specific mission needs. The LRRD project is based on newer technology that would need to be developed by the Government with the commensurate risk and higher cost. The program decrease supports Departmental and DNDO priorities to focus on addressing other gaps in the architecture, buying down risk and improving operational efficiencies in other areas.

Impact on Performance

There will be no impact to the LRRD program. Under the new strategy, there is no need to determine an operational need for enhanced standoff rad/nuc detection capability independent of currently established mission needs. The underlying technology will be considered, alongside other potential solutions, in other programs with established mission needs where it has applicability.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Transformational Research and Development
PPA: Transformational Research and Development
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,746)

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$69,746
Program Decrease							-	-	(\$1,746)
Total Request	-	-	\$71,041	-	-	\$69,500	-	-	\$68,000

Total Program Change (\$1.746M)

Reduction in Exploratory Research Projects

DNDO's Transformational Research and Development (R&D) program seeks to identify, explore, develop, and demonstrate scientific and technological approaches that address gaps in the (GNDA), dramatically improve the performance of rad/nuc detection and (NTNF) methods, components, and systems, and/or significantly reduce the operational burden of these technologies.

R&D investments are made based on competitive awards open to investigators from all sectors: government laboratories, academia, and private industry. The transformational research efforts take advantage of the qualities and advantages of all three sectors to develop products. Teaming is encouraged across the sectors. Transformational R&D is carried out within three major programs: Advanced Technology Demonstration, Exploratory Research (ER), and the Academic Research Initiative.

The ER program explores innovative, high-risk, early-stage technologies, concepts, and ideas that can make transformational contributions to support the technical grand challenges and reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism. Specifically, the ER program researches technology and techniques that:

- Address capability gaps and weaknesses in the GNDA, with emphasis on rad/nuc detection
- Provide substantial performance improvement or cost reduction of rad/nuc detection capabilities
- Improve nuclear forensics capabilities

Efforts under the ER program are intended to transform the basic building blocks of rad/nuc detection technology and supporting fields, with the research generally culminating in a proof-of-feasibility or proof-of-concept demonstration in a laboratory setting. Successful ER technologies and concepts may then transition to support subsequent ATD projects or directly spur commercial development. ER projects also provide performance modeling, improved algorithm development, and other support capabilities for the broader DNDO mission.

The budget decrease will come out of the new initiative line of the ER Program. The actual projects to be affected by this budget reduction will be determined in the execution year and will depend on the strategic priorities at that time and the quality of proposals received. However, current research planned for FY 2016 includes expanding the forensics research portfolio in preparation of a technology demonstration in FY 2021. This encompasses research on bulk material characterization, associated analytical techniques, and modeling capabilities to associate interdicted nuclear material with their process history and point of origin.

Justification

The new initiative line of the ER Program included funding to expand the nuclear forensics R&D portfolio. Due to the quality and importance of ongoing projects, it was decided to delay the initiation of new work over prematurely stopping successful work. .

Impact on Performance

Historically, four to seven topics areas are included in the annual solicitations, and can result in as many as 20 new research activities being initiated. DNDO will decrease the number of new projects in the (ER) Program by five new research projects. The actual projects to be affected will be determined in the execution year and will depend on the strategic priorities at that time and the quality of proposals received. However, current research planned for FY 2016 includes expanding the forensics research portfolio in preparation of a technology demonstration in FY 2021.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for radiological and nuclear research, development, testing, evaluation, and operations, [\$199,068,000] \$196,000,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018².

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$199,068,000] <u>\$196,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Research, Development, and Operations

FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$204,164
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$199,068
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Academic Research Initiative Solicitation	-	-	\$495
National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Laboratories	-	-	\$193
On Dock Rail	-	-	\$92
Test and Evaluation Operations	-	-	\$259
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$129
Total, Increases	-	-	\$1,168
Decreases			
Balanced Workforce	-	-	(\$1,522)
Capabilities Integration	-	-	(\$329)
Cross Cutting	-	-	(\$290)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$2,141)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(\$973)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$973)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$198,095
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Systems Architecture	-	-	(\$349)
Transformational Research and Development	-	-	(\$1,746)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$2,095)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$2,095)
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$196,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$3,068)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$204,164
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$199,068
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$1,168
Decreases	-	-	(\$2,141)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(\$973)
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$198,095
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(\$2,095)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(\$2,095)
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$196,000
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	(\$3,068)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Systems Architecture	-	-	\$17,924	-	-	(\$575)	-	-	(\$349)	-	-	\$17,000	-	-	(\$924)
Systems Development	-	-	\$22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$22,000	-	-	-
Transformational Research and Development	-	-	\$69,500	-	-	\$246	-	-	(\$1,746)	-	-	\$68,000	-	-	(\$1,500)
Assessments	-	-	\$38,079	-	-	(\$79)	-	-	-	-	-	\$38,000	-	-	(\$79)
Operations Support	-	-	\$31,565	-	-	(\$565)	-	-	-	-	-	\$31,000	-	-	(\$565)
Nuclear Forensics	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20,000	-	-	-
Total	-	-	\$199,068	-	-	(\$973)	-	-	(\$2,095)	-	-	\$196,000	-	-	(\$3,068)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Science & Technology	-	-	\$1,870	-	-	\$2,252	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,252)
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$1,870	-	-	\$2,252	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,252)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$1,870	-	-	\$2,252	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,252)
Total Obligations	-	-	\$1,870	-	-	\$2,252	-	-	-	-	-	(\$2,252)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2014 Revised Enacted	2015 President's Budget	2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$1,799	\$1,749	\$1,577	(\$172)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$8	-	(\$8)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$47,538	\$47,411	\$56,240	\$8,829
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$2,798	\$2,785	\$1,142	(\$1,643)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$82,031	\$75,057	\$60,794	(\$14,263)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$64,119	\$69,932	\$71,313	\$1,381
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	\$11	\$11
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$5,879	\$2,126	\$4,923	\$2,797
Total, Other Object Classes	\$204,164	\$199,068	\$196,000	(\$3,068)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$204,164	\$199,068	\$196,000	(\$3,068)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$204,164	\$199,068	\$196,000	(\$3,068)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Architecture
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$167	\$348	\$301	(\$47)
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	-	\$8	-	(\$8)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,929	\$8,266	\$10,839	\$2,573
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$685	\$1,346	\$687	(\$659)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,139	\$7,956	\$5,162	(\$2,794)
26.0 Supplies and Materials	-	-	\$11	\$11
Total, Other Object Classes	\$20,920	\$17,924	\$17,000	(\$924)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$20,920	\$17,924	\$17,000	(\$924)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Systems Architecture Mission Statement

System Architecture: Programs are developing an enhanced global nuclear detection architecture, including both domestic and international components. The GNDA incorporates detector systems, telecommunications, and personnel, with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, analyze, communicate, and coordinate on rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$167	\$348	\$301	(\$47)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request is \$301,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	\$0	\$8	\$0	(\$8)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2016 request is \$0.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$8,929	\$8,266	\$10,839	\$2,573

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request is \$10,839,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$685	\$1,346	\$687	(\$659)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2016 request is \$687,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$11,139	\$7,956	\$5,162	(\$2,794)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request is \$5,162,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
26.0 Supplies and Materials	\$0	\$0	\$11	\$11

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2016 request is \$11,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Systems Development
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$80	\$128	\$65	(\$63)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,353	\$11,273	\$12,350	\$1,077
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$378	\$720	\$65	(\$655)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,656	\$6,988	\$3,084	(\$3,904)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$1,833	\$2,891	\$6,436	\$3,545
Total, Other Object Classes	\$20,300	\$22,000	\$22,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$20,300	\$22,000	\$22,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Systems Development Mission Statement

Systems Development is responsible for the engineering development, production, and all developmental logistics products associated with the current and next generation of nuclear detection systems. Product lines include radiation portal monitors (and associated materials development and facilitation), radiography, human-portable systems, and integration programs to address the needs of our operational customers (Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$80	\$128	\$65	(\$63)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request is \$65,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,353	\$11,273	\$12,350	\$1,077

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request is \$12,350,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$378	\$720	\$65	(\$655)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2016 request is \$65,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$6,656	\$6,988	\$3,084	(\$3,904)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request is \$3,084,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$1,833	\$2,891	\$6,436	\$3,545

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2016 request is \$6,436,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Transformational Research and Development
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$188	\$180	\$179	(\$1)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,367	\$3,268	\$2,394	(\$874)
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$512	-	-	-
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,378	\$1,905	\$108	(\$1,797)
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$59,329	\$64,141	\$62,712	(\$1,429)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$3,267	\$6	\$2,607	\$2,601
Total, Other Object Classes	\$71,041	\$69,500	\$68,000	(\$1,500)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$71,041	\$69,500	\$68,000	(\$1,500)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Transformational Research and Development Mission Statement

DNDO's Transformational and Applied R&D program, seeks to identify, explore, develop, and demonstrate scientific and technological approaches that meet one or more of the following criteria: address gaps in the GNDA, dramatically improve the performance of nuclear detection components and systems, or significantly reduce the operational burden of rad/nuc detection. Dramatic technological improvements may include improvements in system or component effectiveness and performance characteristics; reduction in cost of acquisition or maintenance; or reduction of operational burden by users in the field. R&D investments are made based on competitive awards, with investigators in all sectors government laboratories, academia, and private industry encouraged to participate. This program takes advantage of the qualities and respective advantages of all three sectors to develop products, and teaming among them is encouraged. Transformational and applied R&D is carried out within three major programs: Exploratory Research (ER), Academic Research Initiative (ARI), and Advanced Technology Demonstrations (ATD).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$188	\$180	\$179	(\$1)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request is \$179,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,367	\$3,268	\$2,394	(\$874)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request is \$2,394,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$5,378	\$1,905	\$108	(\$1,797)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request is \$108,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$59,329	\$64,141	\$62,712	(\$1,429)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2016 request is \$62,712,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$3,267	\$6	\$2,607	\$2,601

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2016 request is \$2,607,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Assessments**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$941	\$554	\$518	(\$36)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,397	\$11,339	\$14,230	\$2,891
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$830	\$325	-	(\$325)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$25,985	\$25,861	\$23,252	(\$2,609)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$39,153	\$38,079	\$38,000	(\$79)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$39,153	\$38,079	\$38,000	(\$79)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Assessments Mission Statement

Assessments: The DNDO research, development, and acquisition process is anchored by an independent assessment of DNDO-mission related programs as they are developed, deployed, and implemented, as well as a continual assessment of the global nuclear detection and reporting architecture, through a variety of means. Assessments programs include test and evaluation (T&E) campaigns to characterize technologies and systems, execution of pilots with operational agencies to evaluate concepts of operation, red teaming assessments to deepen our understanding of adversary capabilities, and net assessments to identify the effectiveness of the planned and deployed global nuclear detection and reporting architecture.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$941	\$554	\$518	(\$36)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request is \$518,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$11,397	\$11,339	\$14,230	\$2,891

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request is \$14,230,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$830	\$325	\$0	(\$325)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2016 request is \$0.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$25,985	\$25,861	\$23,252	(\$2,609)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request is \$23,252,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Operations Support**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$332	\$419	\$393	(\$26)
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,247	\$10,024	\$13,200	\$3,176
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$393	\$394	\$390	(\$4)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,175	\$20,728	\$17,017	(\$3,711)
Total, Other Object Classes	\$30,147	\$31,565	\$31,000	(\$565)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$30,147	\$31,565	\$31,000	(\$565)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Operations Support Mission Statement

DNDO Operations Support is responsible for supporting the situational awareness of the nuclear and radiological landscape and the global nuclear detection architecture, while directly facilitating the technical adjudication of rad/nuc incidents. The capability of the JAC is the 24/7 DNDO information hub, and the essence of DNDO's rapid information reporting. Additionally, Operations Support develops training, exercises, information sharing capabilities, and analytical tools necessary to create a fully integrated operating environment to be used by Federal, State, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, as well as the larger intelligence and counterterrorism communities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$332	\$419	\$393	(\$26)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request is \$393,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$10,247	\$10,024	\$13,200	\$3,176

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request is \$13,200,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources	\$393	\$394	\$390	(\$4)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2016 request is \$390,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$19,175	\$20,728	\$17,017	(\$3,711)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request is \$17,017,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
Nuclear Forensics
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$91	\$120	\$121	\$1
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,245	\$3,241	\$3,227	(\$14)
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$13,698	\$11,619	\$12,171	\$552
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$2,957	\$2,900	\$2,165	(\$735)
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,612	\$2,120	\$2,316	\$196
Total, Other Object Classes	\$22,603	\$20,000	\$20,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$22,603	\$20,000	\$20,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Nuclear Forensics Mission Statement

DNDO's National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) capability serves as an integral component and layer of the United States Government (USG) effort to combat nuclear terrorism. This capability provides means for the collection, analysis, and evaluation of rad/nuc materials and associated evidence for the purpose of comprehensive and timely forensic analysis to contribute to attribution conclusions. An effective forensics and attribution capability will inform national response deliberations and can also help to prevent a follow-on attack. At the strategic level, nuclear forensics can contribute to deterrence and prevention by promoting the concept of nuclear accountability for nations that may wittingly or unwittingly enable a terrorist to obtain nuclear devices or materials.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$91	\$120	\$121	\$1

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2016 request is \$121,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,245	\$3,241	\$3,227	(\$14)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2016 request is \$3,227,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$13,698	\$11,619	\$12,171	\$552

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 request is \$12,171,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	\$2,957	\$2,900	\$2,165	(\$735)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2016 request is \$2,165,000.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$2,612	\$2,120	\$2,316	\$196

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2016 request is \$2,316,000.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Research, Development, and Operations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Systems Architecture	\$259	\$164	\$169	\$5
Systems Development	259	201	219	18
Transformational Research and Development	877	636	677	41
Assessments	485	349	378	29
Operations Support	373	289	309	20
Nuclear Forensics	280	183	199	16
Total Working Capital Fund	\$2,533	\$1,822	\$1,951	\$129

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition



Fiscal Year 2016
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Systems Acquisition

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to protect against radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) threats directed against the United States or its interests. Title V of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act, P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and improve that system over time.

To fulfill the mandates of the authorizing legislation, DNDO's activities are focused on coordinating the global nuclear detection architecture (GNDA) and implementing domestic rad/nuc detection. The GNDA is a framework for detecting (through technical and non-technical means), analyzing, and reporting on nuclear and other radioactive materials that are out of regulatory control.¹ DNDO has been charged with coordinating the development of the GNDA among the USG partners. DNDO seeks to make radiological and nuclear terrorism prohibitively difficult for our adversaries through the acquisition of an adaptable and agile detection architecture that can readily surge in response to intelligence cues.

DNDO acquires rad/nuc detection equipment for other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Components, including the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). DNDO also issues cooperative agreements under the Securing the Cities (STC) Program, supporting State, local, tribal, and territorial authorities in the development of nuclear detection capabilities for high-threat, high-density urban areas. All deployed technologies for Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial partners are accompanied by the appropriate concepts of operations (CONOPS), training, exercises, and alarm response protocols.

Recognizing the rapid advancement of technology and innovation, constrained budgets, and market forces, DNDO has shifted focus from government-sponsored development of materiel solutions to a "Commercial First" approach. To address capability gaps and by using a "Commercial First" approach, DNDO can leverage important industry-led innovations and technologies.

¹ The term "out of regulatory control" refers to materials that are being imported, possessed, stored, transported, developed, or used without authorization of the appropriate regulatory authority, either inadvertently or deliberately.

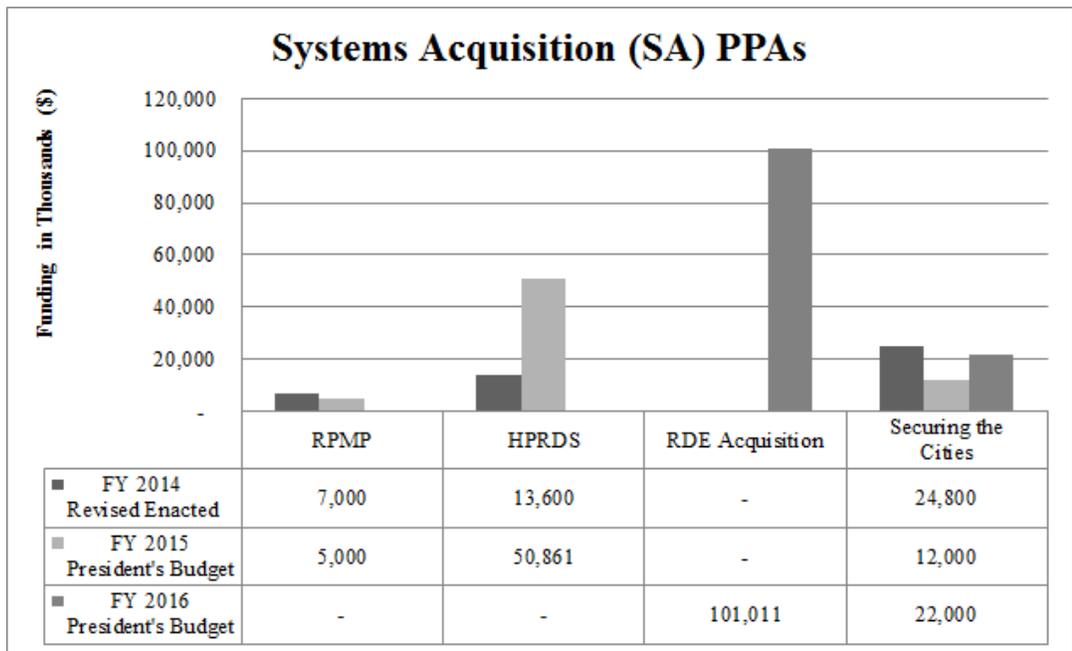
The “Commercial First” approach is based on the principle that all DNDO programs will first engage the private sector for solutions to address capability gaps. There are several “Commercial First” pathways that a program can follow depending on the defined gap, the technical maturity, and the commercial availability of potential materiel solutions that may be able to address that gap. These pathways include:

- Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS)
- Customized COTS: COTS modified by the government or industry partner
- Commercialization (e.g., Commercial Development): Industry-developed solutions using industry internal research and development (R&D) funding
- Government-sponsored development

In concert with the end-user community and in keeping with this “Commercial First” approach for acquisitions, DNDO first attempts to identify commercially available equipment to meet customer requirements. DNDO continues to foster open communications with industry partners to share key aspects of future requirements and projected quantities of planned procurements.

The DNDO Systems Acquisition (SA) request includes resources to procure and deploy small (i.e., human portable) and large-scale radiation detections systems to DHS operational end-users, to support State and local rad/nuc detection operations through the STC Program and to provide Federal, State, and local law enforcement and emergency response communities with human portable radiation detection capabilities.

B. Budget Activities:



² DNDO is proposing the Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP) and Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) PPAs be merged into one PPA to be titled, “Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition.”

Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition:

In an effort to unify detection equipment acquisition strategies and management decisions, DNDO is proposing the Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP) and Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) PPAs be merged into one PPA to be titled, “Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition.” This will allow DHS leadership to manage all equipment acquisition projects together, ensuring that funding is allocated on a holistic, coordinated basis, and to be more responsive to emerging operational needs, without a loss of oversight or transparency.

The RDE Acquisition PPA will include the procurement and deployment of rad/nuc detection systems and provide the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. DNDO will continue to coordinate with the operational partners to refine and prioritize equipment requirements.

Securing the Cities:

The STC Program is the cornerstone of rad/nuc detection capability development within the interior layer of the GNDA, which comprises the domestic United States excluding the physical border. The program seeks to assist State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of radiological and nuclear materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas. In addition, STC aims to produce information linkages between STC implementation sites and other nodes of the GNDA, such as other regions or Federal capabilities in support of a comprehensive national security layer.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2016 President’s Budget requests \$123,011,000 for Systems Acquisition. The total adjustments-to-base is \$456,000. The program changes total an increase of \$54,694,000 to:

- Continue Radiation Portal Monitor deployment activities at sites
- Recapitalize Radiation Portal Monitors and Human Portable Radiation Detection Equipment that is at or past life expectancy
- Support engagement with a fifth Securing the Cities site in 2016

II. Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2016 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2016								
	Revised Enacted			President's Budget			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,011	-	-	101,011	-	-	44,694	-	-	456
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	-	7,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securing the Cities	-	-	24,800	-	-	12,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	13,600	-	-	50,861	-	-	-	-	-	(50,861)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Systems Acquisition	-	-	45,400	-	-	67,861	-	-	123,011	-	-	55,150	-	-	54,694	-	-	456
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	-	45,400	-	-	67,861	-	-	123,011	-	-	55,150	-	-	54,694	-	-	456
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	45,400	-	-	67,861	-	-	123,011	-	-	55,150	-	-	54,694	-	-	456
Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimate Estimates	-	-	45,400	-	-	67,861	-	-	123,011	-	-	55,150	-	-	54,694	-	-	456

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Securing the Cities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Securing the Cities

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$24,800
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$12,000
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$12,000
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$10,000
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$22,000
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$10,000

DNDO requests \$22.000 million in FY 2016 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.109 million for Working Capital Fund
- Decrease of \$0.109 million for Securing the Cities

Program Change includes:

- Increase of \$10.000 million for Securing the Cities

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The STC Program assists State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of rad/nuc materials out of regulatory control within high-risk metropolitan areas³.

³ High-risk metropolitan areas are the eleven highest risk cities defined in FEMA's Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). These metropolitan areas are: New York City, Jersey City/Newark, Los Angeles/Long Beach, the National Capital Region, the Bay Area of California, Boston, Chicago, Dallas/Fort Worth/Arlington, Houston, Philadelphia, and San Diego.

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
Securing the Cities	STC Los Angeles (LA)/Long Beach (LB)	Annual, ongoing	The program assists State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear materials out of regulatory control within high-risk metropolitan areas.
	National Capital Region	Annual, ongoing	

STC is a multi-year rad/nuc detection capability development project. The three-phase strategy enables DNDO to provide financial assistance to multiple regions simultaneously while expanding capabilities to further implement the domestic component of the GNDA. DNDO SA funds are disbursed under the STC program through competitively awarded cooperative agreements to a lead agency that then uses local procurement procedures to acquire equipment and services supporting STC goals and objectives. The lead agency establishes a regional governance structure among the major law enforcement, first responder, emergency management, and public health agencies to implement a regional rad/nuc detection program. The three phases of the project are:

Phase I – Initial Operating Capability

DNDO provides a mechanism for cities to develop an initial operating capability to detect and report the presence of nuclear and radiological material that are out of regulatory control. This capability utilizes detection equipment, protocols, and personnel and is integrated into and supports the GNDA. During Phase I, efforts focus on identifying and satisfying the immediate needs of State and local agencies in developing baseline detection and reporting capabilities. DNDO provides resources enabling partners to develop an increased understanding and awareness of the rad/nuc threat, enhance regional capabilities to detect and interdict such threats, and increase cooperation and coordination among regional jurisdictions and agencies. Initial capabilities developed in this phase include the development of Operations Plans including alarm adjudication protocols, procurement and deployment of equipment, training and exercise support, and technical program assistance. Phase I concludes when the region establishes a nuclear detection program encompassing coordinated operations, self-delivered nuclear detection training and exercise capabilities, and a plan to sustain the program over time in support of GNDA implementation. Phase I is expected to occur during the first three years of the engagement.

Phase II – Integration

DNDO provides additional resources to facilitate development of enhanced detection, analysis, communication, and coordination functionality. DNDO supports the integration of State, local, and tribal capabilities that previously existed or were established during Phase I with USG activities to ensure a national coordinated response in support of the GNDA. In addition, DNDO works with the STC partners to define end states for State, local, and tribal activities that receive direct DNDO support. Phase II concludes when a region successfully

demonstrates its ability to integrate into the GNDA. Phase II is expected to occur during years four and five of the engagement.

Phase III – Sustainment

DNDO provides indirect support to sustain the program. DNDO maintains connectivity with the established local architecture through alarm adjudication support and the availability of subject matter expertise to provide advice on training, exercise, and other program support. This support includes:

- Systems engineering and evaluation programs to provide detection equipment testing to aid partners in making equipment decisions.
- Product acquisition and deployment support such as guidance to help interpret equipment specifications so operators clearly understand equipment capabilities.
- Transformational and applied research programs that offer opportunities to explore up-and-coming rad/nuc detection technology.
- DNDO Red Team (overt or covert) operations which assist stakeholders in understanding potential vulnerabilities.
- Training and exercise programs provide training materials and exercise assistance.
- State and local participants will maintain and continue to improve their developed capabilities to support GNDA implementation using local funds or other Federal Government grant funds.

Throughout STC's implementation in the NYC and Jersey City/Newark areas, assessments of the program's effectiveness in building capabilities were conducted. DNDO Net Assessments published an interim report in September 2008 describing the business model and a second report was completed in January 2011 that focused on evaluating the program as implemented in the NYC and Jersey City/Newark area. Two other assessments were completed: an independent assessment of STC, conducted by a team from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the University of Tennessee, completed in April 2011, and an assessment of the April 2011 full-scale exercise (FSE) completed in October 2011 by DNDO Net Assessments team. These reports assessed Phase I and II activities and indicated that the STC program had succeeded in developing a robust area-wide detection program focused on preventing a rad/nuc attack on the NYC and Jersey City/Newark regions. The recommendations from these assessments, as well as the extensive knowledge gained by the STC management team in implementing the project in the NYC area, led to the development of a repeatable program model for subsequent implementations. This model was first implemented in the Los Angeles/Long Beach (LA/LB) area in 2012. Assessments have continued with the LA/LB implementation, providing actionable feedback to continuously improve the STC process in LA/LB and future cities.

Implementation in both the NYC and Jersey City/Newark and the LA/LB areas have resulted in the development of a robust, repeatable development model, allowing DNDO to realize significant efficiencies as it supports future metropolitan areas. Funding for this program will continue to be used to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction rad/nuc detection and reporting architectures for all implementations. Funds will be allocated to ensure that detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, state, and local

command, control, and communication systems. State and local partners will provide in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds will also be used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct exercises. DNDO will work with state and local partners to budget appropriately for the long-term sustainability of capabilities implemented under this program.

DNDO has obligated \$158.65 million of acquisition funding in direct and indirect support to the NYC and Jersey City/Newark areas from 2007 through 2014. This region has entered the Sustainment Phase and DNDO will continue to provide indirect assistance as described in Phase III activities above.

DNDO has obligated \$22.0 million of acquisition funding in direct and indirect support to the LA/LB area from 2012 through 2014. In FY 2015, the LA/LB area is projected to receive up to \$6.0 million as it enters Phase II and demonstrates its ability to integrate its developed capability with Federal assets. In FY 2016, the LA/LB area will receive its final STC funding installment of up to \$2.0 million as it transitions to other funding sources to sustainment its rad/nuc detection capability.

DNDO has obligated \$7.0 million of acquisition funding in direct and indirect support to the National Capital Region in FY 2014. In FY2015, DNDO plans to provide up to \$9.0 million in direct and indirect support to build initial capability during Phase I activities. These activities include procuring detection and communications equipment, providing training and exercise support, and providing program management support. FY2016 funds will be used to conclude Phase I activities in this third implementation site and includes another \$7.0 million in direct support.

DNDO plans to expand to a fourth STC locale with FY 2015 acquisition funds and use FY 2016 acquisition funds to continue building initial capability in this locale. DHS intends to release a funding opportunity announcement in the spring of 2015 and hopes to award this fourth STC site by the end of FY2015. In FY2015, up to \$4.0 million will be applied to this region and up to \$9.0 million will be applied in FY2016. The first year of support will concentrate on planning and putting the program structure in place. The second year will include procuring detection and communications equipment, providing training and exercise support, and providing program management support.

DNDO will begin implementation in a fifth STC locale in FY 2016 based on a full and open competition of eligible cities. Up to \$4.0 million will be made available for this new site.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition

	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$20,600
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$55,861
2016 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$456
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$56,317
FY 2016 Program Change	-	-	\$44,694
FY 2016 Total Request	-	-	\$101,011
Total Change 2015 to 2016	-	-	\$45,150

DNDO requests \$101.011 million in FY 2016 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.494 million for Working Capital Fund
- Decrease of \$0.038 million for DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Program Change includes:

- Increase of \$44.694 million for Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment Acquisition

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In order to prevent nuclear and radiological terrorism, the implemented GNDA must be responsive, flexible, adaptable, and supportable. Deployment of capabilities must be dynamic to capture the numerous technological advances in both rad/nuc detection systems and equipment, and to incorporate new or improved capabilities and processes that improve interoperability and responsiveness, reduce risks, and increase information availability and quality. Current detection strategies are focused on deploying capabilities to numerous combinations of pathways, through domains and layers, in an effort to close capability gaps and minimize vulnerabilities. Sufficient rad/nuc detection equipment is critical for the Nation's ability to detect, interdict, and deter rad/nuc threats and prevent nuclear terrorism.

The RDE Acquisition PPA includes the procurement and/or deployment of rad/nuc detection systems at land border crossings, seaports, international airports (including international preclearance sites), and international mail and express consignment courier facilities, and provides the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. Beginning in FY 2016, the PPAs for

RPMP and HPRDS will be combined into a single, unified PPA for rad/nuc detection equipment, which will allow DHS leadership to manage all equipment acquisition projects together, ensuring that funding is allocated on a holistic, coordinated basis, and to be more responsive to emerging operational needs. DNDO will continue to coordinate with the operational partners to refine and prioritize equipment requirements.

DNDO conducts research, development, and test and evaluation activities necessary to mature and/or select radiation detection equipment for procurement that meets end-user needs and fills gaps in the GNDA. DNDO acquires radiation detection equipment for DHS Components, including the USCG, CBP, and TSA, and also supports State and local users with acquisition of radiation detection equipment for the Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDUs). Through strategic sourcing initiatives, DNDO is also able to support additional DHS components. The RDE Acquisition PPA facilitates the Department’s ability to define the required capabilities, solution deployment, operational costs, and acceptable risk that must be considered across pathways for radiation detection equipment.

RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DETECTION EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
RPM Program	RPM	Ongoing	Support CBP’s efforts to maintain scanning coverage at previously deployed sites. Decommission low-use RPMs and reconfigure sites as required. Deploy new RPMs and redeploy previously decommissioned RPMs as necessary to address required level of scanning capability needs at sites, to potentially include land border crossings, seaports, international airports (including international preclearance sites), and international mail and express consignment courier facilities.. Deploy additional large-scale systems at or between POEs. Deploy improvements to fielded systems.
HPRDS Program	CBP- Joint Acquisition Strategy (JAS)	Ongoing	Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO coordinates with CBP for the deployment of human portable systems for CBP officers and agents to scan people, cargo, and privately owned vehicles at and between POEs. CBP requirements include PRDs, advanced handheld RIIDs, radiation detection backpacks and basic handheld RIIDs. DNDO may also purchase equipment for the Human Portable Tripwire (HPT) mission in FY 2016 (pending test and evaluation results and funding availability).
	USCG-JAS	Ongoing	Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO procures rad/nuc detection systems to satisfy USCG requirements and recapitalize equipment to maintain the current capability. Required equipment includes PRDs, advanced and basic handheld RIIDs, linear and handheld radiation monitors, and backpack systems. In addition to these requirements, DNDO may also purchase equipment for the HPT and/or boat-to-boat detection missions in FY 2016 (pending test and evaluation results and funding availability).
	Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Sustainment	Ongoing	DNDO supports the needs of TSA VIPR teams for rad/nuc detection equipment by providing teams with PRDs, basic handheld RIIDs, and radiation detection backpacks. HPRDS FY 2016 funding will be used to sustain the equipment of the existing VIPR teams and may also purchase equipment for the HPT mission (pending test and evaluation results and funding availability).

Program	Project	Level of Effort	General Description
	DNDO Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP)	Ongoing	DNDO acquires rad/nuc detection systems to meet the needs of DNDO's MDDP. Mobile Detection Deployment Units (MDDU) are deployable, mobile trailer packages, containing rad/nuc detection equipment for up to 40 public safety professionals allowing the Department to surge rad/nuc detection capabilities based on threats. The equipment includes portable rad/nuc detection backpacks, basic and advanced handheld RIIDs, and PRDs. HPRDS FY 2016 funding will be used to sustain the equipment of the existing MDDU, and may also purchase equipment for the HPT mission (pending test and evaluation results and funding availability).
	Helium-3 (³ He) Shortage Mitigation/ ³ He Gas Procurement for Legacy Neutron	Not funded in FY 2016	DNDO planned to acquire ³ He gas for use in neutron detectors in HPRDS in FY 2014 and FY 2015. Gas procurements were not necessary in FY 2014 or FY 2015 and are not anticipated as necessary in FY 2016. Systems development continues efforts to identify and evaluate alternative neutron detectors.

Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Program

Currently, program funds are used to support CBP's efforts to maintain scanning coverage at previously completed POEs (e.g., sustainment of existing POEs). As POEs are reconfigured, RPMs must be relocated, decommissioned, and/or additional RPM systems must be deployed to maintain current scanning capabilities.

In addition, improvements aimed at extending the service life of RPMs, as well as detection efficacy and operational performance, will be deployed to fielded systems pending availability of funding. Additional large-scale scanning systems will be deployed at or between POEs.

Historically, the RPM Program has been the source of funding for the acquisition and deployment of RPMs at land and sea POEs. DNDO will continue to manage the deployment of the remaining poly-vinyl toluene (PVT)-based systems in its inventory and will deploy selected improvements, evaluated by the RPM Improvement Project, that have been projected to enhance operational or threat detection performance to fielded systems in FY 2016. Also, DNDO may begin the recapitalization of mobile RPMs and the deployment of U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Checkpoint and RPM replacement solutions.

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) Program

The HPRDS program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. These systems are relatively lightweight, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. Projects include all HPRDS devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by a person.

The devices procured under the HPRDS program are:

- Personal Radiation Detector (PRD)
 - Pager-size devices to detect rad/nuc materials. The PRDs are typically clipped to a uniform or belt. They automatically monitor the environment and alert the user if rad/nuc material is detected. PRDs are continuously worn by operators for rad/nuc detection and personal protection.
- Human Portable Tripwire (HPT)
 - Small/wearable systems that provide next-generation capabilities to detect, identify, communicate, and adjudicate rad/nuc threats. HPTs will also function as personal protective equipment and warn operators of potential exposure to harmful levels of radiation.
- Basic Handheld Radioisotope Identification Devices (RIIDs)
 - Designed for search, detection, localization, and identification of radionuclide composition of rad/nuc materials and for quick and accurate measurement of dose rate and count rate. Used to support secondary screening and small-area searches.
- Advanced Handheld RIIDs
 - Often used as the final arbiter in situations where illicit trafficking is suspected due to their superior capability for rad/nuc detection and identification. They are also used in laboratory settings as reference detectors.
- Radiation Detection Backpack
 - Used in situations where a wide-area rad/nuc detection capability is necessary, potentially in covert operations. They are used to quickly detect and locate a radiation threat in public, wide-area search, or maritime (e.g., small vessel standoff) environments.
- Linear Radiation Monitor (LRM)
 - Provide both gamma and neutron detection capabilities, and are specifically designed in a rope configuration to be lowered into small spaces, such as in between large stacks of intermodal shipping containers..
- Handheld Radiation Monitor (HRM)
 - Used to quickly and discreetly detect and locate a radiation threat. The HRM can also be used to detect rad/nuc sources underwater, such as underneath a boat or large ship.

Today, legacy handheld radiation detection equipment, particularly basic handheld radioisotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) used by CBP, USCG, and TSA, has reached or exceeded its expected service life and is in need of immediate replacement. In FY 2016, DNDO will continue recapitalization efforts to maintain current capability. This recapitalization will provide Department-wide cost savings by replacing antiquated equipment, which has higher Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs, with modernized replacement basic handheld RIID systems with greater capability and lower O&M costs.

FY2016 Human Portable Radiation Detection Procurement Plan

Activity	FY2016 Planned Procurement
	Units
USCG	
Backpacks	65
Basic Handheld RIIDs	322
Human Portable Tripwire (HPTs)	588
Linear Radiation Monitors (LRMs)	11
Handheld Radiation Monitors (HRMs)	34
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs)	1,487
CBP	
Basic Handheld RIIDs	529
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs)	3,600
Advanced Handheld Germanium RIIDs	2
Human Portable Tripwire (HPTs)	300
Backpacks	
TSA (VIPR Teams)	
Backpacks	25
Human Portable Tripwire (HPTs)	107
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs)	
Basic Handheld RIIDs	
MDDP	
Basic Handheld RIIDs	12
Backpacks	33
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs)	61
Advanced Handheld Germanium RIIDs	6
Human Portable Tripwire (HPTs)	55

Notes: Numbers of units are approximate as they are planning numbers

FY2016 DHS-Wide Human Portable Radiation Detection Procurement Plan

Activity	FY2016 Planned Procurement
	Units
DHS	
Basic Handheld RIIDs	863
Advanced Handheld RIIDs	8
Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs)	5,148
Human Portable Tripwire (HPTs)	1,050
Backpacks	123
Linear Radiation Monitors (LRMs)	11
Handheld Radiation Monitors (HRMs)	34

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Joint Acquisition Strategy (JAS)

CBP Office of Field Operations supports the CBP rad/nuc mission at land, sea, and air POEs. The SAFE Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–347 Section 121) requires that “all containers entering the United States through the 22 ports through which the greatest volume of containers enter the United States by vessel shall be scanned for radiation.” A risk-informed approach to scanning for rad/nuc material is applied to other POEs.

Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO coordinates with CBP for the deployment of human portable systems for CBP officers and agents to scan people, cargo, and privately owned vehicles at and between POEs. Border Patrol Agents currently use PRDs and handheld RIIDs for rad/nuc detection, enhanced steady state scanning operations, and safety where contact is anticipated with cargo and conveyances. U.S. Border Patrol radiation detection equipment capability is focused on station and checkpoint operations; no radiation detection equipment capability for line watch operations is currently planned. USBP is currently at full operational capacity (FOC) for PRDs and basic handheld RIIDs; however, basic handheld RIIDs employed by USBP are near or past their expected service life and require replacement. In addition, the current suite of radiation detection equipment deployed at USBP checkpoints does not support expeditious examination of travelers and requires significant secondary inspection for resolution. Based on the results of a joint USBP/DNDO pilot, USBP has requested enhanced radiation detection equipment with the capability to detect and identify rad/nuc materials in trucks and passenger vehicles during the primary inspection. This capability will increase operational efficiency by reducing the need for secondary inspections.

U.S. Coast Guard JAS

USCG is equipped with radiation detection equipment to conduct its rad/nuc detection mission in the maritime domain. Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO procures rad/nuc detection systems to satisfy USCG requirements. Required equipment includes PRDs, advanced and basic handheld RIIDs, LRMs, HRMs, and backpack systems. DNDO provides this equipment to USCG law enforcement personnel, inspectors, and marine investigators to increase the probability of rad/nuc detection across the USCG mission space. There are more than 13 million recreational vessels, 82 thousand fishing vessels, and 100 thousand other commercial small vessels registered or operating in U.S. waters. Seven hundred large commercial vessels (both U.S. and foreign flagged) arrive at U.S. ports daily, and eight thousand foreign flagged vessels enter U.S. ports annually with an average of 10 port calls per vessel. Currently, 100 percent of all boardings of vessels (small and large) are conducted by USCG personnel with radiation detection equipment. Additionally, USCG Deployable Specialized Forces have been equipped with radiation detection equipment to conduct advanced rad/nuc operations. However, this boarding percentage is misleading since only a small fraction of the vessels entering or transiting U.S. waters are actually boarded on an annual basis.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Sustainment

TSA VIPR teams have been equipped with radiation detection equipment to conduct rad/nuc mission for the interior layer. VIPR teams deploy for steady state and enhanced steady state operations. VIPR teams are uniquely equipped to support the rad/nuc detection mission, because they can deploy to key transportation facilities around the country, and have law enforcement authority within their jurisdiction.

DNDO supports the needs of TSA VIPR teams for rad/nuc detection equipment by providing teams with PRDs, basic handheld RIIDs, HPT devices, and radiation detection backpacks. HPRDS FY 2016 funding will be used to sustain, in terms of lifecycle replenishment, the equipment of the existing VIPR teams that is nearing the end of its useful life as well as provide equipment for training and surge support.

Mobile Detection Deployment Program

DNDO's MDDUs are equipped with radiation detection equipment that supplements existing rad/nuc detection resources in support of special events and intelligence-driven operations. MDDUs are stationed regionally across the United States and maintained by Department of Energy Radiological Assistance Program Teams through an interagency agreement with DNDO. There are two large-capacity MDDUs and four small-capacity MDDUs currently operational. Each large capacity MDDU is configured to support up to 40 personnel and each small-capacity MDDU is configured to support up to 20 personnel. FY 2016 funding will be used to replace MDDU equipment that is near or past its expected service life.

Helium-3 (³He) Shortage Mitigation/ ³He Gas Procurement for Legacy Neutron Detectors

No SA funds are requested for procurement of ³He gas in FY 2016. The Helium-3 (³He) Shortage Mitigation Program ensured DHS had the gas required to execute its mission during the transition to alternative technologies. ³He is released for use when authorized by the ³He Sub-Interagency Policy Committee.

The HPRDS ³He Alternative Implementation (in the Research, Development, and Operations Appropriation) is currently identifying technologies that may replace legacy neutron detectors acquired by CBP, TSA, and USCG.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Securing the Cities
PPA: Securing the Cities, Securing the Cities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$10,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$12,000
Program Increase							-	-	\$10,000
Total Request	-	-	\$24,800	-	-	\$12,000	-	-	\$22,000

Total Program Change \$10.0M

Securing the Cities

The STC Program seeks to assist state, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear and other radioactive materials out of regulatory control within high-risk metropolitan areas. The FY 2016 Budget continues an emphasis on supporting state and local rad/nuc detection operations through a three-phase approach. This approach provides for the implementation of rad/nuc detection capabilities in select high-risk metropolitan areas.

Justification

In FY 2015, STC was reduced. Although STC is the cornerstone of rad/nuc detection capability development within the interior layer of the GNDA, funding was prioritized within DNDO to maintain current STC operations and ensure accomplishment of Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures in other programs within DNDO's portfolio. In FY 2016, the Department requests funding to expeditiously reduce risk in the highest risk metropolitan areas by expanding to new STC sites.

Impact on Performance

Increasing the STC funding by \$10M will allow DNDO to maintain its implementation schedule. The additional funds will increase from the planned activities from two concurrent

implementations to up to four STC regions concurrently and allow all eligible cities to compete implementing STC by 2027.

Failure to restore funding will add additional years to the STC implementation schedule. DNDO needs to continue expeditious implementation to complete all locales so as to prevent the transfer of risk from STC covered cities to those waiting for STC implementations to begin. At the \$12M level, DNDO is only funded for two concurrent implementations. At the \$22M level, DNDO may implement in up to four STC regions concurrently and allowing all eligible cities to complete, therefore implementing STC by 2027.

**Department of Homeland Security
Systems Acquisition
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition
 PPA: Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition
 Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$44,694

Funding Profile

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	\$56,317
Program Increase							-	-	\$44,694
Total Request	-	-	\$20,600	-	-	\$55,861	-	-	\$101,011

Total Program Change \$44.694 M

Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition

RDE Acquisition includes the procurement and deployment of monitoring equipment at U.S. POEs and provides the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. RPMs are deployed at our ports of entry, enabling scanning of greater than 99 percent of containerized cargo. DNDO procures multiple types of rad/nuc detection and identification equipment on behalf of DHS Components and for specific events supplementing State and local law enforcement agency capabilities. The Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. These systems are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. Projects include all HPRDS devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by a person. The devices procured under the HPRDS program are fully developed and most are commercially available.

Justification

The increased level of funding will support continued Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) deployment activities while also proactively addressing sustainability concerns with aging fielded systems through recapitalization efforts. The increased funding level for the program will ensure compliance with the relevant requirements in the SAFE Port Act as DHS formulates a long-term resolution to the replacement of RPMs at the end of their life cycle.

Impact on Performance

Basic and advanced handheld Radioisotope Identification Devices (RIID), Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD), Human Portable Tripwires (HPT), and Backpacks procured will reduce the rate of degradation of scanning capability in the field. Additionally, based on system development project outcomes, a wider array of both large and small scale radiation detection equipment technologies may become available for acquisition in the out year. Deployment of these future systems will also be prioritized with RPMs and HPRDS.

Additional impacts that will be avoided due to the program increase are as follows:

- Reduction in RPM alarm adjudication capability at seaports by approximately 30 percent, which would have delayed the processing of legitimate commerce.
- Reduction in number of radiation scanning operations by half, except for personnel safety, at U.S. international airports and pre-clearance passenger operations located in oversea airports, including inbound general aviation aircraft, air cargo, passengers, and baggage, which would have limited small-area search and delayed radiation alert adjudication.
- Elimination of surge/enhanced steady-state capability due to reduction in handheld RIIDs available for immediate use by CBP for mobile operations in response to natural disasters, National Special Security Events (NSSE), and requests from POEs to support temporary scanning operations, pilots, or expansions resulting in less rad/nuc detection capability during disasters and at NSSEs.
- Elimination of the ability to replace handheld RIIDs out for scheduled (calibration) and unscheduled maintenance, which would have rendered many smaller POEs without identification and small area search capability (e.g., no fleet-wide spare handheld RIIDs).

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of radiological detection systems in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture, [\$67,861,000] \$123,011,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018².

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$67,861,000] <u>\$123,011,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition**
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$45,400
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$67,861
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Working Capital Fund	-	-	\$603
Total, Increases	-	-	\$603
Decreases			
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	-	-	(\$38)
Securing the Cities	-	-	(\$109)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(\$147)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	\$456
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$456
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$68,317
Program Changes			
Increases			
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition	-	-	\$44,694
Securing the Cities	-	-	\$10,000
Total, Increases	-	-	\$54,694
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$54,694
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$123,011
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$55,150

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$45,400
FY 2015 President's Budget	-	-	\$67,861
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	\$603
Decreases	-	-	(\$147)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	\$456
FY 2016 Current Services	-	-	\$68,317
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	\$54,694
Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes	-	-	\$54,694
FY 2016 Request	-	-	\$123,011
FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change	-	-	\$55,150

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2016			FY 2015 to FY 2016		
	President's Budget			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	\$456	-	-	\$44,694	-	-	\$101,011	-	-	\$101,011
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$5,000)
Securing the Cities	-	-	\$12,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,000	-	-	\$22,000	-	-	\$10,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	\$50,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(\$50,861)
Total	-	-	\$67,861	-	-	\$456	-	-	\$54,694	-	-	\$123,011	-	-	\$55,150

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Customs & Border Protection	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted			FY 2015 President's Budget			FY 2016 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class
Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	FY 2015 to
Object Classes	Revised Enacted	President's Budget	Request	FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$15	\$27	\$12
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$2,212	\$1,990	\$2,694	\$704
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$9,335	\$5,763	\$2,800	(\$2,963)
31.0 Equipment	\$12,253	\$50,058	\$99,440	\$49,382
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$21,600	\$10,035	\$18,050	\$8,015
Total, Other Object Classes	\$45,400	\$67,861	\$123,011	\$55,150
Total, Direct Obligations	\$45,400	\$67,861	\$123,011	\$55,150
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$45,400	\$67,861	\$123,011	\$55,150

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,077	\$1,339	\$1,571	\$232
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,270	\$4,464	-	(\$4,464)
31.0 Equipment	\$12,253	\$50,058	\$99,440	\$49,382
Total, Other Object Classes	\$20,600	\$55,861	\$101,011	\$45,150
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$20,600	\$55,861	\$101,011	\$45,150
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition Mission Statement

The Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition PPA supports the acquisition and deployment of rad/nuc detection equipment for DHS operational components. A function once funded independently under the Radiation Portal Monitor Program PPA and the Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems Program PPA will now be combined under the RDE Acquisition PPA which will allow DHS leadership to manage all rad/nuc equipment acquisition as a whole, ensuring that funding is allocated based on a coordinated strategy that is more responsive to emerging operational needs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,077	\$1,339	\$1,571	\$232

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

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$7,270	\$4,464	\$0	(\$4,464)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The decrease results from moving the funds used for equipment purchases to the equipment object class as procurement strategies have changed.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$12,253	\$50,058	\$99,440	\$49,382

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The increase reflects funds moved from another object class and the increase in equipment funding. The increased equipment funding will contribute to the sustainment and recapitalization of existing stakeholder rad/nuc detection equipment.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Securing the Cities**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	-	\$15	\$27	\$12
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,135	\$651	\$1,123	\$472
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,065	\$1,299	\$2,800	\$1,501
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$21,600	\$10,035	\$18,050	\$8,015
Total, Other Object Classes	\$24,800	\$12,000	\$22,000	\$10,000
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$24,800	\$12,000	\$22,000	\$10,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Securing the Cities Mission Statement

The objective of the Securing the Cities (STC) initiative is to reduce the risk of a radiological or nuclear attack in high-risk metropolitan areas by enhancing regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological material out of regulatory control. This initiative was initiated in the New York City (NYC region). Acquisition funds were utilized to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise a multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction nuclear detection and reporting architecture for the region. Funds were also allocated to ensure that detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, State, and local command, control, and communication systems. State and local partners provided in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds were also used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct operational exercises. DNDO Systems Acquisition funds are dispersed under the STC program through competitively awarded Cooperative Agreements to the state and local agencies participating in the STC program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	\$0	\$15	\$27	\$12

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$1,135	\$651	\$1,123	\$472

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector,

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
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foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources	\$2,065	\$1,299	\$2,800	\$1,501

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2016 increase will provide additional non-monetary support for the increase from two concurrent STC regions to up to four concurrent regions.

	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016 Change
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$21,600	\$10,035	\$18,050	\$8,015

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2016 increase allows DNDO to increase from the planned activities of two concurrent implementations to up to four STC regions concurrently and allow all eligible cities to compete implementing STC by 2027.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2016 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity
Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2014 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2015 President's Budget Amount	FY 2016 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2016 Amount
Radiological and Nuclear Detection Equipment (RDE) Acquisition	\$0	\$0	\$1,005	\$494
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	86	46	0	0
Securing the Cities	271	110	219	109
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	168	465	0	0
Total Working Capital Fund	\$525	\$621	\$1,224	\$603

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office



Fiscal Year 2016
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is comprised of the following mission-oriented programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics, and Prevention Capability: The Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics and Prevention Capability program leads the U.S. Government (USG) with development of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture and its domestic implementation, as well as coordination and stewardship of USG technical nuclear forensics efforts. Functions include integrating interagency efforts to develop nuclear detection technologies, evaluating detector performance, ensuring effective response to detection alarms, integrating and ensuring readiness of U.S. nuclear forensics capabilities, and conducting transformational research and development for radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) detection and forensics technologies.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

FY 2016 Budget Request

The table below shows DNDO's FY 2016 Budget request by its mission-oriented programs.

Program	FY 2016 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics and Prevention Capability	102	336,355
Management and Administration	35	20,972
Total Budget Request	137	357,327

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the DNDO’s programs to the DHS Missions and Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security.

Programs	DHS Missions					Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security
	Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security	Secure and Manage Our Borders	Enforce and Administer Our Immigration Laws	Safeguard and Secure Cyberspace	Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience	
Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics and Prevention Capability	100%					
Management and Administration						100%

Mission 1: Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

Resources Requested

DNDO’s resources supporting *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics and Prevention Capability	266,984	96	282,087	92	336,355	102
Total	266,984	96	282,087	92	336,355	102

Performance Measures

For *Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Measures represent DNDO’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA) performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Measures

Measure: Number of people covered by Securing the Cities program preventive radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) detection capabilities (in millions)						
Description: The Securing The Cities (STC) program provides financial assistance to State, local, and tribal organizations to develop a robust regional radiological/nuclear detection program. For the STC Program to count the population as covered by a robust radiological/nuclear detection capability, the region must demonstrate that 10% or more of its standing law enforcement are trained and equipped to conduct primary screening and patrolling as part of their daily routine duties and there are equipped and trained personnel to conduct secondary screening and alarm adjudication. In addition, the region must conduct at least one multi-jurisdictional exercise a year, and allow the exchange of information among regional partners and with federal agencies, and mutually assist each other in performing the radiological/nuclear detection mission. If the measure is met, the entire population from the statistical area is counted as covered.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	23	37.5
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of cargo conveyances that pass through radiation portal monitors upon entering the nation via land border and international rail ports of entry						
Description: This measure gauges the proportion of cargo scanned by radiation detection equipment deployed to the Nation's land border crossing ports of entry and international rail ports of entry. It is expressed in terms of the percent that is scanned by radiation portal monitors of the total number of cargo conveyances entering the Nation through land ports of entry and by international rail. DNDO procures and/or installs radiation portal monitors (RPMs) at ports of entry and the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) conducts the cargo scanning using the RPMs to prevent nuclear and other radioactive materials that are out of regulatory control from being brought into the country via cargo conveyances.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Result:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of containerized cargo conveyances that pass through radiation portal monitors at sea ports of entry						
Description: This measure gauges the amount of containerized cargo scanned by the radiation detection equipment deployed to the Nation's sea ports of entry. It is expressed in terms of the percent that is scanned by fixed radiation portal monitors of the total number of containerized cargo conveyances entering the nation through sea ports of entry.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Result:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Number of comprehensive evaluations and demonstrations of new and improved technologies to protect against nuclear terrorism						
Description: This measure includes several technology development activities: feasibility evaluations completed of proposed rad/nuc detection and forensics technologies through the Academic Research Initiative and the Exploratory Research Program; proof-of-concept demonstrations completed of emerging rad/nuc detection and forensics technologies through the Exploratory Research Program; technology demonstrations and characterizations completed of promising rad/nuc detection and forensics technologies in an operationally relevant environment through the Advanced Technology Demonstration program; and test campaigns planned and executed for systems development testing and commercial systems evaluation testing. Development and acquisition programs are supported by a rigorous and objective test and evaluation program to characterize technologies and systems to understand technical performance, operational effectiveness, and system limitations.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	23	65	65	60
Result:	N/A	N/A	42	48*	N/A	N/A

* Several tests executed in FY 2014 are awaiting final reports, and will be complete early in FY2015.

Measure: Number of exercises, assessments, and deployments to enhance Federal, State, local and tribal agencies' readiness to combat nuclear terrorism						
Description: Number of operational support exercises, assessments, and deployments conducted by DNDO that enhance the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture by assisting Federal, State, local and tribal partners to improve their rad/nuc detection tactics, techniques and procedures. This measure also includes the number of interagency nuclear forensics exercises in which DNDO serves as the Lead Planner. In leading these nuclear forensics exercises, DNDO ensures a consistent and comprehensive approach to assessing the government's operational capability to perform the nuclear forensics mission.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	61	110	144	164
Result:	N/A	N/A	106	161	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctorate fellowships and internships, university and junior faculty awards, and academic research awards in nuclear forensics and radiation detection-related specialties						
Description: This measure gauges the total number of undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctorate fellowships in nuclear forensics- and radiation detection-related sciences, research internships in nuclear forensics, and education awards and junior faculty awards per fiscal year to support nuclear-related academic programs. Recipients of the various Nuclear Forensics Fellowships and Faculty Award programs are selected from a competitive, merit-based application process. The Academic Research Initiative is a collaborative program with the National Science Foundation. These programs seek to advance fundamental knowledge for nuclear and radiological threat detection and related sciences with emphasis on fundamental research to develop human capital for the nuclear science and engineering professions.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	46	56	63	65	51	51
Result:	50	58	71	72	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international air cargo, including special express commercial services cargo and mail, that passes through radiation detection systems upon entering the nation at air ports of entry						
Description: This measure gauges the proportion of international air cargo and international air mail scanned by radiation detection equipment deployed to the Nation's international cargo aviation airports (U.S. air ports of entry). It is expressed in terms of the percent of the total amount of air cargo, including mail and cargo at express consignment courier facilities, entering the Nation through the aviation pathway that is scanned using fixed and non-fixed radiation detection equipment.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Result:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of planned nuclear and radiation detection equipment acquired to combat nuclear terrorism						
Description: This measure reports the ratio of fixed, mobile, and portable radiation detection equipment that DNDO acquired for Federal operators to protect against rad/nuc threats to the baseline set out in the spend plan for a particular year. The spend plan is updated annually as requirements are identified by the Federal operators and funding is appropriated. All equipment will be acquired in accordance with Acquisition Directive 102-01 and will meet codified performance and operational requirements.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target:	N/A	N/A	95%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	63%	79%*	N/A	N/A

*DNDO did not reach the full acquisition target due to delay in procuring Basic Handheld detection units in FY 2013, funding delays in FY 2014, and the timing of contract awards.

Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security

Resources Requested

DNDO's resources supporting *Mature and Strengthen Homeland Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	21,071	32	22,336	35	20,972	35
Total	21,071	32	22,336	35	20,972	35

Performance Measures

DNDO contributes to this mission, but does not have performance measures in this area.