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THE HOMELAND SECURITY DEPARTMENT'S BUDGET SUBMISSION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

FEBRUARY 17, 2011

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THE HOMELAND SECURITY DEPARTMENT'S BUDGET SUBMISSION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2011

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:39 p.m., in room SD–342, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Joseph I. Lieberman, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senators Lieberman, Akaka, Landrieu, McCaskill, Tester, Collins, McCain, Johnson, and Portman.

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN LIEBERMAN

Chairman LIEBERMAN. The hearing will come to order. Thank you all for being here, particularly thanks to Secretary Napolitano.

This is our Committee's annual hearing on the Department of Homeland Security's budget request, in this case, of course, for fiscal year 2012.

Before we begin, as you know, Madam Secretary, the Department of Homeland Security emerged as a legislative proposal from this Committee. We feel close to the Department and to everybody who works for the Department and in the Department. In that sense, we felt the loss this week of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Agent Jaime Zapata, who was shot and killed Tuesday in an ambush on a Mexican highway, and his colleague Victor Avila, who was also shot and remains hospitalized. Perhaps you could give us a report, but he is in our prayers, and I gather that he is doing better.

This savage attack—and, coincidentally, a suicide bombing that killed a retired Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer in Afghanistan last week—reminds us of the risks assumed every day on our behalf by the men and women who work at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). And so I wanted just at the beginning to express our thanks to all of them, each of them for their commitment, through you, their leader, and tell them how much we honor and appreciate their service.

These attacks also remind us of the variety of threats our Nation faces and, therefore, the Department's equally varied set of responsibilities and missions to protect us from those threats. Clearly one of the most important missions DHS has is to prevent terrorism against our homeland. It was the motivating event for the creation of the Department. As you noted last week, the threat of terrorism today "may be at its most heightened state" since the attacks of

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September 11, 2001, and I would like to talk to you during the question-and-answer period about that.

But to get to the bottom line here, the President's budget request for fiscal year 2012 asks for $43.2 billion in net discretionary funding. That is an increase of 1.5 percent from the current level of funding, and it is a decrease of 0.8 percent from the Department's request for fiscal year 2011.

Given the enormous deficits and national debt that we are struggling with today, it seems to me, generally speaking, that the President's budget request for the Department of Homeland Security is responsible and it is fair. It does not include everything I would have wanted in the best of times, but I appreciate that we are not living in the best of times economically, and that the President and you have had to make some tough decisions in putting the budget together.

I do want to say I was pleased that the budget request does put additional resources into critical mission areas, such as terrorist travel security and cybersecurity, and I think those are the right priorities.

I also want to express my appreciation for the fact that the budget funds these increases and a few other programmatic increases by cutting administrative costs by $800 million, including a significant and, from my perspective, welcome reduction in personal services contracts. That is just about the best way to fund some of the critical needs for extra support in the budget, which is to say by finding economies within your own budget. And you have also identified selected programmatic decreases across the Department, as you must in tough times.

There are some reductions which I am sure trouble other Members of the Committee, as they do me, and we will undoubtedly talk about them with you. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) takes a hit in its operating budget. There are some cuts in the program of Federal grants for local fire departments, which have a lot of support here in Congress. But, overall, I repeat what I said at the beginning, in a tough time for our Federal Government with probably the major focus that all of us have, as you can see from the day-to-day developments around here: How do we bring Federal spending back into balance with revenues? I think this is a fair and responsible budget. I almost said "fair and balanced," but I got worried that it would be confused with other activities in Washington.

So I look forward to your testimony and, of course, to continuing to work with you in this session Congress, as we very productively in the last one, to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security has the resources and the authority it needs to carry out its critical mission on our behalf.

Senator Collins.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR COLLINS

Senator COLLINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, I am just going to make a few comments, and I would ask that my full statement be inserted in the record.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Without objection.

Senator COLLINS. First, Mr. Chairman, let me associate myself with your comments about the two ICE agents, one of whom was killed, and the other wounded. It does remind us of the tremendous risks that law enforcement officials at every level of government face—particularly since we are here today with the Department of Homeland Security, we want to recognize those efforts, law enforcement at every level makes on our behalf of us each and every day.

When Congress and the Administration formulate the budget for this country, we are in essence establishing our national priorities. Controlling spending, reducing our ruinous level of debt, and funding highly effective programs to protect our Nation are among those priorities.

Many of us are disappointed in the President's budget. We believe that it does far too little to rein in spending to bring the Federal debt under control. It spends and borrows too much. It will lead to a record $1.6 trillion deficit in the next fiscal year. It would double the publicly held debt by the year 2013 and triple it by 2020. That is simply not sustainable and puts our Nation on a ruinous fiscal course.

Today we are gathered to review one component of that budget: The proposal for the Department of Homeland Security. Protecting our Nation and our citizens is not just a line item. It has to be a top priority. In fact, I think most people would agree that the number one responsibility of a government is the protection of its citizens. With tight budgets, we must work together to eliminate wasteful and unproductive programs and to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of government operations.

The criteria used by the Administration in making these decisions for the Department of Homeland Security, however, seem to be opaque because some very important programs appear to have been cut while others remain unscathed.

For example, the homeland security grants that help our local first responders improve their effectiveness and serve as a force multiplier for Federal resources have been reduced. That could undermine our State and local partners who are the first on the scene whenever disaster strikes, whether it is a natural disaster or a terrorist attack.

In testimony before the House last week, Secretary Napolitano stated that "in some ways, the [terrorist] threat facing us is at its most heightened state since September 11, 2001," and that is why we have to take a close look at the funding levels.

I am also disappointed that the Administration again has proposed to limit Operation Stonegarden to just the Southwest Border. This effective program, which relies on partnerships with State and local law enforcement, should be used to help secure both our Northern and Southern Borders.

Senator Lieberman and I recently released a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report that found, shockingly, that the Border Patrol has effective control of only 32 miles of the 4,000-mile Northern Border and has situational awareness of only about a quarter of that border. And while the Northern Border does not have as many problems as the Southern Border, it is vulnerable, nonetheless, to illegal crossers, including individuals seeking to il-

legally come to this country, criminals trafficking in humans and drugs, and, potentially, terrorists.

I have mentioned before that the smuggling of methamphetamine is one example of the growing problem along our Northern Border, and it is a particular problem in the State of Maine.

The Stonegarden funds have been extremely successful in my State in allowing local, county, and State law enforcement to work with the Border Patrol and other Federal officials.

The Chairman has mentioned the fire grant program, a program that works with a minimum of bureaucracy to ensure that fire departments have the support they need.

Let me just finally mention one area of great concern to me, and that is the budget for the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard's fleet is among the oldest in the world, yet the men and women of the Coast Guard continue to perform ever expanding missions with a high degree of success. They deserve a fleet worthy of their efforts, but the President's budget proposes a 22-percent reduction in the Coast Guard's Deepwater program. That is a cut of $259 million. Much of this cut is due to the fact that no funding is proposed for the sixth National Security Cutter. This will push completion of the eighth, and final, cutter back to 2018. And as we know, the High Endurance Cutters, of which there are 12, are aging rapidly and causing a great number of problems for the Coast Guard.

I am, like the Chairman, pleased to see the increases in the cybersecurity budget. I think this is an emerging threat that is getting worse with each passing day.

Finally, I will be pursuing in my questions that I remain disturbed that FEMA has done so little to recoup the improper payments that occurred in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. The investigation we did showed that those improper payments approached $1 billion, and the inspector general (IG) has identified more than 160,000 applicants that have received improper payments totaling more than $643 million that have yet to be recouped.

Again, I look forward to discussing these issues with the Secretary. I do want to acknowledge that I appreciate the efficiencies and business practices that the Secretary has worked very hard to achieve. Thank you.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thanks, Senator Collins.

Secretary Napolitano, it is great to welcome you back. It has been a real pleasure to work with you the last couple years, and we look forward to the next two as well.

TESTIMONY OF HON. JANET A. NAPOLITANO,[1] SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, thank you, Chairman Lieberman, Senator Collins, and Members of the Committee, for the opportunity to discuss President Obama's fiscal year 2012 budget for the Department of Homeland Security.

The demands on DHS have never been greater. This is especially true as we remember those at the Department who have given their lives in service to our mission of securing America, including, as you have noted, most recently Border Patrol Agent Brian Terry,

[1] The prepared statement of Secretary Napolitano appears in the Appendix on page 38.

ICE Special Agent Jaime Zapata, and our retired CBP agent in Kandahar this past week.

Now, Mexico is leading the criminal investigation into the death of Agent Zapata, and we are supporting them through a joint Department of Justice (DOJ)-DHS task force that the Attorney General and I announced yesterday. I can speak for the entire Administration when I say we are not only saddened by the loss of an agent, but we are outraged by this act of violence against an officer of the United States. And make no mistake, justice will be brought to those involved. We owe nothing less to the memory of Agent Zapata and to those who are still on the job in Mexico.

We remain relentless in our efforts to keep our borders secure and to assist Mexico in breaking up the cartels that are plaguing that country. The loss of these brave agents is a stark reminder of the sacrifices made by the men and women of the Department of Homeland Security every day. It also strengthens our resolve to do everything we can in our power to protect against, mitigate, and respond to threats and to make our Nation more resilient for years to come.

It is also a reminder of the solemn duty of the Congress and this Committee to support and oversee the Department. And I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, for the support you have shown to the men and women who carry out our many missions.

Today's threat picture features adversaries who evolve quickly and are determined to strike us here at home—from the aviation system and the global supply chain to surface transportation systems, critical infrastructure, and cyber networks. We are leading the Administration's unprecedented effort to strengthen Southwest Border security coupled with a smart and effective approach to enforcing immigration laws in the interior of our country. And we continue to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters of all types.

President Obama's fiscal year 2012 budget for the Department allows us to continue to meet these evolving threats and challenges by prioritizing our essential operational requirements, while reflecting an unprecedented commitment to fiscal discipline that maximizes the effectiveness of every security dollar that we receive.

Reflecting the current fiscal environment and building the fiscal year 2012 budget, all DHS components identified savings associated with the Department's 33 efficiency review initiatives, and we cut Administration and overhead, including my own office's budget, by over $800 million. Savings were realized through efficiencies in acquisition, asset and real property management, as well as employment vetting and credentialing, hiring and on-boarding of personnel, and information technology. And we cut professional services contracts, travel, and non-mission-critical training.

We also delayed construction of FEMA at the new DHS headquarters at St. Elizabeths and deferred numerous office collocations as well as building maintenance and enhancements that would have furthered our mission.

My written statement includes a comprehensive list of the operational priorities in our budget request, and today I would like to highlight a few of them for you here.

As you mentioned, Mr. Chairman, our first priority is preventing terrorism and enhancing security. This was the founding mission of the Department and remains our top priority today.

The budget safeguards transportation modes through a layered detection system, including the deployment of additional transportation security officers, behavioral detection officers, canine teams, and advanced imaging technology machines at domestic airports. While expanding watchlist vetting through the Secure Flight Program and enhancing screening and targeting of international travelers before they board U.S.-bound flights through the Immigration Advisory Program.

The budget also strengthens surface transportation security by supporting 12 new multi-modal Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams which conduct operations throughout the transportation sector to prevent potential terrorist activity.

The request also provides funding for the Securing the Cities Program to protect our highest risk cities from a radiological or nuclear attack, and it makes a significant investment in the National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF), which will provide enhanced diagnostic capabilities to protect our country from foreign animal and emerging diseases.

The request expands support for the national network of State and local fusion centers to enhance baseline capabilities and provide local law enforcement with the tools to address threats in their own communities.

Our second mission is to secure and manage our borders. The request continues the Administration's historic border security efforts by supporting 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 21,186 U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers, both all-time highs. The budget includes $242 million for the continued deployment of proven effective surveillance technology along the highest trafficked areas of the Southwest Border to better meet the operational requirements of our agents on the front lines.

For the Northern Border, the budget request supports investments in technology tailored to the maritime and cold weather environment, including proven stand-alone technology to provide immediate operational benefits.

And for our Nation's maritime borders, this budget includes funding to continue the essential National Security Cutter program and makes historic investments to recapitalize the Coast Guard's aging assets, including six fast response cutters, 40 response boats, as well as a sizable investment in the renovation and restoration of shore facilities. I look forward to talking about that part of the budget with you, Senator Collins.

The budget request also continues the Department's focus on smart and effective enforcement of our country's immigration laws, while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. Building on our record over the past 2 years, the Department will continue to prioritize the identification and removal of criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety, and we will target employers who knowingly and repeatedly break the law. This request enables U.S. Customs and Immigration Enforcement to fund 33,400 detention beds, remove over 200,000 criminal aliens, and deploy secure communities to 96 percent of all jurisdictions nationally in fis-

cal year 2012, while promoting compliance with worksite-related laws through criminal prosecution of egregious employers, Form I–9 inspections, and continued expansion and enhancement of E-Verify.

The request also funds immigrant integration efforts, including programs supporting English language and citizenship education and continues detention reform efforts currently underway.

To safeguard and secure cyberspace, the budget increases resources to identify and reduce vulnerabilities in our Nation's key cyber networks. The request includes significant investments to expedite the deployment of EINSTEIN 3 to prevent and detect intrusions on government computer systems, increase Federal network security of large and small agencies, and continue to develop a robust cybersecurity workforce to protect against and respond to cybersecurity threats. The budget also focuses on combating cyber crime and preventing attacks against our critical infrastructure.

To ensure resilience to disasters, our next mission area, the budget request focuses on moving resources out of

Washington, DC, and into the hands of State and local responders who are often best positioned to detect and respond to terrorism, natural disasters, and other threats by sustaining Federal funding for State and local preparedness grants, providing over $3.8 billion in fiscal year 2012.

The funding includes $670 million for assistance to firefighter grants, including $420 million to rehire an estimated 2,300 laid-off firefighters and retain veteran first responders. And to lead and support essential national and economic security efforts, the budget expands the Coast Guard's operational capacity by funding 50,682 military and civilian positions and establishing the Coast Guard's first Incident Management Assistance Team, which will be deployed rapidly to support incidents of national significance.

The request also continues to support ICE and CBP's enforcement and investigative efforts to protect U.S. intellectual property rights as well as the Secret Service's state-of-the-art forensic support to several missions, including the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

This budget is the culmination of a major first-of-its-kind effort by the Department through the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and the Bottom-Up Review to align our resources with a comprehensive strategy to ensure a safe, secure, and resilient homeland, while making an unprecedented commitment to fiscal discipline.

I would be remiss, however, if I did not note that all of this progress is at risk in the continuing resolution currently being debated in the House. It is somewhat of a moving target, as we know, but the current proposal cuts technology investments and security improvements on the Southwest and Northern Borders, aviation security measures including new technology, funding to sustain the progress that has been made in enforcing our immigration laws, critical cybersecurity tools and operations, intelligence personnel, and State and local fusion centers, Coast Guard funding to support the war efforts abroad, and grants that support counterterrorism and disaster response at the local level. I would be happy to answer some of those questions as well.

Chairman Lieberman, Senator Collins, and Members of the Committee, thank you for this opportunity to testify. I ask that my full statement be included in your record, and I am happy to answer your questions.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thanks, Madam Secretary, and, of course, we will include the full statement in the record without objection.

Let me ask you to begin by focusing on, in a sense, the catalyzing mission of the Department after September 11, 2001, which is the terrorist threat, and the statement you made last week that the terrorist threat may be at its most heightened state since the attacks nearly 10 years ago.

Talk a little bit, if you would, about why you said that, what you had in mind.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I said that because, in addition to core al-Qaeda, we now have spin-off groups of al-Qaeda, including, I think importantly, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), who have demonstrated their intent to attack the West and to attack the United States. They continue to focus on transportation modes, particularly aviation security, which is why the aviation part of this budget is so important. But combined with that, we now are seeing the rise in the so-called homegrown terrorism, which is, I think, accelerated by a connection with the Internet. So we are dealing with more dissipated sources abroad, but also from within the country. That means that we have to be working both things at the same time. That is why the fusion centers are so important here in the country and our effort to push information and intelligence analysis out to States and to cities, but it is also why we are so focused on aviation security at domestic airports and internationally, as well as adding support to surface and other transportation. As we know from the Najibullah Zazi case, for example, just a very recent one with the attempt to attack surface transportation.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Right. Let me ask you outcome about the threat of homegrown radicalization. As I am sure you know, Senator Collins and I recently released a bipartisan staff investigation into the murders at Fort Hood in November 2009, and in addition to specific recommendations to the Department of Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), etc., we recommended that there be a review done, preferably under the auspices of the White House, probably by John Brennan, which would include DHS, to determine what we can do to better, with a whole-of-government approach, counter homegrown radicalization. We had a hearing on our report this week with a group of excellent witnesses. One of them, Phil Mudd, who as you know was with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for a long time and was almost with DHS, was with the FBI, said this is a needle-in-the-haystack problem. And Charlie Allen, your former Director of Intelligence and Analysis, was here and he quoted—I do not remember exactly, but from September 11, 2001, to 2009, there was something like 46 or 48 cases of homegrown radicalization, 13 of them in 2009. So there was an increasing pace. Obviously, 46 or 48 over a 9-year period is a very small percentage of the Muslim-American population, though an individual, as we saw with Nidal Malik Hasan at Fort

Hood, can do terrible damage: 13 people killed, 32 injured, some seriously.

Do you have any ideas about what the Department can do, along with other Federal agencies, to better identify, counter, and prevent the existence, certainly the spread of homegrown radicalization of Muslim-Americans into Islamist terrorists?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, first of all, I read your report even though it was about the Department of Defense (DOD), FBI, and the Hasan matter, but I thought it was a very important report to review. So I thank you for having that review done. It was very well written, well done. I do not know if the actual scripter was—you wrote it yourselves. [Laughter.]

I thought you did a very nice job.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thank you.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Here is where we have been focused. We looked at this, and we had the Homeland Security Advisory Committee, which is chaired by William Webster, the former head of the FBI, especially look at this whole issue of homegrown and countering violent extremism. And we decided that the most effective way from the homeland security perspective was to focus on local police departments and techniques that have been shown to work in the past, neighborhood and community policing, where you have police who are specially trained, but who really are located in a particular area all the time. They get to know the people. The people get to know them. You begin to build trust. That is how information can flow.

So just this past week at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), we test drove a training curriculum on this kind of homegrown violent extremism, and we had representatives there from a number of different police and sheriffs' organizations to give us their comments so that we can rule that out. But this homeland security architecture that we are building, I think one of the things we have to recognize is that the Federal Government alone is not going to be the only player here. The folks who are really front lines are State and local police, sheriffs, medical personnel, the people who are in the detention facilities who work as guards in our jails and our prisons, these are all people who need to be woven into what we are doing.

We also met this past week with the FBI and have joined efforts with them on the detention populations and their potential when they are released for radicalization. So there are a whole number of efforts underway there, but our key focus, Mr. Chairman, is on what we can do to support State and local law enforcement from a community-oriented policing strategy to identify tactics and techniques and behaviors that could be a real tip-off to a terrorist.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. I think that is a very significant conclusion. It makes a lot of sense to me. We know in a couple of cases, as in the New York City Police Department (NYPD), they are operating something like that quite effectively. We also know, just from years of local law enforcement experience, that the cop-on-the-beat programs in previous years dealing with crime have a very positive effect. So I am actually heartened to hear that.

I guess the final question, bottom line, is: Are there resources in this budget that will allow you to begin to move forward on assist-

ing local police departments that do not have that kind of program going now?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chairman, a few things. One, there are resources in this budget for the fusion centers, and we have been, first of all, upgrading the quality of the fusion centers. It is a nascent kind of development. We looked at all 72 of them this last year, and identified which ones were meeting certain baseline standards, which needed to come up. We are making sure that they all have access to classified information, networks, and we are moving intelligence analysts from Washington, DC, to the fusion centers in the country not only to help with intel analysis, but to train State and locals on intel analysis. So there is money in the budget for fusion centers.

There is money in the budget to support grant programs that can be used by State and local police and first responders, and when I get to Senator Collins, I think we can have a colloquy perhaps about how the grant money is actually budgeted in the President's budget.

The third part of this, however is the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program. That, of course, is not in our budget. That is in DOJ's. And so that part I do not have.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. That is great. I take you to say you are going to be driving training, at least, of local police departments in a counter-homegrown radicalization program.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. That is true.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. That is great. Senator Collins.

Senator COLLINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Before I get to the Coast Guard and the grant money, there are two other issues that I want to bring up with you. First is the improper payment problem at FEMA. Hurricane Katrina was back in 2005, and the American people were very generous in responding, as I know Senator Landrieu would attest. But they are also very frustrated when they see improper payments. It was disheartening to see the latest IG report which indicates—and here we are 6 years after Hurricane Katrina—that there is still outstanding at least $643 million in improper payments related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Now, I know there were some court developments which slowed the recoupment process, but the fact is, according to the IG, FEMA has yet to implement a new process to recoup those payments.

We just cannot afford to have $643 million in improper payments at a time when the budget is under such pressure. We cannot afford it at any time. It is unacceptable.

Why aren't we recouping that money or prosecuting the cases of fraud that exist within those 160,000 cases?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, Senator Collins, this is an area that I think we need to work with the Congress on, and you and I may have a respectful difference of opinion here. But, first of all, one of the problems is an IG report that comes out so many years after the fact, and there are, I must say, some disagreements with their conclusions on some of the payments.

Second, it is not as if one, two, three, or four entities received that money. It is spread over literally thousands and thousands of beneficiaries, most of whom are spread across the country now.

And I am informed by FEMA that the average overpayment, even accepting the IG's conclusions, would be about $2,500. So it is a lot of money when you add it all together, and believe me, I respect the value of a dollar. But this is now going back years and years after the fact to try to find people to recoup relatively small amounts of money.

We may want to look at this whole recoupment process as it affects Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. It was such an unusual disaster with such unusual requirements that I do not think it should be the pattern. So I really would like the opportunity to meet and talk with you more about that as we move along in this budget process.

Senator COLLINS. I would be glad to, but let me suggest that I have talked to the IG just within the past week about this, and he has told me that the discouraging part of his report is that the same problems and lack of internal controls that allowed these improper payments to occur have been evident for decades, literally, and they have just never been remedied.

I think to most people who are struggling right now, $2,500 is a lot of money.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It is a lot of money.

Senator COLLINS. And in the aggregate, it is a huge amount of money.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Agreed.

Senator COLLINS. I would be glad to work with you, but FEMA needs to actually start recovering this money and making sure that the controls are in place so that when the next disaster strikes—and inevitably it will—the same thing does not happen again. In talking to Inspector General Richard Skinner, he said he could go back to 1993 and show me the same kinds of problems. I held hearings prior to Hurricane Katrina that showed improper payments with Florida hurricanes.

So this seems to be a systemic problem in FEMA, and it is one that we need to correct once and for all.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. And it may be—and, again, I do not know—that it merits a more substantial conversation, particularly with the Hurricanes Katrina and Rita victims or survivors are concerned. But there is a real tension between getting money out quickly to people who immediately need monies to get a home, to get re-established and so forth and the controls on that, versus 4 or 5 years after the fact going back and saying, well, it should have been this much, not this much, that sort of thing.

That is different from actual cases of fraud. Fraud should be prosecuted.

Senator COLLINS. Of which there were many. I remember in our investigation that we discovered prisoners who were applying for housing assistance after Hurricane Katrina and received checks in jail for housing assistance. I mean, there really were some blatant fraudulent schemes.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Indeed.

Senator COLLINS. Let me switch to another issue. I was surprised to see that the President's budget includes a proposal to begin imposing a $5.50 inspection fee on travelers entering the United States by air or sea from Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Now, as you know, Canada is our biggest trading partner. There is $1.5

billion in commerce transacted between the two nations on a daily basis. People are flying and arriving by ferry back and forth all the time.

What is the rationale for this fee? My concern, for example, is that it will discourage cruise ships from coming to the State of Maine from Canada. That is a popular route right now. But if there is going to be this additional inspection fee on the thousands of people who may be on a cruise ship, that may discourage the cruise ship from even stopping here. And I am also concerned about the impact on tourism and families going back and forth in general.

What is the rationale? And did the Department look and assess what the impact would be on commerce and tourism?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, the rationale is fairness. We charge that fee for travelers from every other country except Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. It has always, in my understanding, been the intent to implement that fee. It is not for land. It is just for the air and sea. We thought and looked at potential impacts, but to give you an example, if you have a traveler coming from London to the United States, they fly direct, they pay that fee. But if their plane stops in Canada, so they are coming from Canada, they do not pay the fee. So you have some real discrepancies in the system.

In terms of effects on tourism and travel, I think we can look at the Electronic System For Travel Authorization (ESTA) fee, which went into effect. These are things that get added to the ticket price, and so that the travelers from other parts of the world are not essentially underwriting travelers who are from Canada or Mexico.

Senator COLLINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thanks, Senator Collins.

In order of both arrival and seniority at the gavel, Senator Landrieu, Senator McCain, Senator Johnson, and Senator Tester. I asked about that, and I was reminded that when the gavel falls, it goes whoever is here by seniority on the Committee. It is the Armed Services rule.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR LANDRIEU

Senator LANDRIEU. Thank you.

Madam Secretary, thank you for being here today, and I look forward to having you before my new Appropriations Subcommittee very soon, March 2, as I am taking the chairmanship of that subcommittee. I have to say I want to commend you. This has been a very tough year for the Department. The Coast Guard has fought to contain the largest oil spill in American history. The Department has responded to terrorist attacks at Fort Hood and Times Square. ICE and Border Patrol agents mobilized to quell unprecedented violence along the Southwest Border. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) learned of a terrorist plot to detonate air cargo. FEMA has responded to 106 separate incidents this year. So I want to say I appreciate your leadership of this Department.

I also appreciate your willingness to cut, reduce, and modify based on the challenges before us. But I do want to say that we have to be very careful about how we go about that exercise so that we can continue to provide the security that our Nation needs and has come to depend on under your leadership and with this Department.

My first question has to do with disaster relief, and it is concerning because it is a big number. The Senator from Maine was just referring to a number associated with failure to recover in large measure $2,000 payments equaling about $640 million. That is a lot of money, and I want to comment on that in a minute. But there is an issue over $1.6 billion in this year's budget, and I think you are aware that in the House continuing resolution that is being debated and in the President's proposal, they are both recommending that we basically fund disaster recovery out of the base budget of homeland security, which in my mind is a radical departure from the past and will absolutely, if left unchecked, undermine your Department's ability to respond to all the threats that I just mentioned and that have been pointed out.

Could you comment? And what is your position on that? And are you prepared to work with us and the President to fund known recovery costs for previous disasters on an emergency basis?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Thank you, Senator, and I do look forward to appearing before you at the Appropriations Subcommittee hearing.

Yes, what is going on, this is the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), and the way we budget the DRF is to take a 5-year rolling average of what is basically the emergency response cost. But added to that, then, you have so-called catastrophic disasters, and those are disasters that are over $500 million. And, it is difficult to predict when you are going to have those, how many you will have in a given year, or if you will have any. And so historically what the Congress has done is approve the 5-year rolling average, and then via supplemental when we know what we are looking at, then they appropriate the rest.

By not proceeding in that fashion, you have two challenges. One is it requires us to have perfect crystal balls to tell how many disasters of a catastrophic type we will have in any given year. And our crystal balls are not that clear.

Second, we have to pay for disaster response. It is really non-negotiable. So what that means is that if you do not have a mechanism to fund them, it is just a hidden cut to FEMA, and it is a substantial one, as you have noted.

Senator LANDRIEU. Well, I just want to bring this to the Committee's attention. Of course, as the Appropriations subommittee chair, I will be focusing on it, but I really want the Members to fully appreciate the numbers here. It is $1.56 billion in fiscal year 2011 that is missing from this year's budget. But for fiscal year 2012 through 2014, FEMA is estimating $6.7 billion. Those are outlying bills from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike, and flooding in the Midwest, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. These costs are not accounted for in the President's budget request. And it most certainly cannot come out of the basic homeland security budget. We have to designate this funding as the emergency that it is so that this Department can adequately support its other components, including the Border Patrol, the Coast Guard, etc. So I just really wanted to bring that up.

The National Disaster Recovery Framework is very important, Madam Secretary, and I understand that it is not yet fully operational. And it gets a little bit back to what Senator Collins was

saying about we know Hurricane Katrina was an exception. It was not blanket fraud, but it was just mismanagement of distribution of monies, of $2,000 on average per family. We did not have the right software to verify addresses. We double-paid some families. It is going to be difficult. But we can find a better way, a more accurate way to make sure we are making appropriate payments. But for this National Recovery Framework, I understand that it is still not in place.

So do you know what the status of that initiative is? Does this budget include sufficient funding to complete it? Because it is very important that we get it completed before we have an earthquake in Memphis or some other catastrophic event.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, Senator. But it also crosses many lines and many agencies, and it also crosses State and local. So there has been, as you might imagine, a lot of consultation that has gone into drafting recovery framework responses. The immediate stuff you do right away. Recovery is how you restore communities, housing, small businesses, and the like.

In terms of the departments that are impacted, we have made a strong recommendation to the White House about how this should appear and be organized. We are waiting now for the White House to agree, concur, amend, or disagree. And my understanding is at that point we may need to make some adjustments. But under the current practice with what we have now, the budget request is adequate.

Senator LANDRIEU. Thank you.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thank you, Senator Landrieu. Senator McCain.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR MCCAIN

Senator MCCAIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Madam Secretary, for being here. Thank you for your hard work. Thank you for the frank and very candid conversations we have concerning the issue of border security. And I also want to appreciate the time and effort you take to keep me and the other Members from the Border States informed as to the efforts you are making on border security. And I think it is important that we continue the conversation, and I appreciate the briefing that you gave me just the other day.

As you know, there is a February 15, GAO report that contains some very interesting information, and in that report it says, "As of February 2011, CBP did not have an estimate of the time and efforts that are needed to secure the Southwest Border as it transitions to a new methodology for measuring border security."

I think this is part of our problem and our dialogue, because you, I think very appropriately, point out that there has been an increase in assets, an increase in apprehensions, certainly increases in efficiencies. And yet at the same time, if you look at the same situation from another viewpoint, we have seen the violence in Mexico grow dramatically. As I predicted to you, an American was just killed and another one injured, and I am convinced, tragically, that if the status quo remains, that violence will continue to spill over onto our side of the border.

Everyone knows that these drug cartels have become more aggressive, better armed, better equipped, more efficient, and the

level of violence in Mexico continues to go up dramatically. Some 30,000 Mexican citizens or more, have been killed during President Felipe Calderon's presidency. So you can look at it from one viewpoint that we have made some significant improvements and investments. But I also find, when I go to the Southern part of my State, as you have on numerous occasions, one, they do not feel safe; two, they are still subject to home invasions; three, in the Tucson sector, 91,000 illegal aliens were apprehended on Federal lands, and the estimates are by almost every objective observer that three times as many get through. Well, if you do the math on that, you still have over 200,000 people crossing through the Tucson sector illegally and not being apprehended. I do not think that is acceptable.

And then last week I had a meeting with the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program office, friends of yours, in fact—the great U.S. Attorney, a former assistant of yours, was there—and they said that there is anywhere from 100 to 200 spotters positioned in mountain ranges of Arizona using two-way radios to communicate with marijuana load drivers or human smugglers.

Now, it does not give my constituents a feeling of confidence if there are 200 spotters in Arizona living on mountaintops directing drug smugglers. And they maintain that Arizona has become the funnel from Nogales up through Pinal County into Maricopa County and then all over the country because the Sinaloa cartel is a major distributor to the entire country of these drugs.

Again, I have had the privilege of visiting with your people and knowing them. They are outstanding, hard-working, and dedicated. Those that are working in the forward operating bases on our border, it is a hardship duty. And obviously we have seen cases where it is not without danger.

I am sorry for the long opening comment. We have to agree on certain criteria on what is successful securing of our border. Senator Jon Kyl and I have a 10-point plan. We think that secures the border. I think it would be very helpful to all of us if you could lay out what assets need to be devoted and what statistics would show us that the border is being secured. And at that time, I think we could move forward with comprehensive immigration reform. Thank you.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, thank you, and there is no one more committed to securing that border than I am. I have spent the greater part of my professional life on border-related issues. I used to chair the HIDTA to which you refer, and a number of the same members are there. And I know the men and women that we have working for us and that you have helped supply for us are so committed as well.

We can talk about and arrive at some common metrics, and that also merits probably a different and longer conversation. But I think, of the metrics we do have, they are all going in the right direction. The problem is they are not going in the right direction fast enough in the Tucson sector, and that is the sector to which you refer.

And so our plan is to increase and to be pouring even more resources into that sector from supplying monies for State and locals down there—this is the Operation Stonegarden issue to which Sen-

ator Collins referred—to radios, to other technology that they can actually work.

When we get to discussing SBInet, as we might during another round of questions, I would be happy to explain how some of those monies have been redeployed on the ground for front-line detection.

I will say that it is a system. You have to have troops or boots on the ground at or near the border, you have to have checkpoints, and you have to have interior enforcement. And, it is a three-legged stool. And so it is boots, it is technology, it is that infrastructure that gives us security. And at a certain point—and I do not know if it is subject to an actual absolute number, because these numbers jump around all the time. But at a certain point, we have to be able to agree that the Tucson sector has become akin to, say, El Paso, for example, and at that point proceed with the other discussion to which you refer.

Senator MCCAIN. Well, thank you. I would like for you to think about certain benchmarks and certain criteria that we could use to gauge success or failure that both of us could agree, all of us, and we could say we have achieved X amount of apprehensions, a certain amount of fencing, whatever it is, which obviously the results would be obvious from that.

Mr. Chairman, I have overstayed my time. I just wanted to say one word about SBInet. It is a colossal failure, a waste of over $1 billion, and that cannot be fixed. I still think that the contractor ought to be held responsible, but maybe that is a subject for a conversation another day. But I would urge you to look at what the Armed Services Committee has passed legislation which helps us track better the progress or lack of progress of weapons systems that we purchase, such as the Nunn-McCurdy trigger that Congress has to be notified once there is a certain cost overrun. There are certain benchmarks and criteria which the Congress has to be informed of and participate in decisionmaking. So I would like for you to look at what we do as regards to weapons procurement in DOD because I think maybe it would be very useful and helpful to us in tracking these situations.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank you, Madam Secretary, for your hard work.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thank you, Senator McCain.

Madam Secretary, as we discussed the other day, we did announce at our organization meeting the other morning that border security is going to be one of our priorities this year, and we are going to start a series of hearings, hopefully in March—that is, we will start in March. And the point that Senator McCain raises is an important one, which is whether we can find a metric, a set of standards we can agree on where we can say we are doing as much as we all agree together we can do to secure our border. And that will not only achieve security, it may also here in a broader context enable us to deal with the possibility of comprehensive immigration reform, which I know you are also interested in.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Very good.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thank you. Nest is Senator Johnson, then Senator Tester, and then Senator Portman.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHNSON

Senator JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Madam Secretary, it was nice meeting you earlier and welcome to our hearing.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Thank you, Senator.

Senator JOHNSON. Are you aware or have you been watching what has been happening in my home State of Wisconsin in terms of public sector employees?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, I have seen a few clips.

Senator JOHNSON. Does that give you any pause in terms of the announcement to allow the TSA employees to collectively bargain?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. No. I think this is a totally different situation. First of all, we were ordered by the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) to conduct such an election, and I think the way the administrator, who is the former Deputy Director of the FBI, has gone about it is the right way, which is to say we will have an election, but issues that affect security are off the table from a collective bargaining standpoint.

As you know, a number of collective bargaining units are in law enforcement already, including some that are within the private airports that have been discussed. I want to say San Francisco and Kansas City have privatized the security, which have collective bargaining units in those companies. So I did not find that argument particularly persuasive, and I think the way we are going about it is legally mandated and the right way.

Senator JOHNSON. I would hope it would never get to this point, but TSA Administrator Pistole was asked, I believe last week, if work stoppages or slowdowns occurred, would he be willing to fire TSA screeners en masse, and he answered yes.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes.

Senator JOHNSON. If it got to that point, would you support that decision?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes. This is a security organization, and the bargaining will take place in that context. It will also take place in the context of the need to be able to move people around quickly when we need to to supplement particular areas of the country.

Senator JOHNSON. Well, I appreciate that answer.

Let us go back to border security. I am a new kid on the block here, so these may be some basic questions. But I am interested in metrics. What metrics are we currently using?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, we the number of apprehensions of illegals. We use seizures of drugs. We use seizures of guns. We use seizures of what we call "bulk cash," which is normally associated with drug smuggling. So those are four of the major metrics that are used.

Senator JOHNSON. Do you estimate number of crossings? Do you use any type of——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, it is hard. As Senator McCain said, for every one we pick up, there are two or three who get through. There is a difference of opinion in the law enforcement world. They actually think we are picking up a greater percentage than that now. The one-in-three metric is an outdated metric. But when we look at where the high point was in illegal immigration, particularly over the Southwest Border, we see now that apprehensions

are at their lowest point in decades. And so as apprehensions go down, we extrapolate that illegal crossings have gone down as well.

Senator JOHNSON. What would that number be then based on the current extrapolation? What is your estimate of current crossings?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, I can give you those actual numbers, let me see if I have it right here. The apprehension number is around 196,000 in the Tucson sector of the Border Patrol, which is the most heavily trafficked. The others are much smaller.

Senator JOHNSON. In your estimation——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. So you have to assume that the Tucson sector represents about 45 percent of the apprehensions. So take 195,000 and then do the math.

Senator JOHNSON. Now, I will say at the onset I realize it is not an easy problem, but we have been talking about securing our borders for years. I would just like to ask your opinion. What is the number one problem preventing us from doing that?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, you have to look at borders not just as the physical line on the map, but what needs to be done before people get to that border and then after they get into the interior of our country. So we absolutely need to be working with Mexico to prevent, detect illegal immigration, drug smuggling, human smuggling, and money laundering. A number of efforts are underway in that regard.

At the border itself, you need manpower, you need technology, you need infrastructure. Some of the things in the President's budget will really assist in this regard because they will allow us to complete some interoperability projects in terms of communications along the border. And also we put more into technology and boots on the ground nearer the border than at sector stations, for example. So we have increased the number of forward-operating camps. We have an agreement from the Tohono O'odham Nation that we can put more camps on their lands, those sorts of things.

And then you have to deal realistically and very firmly with creating a culture of immigration compliance among employers in the United States. That is why we support E-Verify. That is why we are doing more and more audits. That is why we are referring more companies for debarment and for prosecution because that is the incentive for much illegal immigration. It is narcotics, but the big numbers are people coming in search of work.

Senator JOHNSON. So those are three different issues. One of those would be resources, correct?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Sure, yes.

Senator JOHNSON. How much do you think it would cost to secure the border?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, I think the President's budget gives us the resources we need to fit into the plan we have for the Southwest Border. That is our part. The budget for the DOJ part in terms of what you do by way of prosecution, detention, and so forth, that is in the DOJ budget. But I think the President's budget is adequate to meet our plan. I would not go below that, that is for sure.

Senator JOHNSON. Well, thank you.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thanks, Senator Johnson. Next is Senator Tester.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR TESTER

Senator TESTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Secretary, it is good to see you again. I think the last time I saw you, we were enjoying a steak in Great Falls, Montana.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. No; I was dropping you off in your pasture by helicopter.

Senator TESTER. That is true. I forgot about that. Yes, that is right. [Laughter.]

And I appreciate that, too.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I was giving you a ride.

Senator TESTER. That is right, you were. And I appreciate Commissioner Alan Bersin coming in. I know that his nomination is still hung up, and I would hope that gets through—yesterday, as a matter of fact, because I think he has done a great job, and I think a reappointment with a different person would not help you and your position at all. So hopefully we can get that moving.

We recently had some issues—and this might seem parochial, but I do not think it is, actually—with the CBP policy that would prohibit airports from processing planes that had international flights with over 20 or more passengers. They have been doing it for years and years and years. I arrived in Great Falls last week, and they informed me that the airport there in Great Falls was not going to be able to process those international flights anymore. It saved a lot of time, a lot of headaches for folks to avoid some of the larger, busier airports. It generated revenue. And quite honestly, as I think about it, a plane flying and landing on a place further south does not make a lot of sense from my perspective. So it is not just parochial. I think it is a homeland security issue.

I do not know if the decision was made locally or if it was made above the chain, but it was made somewhere in the chain where they found a rule that said we cannot do this anymore, and so they decided not to do it. I am a little upset with that. That is the bad part. The good part is that your staff helped clear a flight for us, but we need to work on a long-term solution.

What further compounds the fact that I was a little upset with it—and it is the second time this has happened—the person in Customs declined to make a meeting with my staff in Great Falls. And, quite frankly, when they declined a meeting with one of my staff members, they have declined a meeting with me. So we will take it to a higher person, you being the one.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. That will not happen again.

Senator TESTER. That would be really good. Quite frankly, I have zero tolerance for that personally.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I understand.

Senator TESTER. Could I get a commitment from you—I mean, this needs to be solved. I think from a homeland security standpoint there are a lot of small airports along the Northern tier that have done this in the past, and if this is just in the sector in Great Falls, that is not good. And if it is all the way across the Northern Border, I do not think it is good either. I think these stations that have been doing this work need to continue to do it, and all I am asking for is your ability to work with us to make sure that happens and continues. You got the drift on the whole thing?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I will look into it, and we will respond to you directly.

Senator TESTER. Thank you.

I recently sent a letter to Secretary of Defense Robert Gates and you on the increased rate of drug smuggling across the Northern Border by low-flying aircraft. Low-flying aircraft is a real problem. We have heard from folks on the ground that you can hear them but you cannot see them. And we have been working for low-level radar for some time now. It is something that I think that you need to work with the DOD. I think it is the same report that Senator McCain talked about. It talked about the Northern Border not being as secure as we wanted by a long shot. So we need technology as a comprehensive part of that.

The National Guard in Montana has done a pilot project up there. I think they have done some good work. I really think that if a low level of radar was implemented, it may save some manpower and may make that border more secure. I do not know how you move forward on it, but I think we need to get started on it. Any thoughts on this at all, on the low-level radar?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. There is actually money in the President's budget for a low-level radar project, and we have that in mind for both borders.

Senator TESTER. Good. And I was going to ask you, you talked about the President's budget as applied to the Southern Border. What about the President's budget as it applies to the Northern Border and getting it secured?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, the President's budget actually has a lot of enhancements for the Northern Border, but it is a different border, so we need different types of equipment.

Senator TESTER. Absolutely.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We need equipment that can survive extreme cold. We need more maritime equipment up there. And so that is where you will see the enhancements, is in that sort of thing. It does recognize and provide agents at the Northern Border but it meets all of Congress' requirements there. It is not just the agents. It is really the technology and the maritime assets that we need to augment that agent support.

Senator TESTER. I could not agree more. In fact, I think that if we were to get some more technology up there, in the long haul I think it is going to make the border more secure. And I think that it really would not have to cost us more money. In fact, it could save us more money in manpower. I really believe that. You are the professional in that area, and I respect your perspective. But I am just saying that from my perspective I think if we could get some of that technology implemented, it could really save us some money and make the border more secure in the process.

The next question is one that you and I have visited about a number of times. No one is more firmly aware of our Nation's responsibility to protect animal agriculture and public health from biological threats and foreign animal diseases, but I still have some major concerns about the $150 million that is included in the President's budget for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility to be built in the middle of Tornado Alley, where I think about 10 percent of this Nation's cattle are within 200 miles of it. And I think

food security is critically important. The economic harm that could happen if there were to be an exposure is incredible. We received a risk assessment, and one of the things it found was that there was a 70-percent chance that a release of foot-and-mouth disease would result during this 50-year lifetime. That would be catastrophic. Whether it happened next year or 25 years from now, it would be catastrophic.

It is a lot of money. I would ask you to reconsider the proposal. And I was just wondering if you have looked at the report, if there was any redesign that was done, or if you are going to move forward.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, I read the report. You are talking about the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report?

Senator TESTER. Yes, I am.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I reviewed it. Actually, we responded to it. I think you have to view it, Senator, as a preliminary report based on a preliminary design. And that allowed us or enables us to make adjustments or changes in the design to deal with some of the issues that were raised. It has not caused us, however, to revisit the basic decision of that, Tornado Alley aside. I do not make light of that except to say that was already taken into account when this project was peer reviewed up the wazoo when it was originally awarded. Then we have re-reviewed it and re-looked at it compared to the alternatives, and now we have the NAS report, which we will be very responsive to as this project moves forward.

But we think overall this is the best place to host such a facility, these three and four labs, and so we do intend to proceed, and the President's budget has finances in there for that.

Senator TESTER. My time has run out. I have said this before. And I have to say it again. I very much respect the job you are doing. I think you have a very difficult job, and I think you have done a remarkable job. There is always room for improvement. You know that. And I think you are working hard on doing that. But as far as the animal defense, as a farmer I cannot figure it out. I would not want it at Bozeman, Montana. I think where it is at on Plum Island is right—and the New Yorkers might be unhappy with me, but it is off the shore of the mainland. And I know it is hard to get researchers out there, but there is a bigger issue than even that here. I mean, these are highly contagious diseases, and if they have an outbreak, it could—the economic and the food security issues that revolve around that are huge, and I cannot get that off of my front burner, to be honest with you. I cannot get the assurances, and then compound it by being someplace where they have some pretty doggone wicked weather patterns. Anyway, the decision has been made, but I really wish it would be revisited.

With that, I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Madam Secretary. I appreciate your work.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Thank you, Senator.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thanks, Senator Tester.

I want to share with both of you that I have a vision, after one of your exchanges, that your helicopter has picked up that recalcitrant Customs employee official, and he is now being dropped on

the roof of the building in which Senator Tester has his office. The meeting is about to begin. [Laughter.]

Secretary NAPOLITANO. From a very high height. We will deal with that particular issue. You know what, Senator? That one I can deal with.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. I am going to stop myself from suggesting he may be dropped onto Plum Island. [Laughter.]

Senator Portman.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PORTMAN

Senator PORTMAN. That poor person.

Madam Secretary, thank you for appearing before the Committee and for your willingness to go through some of the tough issues that you face every day. We talked a lot about border security, the Northern and Southern Borders, and I appreciate the fact that you have asked for an increase in funding for Border Patrol again. And I think there is a consensus that border protection is important here, not just for immigration but, of course, for drug smuggling, guns, and particularly with the violence that we have seen on the Southern Border.

But having said that, I continue to believe that money is better spent on trying to avoid the magnet, which is getting at what I think is the fundamental cause, which is primarily jobs, and, therefore, employer sanctions and, therefore, some kind of verifiable identification. And I think the more effort and time we put against that, the more success we will have ultimately in dealing with our immigration problem.

I think in a sense you have seen the proof of that with our economic downturn and the reduction in the number of people even attempting to cross. Much of it is, of course, economically driven.

So my question to you is about E-Verify. It expires next year, and I am told that only 11 percent of the 7.7 million employers in the country participate in E-Verify. And I would ask you today two things: One, do you support a permanent reauthorization of E-Verify? And, second, how can we improve the participation rate? Do you think it is the right program?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, indeed, Senator. We are adding companies to E-Verify at approximately 1,300 per week. When I was Governor of Arizona, I think I was the first governor in the country to require our contractors to use E-Verify. And I think one of the things we want to be looking at is not only its permanent reauthorization but, as I said earlier, a culture of compliance in the employer community, that this is something that they need to do—they do not like it, but they have to pay their taxes. I mean, it is just part and parcel of being in this country. You have to make sure that your employees are legally residing in the United States.

Senator PORTMAN. Different than taxes, though, because having that verifiable identification is a challenge, particularly for smaller employers.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes.

Senator PORTMAN. People are showing a Social Security card and showing a driver's license, and it is fraudulent, and they accept it on its face.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, and so there are a couple of things to consider.

First of all, E-Verify itself, the system is being improved to be less susceptible to identity theft, for example, if somebody is using a Social Security number that has also appeared somewhere else, it will be able to pick something like that up.

Second, I think in its early iterations there were some false entries into the system or inaccurate entries. The accuracy of the system now is very high. We have also wanted to make it easy for small businesses to have and to operate, and I have seen it and used it myself. As people who work with me know, I am not exactly the world's best computer person, and it is pretty easy to operate. So that is part of it.

And if and when—and we hope it is sooner rather than later—the Congress takes up immigration reform, one of the things we would like to work with Congress on are the actual charges that can be brought against employers and the elements of the burden of proof because the way the statutes are written now, even when we have somebody that everybody knows very well that has been hiring illegal labor, actually proving that under the elements of the current statute is very difficult. Therefore, it is difficult to get U.S. Attorneys to take those cases and so forth. So we look forward to working with the Congress on improving those statutes.

Senator PORTMAN. Likewise, and it takes resources and it takes focus in coming up with a system that is, as you say, easy to use and relatively low cost for the employer. Given our economy, we do not want to burden employers more, but we do need, I think, to get at the issue where it is most effective, and that is going to be through the employer and through the interior enforcement.

I was involved in the Department of Homeland Security organization, consolidating 20 or so agencies and departments when you were still governor, and I cannot say that I am proud of everything that has happened in the interim period. There have been some management challenges, obviously, including with the way FEMA was brought in, including with just some of the different cultures—I will use that word again—that had to mesh together.

Now I am in the position with Senator McCaskill to be on the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Contracting Oversight which deals with acquisitions. I have noticed in the budget proposal we have before us that you have made a request to provide more funds, $24 million more, to strengthen your acquisition workforce, 150 new positions throughout the Department.

First, I guess I would ask you, Why are you asking for those additional resources? And what can we do to ensure that those additions, should they be approved, actually promote efficiency, transparency, avoid some of the management breakdowns we have seen and, therefore, save taxpayer dollars? If you can talk a little about that.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, Senator. Actually, this is part of creating the department, having that internal management structure and the assets with which to do that. It is a big department. We do a lot of acquisitions, and we are often criticized for some of those acquisitions. There have been different standards used by different elements of the Department, different requirements employed, dif-

ferent oversight done. But what we want to do is create a professionalized acquisition workforce that knows the DHS missions, that understands how things fit together. So part of bringing the additional workforce in is also training into the department and consistency of training so that anybody who is working in the acquisitions area is—there is some consistency. It is a real part of the professional development of the department.

I think you can tell by the money we have already saved through the efficiency review process, where part of that has been acquisitions reform and also some comments made in some recent—even I think the GAO has made some comments about improvements they have already seen in the way that we do acquisitions and acquisition oversight.

Senator PORTMAN. We look forward to working with you. Our job is to look at, of course, all agencies and departments, but because this is the Homeland Security Committee, DHS may get special attention, which I am sure you are looking forward to. But I look forward to having you or your representative before the Subcommittee at the appropriate time to talk more about that.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Very good.

Senator PORTMAN. Thank you, Madam Secretary.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thanks, Senator Portman. It is great to have you and all the experience you have had on our Committee. Thank you very much.

Senator Akaka.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR AKAKA

Senator AKAKA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to welcome Secretary Napolitano to this hearing today.

Before I begin, I want to express my deepest sympathy and condolences to the families of the ICE special agent who was tragically killed and his colleague who was wounded in the line of duty this past Tuesday. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

I am pleased that, despite budget constraints, DHS is making investments in the workers who are critical to protecting the Nation. DHS is taking positive steps to develop its acquisition workforce, recognize collective bargaining rights for Transportation Security officers, and create a wellness program.

Madam Secretary, TSA proposes to remove the statutory cap on airline security fees so it can raise them without Congress acting. As an initial increase, TSA would lift airline security fees by 60 percent to raise more than $1 billion annually. I understand that TSA needs substantial funding to address very real air security threats, but that is quite a large increase.

Has the Department analyzed what effect an airfare tax increase of $1 billion a year would have on the airline and tourism industries?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, I think, Senator, the request is for $1.5 per enplanement. That fee has not been increased since 2002, and I think we all recognize that the security of aviation, international and domestic, is absolutely key. And given the kind of threats that we have seen just in the past 2 years, we know it remains a concern, and it requires constant evolution of technology,

manpower, and the like. So the fee is associated, the $1.50 per enplanement is associated directly with the threat we confront.

With respect to impact on the industry, we already have, as I mentioned earlier, the ESTA fee, which has already migrated, and we did not see any impact that I could see on that.

The way I looked at it, Senator, was when the airlines charge fees for checking a bag or for buying a Coke, we can certainly have a fee to protect the safety and security of the passengers. And that is what this is about. Or Pepsi. I did not mean to pick.

Senator AKAKA. Madam Secretary, the Department's budget requests $7.3 million for security costs for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit. This national security special event will take place in November in my home State of Hawaii and includes earlier events in Montana and California as well. The summit requires extensive coordination between Federal, State, and local officials to protect President Obama and other world leaders attending. Please discuss why these funds are necessary to enable the Secret Service to fulfill its responsibilities.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, thank you, Senator Akaka. We requested those monies because of the importance of the summit, because of the protection issues that it entails. The money is based on estimates from other similar type events where you have groups of international leaders combining in one place. We want to make sure safety and security is taken care of and is done very smoothly, is done in cooperation with the State and local entities, and that everybody can rest assured that that part of the summit has been taken care of, as I said. So the actual money request is based in part on our experience with other similar events.

Senator AKAKA. Madam Secretary, in its budget submission, the Department proposed pay and retirement changes for certain CBP employees. However, draft language to make these changes has not been provided to this Committee. I have focused on pay and retirement issues as Chairman of the Federal Workforce Subcommittee. In the months ahead, will you pledge to work closely with your authorizing committees on your proposal?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Absolutely, Senator, and part of this is our process, and it goes to something Senator Portman referenced, is from a management perspective, how you unit all these disparate pay systems that we have as well. And one of the big changes that the Congress approved last year was the conversion or the eligibility to journeyman pay in CBP. And so part of what you are seeing is that conversion over and now streamlining how we are organizing pay, whereas, before ICE and CBP were treated very differently, trying to harmonize all those systems. So we will look to working with your Committee on that. But that is the underlying purpose.

Senator AKAKA. Madam Secretary, our focus today is, of course, the fiscal year 2012 budget, but I want to ask you about the fiscal year 2011 continuing resolution (CR) the House is considering. While I support responsible and targeted reductions to address our budget deficit, I am troubled by draconian cuts that would harm job growth and may hamper the government's ability to keep this country safe.

How would the proposed cuts in the continuing resolution put forth by House Republicans affect the Department's mission?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, it is not good, and, of course, it is a moving target. So changes are being made even as we speak. But it cuts technology investments that we need for both borders, Southern and Northern. It cuts new technology for airports that we need to make sure that individuals who are trying to move explosives onto planes are not able to do that. It cuts cybersecurity, which is a very important area that we have large responsibilities for. It cuts the intelligence personnel for the fusion centers and for State and locals that I referenced earlier as part of the architecture that we need to have. And it cuts grants to state and locals. Now, one amendment restored some of those grants this morning, I understand, but not the bulk of them. So that is just a few of the things that the House CR would do.

Senator AKAKA. Thank you very much for your responses. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thanks, Senator Akaka.

If your time allows, we will do one more round of a couple of questions each. We will do it with a maximum of 7 minutes.

Let me ask you about two items relating to DHS that were on the GAO's high-risk list yesterday. One was what I would describe as cybersecurity, government's efforts to protect Federal systems and critical infrastructure. As you know, cybersecurity legislation is a top priority for this Committee. Senator Harry Reid has made it a top priority. Senator Collins and I are working on reintroducing the bill that we introduced last year.

It is very important to note, as you have, that the President's budget before us now proposes increasing the Department's, your Department's cybersecurity funding by 17 percent, a very sizable increase in these times, but in my opinion definitely a necessary increase. And to the extent that you can in open session, I wanted to ask you to spend a minute or two just describing what that increase in funding will enable the Department to do that you are not doing now to protect our cyber systems.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, it will enable us to deploy EINSTEIN 3, which is the name for the new protection and prevention of intrusion technology across the Federal family, including the medium and smaller sized agencies. Without the money, we will not be able to do that. That is probably the most important thing.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. OK.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I think the second thing is that it will enable us to continue to expand the cybersecurity workforce. We are pretty bare bones on that now. It is difficult to bring cyber experts into the Federal Government, much less into a new Department. But we have been given direct hiring authority by the Office of Personnel Management, and we are making some headway there. But we want to make sure we have the resources for that full time equivalent employee.

Then the third thing is that it will enable us to strengthen the obligations we have undertaken pursuant to the memorandum of understanding we forged with the Department of Defense this summer on how we each can use the technological resources of the National Security Agency (NSA).

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Well, we will follow that. Obviously, this Committee, Senator Collins, and I are very focused on strengthening the Department's role as the lead agency for protecting Federal Government non-defense Web sites and the critical private infrastructure.

I received a note that you have to leave at 4:30, so let me ask——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I think I have a meeting at the White House with——

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Do you think that is more important?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. No, never.

Senator COLLINS. The old White House excuse. [Laughter.]

Secretary NAPOLITANO. And I will be glad to come back.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. That is OK. So you have a number of programs focusing on assisting critical infrastructure owners in identifying and remediating cybersecurity risks. But they proportionally receive a lot less funding, those programs, than the ones focused on protecting the Federal Government Web sites in cyber space.

Do you have enough to do what you need to do in that area since so much of our critical infrastructure is in private hands?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It is, but it also is getting resources from the private sector. The operators, for example, of the grids know—the operators of our financial institutions, the big critical infrastructure institutions, as we all know, are so important to us and potentially subject to cyber attack. They are putting resources into this as well. We are working closely with them. But this is going to be a multi-year and it is probably going to be an ongoing type of expenditure that we have. And I think where we were prioritizing is where we think we need to start and where we have the greatest need, and that is, making sure that the Federal Government itself is protected.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. And the note has now been amended to say you have to be at the White House at 4:30. I am going to wrap up and give my colleagues——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We have to leave at 4:30.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Well, I am much relieved.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I will try to keep my answers shorter.

Chairman LIEBERMAN Rather than ask you another question, I am going to end with an appeal. The second item on the GAO I was going to talk about, the high-risk report, is implementing and transforming the Department of Homeland Security. It has been on the high-risk list since the beginning, since 2003, remains there in this new report, although GAO says the Department has made progress in the last years toward an improvement in the management and integration of the Department. I want to set a joint goal with you that, as we approach the 10th anniversary of at least September 11, 2001, that we work together to see if we can get you off the list next year.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I am with you.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thank you. Senator Collins.

Senator COLLINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am mindful of the fact that Senator McCaskill is here and undoubtedly has very tough questions, so I am going to submit most of mine for the record, but I do want to ask you one question about the Coast

Guard, which, as you know from our conversations, I am very concerned about whether the Coast Guard has the assets for its very important maritime security role which has been so critical since September 11, 2001. And the plan is to replace 12 high endurance cutters with only eight National Security Cutters. And the problem is that, as I understand the budget request, it provides no funding for the sixth National Security Cutter and pushes the completion date for all eight from 2016 to 2018.

I am told that every 1-year delay in the acquisition program increases the cost per cutter by $45 to $60 million. So if this plan goes through, it is going to cost $180 million more than it would if you stayed on schedule. And we see this in navy shipbuilding all the time, that when you push off the acquisition, you end up paying more.

It strikes me that this was a short-term decision that buys you some budget relief this year but ends up costing more in the long run.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I would disagree, Senator, and I will tell you what we did. The budget does pay for some of the after-acquisition costs associated with number five, and so that is all paid for by 2012.

What we did not do was set aside for 2012 what are called the long lead time expenses for number six, and the reason we did not do that is because, while we fully intend to build them and we fully intend to build them on the current schedule—and the schedule has been pushed back not by money as much as it is just taking longer to build these things than was originally predicted. But the reason we did not set aside the long lead material is that there was no way it was going to be spent in fiscal year 2012. So rather than spending it on long lead material and just parking it, we decided we would rather buy more response boats and smaller boats, as I described in my opening statement.

So we put the money there. OMB has issued a letter saying that we intend to fund number six, so if there is any hesitancy by the contractor, they have us and OMB all saying we intend to fund number six, but we are not going to simply park that precious fiscal year 2012 dollar. So you have extra assurance that we are going to do that.

Senator COLLINS. Well, I am glad to hear that. I still think a 2-year delay in the overall acquisition is going to end up costing us more, but that is a discussion we can continue.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, and if I might Senator?

Senator COLLINS. Yes.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It is not a delay caused by this. It is that the construction of these cutters has become—their missions have expanded, and so their actual construction is taking longer than was originally predicted.

Senator COLLINS. Thank you. I am going to submit the rest of my questions.

I regret we did not get into air cargo security given the Yemen package plot. There are so many issues. But I do want to allow time for questions.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Thank you, Senator Collins. Senator McCaskill.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR MCCASKILL

Senator MCCASKILL. Thank you both, Chairman Lieberman and Ranking Member Collins.

Let me start with how excited I get when I see an Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) machine.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Or when it sees you?

Senator MCCASKILL. Yes, because that means I get to go through fairly quickly because I have an artificial knee, and so I have to be patted down everywhere there is not an AIT machine. So I am always disappointed when I see it approaching in an airport—and I have been in four different major airports in the last 6 weeks, and then I see the little tape in front of it, and I realize it is not operable. And so I have now started asking every time as these machines are sitting idle, and without fail, Madam Secretary, I ask for the supervisor. I am always very polite and tell them what a great job they are doing and how friendly they are and how efficient they are. But why isn't the machine operating? And they always say, "We do not have the personnel."

In fact, the supervisor in Miami actually said to me, "Can you help us? We never have personnel to operate it because it takes too many people, and we just do not have enough people here."

One supervisor told me it took seven people to operate it. Another one said it took five. I am confused why we would be spending money on deploying these machines, and I look and there seems to be an inconsistency in the numbers, because at one point it says 6.25 people to operate one of them, and then in your budget request it looks like it is 2.5. So I am confused as to how many people it takes to operate the AITs, and we should not deploy them if we cannot run them, right?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, first of all, it does not take two. It takes more than six because it is not just the machine. It is the people who are reviewing the screens. Sometimes they are not operable because the machines are installed while they are still building out the area for where the actual images are going to be screened, and a lot of this differs airport by airport.

I will get for you the list because typically when they are installed, it comes with it, the training for the personnel in how to operate and screen via the AIT. And, quite frankly, you are the first person that has ever raised this with me. So I think overall the transition has been going very well. So we are going to have to follow up with you on the specifics.

Senator MCCASKILL. That would be great. I assumed it was an isolated event because it happened to me a couple times in St. Louis in the Southwest terminal because we do not have them in the concourse. My typical concourse is American in the other terminal. And so a couple of times I went out of my way, and they said, "No, it is not that they are not trained. They just do not have enough manpower on the floor at any given moment." And none of these had a problem with operability in terms of buildout. They all just said, "We do not have enough people on shifts to operate them."

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, that may be a different issue, so let us look into that.

Senator MCCASKILL. Yes. I think that is the theme I am hearing from people, that they are not able to manage the shift power to make them work. So we will stay with that and talk and figure that out.

I know you have made a real effort about the contractors. I know you have. And I know that you identified 3,500 contractor positions last year that you are converting to Federal positions. Can you tell us if there has been cost savings from the conversions from contractor personnel to Federal personnel?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, and we can give you some numbers, but there have been cost savings, and we are this year accelerating that conversion because as contracts come up, we can review and not renew. So I will get you some actual numbers, but when this Department was established, just because of the various mission sets it had and just the business of standing up a department, it had to rely a lot on outsiders to help. But as we mature, then we can start reducing that, and we are being very aggressive about that effort.

Senator MCCASKILL. Well, the cost savings is really important, frankly, I do not have anything against contractors. I just want to make sure that they are saving us money if we are using them.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Right.

Senator MCCASKILL. So if we are saving money by converting, I would be thrilled to hear about that. And I bet we are.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, we are, and in some—it is not just saving money. It is, "Are they doing work that we can do with our own folks?"

Senator MCCASKILL. Right. I know you also did an efficiency review that you initiated in March 2009. My staff has attended many if not all of the budget briefings that you presented this week about the various components. It is clear from those presentations that your 2012 budget request, that cuts were made. Can you identify the areas where the efficiency review has provided the savings to the Department? Because I would like to carry this message to other departments and tell them that there really is savings that can be realized by this kind of effort.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Contracting, acquisition, procurement, on-boarding—i.e., vetting and identifying—also simple office expenses that when you extrapolate to a large department save a lot of money. There are several others. We have a whole briefing just on this that we can provide for you. The contractor conversion saves money and will save more money over time.

Senator MCCASKILL. Right.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. So we have identified in this budget $800 million or so, and that is a lot.

Senator MCCASKILL. That is a lot; $800 million is a lot.

Finally, I know you have to go, but I wanted to ask you—last year, Senator Chuck Schumer and I were successful in getting some legislation passed that provided for additional Border Patrol personnel. It is my understanding that the House in its action yesterday on the CR, or the day before, has cut a lot of that money that we identified as additional resources to be brought to the border.

I have to tell you, I get whiplash sometimes around here. I listen to sanctimonious speeches about more resources for border security that is the only thing that we must focus on, securing our border as it relates to all the immigration issues in our country. And then 5 minutes later, the same people that are giving the sanctimonious speeches are yanking out the money in the budget that we need to secure the border.

I assume that what they did yesterday basically wiped out what we were able to add to this effort last year?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, it was an experience in whiplash.

Senator MCCASKILL. Yes. I just think we have to call folks on this. I am sick of hearing lectures about border security and people not being willing to put the resources behind it. This is nobody's responsibility but the Federal Government's. We could probably afford to pull back a little bit of the big checks we are writing to the oil companies to secure our borders. And I would like someone to get that set of priorities straight and say, maybe we give a billion less to the oil companies this year. Maybe they will not be the most profitable corporations on the planet, but almost the most profitable corporations on the planet, and we actually put real resources into securing the border.

But I for one am sick of hearing them talk about it if they are not going to put their money where their mouth is, and I wanted to get that out of my system, and I knew that you would let me. Thank you, as always, for the great work you are doing. I think you are a shining star in the Administration and doing very good work. And I want you to stay on those contractors.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. All right. Thank you.

Senator MCCASKILL. Thank you, Madam Secretary.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. I cannot top "shining star." [Laughter.]

I think you are good. Anyway, thanks, Secretary Napolitano. What we have tried to do after these hearings is to sit and reason ourselves, we will talk to you and your folks, and then make recommendations to the Budget Committee and the Appropriations Committee as we go through the process. But thanks for your time, and good luck on the trip to the White House.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, thank you, and I think the Appropriations Subcommittee hearing is March 2, so we have some time to work together.

Chairman LIEBERMAN. Excellent. We will keep the record of the hearing open for 15 days for additional questions and statements.

The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

United States Senate
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Chairman Joseph I. Lieberman, ID-Conn.

Opening Statement of Chairman Joseph Lieberman
"The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for FY2012"
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee
February 17, 2011
As Prepared for Delivery

Good afternoon and welcome to our annual hearing on the Department of Homeland Security's budget request for Fiscal Year 2012, and welcome to you, Secretary Napolitano.

I want to extend my condolences to the family and friends of Immigration and Customs Enforcement agent Jaime Zapata, who was shot and killed Tuesday in an ambush on a Mexican highway. His colleague Jaime Avila, who was also shot and remains hospitalized, is in our prayers, as well.

This savage attack – and a suicide bombing that killed a retired CBP officer in Afghanistan last week – reminds us of the risks assumed on our behalf by the men and women who work at the Department of Homeland Security. We honor their service and thank them for their commitment.

These attacks also remind us of the variety of threats our nation faces, and the Department of Homeland Security's equally varied mission to secure us from them. Clearly one of its most important missions is to prevent terrorism against our homeland, and as you noted last week, Secretary Napolitano, the threat of terrorism today "may be at its most heightened state" since the attacks of 9/11.

The President's budget request for FY 2012 asks for $43.2 billion in net discretionary funding - an increase of 1.5 percent from the current level of funding, although that is a decrease of 0.8 percent from the Department's request for FY 2011.

Given the out of control deficits our government is struggling with today, the budget request is fair and restrained. It does not include everything I would have wanted, but I appreciate that you have had to make some very tough decisions in putting this budget together.

The Department's budget request focuses additional resources in mission areas such as terrorist travel and cyber security, which are the right priorities.

The relentless efforts by al Qaeda and its affiliates to travel to this country to carry out terrorist attacks, require additional spending on key programs at CBP and TSA. These programs also strengthen our ability to detect Americans who have been radicalized and travel overseas for terrorist training – with the possibility of returning to attack us where we live and work.

The proposed increases to cyber security funding will improve the protection of federal information systems in real-time and will expand assistance to critical infrastructure.

The budget request funds these and other programmatic increases by cutting administrative costs by $800 million, including a significant reduction in personal services contracts. You have also identified selected programmatic decreases across the Department, as you must in tough times.

Unfortunately, FEMA takes a particularly large hit to its operating budget, and I am concerned these cuts could jeopardize the steady progress we have made since Hurricane Katrina to transform FEMA and improve our national preparedness for disasters.

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I am also troubled by a 36 percent cut in the assistance the federal government gives fire departments for equipment and training and by the elimination of the Metropolitan Medical Response System, a small but effective program that helps communities prepare for catastrophes that result in mass casualties.

I would also like to ask about your decision to postpone some of the funding for the second phase of the project to build a new DHS headquarters on the St. Elizabeth's campus. The St. Elizabeth's project is essential to DHS becoming "one" department, yet as you know under the CR currently in effect, the project will also receive no funding this fiscal year.

I understand that if funding is not provided for the remainder of FY 2011, construction on the site would be seriously impaired.

If this happens – and I will work hard to ensure it does not –DHS's much-needed headquarters would not only be delayed, but the additional construction costs caused by the disruption – estimated to be tens of millions of dollars -- would be a tremendous waste of taxpayers' dollars.

Secretary Napolitano, I look forward to your testimony and to working with you in the new Congress to ensure the Department has the resources and authorities it needs -- including though an authorization bill we are working on - to carry out it many missions.

As we mourn the death of ICE agent Jaime Zapata and honor his service, we should also thank his 250,000 colleagues at DHS for their service and work together to give you and them the tools you need to do your job.

Senator Collins.

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Statement of
Senator Susan M. Collins

The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2012

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
February 17, 2011

When Congress and the Administration formulate the budget for the country, we are establishing our national priorities. Controlling spending, reducing our debt, and funding highly effective programs to protect our nation are among those priorities.

Yet, the President's proposed budget does far too little to rein in spending to bring the federal debt under control. The President's budget would double the publicly held debt by 2013 and triple it by 2020. Such a rate of spending is simply unsustainable and puts our nation on a ruinous fiscal course.

Today, we will review one component of that budget: the proposal for the Department of Homeland Security. Protecting our nation and our citizens is not just a line item; it is a top priority.

With tight budgets, we must work together to eliminate wasteful and unproductive programs and to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of government operations. The criteria used by the Administration to make these decisions, however, are opaque.

For example, homeland security grants help our local first responders improve their effectiveness and serve as a force multiplier for federal resources. Reducing the funding for first responders could undermine our state and local partners who are the first on the scene when natural disasters and terrorist attacks strike.

In testimony before the House last week, Secretary Napolitano stated that "in some ways, the [terrorist] threat facing us is at its most heightened state" since 9/11. That is why we need to take a close look at the funding of DHS programs.

I am disappointed that the Administration again has proposed to limit Operation Stonegarden to the southwest border. Operation Stonegarden should be used to help secure both our northern and southern borders by funding joint operations between the Border Patrol and state and local law enforcement.

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A recent GAO report found that Customs and Border Protection does not have the ability to detect illegal activity across most of our border with Canada. It noted that the Border Patrol has effective control of only 32 miles of the 4,000 mile northern border. Illegal crossers include individuals seeking to illegally immigrate, criminals trafficking in humans and drugs, and, potentially, terrorists.

The smuggling of methamphetamine is just one example of the growing problems along our northern border. The State of Maine shares 600 miles of our border with Canada and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has cited Maine's "size and predominantly rural population" as ideal conditions for meth trafficking from Canada.

Despite the findings of the GAO report and the need for better cooperation with state and local partners to secure vast stretches of our northern border, the Administration again has proposed restricting Operation Stonegarden funding to the southern border. Moreover, despite the proven effectiveness of the Stonegarden program, the budget proposes to reduce its funding by $10 million.

To cite one example of the program's success from my state, Stonegarden funds were instrumental in the arrest and conviction of an individual involved in bulk cash smuggling. During a Stonegarden Operation, a Fort Kent, Maine, police officer caught this criminal attempting to smuggle $137,000 in cash across the border. The officer was patrolling an area well outside Fort Kent, where he would not have been able to patrol without Stonegarden funding.

The President's budget request also reduces funding for FIRE Act grants by $140 million. FIRE Act grants provide fire departments with the support they need to purchase equipment and vehicles and to conduct the training and exercises necessary for firefighters to perform their jobs well. We must preserve this vital program.

The Coast Guard's fleet is among the oldest in the world. Yet, the men and women of the Coast Guard continue to perform their many different missions with a high degree of success. They deserve a fleet worthy of their efforts. But, the President's budget proposes a 22 percent reduction in the Coast Guard's Deepwater program – a cut of $259 million. Much of this cut is due to the fact that no funding is proposed for the sixth National Security Cutter (NSC). This will push completion of the eighth, and final, NSC back to 2018. As the Coast Guard's newest and largest cutters, the NSC will replace 12 aging and deteriorating High Endurance Cutters.

It is likely that this delay also will affect the start of construction for the first Offshore Patrol Cutter planned in FY 2016, which is another key asset for the Coast Guard. While this budget avoids the disastrous personnel

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cuts in last year's proposed budget, it is vital that we recapitalize the Coast Guard's aging fleet - additional delays will jeopardize our ability to counter future threats.

On the positive side, I applaud the Department's efforts to improve efficiency by streamlining business practices. The Department claims to have found more than $800 million in efficiency gains. This certainly is a move in the right direction.

I also was pleased to see increases to the Department's cyber security budget. After an unwise proposal from the Administration to cut the DHS cyber budget last year, this year's budget includes a nearly $67 million increase to enhance the Department's cyber security capabilities.

Senator Lieberman, Senator Carper, and I have long pushed for the Department to have the authorities it needs to meet its cyber security responsibilities for both federal civilian systems and for the private sector. We introduced a cyber security bill last Congress with DHS at the focal point, and will introduce a modified version of that bill today that will contain additional protections to explicitly prevent the President from "shutting down" the Internet - an unfortunate and wildly inaccurate myth about our prior bill. While experts question whether anyone can technically "shut down" the Internet in the United States, our bill will have specific language making it crystal clear that such actions are expressly prohibited.

I am disappointed that this budget does not do more to root out waste. A good example of this is on FEMA improper payments. While we want victims of disasters to receive appropriate disaster assistance, we need to ensure that criminals do not defraud the system. This Committee's investigation of the government's response to Hurricane Katrina, with the assistance of GAO, identified more than $1 billion in improper payments.

According to the DHS IG, FEMA has stopped attempting to recover improper disaster assistance payments made after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and subsequent disasters. The Inspector General identified approximately 160,000 applicants that had received improper disaster assistance payments totaling more than $643 million that have yet to be recouped.

Even more disturbing, FEMA's efforts to recoup these improper payments ended in 2007 after a court found FEMA's recovery procedures to be inadequate. More than three years later, FEMA has not acted to recover these payments.

At a time when budgets are tight, difficult decisions must be made. I look forward to discussing the DHS budget with Secretary Napolitano.

Statement for the Record

The Honorable Janet Napolitano

Secretary
United States Department of Homeland Security

Before the
United States Senate
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

February 17, 2011

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Chairman Lieberman, Ranking Member Collins, and Members of the Committee:

Let me begin by saying thank you to this Committee for the strong support you have provided me and the Department over the past two years. I look forward to continuing to work with you in the coming year to protect the homeland and the American people.

I am pleased to appear before the Committee today to present President Obama's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

The demands on DHS have never been greater and the threats we face pose new challenges that require an innovative and focused response. Today's threat picture features an adversary who evolves and adapts quickly and who is determined to strike us here at home – from the aviation system and the global supply chain to surface transportation systems, critical infrastructure, and cyber networks. The Department's FY 2012 Budget allows us to continue to meet these evolving threats and challenges by prioritizing our essential operational requirements – while reflecting an unprecedented commitment to fiscal discipline that maximizes the effectiveness of every security dollar we receive.

Reflecting the current economic environment, we are preserving essential frontline operations and bolstering our operational strength by decreasing administration and overhead, including the overall budget for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management. All DHS Components identified reductions associated with the Efficiency Review initiatives currently underway as well as administrative savings totaling more than $800 million to strengthen mission critical activities across the Department. Savings were accomplished through efficiencies in acquisition, asset and real property management as well as employee vetting/credentialing, hiring/on-boarding and information technology; and administrative savings through reductions to professional services contracts, printing, supplies and materials, travel, and training. The Department also proposes to delay construction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters at St. Elizabeths as well as the deferral of other office co-locations, and building maintenance and enhancements to prioritize frontline security operations.

FY 2012 BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2012 budget request for DHS is $57.0 billion in total funding, $47.4 billion in gross discretionary funding, and $43.2 billion in net discretionary funding.[1]

DHS's FY 2012 budget request is the culmination of a major, first of its kind effort undertaken by the Department to align DHS resources with a comprehensive strategy to meet our Nation's homeland security needs. Last year, DHS completed the first ever Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), which established a unified, strategic framework for homeland security missions and goals, as well as the first ever Bottom-Up Review (BUR), which aligned DHS' programmatic activities and organizational structure to better serve those missions and goals. The third and final step of this process is the FY 2012 budget submission, which begins the next phase in strengthening DHS efforts to ensure a safe, secure, and resilient homeland.

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[1] For purposes of comparison to prior year funding levels, funding for Overseas Contingency Operations and National Science Foundation transfers are not included in these figures.

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This process identified six DHS missions, each of which is strengthened by this budget:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security – Protecting the United States from terrorism is the cornerstone of homeland security. DHS's counterterrorism responsibilities focus on three goals: preventing terrorist attacks; preventing the unauthorized acquisition, importation, movement, or use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials and capabilities within the United States; and reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and key resources, essential leadership, and major events to terrorist attacks and other hazards.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders – DHS secures the Nation's air, land, and sea borders to prevent illegal activity while facilitating lawful travel and trade. The Department's border security and management efforts focus on three interrelated goals: effectively securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding and streamlining lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws – DHS is focused on smart and effective enforcement of U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. The Department has fundamentally reformed immigration enforcement, focusing on identifying and removing criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety and targeting employers who knowingly and repeatedly break the law.

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace – By statute and presidential directive, DHS has the lead for the Federal Government to secure civilian government computer systems and works with industry and state, local, tribal and territorial governments to secure critical infrastructure and information systems. DHS analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities; distributes threat warnings; and coordinates the response to cyber incidents to ensure that our computers, networks, and cyber systems remain safe.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters – DHS provides the coordinated, comprehensive federal response in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency while working with federal, state, local, and private sector partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery effort. The Department's efforts to build a ready and resilient Nation include fostering a community-oriented approach; bolstering information sharing; improving the capability to plan; and providing grants and training to our homeland security and law enforcement partners.

Mission 6: Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security – DHS leads and supports many activities that provide essential support to national and economic security including, but not limited to: maximizing collection of customs revenue; maintaining the safety of the marine transportation system; preventing the exploitation of children; providing law enforcement training; and coordinating the Federal Government's response to global intellectual property theft. DHS contributes in many ways to these elements of broader U.S. national and economic security while fulfilling its other five homeland security missions.

The following are highlights of the FY 2012 Budget:

PREVENTING TERRORISM AND ENHANCING SECURITY

- *Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT):* $105.2 million and 535 positions are included for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to purchase, install and operate 275 AITs at

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airport checkpoints. The FY 2012 request, combined with prior requests, will result in 1,275 AIT units deployed by the end of 2012. The requested funding covers the cost of new Transportation Screening Officers and managers to operate the new AITs, as well as the associated support and airport management costs. Continuing to increase AIT deployments while ensuring privacy safeguards are in place is critical to address the current threat by safely screening passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats – including weapons, explosives and other objects concealed under layers of clothing.

- *Explosives Detection Systems (EDS):* $273 million is requested to support the recapitalization and deployment of state-of-the-art EDS for checked baggage to efficiently screen baggage for explosives, reducing the number of re-scans and physical bag searches. Beginning in FY 2012, over 800 EDS in our largest airports will exceed their planned 10-year service life.

- *Assistant Field Security Directors-Law Enforcement (AFSD-LEs):* Requested funding of $22.5 million supports 82 AFSD-LEs currently deployed and provides 22 additional AFSD-LEs for major airports, where they serve as the primary liaison to local law enforcement as AIT expansion continues.

- *Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS):* The FY 2012 Budget requests funds to maintain the FAMS surge deployment levels for domestic and international flight coverage that began in response to the attempted terrorist attack on December 25, 2009. Members of the FAMS, TSA's law enforcement entity, are deployed on flights around the world and the United States based on risk in order to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews.

- *Enhanced Watchlist Vetting:* $12.4 million is proposed for maintaining the expanded watchlist vetting initiative, which, through the Secure Flight program, enables TSA to identify individuals who may present a threat to passenger air travel. Through Secure Flight, TSA pre-screens passenger name, date of birth, and gender against terrorist watchlists before passengers receive their boarding passes. In addition to facilitating secure travel for all passengers, the program helps prevent the misidentification of passengers who have names similar to individuals on government watchlists.

- *Immigration Advisory Program (IAP):* A total request of $14.1 million will permit the IAP to expand in Paris, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Amman. IAP is a part of Custom and Border Protection's (CBP) layered risk-based security approach, which includes working with international partners to post CBP officers at foreign airports and use advanced targeting and passenger analysis information to identify high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board U.S.-bound flights.

- *Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs):* The FY 2012 Budget request of $236.9 million funds 3,336 BDOs, which includes 350 new positions. BDOs serve as an additional layer of security in airports by providing a non-intrusive means of identifying individuals who may pose a risk of terrorism or criminal activity.

- *Canine Teams:* Requested funding of $125.7 million allows TSA to sustain the deployment of 900 canine teams supported by reallocations made under the continuing resolution, providing an

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important layer of security to complement passenger checkpoint screening at airports, assist in air cargo screening and enhance security in the mass transit environment.

- *Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Teams:* $109 million requested supports 37 VIPR teams and includes12 new multi-modal VIPR Teams proposed in the FY 2012 request in addition to the 10 existing teams in Aviation and the 15 VIPR teams dedicated to surface transportation added in the FY 2010 budget. VIPR teams are comprised of personnel with expertise in inspection, behavior detection, security screening, and law enforcement for random, unpredictable deployments throughout the transportation sector to deter potential terrorist and criminal acts.

- *Passenger Security Fee:* The FY 2012 Budget reflects a proposal to increase the Aviation Passenger Security Fee by $1.50 per enplanement beginning in 2012. The Aviation Passenger Security fee has not changed since the TSA was established following the events of 9/11, even though the overall cost of aviation security has grown by more than 400 percent. The Administration's proposal makes progress towards fulfilling the intent of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act to cover the costs of aviation security through fees and not by the general taxpayers.

- *BioWatch Gen 1/2:* $90 million is requested to continue operating the Gen 1/2 BioWatch detection network, a federally-managed, locally-operated, nationwide bio-surveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of aerosolized biological agents in more than 30 cities.

- *BioWatch Gen-3:* The FY 2012 Budget provides $25 million to continue Gen-3 development, which is expected to significantly reduce the time between a release of a biothreat agent and confirmation of that release by BioWatch technology. Operational Testing and Evaluation of Gen-3 technology will begin in one of four test cities in FY 2012 with full deployment expected in FY 2014.

- *Securing the Cities:* $27 million is requested for Securing the Cities to continue the build-out of the domestic portion of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture, the multi-layered system of detection technologies, programs, and guidelines designed to enhance the Nation's ability to detect and prevent a radiological or nuclear attack in our highest risk cities.

- *Radiological/Nuclear Detection Systems*: The FY 2012 Budget requests $57 million for the procurement and deployment of Radiation Portal Monitors and Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems, providing vital detection equipment to CBP and the U.S. Coast Guard to scan for radiological and nuclear threats.

- *Countermeasures and 2012 Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection:* The FY 2012 request funds critical Secret Service operations and countermeasures to protect the first family and visiting dignitaries, including the 2012 presidential campaign and three anticipated National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The budget also restores the Secret Service's base funding – supporting the replacement of protective equipment, vehicles, training of personnel, and other infrastructure to allow the Secret Service to improve the execution of its protective and investigatory missions.

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- *National Network of Fusion Centers:* The FY 2012 Budget expands support for the national network of fusion centers in order to provide state and local law enforcement with the tools they need to address threats in their communities. The request focuses on integrating and coordinating cross-Department and cross-government interaction with fusion centers focused on enhancing baseline capabilities.

- *State and Local Law Enforcement Training:* The FY 2012 Budget provides funding to train 64,000 individual federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and its total budget of $276 million.

- *National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF):* $150 million is requested to begin construction of the NBAF, which will serve as a new, state-of-the-art biosafety level 3 & 4 facility. Work performed at NBAF will lead to the development of vaccines and anti-virals and enhanced diagnostic capabilities for protecting our country from numerous foreign animal and emerging diseases.

SECURING AND MANAGING OUR BORDERS

- *CBP Law Enforcement:* The FY 2012 Budget supports 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP officers at our ports of entry who work 24/7 with state, local, and federal law enforcement in targeting illicit networks trafficking in people, drugs, illegal weapons, and money. This reflects the largest deployment of law enforcement officers to the front line in the agency's history. The request annualizes positions supported by the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental for the Southwest Border, including 1,000 Border Patrol agents and 250 CBP officers. Funding is provided to support 300 new CBP officers above the FY 2011 Budget and additional canine assets to support Port of Entry operations. The request supports the mobile response surge teams created with the Supplemental funding to respond rapidly to emergent situations without depleting Border Patrol staffing from other locations.

- *New Southwest Border Technology:* $242 million is requested to support the continued deployment of proven, effective surveillance technology along the highest trafficked areas of the Southwest Border. Funds will be used to procure and deploy commercially available technology tailored to the operational requirements of the Border Patrol, distinct terrain, and population density of each border region. These funds will allow CBP to fully deploy a mix of Integrated Fixed Towers and other mobile equipment in three of the five Border Patrol Stations' areas of responsibility in Arizona.

- *Northern Border Technology:* The request includes $55 million to support investments in technology systems which address security needs for the Northern Border maritime and cold weather environment, as well as innovative technology pilots. It will also deploy proven, stand-alone technology that provides immediate operational benefits. These demonstrations and deployments explore how best to integrate various sensors, border security organizations, and mission operations in order to optimize border security in this challenging environment.

- *CBP Journeyman:* The request includes $229 million to fully fund the increase in journeyman grade level for frontline CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and CBP agricultural specialists from GS-11 to GS-12.

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- *Tactical Communications (TACCOM):* The FY 2012 Budget includes $40 million to continue the transition of the TACCOM program to a robust, open architecture system that will increase interoperability with other law enforcement, expand coverage, and improve agent safety in the Houlton, El Paso, Laredo, and Rio Grande Valley sectors.

- *National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P):* A total of $47 million is requested to enhance CBP's ability to interdict dangerous individuals or terrorists traveling from foreign locations before boarding flights destined for the United States. The funds will be used to hire additional staff and implement enhancements in targeting priorities.

- *U.S. Coast Guard Recapitalization:* The FY 2012 request fully funds the fifth National Security Cutter (NSC), supports 40 Response Boats and six Fast Response Cutters, as well as a sizable investment in the renovation and restoration of shore facilities. The budget also provides resources to ensure that the Coast Guard's aviation fleet is mission-ready through the acquisition of two Maritime Patrol Aircraft, one HH-60 helicopter, and conversion and sustainment projects of multiple aircraft. Funding for the NSC underscores the Department's support of this program which is important to the Coast Guard's long-term recapitalization effort and, most importantly, to allow the Coast Guard to replace its aged, obsolete High Endurance Cutter fleet as quickly as possible. The total request for U.S. Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements is $1.4 billion.

- *Maritime Safety and Response:* $115.5 million remains in Coast Guard's base resources for 11 Maritime Safety and Security Teams and their associated 921 personnel, who conduct port security activities and provide support to NSSEs.

ENFORCING AND ADMINISTERING OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS

- *Detention Beds:* The FY 2012 Budget increases U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Custody Operations funding by $157.7 million to support 33,400 detention beds and remove more than 200,000 criminal aliens in FY 2012.

- *Detention Reform:* ICE plans to continue building on its detention reform efforts in FY 2012 by improving detainee access to quality health care, reducing the average length of stay, and facilitating access to family members and legal representation by adding functionality to the recently released online detainee locator system.

- *Worksite Enforcement:* Requested funds continue the Department's focus on worksite enforcement, promoting compliance with worksite-related laws through criminal prosecutions of egregious employers, Form I-9 inspections, civil fines, and debarment, as well as education and compliance tools.

- *E-Verify:* The FY 2012 request continues support for E-Verify operations and enhancements, including continued funding for new monitoring, compliance and outreach positions necessitated by program expansion. The continued success of E-Verify demonstrated by recent independent reports reflect the Administration's commitment to smart, tough, and effective strategies that build a strong foundation upon which immigrants can exercise their rights and responsibilities as Americans.

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- *Secure Communities:* A total of $184 million is requested for Secure Communities – which uses biometric information and services to identify and remove criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails. The $64 million program increase will expand deployment to 96% of all jurisdictions nationally in FY 2012 and provide resources to confirm the identification of an estimated 199,000 more criminal aliens through interoperability in FY 2012 than FY 2010 and transport more than 44,000 criminal aliens from state and local jails into the custody of ICE following the completion of their sentences. ICE will work with DHS's Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the Department of Justice to develop a robust oversight and evaluation process of Secure Communities and to provide training to state and local law enforcement. Secure Communities is on track for nationwide deployment by 2013.

- *Visa Security Program:* The Budget requests $29 million to continue the Visa Security Program at current locations. This program enhances national security by preventing terrorists, criminals, and other ineligible applicants from receiving visas.

- *Immigrant Integration:* The FY 2012 request expands U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' (USCIS) effort to support immigrant integration efforts, including funding for new programs supporting English language acquisition and citizenship education.

- *SAVE:* The FY 2012 request continues support for USCIS SAVE operations and enhancements to assist state, local, and federal agencies in determining individuals' eligibility for public benefits based on their immigration status.

- *USCIS Business Transformation:* The FY 2012 request continues the multi-year effort to transform USCIS from a paper-based filing system to a customer-focused electronic filing system.

SAFEGUARDING AND SECURING CYBERSPACE

- *Federal Network Protection:* $233.6 million is requested to expedite the deployment of EINSTEIN 3 to prevent and detect intrusions on computer systems and to upgrade the National Cyber Security Protection System, building an intrusion detection capability and analysis capabilities to protect federal networks.

- *Federal IT Security Assessments:* A total of $40.9 million in requested funds will support the Department's efforts to strengthen Federal Network Security of large and small agencies by conducting an estimated 66 network assessments to improve security across the Federal Executive Branch.

- *Cybersecurity Workforce Needs:* $24.5 million is proposed to provide high-quality, cost-effective virtual cybersecurity education and training to develop and grow a robust cybersecurity workforce that is able to protect against and respond to national cybersecurity threats and hazards.

- *Cyber Investigations:* The FY 2012 Budget continues to support cyber investigations conducted through the Secret Service and ICE, targeting large-scale producers and distributors of child pornography and preventing attacks against U.S. critical infrastructure through Financial Crimes Task Forces.

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- *Cyber Mission Integration:* The FY 2012 request includes $1.3 million to enable DHS to coordinate national cyber security operations and interface with the U.S. Department of Defense's (DOD) National Security Agency (NSA) at Fort Meade, Maryland. This funding will support a landmark memorandum of agreement signed by Secretary Napolitano and Secretary of Defense Robert Gates that aligns and enhances America's capabilities to protect against threats to critical civilian and military computer systems and networks.

- *Cybersecurity Research:* The FY 2012 request includes an increase of $18 million for the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative to support research and development projects focused on strengthening the Nation's cybersecurity.

ENSURING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS

- *State and Local Grants:* The FY 2012 request sustains federal funding for state and local preparedness grants totaling over $3.8 billion, highlighting the Department's commitment to moving resources out of Washington, D.C. and into the hands of state and local first responders who are often best positioned to detect and respond to terrorism, other threats, and natural disasters.

- *Assistance to Firefighters Grants:* The FY 2012 request includes $670 million. Included in this amount are $420 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants to rehire laid off firefighters and retain veteran first responders – totaling 2,300 firefighter positions – and $250 million for equipment, training, vehicles, and related materials.

- *Disaster Relief Fund (DRF):* $1.8 billion is requested for the DRF to allow FEMA to continue to address the impacts of a disaster on individuals and communities across the Nation. The DRF provides a significant portion of the total federal response to victims in presidentially declared disasters or emergencies.

- *Regional Catastrophic Event Planning:* $8.5 million is requested to continue development of catastrophic plans, with a focus on plans for response to biological events and earthquakes.

- *National Exercises:* FEMA's participation in National Level Exercise-12, an exercise to test FEMA's ability to respond to a catastrophic cyber attack, is funded with $3 million through the request.

- *Emergency Management Oversight:* The FY 2012 request includes $20 million for the Office of the Inspector General to continue its Emergency Management Oversight operations.

PROVIDING ESSENTIAL SUPPORT TO NATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

- *Patrolling the Exclusive Economic Zone:* The Coast Guard patrols the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone boundary areas to reduce the threat of foreign poaching of U.S. fish stocks and ensure compliance with international living marine resource agreements. The budget includes $47 million to extend the service life of five Medium Endurance Cutters critical in support of this mission.

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- *U.S. Coast Guard Staffing:* The request strengthens the Coast Guard's operational capacity by funding a total of 50,682 civilian and military personnel in FY 2012.

- *Enhancing Maritime Safety:* The FY 2012 Budget requests $686.3 million and 4,717 FTEs for the Coast Guard's maritime safety activities. The FY 2012 Budget provides 105 new Marine Safety Inspectors and Investigators to staff ship inspections and post-incident investigations.

- *Enhancing Marine Environmental Protection and Response:* The FY 2012 Budget requests $225.2 million and 1,362 FTE to enable the Coast Guard to conduct Marine Environmental Response. This includes 87 new environmental response personnel and creates the Coast Guard's first Incident Management Assistance Team, a highly trained team that will be deployed rapidly to augment the Coast Guard command structure when an incident of national significance occurs.

- *Investigate Cultural Antiquity Trafficking and Coordinate Repatriation*: The FY 2012 Budget continues to support ICE seizures and repatriation of cultural property, art and antiquities illegally imported into the United States and the investigation of illegal trafficking of artwork, especially works that have been reported lost or stolen.

- *Forensic Support for Missing and Exploited Children*: Funding is requested for the Secret Service to provide forensic support to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which provides state of the art forensics support for investigations involving missing and exploited children and grant funds for activities related to the investigations of missing and exploited children.

- *Collect Customs Revenue*: Funds are requested to support CBP's role as a revenue collector for the U.S. Treasury – customs revenue remains the second largest source of revenue for the U.S. government. Customs and Border Protection has set revenue collection as a Priority Trade Issue to ensure effective internal controls that protect the duties and taxes (over $29 billion in 2009) collected for the U.S. Government.

- *Protect U.S. Intellectual Property Rights*: The FY 2012 Budget request funds to support CBP's enforcement program to prevent trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, and enforce exclusion orders on patent-infringing and other Intellectual Property Rights violative goods. The ICE HSI Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Center investigates the smuggling and distribution of counterfeit goods and products that pose risks to public safety and security. Counterfeit pharmaceuticals and critical technology components, such as computer chips for defense systems and airplane equipment, were among the top seized commodities in IPR investigations.

MATURING AND STRENGTHENING THE HOMELAND SECURITY ENTERPRISE

Maturing and strengthening the homeland security enterprise – the collective efforts and shared responsibilities of federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, nongovernmental, and private-sector partners, as well as individuals, families, and communities – is critical to the Department's success in carrying out its core missions and operational objectives. This includes enhancing shared awareness of risks and threats, building capable communities, and fostering innovative approaches and solutions through cutting-edge science and technology, while continuing to foster a culture of

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efficiency, sustainability in accordance with EO 13514 and fiscal responsibility and streamline management across the Department.

While the Department proposes significant cuts to administrative support across all components in order to maintain frontline operations, the following activities are supported through the FY 2012 Budget:

- *St. Elizabeths:* $159.7 million is requested for the St. Elizabeths project. This funding enables DHS to complete the Coast Guard Headquarters facility and to continue work on the National Operations Center. The request, however, will defer the FEMA headquarters consolidation.

- *Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC):* The FY 2012 Budget proposes $11 million to fund the TASC program, which supports the modernization of the Department's financial, asset, and acquisition management systems – a key priority for the Department and a step towards addressing recommendations on the GAO High Risk list.

- *Acquisition Workforce:* $24.2 million in requested funds will increase the Department's acquisition workforce capacity by 150 positions, including additional systems engineers, program managers, logisticians and business cost estimators, to ensure operational requirements are properly developed and included in DHS contracts and to provide greater oversight and accountability. This too, is consistent with previous recommendations from the Government Accountability Office and Inspector General.

- *Information Security and Infrastructure:* $32.3 million is requested to establish a unified email network for DHS-wide use, and provide Single Sign-On and other capabilities. These activities will leverage technologies to strengthen DHS operations and enhance communications with federal, state, local, and private sector partners.

- *Coast Guard Housing and Child Care:* The health and welfare of military families is the heart of Coast Guard operational readiness. The FY 2012 Budget includes $29 million to address critical housing shortfalls and improve access to affordable, quality childcare. These initiatives will ensure Coast Guard members can maintain both strong families and a high state of readiness.

CONCLUSION

The FY 2012 budget proposal reflects this administration's strong commitment to protecting the homeland and the American people through the effective and efficient use of DHS resources. As outlined in my testimony today, the Department will continue to build upon past successes in several areas including securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding lawful trade and travel; securing federal networks; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations that engage in cross-border criminal activity while maximizing every taxpayer dollar we receive.

Thank you for inviting me to appear before you today. I look forward to answering your questions and to working with you on the Department's FY 2012 Budget Request and other homeland security issues.

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Post-Hearing Questions for the Record
Submitted to the Honorable Janet A. Napolitano
From Senator Daniel K. Akaka

"The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2012"
February 17, 2011

Question#:	1
Topic:	SPOT
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: In May 2010, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that TSA lacks a scientific basis and cost-benefit analysis to justify that the Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) program is an effective and efficient means of preventing terrorism. Underscoring this concern, GAO reported that historical analysis of individuals allegedly involved in terrorist plots revealed 23 occasions where these individuals passed through SPOT airports without being detected (GAO-10-763),

On March 1, 2011, GAO concluded that validation of this program is needed to justify funding or expansion and stated that Congress may wish to consider limiting program funding pending receipt of an independent assessment of the SPOT program (GAO-11 318SP).

The FY2012 budget requests $236.9 million and 350 new positions for the SPOT program.

What steps is DHS taking to conduct an independent, objective study of SPOT's effectiveness, and when will this assessment be completed?

Has DHS conducted, or does it plan to conduct, a cost-benefit analysis of the program?

GAO cited significant inconsistencies in guidance and procedures regarding when and how SPOT officers should interact with the Transportation Information Sharing System and the Transportation Security Operations Center regarding flagged individuals. What steps is DHS taking to remedy this issue?

What actions has DHS taken to implement the recommendations of the GAO report on SPOT?

Question#:	1
Topic:	SPOT
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Response: The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is leading a comprehensive study to validate the effectiveness of the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA)Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) program. TSA completed data collection in late 2010 and provided it to the American Institutes for Research for analysis and reporting. The validation study report is undergoing final review and is expected to be released by DHS S&T by the middle of May 2011. Preliminary briefings on the validation study data indicated that SPOT produced significantly greater results than random selection, well above the standard to be considered statistically significant.

TSA is currently working to conduct a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of the SPOT program. TSA's cost-benefit analysis of SPOT is expected to be competed in the early summer of 2011.

TSA agreed with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendation to establish enhanced procedures and guidance on when and how Behavior Detection Officers interact with the Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC) and the Transportation Information Sharing System (TISS). TSA recently revised the SPOT Standard Operating Procedures to include clear requirements and guidance on reporting of incidents to the TISS. Further, TSA utilized a working group to establish procedures for individuals meeting certain SPOT thresholds to be vetted against law enforcement and intelligence databases that are available to the TSOC. TSA is finalizing these procedures, which are expected to be pilot tested and implemented in the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2011.

TSA continues to work to implement the additional recommendations provided by GAO. For example, in addition to working on implementing the above TISS and other database-related GAO recommendations, SPOT reporting has been migrated to a new database platform that provides improved functionality, controls, and reporting ability.

66623.018

Question#:	2
Topic:	VIPR
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The DHS FY 2012 budget requests $109 million to fund the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) program, which includes the addition of twelve new VIPR teams.

In June 2009, GAO reported that TSA had not yet developed measures or targets to report on the effectiveness of VIPR team operations. According to GAO, TSA reported that it planned to begin collecting performance feedback from security, law enforcement, and transportation officials at the federal, state and local levels, as well as other stakeholder views on the effectiveness of VIPR deployments (GAO-09-678).

Has TSA begun collecting this performance feedback? If so, please provide information about the feedback received. If not, when does TSA plan to do so?

According to GAO, TSA currently measures the number of VIPR deployments, the percentage at high-risk locations, the percentage of national security special events, and the percentage of primary stakeholders with repeat deployments (GAO-10-650T). Please describe how this data relates to TSA's analysis of the effectiveness of VIPR Team operations in preventing terrorism. What additional steps, if any, has TSA taken or does it plan to take in order to determine the effectiveness of this program?

Has DHS conducted or does it plan to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the VIPR program?

Response: The Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) program currently relies on informal stakeholder input and feedback during the planning, deployment, and after-action phases of VIPR operations. This information is used at the local level to identify opportunities for improvement and to align the operations with the risk levels in the area.

In addition, the VIPR program has initiated a project to formally gather and analyze stakeholder input regarding program performance. During FY10, the program initiated an information management system project that includes the capability to capture stakeholder information. This system is scheduled to be implemented during FY11 and will enable the next steps in the performance feedback project. The Department of Homeland Security currently has no plans to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the VIPR Program.

66623.019

Question#:	3
Topic:	AIT
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The FY 2012 budget requests $105.2 million and 535 positions to purchase, install, and operate 275 new Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) machines.

When does DHS anticipate rolling out Automated Target Recognition (ATR) AIT, and how many of the 275 new machines are anticipated to use ATR?

Response: Currently, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is piloting ATR at three airports and test results are favorable. Pending the completion of the testing, TSA anticipates that all 275 new machines will utilize the ATR software.

Question: I understand that GAO is conducting research on AIT effectiveness. What steps has DHS taken to determine that AIT machines are effective in the real world environment?

Response: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) conducts numerous tests to determine and confirm that Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) machines are effective in an airport environment. Prior to deployment, AIT underwent detection testing at the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate's Transportation Security Laboratory. In 2008 and 2009, TSA conducted operational tests and evaluations on AIT machines in the field. TSA routinely conducts covert testing, red team drills, and Aviation Security Assessment Program testing to determine operational feasibility.

Question: Has DHS conducted, or does it plan to conduct, a cost-benefit analysis of the AIT program?

Response: The Transportation Security Administration is finalizing a cost-benefit analysis, which incorporates Automatic Target Recognition.

Question: I understand that the DHS Office of Inspector General is undertaking a study of the safety of AIT machines. What steps has DHS taken to determine the safety of AIT machines?

Response: Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) is safe and meets national health and safety standards. Backscatter technology was evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Devices and Radiological Health, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics

66623.020

Question#:	3
Topic:	AIT
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Laboratory. All results confirmed that the radiation doses for the individuals being screened, operators, and bystanders were well below the dose limits specified by the American National Standards Institute. For comparison, a single scan using backscatter technology produces exposure equivalent to two minutes of flying on an airplane. The energy projected by millimeter wave technology is thousands of times less than one cell phone transmission.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) performed evaluations to ensure the equipment meets the applicable regulatory requirements and national safety standards prior to deployment. Before TSA purchases technology, the technology is validated by manufacturers, through third party testing, and/or additional evaluations sponsored by TSA, to ensure it meets regulatory requirements and national safety standards.

Question: The FY 2012 budget would reduce funding for the maintenance of screening equipment. How will DHS ensure that this reduction will not negatively impact the effectiveness and safety of AITs?

Response: A reduction in maintenance funding for screening equipment will not affect the effectiveness and safety of the Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) units. Per the vendor contract, there is a two-year vendor warranty covering all corrective and preventive maintenance. After the warranty ends, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) maintenance service provider performs preventive and corrective maintenance throughout the life-cycle of the AIT unit. All maintenance is performed in accordance with the vendor's procedures. In addition, each vendor is required to hold a monthly program management review which is used to evaluate the performance of the vendor against all contractual requirements.

Additionally, the reduction in maintenance funding will not negatively impact the safety of AIT units, as TSA has numerous safety protocols in place. TSA's safety protocols require all equipment manufacturers to comply with nationally-recognized safety standards to ensure the safety of both passengers and operators. Each general-use backscatter X-ray AIT unit undergoes a system inspection and radiation survey before it leaves the manufacturing facility. The manufacturer must perform a radiation survey on each unit once it is installed in the airport. Radiation surveys are also performed once every 12 months; whenever a unit is moved; after any maintenance action that affects radiation shielding, shutter mechanism, or X-ray production components; and after any incident that may have damaged the system. TSA partnered with Certified Health Physicists at the U.S. Army Public Health Command (Provisional) to conduct independent radiation surveys and inspections to confirm the regular testing performed by the equipment manufacturer.

66623.021

Question#:	4
Topic:	FEMA MA
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The FY 2012 budget proposes a ten percent cut to FEMA's Management and Administration (M&A) account, including a cut of $1.6 million to its Chief Human Capital Officer programs.

Last year's FEMA Workforce Baseline Assessment identified numerous workforce related challenges. More specifically, the Workforce Baseline Assessment raises the concern that regional offices may experience a "chronic lack of staff to handle the expected workload" in key areas such as hazard mitigation and monitoring of grants.

How will the reduction to FEMA M&A affect FEMA's ability to address workforce challenges generally and this challenge specifically?

Response: The proposed cut in FY 2012 of $1.6 million to FEMA's Office of Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO) programs in the Management and Administration (M&A) account will not adversely affect the regional offices abilities to handle the expected workloads with regard to hazard mitigation or grants management activities, nor do the cuts directly affect any staffing levels in the agency. Positions were transferred from headquarters to the Regions during the 2010 calendar year to provide each with a Human Capital Specialist to specifically address human capital workload requirements. These cuts are targeted to separate program funding areas not directly associated with staffing levels.

Specifically, just over one half of the $1.6M cuts ($900,000) represents the elimination of funding for the Building Engagement, Strengths, and Talent (BEST) contract. FEMA has found that the data garnered from the BEST surveys and analysis is available from other agency workforce development data sources. The balance of the budget cuts are split equally between the following three areas: (1) finding general operational efficiencies within less costly general operational requirements, such as enhanced use of video teleconferencing vs. travel expenditures, and (2) leveraging training cost savings by de-conflicting separate but similar agency training offered in the separate FEMA Qualification System (FQS) training program.

66623.022

Question#:	5
Topic:	university program
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: In response to Questions for the Record from the FY 2011 budget hearing, DHS asserted continuing support of the Science and Technology Directorate's University Programs despite cuts to the program, noting that "long term development of basic research capabilities is the future of DHS." Yet the FY 2012 budget recommends cutting $12 million from University programs, including elimination of the National Transportation Security Center of Excellence, which was created by the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007.

What impact will the cut to University Programs have on the Department's ability to find and develop the next generation of security technologies?

Why is the National Transportation Security Center of Excellence being defunded?

Response: The FY 2012 decrease is a result of an overall reduction of 11 percent to the Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) discretionary research and development (R&D). The reduction affected almost every program within S&T. It represents hard choices and a prioritization of funding to meet the most immediate DHS mission needs. The decrease will reduce funding to all areas within the Office of University Programs. The Centers of Excellence (COEs), Minority Serving Institutions and Scholarship and Fellowship programs are absorbing a share of these cuts. The reductions will result in fewer students being trained in homeland security-related science, engineering and mathematics disciplines. In the future it will impact the number of qualified personnel to address the country's long-term homeland-security related science and technology needs.

Due to the overall 11 percent reduction to S&T's discretionary R&D, there is insufficient funding in the FY 2012 budget to support ten COEs. Instead, S&T reduces the number to nine, keeping sufficient funding levels to maintain its research and education functions. The National Transportation Security Center of Excellence (NTSCOE) is at the end of its period of performance after FY 2011. As a result, S&T chose to maintain commitments to the COEs that had received awards extending beyond FY 2011.

66623.023

Post-Hearing Questions for the Record
Submitted to the Honorable Janet A. Napolitano
From Senator Susan M. Collins

"The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2012"
February 17, 2011

Question#:	6
Topic:	St. E
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The FY 2012 budget defers construction of the FEMA building within the St. Elizabeth's Headquarters campus.

When does DHS expect to request funds for this construction?

Response: The President's FY 2012 Budget Request is based on full funding for the FY 2011 request and defers the FEMA construction by one year. The cost increase for this deferral, again assuming full funding of both the FY 2011 and FY 2012 budget requests in both the DHS and GSA appropriations bills, is approximately $9 million.

Question: What are the anticipated cost and mission effects of delaying the FEMA building construction?

Response: The mission effects for FEMA is anticipated to be a continuation of their current headquarters configuration at C Street and several other locations. FEMA remains scheduled to be the third component to occupy St. Elizabeths behind the U. S. Coast Guard and the DHS Headquarters. TSA, CBP, ICE, USSS and USCIS will follow in Phase 3.

Since Congress only partially fund for Headquarters Consolidation in FY 2011 ($77.4M vs. $287.8M requested by DHS), the overall cost impact to the project will likely increase. The General Services Administration (GSA) only received $82 million for their nationwide public buildings construction program. The FY2011 GSA request for St. Elizabeths was $380.6M. GSA is in the process of determining specific project allocations for the limited amount of funding. The extensive reductions for both DHS and GSA require a re-baselining of the schedule and costs for the program.

With the reduced level of FY2011 funding, the integrated construction sequencing between Phase 1 and Phase 2A (DHS Operations Centers (DOC facility cannot be maintained and overall costs will increase. DHS costs are anticipated to increase by approximately $80 million in escalation alone. GSA costs will also significantly increase due to the construction inefficiencies and escalation. The extent of the impact will be determined after GSA's final decision on allocation of funding for St. Elizabeths.

Question#:	7
Topic:	fusion centers
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: Regarding the recent increase in homegrown terrorism, one report notes that there have been 46 publically reported cases of radicalization and recruitment to jihadist terrorism since 9/11 and 13 of those cases occurred in 2009. Given these dramatic increases, it is imperative that we have effective mechanisms in place to identify and discourage radicalization to violent Islamist extremism well before the radicalization process culminates in an attack. This will require a sustained effort by the Department of Homeland Security and other federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Homegrown threats can evolve rapidly and provide few investigative leads between radicalization and attack. To help identify future homegrown threats, including from lone wolves like Hasan, we must coordinate carefully at all levels of government and ensure that possible threat information obtained by one component is shared effectively with the entity in the best position to take action against the threat.

Can you explain how your Department's proposed budget invests in improving coordination between state and local officials and the federal government, particularly through fusion centers?

Response: The Department's budget contains funding to continue the maturation of, and support to, the national network of fusion centers, which are the principal conduit for two-way information sharing between the Federal government and state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners.

Major investments include funds to:

- Support fusion center efforts to build Critical Operational Capabilities (COC)—the ability to receive, analyze, disseminate, and gather information to identify and mitigate potential threats. Achieving these capabilities will ensure fusion centers have the ability to understand the threat and its implications, contextualize the threat to the local environment, and build centers of analytic excellence at the state and local level.
- Maintain existing Intelligence Officers (IOs) in fusion centers, continue deployment of IOs to the remaining fusion centers that meet the criteria for deployment of an IO, and deploy new Reports Officers to fusion centers as they meet eligibility criteria. These IOs are the key to ensuring that information available at the state and local level is made available to the Federal government.

66623.025

Question#:	7
Topic:	fusion centers
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

- Manage the existing DHS Component presence in fusion centers—currently over 100 strong—and increase that presence as necessary to address requirements identified by DHS Components in coordination with fusion center directors.
- Continue the deployment of Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) systems to the remaining fusion centers, ensuring SECRET-level connectivity throughout the National Network.
- Continue to provide fusion center personnel training on security, privacy, civil rights/civil liberties and facilitate technical assistance opportunities, such as tailored analytic and reporting tradecraft training.
- Conduct a Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Impact Assessment on the fusion center program to assist fusion centers in ensuring that their activities do not undermine civil rights and civil liberties.

66623.026

Question#:	8
Topic:	extremism
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: In homeland security strategies and policy guidance modified in the wake of the Fort Hood attack, the Administration still has been unwilling to directly identify violent Islamist extremism as the basis for the homegrown terrorist threat. For example, DoD's updated personnel policies speak merely of "workplace violence failing to specifically confront the violent Islamist extremism that inspired the Fort Hood attack. This stands in stark contrast to past DoD policies that directly addressed such threats as gang-related activity.

Can you explain how your Department's proposed budget provides specific training to federal law enforcement and intelligence officials and to state and local partners on how to identify radicalization to violent Islamist extremism before it leads to an attack?

Response: DHS's FY 2012 Budget Request provides funds to sustain current DHS training courses and DHS-led interagency activities for our Federal, state, local, tribal and territorial partners to better inform these entities about the threat of violent extremism. DHS focuses its training on enhancing analyst abilities to recognize violent extremist trends in intelligence and reporting, law enforcement and front line officers' ability to detect indicators of violent extremist activity, and law enforcement officer cultural capacity and their understanding of violent extremism.

DHS' Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) leads an interagency effort designed to enhance state and local authorities' understanding of homegrown violent extremism (HVE), and to improve analysis and collection on HVE, overall. The interagency effort is comprised of I&A, the FBI, and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). Briefings provided to state and local analysts and fusion center directors focus on radicalization that leads to violence and violent extremism action-models and are designed to assist police officers and security officials in identifying indicators of violent extremism during the course of their duties. The FY 2012 budget contains funds to continue these efforts.

In addition, I&A delivers a new course via mobile training teams titled: "Vulnerabilities, Threat, and Risk Assessments (VTRA)." The VTRA course complements and reinforces interagency outreach efforts on how to identify radicalization that leads to violence and violent extremism, before it leads to an attack. Three iterations of the VTRA course are scheduled for delivery during the current Fiscal Year (FY), and an additional three are scheduled for delivery during FY 2012.

66623.027

Question#:	8
Topic:	extremism
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

The Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) recommended DHS CVE Community Oriented Policing (COP) training curriculum development process is focused on providing state, local and tribal law enforcement with a community oriented policing curriculum based on building and leveraging pre-existing information driven community based efforts to combat violent crime and counter violent extremism. Strengthening partnerships with law enforcement and communities is also essential to the DHS CVE COP training. The DHS COP CVE training curriculum will leverage the tri-field training to be incorporated into the broader picture of community oriented policing training on CVE. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), CRCL, and other DHS elements are working to develop training for state and local law enforcement that would focus on: building stronger community relationships and leveraging those relationships to counter violent extremism through community oriented policing, cultural awareness and radicalization, public engagement techniques, and privacy and civil liberty implications/protections critical to efforts to counter violent extremism.

The DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) has created a CVE training program, designed to enhance engagement initiatives conducted by law enforcement and government officials at the state and local level. CRCL has developed a law enforcement training curriculum that enhances the capacity of Federal, state, and local law enforcement partners to understand and counter homegrown domestic violent extremism, by strengthening state and local engagement programs to local communities. Since its inception, CRCL has trained thousands of law enforcement officials and fusion center analysts on countering violent extremism and cultural awareness. The CRCL CVE training curriculum includes three components of on-site instruction: 1) understanding violent radicalization; 2) cultural awareness; and 3) community engagement. Discussion topics include: an unclassified threat briefing, misconceptions and stereotypes of Islam, Muslims, Sikhs and other religious communities, a how-to guide for community interaction, and effective policing without the use of ethnic profiling.

DHS believes that the these DHS course offerings and interagency briefings and working groups enhance the capabilities of our state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement partners to identify potential radicalization that leads to violence prior to execution of violent acts.

Question: I appreciate DHS's ongoing work with Muslim communities and the nascent efforts of the NCTC at counter-messaging. But without a coordinated national strategy, how are metrics defined and shared and how is success measured? Wouldn't you agree that a national strategy would help alleviate some of these concerns and allow for coordination of counter-messaging efforts?

66623.028

Question#:	8
Topic:	extremism
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Response: Denis McDonough, the Deputy National Security Advisor to the President, described Administration efforts on CVE and counter-messaging in a March 6, 2011 speech at the ADAMS Center in northern Virginia. I enclosed a copy for your convenience. Mr. McDonough highlighted the work of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) that created new advisory groups, instituted regular outreach sessions, and held dozens of roundtables across the country. The goal of this effort is to listen to local communities, and to share information on how al-Qa'ida and its affiliates attempt to recruit and radicalize, so that al-Qa'ida's efforts can be countered at the local level

In pursuit of our agreed strategic objectives, DHS, DOJ, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) closely coordinate our activities on CVE. DHS and DOJ co-chair a National task force on engagement. Counter-messaging is handled primarily through the Counterterrorism and Strategic Communications Interagency Policy Committees. These interagency bodies ensure the full coordination of Administration activities on countering the message of al-Qa'ida and its affiliates.

66623.029

Question#:	9
Topic:	VSU
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: After the attacks on September 11, 2001, the deficiencies of the visa issuing process that allowed the hijackers to obtain visas became apparent. Congress authorized the Secretary of Homeland Security to assign DHS personnel to visa-issuing diplomatic posts overseas to review visa applications and initiate investigations of visa security-related matters.

But since 2002, these Visa Security Units are only in 14 out of 220 State Department posts around the world. These small numbers are even more disturbing when you consider that DHS and the State Department have identified 57 posts as being high-risk.

Given the high number of high-risk posts without any Visa Security Units, it was disappointing to learn that the President's budget request for FY 2012 was unchanged from last year's budget in both funding and positions. Can you explain whether the Visa Security Program will be able to expand to more of the identified high-risk posts in Fiscal Year 2012 without a corresponding increase in its budget or personnel? If it does not, why has the Administration not included funding for expanding the number of Visa Security Units?

Response: REDACTED

66623.030

Question#:	10
Topic:	CSSP
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: I am encouraged to see an increase in the Department's cyber security budget. After a proposal to cut the cyber budget last year, this year's budget includes more than a $67 million increase to enhance the Department's cyber security capabilities. Senators Lieberman, Carper, and I have pushed for the Department to take an expanded role for cyber security.

Last November, the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee held a hearing on the Stuxnet virus, which highlighted the important work of the Department of Homeland Security's Control Systems Security Program (CSSP). DHS has made much progress in supporting owners and operators of critical infrastructure to address cyber vulnerabilities to industrial control systems. We are pleased to see this progress and want to see these partnerships strengthened.

According to the Senate Sergeant at Arms, the computer systems of Congress and the Executive Branch agencies are probed or attacked an average of 1.8 BILLION times per month. Also, I understand that DHS intends to speed up the implementation of EINSTEIN 3 technology on federal computer systems. How will the Department allocate the additional $67 million across so many competing cyber security priorities?

Response: The table below is a crosswalk table provided from the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Budget request and shows adjustments to base of a decrease of $28.526 million and program changes of an increase of $95.215 million, for a net increase of $67 million to be allocated as follows to fund diverse cybersecurity priorities:

66623.031

Question#:	10
Topic:	CSSP
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

	FY 2011 CR		Adjustments to Base		Program Changes		FY 2012 Total Request	
	POS	$K	POS	$K	POS	$K	POS	$K
US-CERT	207	$321,629	123	($26,196)	32	$93,973	362	$391,406
Cybersecurity Coordination		*$5,000*	*14*				*14*	*$5,000*
US-CERT Operations	*98*	*$83,892*	*52*	*($7,720)*	*15*	*$5,942*	*165*	*$82,114*
Federal Network Security	*17*	*$16,869*	*17*	*($1,036)*	*16*	*$22,269*	*50*	*$37,902*
Network Security Deployment	*32*	*$193,668*	*40*	*($16,829)*	*1*	*$56,762*	*73*	*$233,602*
Global Cyber Security Management	*14*	*$11,633*		*($2,060)*		*$9,000*	*14*	*$18,573*
Business Operations	*46*	*$12,767*	*-19*	*($2,799)*			*27*	*$9,969*
Assistant Secretary for CS&C			*19*	*$4,246*			*19*	*$4,246*
Strategic Initiatives	37	$64,179	5	($80)		$1,240	42	$65,339
Federal Network Security	*3*	*$3,021*					*3*	*$3,021*
Global Cyber Security Management	*8*	*$6,008*	*1*	*($55)*			*9*	*$5,954*
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	*26*	*$55,150*	*4*	*($39)*		*$1,240*	*30*	*$56,352*
Assistant Secretary for CS&C				*$13*				*$13*
Outreach & Programs	16	$9,346		($2,250)			16	$7,096
Global Cyber Security Management		*$2,250*		*($2,250)*				
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	*7*	*$5,012*					*7*	*$5,012*
Business Operations	*9*	*$2,084*	*-3*	*($485)*			*6*	*$1,599*
Assistant Secretary for CS&C			*3*	*$485*			*3*	*$485*
Total, National Cyber Security Division	**260**	**$397,154**	**128**	**($28,526)**	**32**	**$95,213**	**420**	**$463,841**
PROPOSED STRUCTURE								
Cybersecurity Coordination		$5,000	14				14	$5,000
US-CERT Operations	98	$83,892	52	($7,720)	15	$5,942	165	$82,114
Federal Network Security	20	$19,690	17	($1,036)	16	$22,269	53	$40,923
Network Security Deployment	32	$193,668	40	($16,829)	1	$56,762	73	$233,602
Global Cyber Security Management	22	$19,891	1	($4,365)		$9,000	23	$24,527
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	33	$60,162	4	($39)		$1,240	37	$61,364
Business Operations	55	$14,851	-22	($3,284)			33	$11,568
Subtotal	**260**	**$397,154**	**106**	**($33,270)**	**32**	**$95,213**	**398**	**$459,097**
Assistant Secretary for CS&C			22	$4,744			22	$4,744
Total, National Cyber Security Division	**260**	**$397,154**	**128**	**($28,526)**	**32**	**$95,213**	**420**	**$463,841**

- Adjustments to base of a decrease of $28.526 million and an increase of 128 positions in support of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Balanced Workforce Initiative.

- Program changes of an increase of $95.213 million and 32 positions.

  - Increase of $56.762 million to Network Security Deployment and one position.
    - Maintain the previously procured sensors and Nests and procure one additional sensor and one additional Nest; reaching total of six sensors and six Nests to deployed as a part of Block 3.0.

  - Increase of $4.689 million to support United States Computer Emergency Response Team (US-CERT) Operations.

Question#:	10
Topic:	CSSP
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

    - Enhance the Malware lab infrastructure; expand the unattributable research network and provide this as a service to departments and agencies; augment US-CERT's capability to provide tactical response support for onsite engagements; and increase US-CERT's analytical infrastructure (i.e., databases, analytical and presentation programs) to fuse disparate commercial data feeds with information gathered through EINSTEIN and National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS).

  - Increase of $1.253 million and 15 positions to stand up Cyber Mission Integration.
    - Assign dedicated "Mission Integrators" to staff the DHS Ft. Meade cybersecurity coordination element as established by the joint DHS/Department of Defense Memorandum of Agreement.

  - Increase of $1.240 million to support Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness.
    - Deploy two additional Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT) fly-away teams to provide onsite incident response to critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) organizations requiring immediate assistance and resolve cyber attack issues/requirements; expand the ICS-CERT Malware Lab capabilities to include new analysis tools and software for both the fly-away toolkits and the lab analysis center; provide advanced on-site support for forensic analysis and investigations and allow ICS-CERT to improve existing partnerships with public and private Critical Infrastructure and Key Structures (CIKR) security stakeholders; and conduct two additional on-site assessments of control system networks at national critical infrastructure and key resources facilities.
    - Implement various cybersecurity investigative and assessment techniques to aid in the completion of the consolidated review of cybersecurity measures and capabilities in states and large urban areas.

  - Increase of $21.569 million and 11 positions to support Federal Network Security (FNS).
    - Conduct 14 additional Cybersecurity Compliance Validation (CCV) assessments for a total of 33; compose quarterly (vice annual) network maps of the Federal Civilian Executive cyber-

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Question#:	10
Topic:	CSSP
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Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
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perimeter; conduct 33 Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) assessments provide surge capacity to assist the National Cyber Security Division (NCSD) with up to 12 post-incident response strategic remediation activities utilizing CCV and RVA surge capacity; conduct annual external vulnerability scans of the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act agencies, building off of RVA capability; produce annual, enterprise-level reports and whitepapers detailing the Federal Government's cybersecurity posture, information security trends and challenges; and track Federal civilian agency status implementing vulnerability mitigation directives issued by US-CERT/the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and provide tactical awareness of the cyber health of the Federal Civilian Executive Branch of the Government.

- Baseline (Government-wide) Federal cybersecurity posture and conduct annual Federal Chief Information Officer (CIO) interviews; provide Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) customer support and analyze Federal Enterprise FISMA adherence; baseline capabilities of the Federal Cybersecurity Roadmap and advance FISMA performance metrics.

- Increase of $0.700 million and five positions to expand FNS support for small- and micro-agencies.
  - Improve micro-agency responses to technical portions of cybersecurity plans of actions and milestones, annual FISMA reporting, and ad-hoc data calls; develop shared statements of work for micro-agency procurement use, including Domain Name Service Security (DNSSEC) (M-08-23), Protection of Agency Sensitive Information (M-06-16), Implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12 (M-05-24), Trusted Internet Connections (M08-05) and other cybersecurity initiatives; and develop micro-agency specific security and risk mitigation strategies.

- Increase of $9.000 million to expand Global Cyber Security Management support for the National Initiative for Cyber Education (NICE).
  - Expand Centers of Academic Excellence (CAE) Two Year designations by four, for a total of 10 per year, providing accompanying $0.050 million capacity-building grants; expand CAE educational cybersecurity support for critical infrastructures

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and capacity-building, demonstration projects; develop core content areas; implement Interagency Cybersecurity Training Solutions Working Group model and deliver role-based training courses in various formats; develop national-level high school cybersecurity competitions; create NICE fake spear-phishing exercises and assessments to determine the health of workforce awareness programs; fund the continued hosting of on-demand information technology security training and laboratory system at the Department of State Foreign Service Institute and the engineering and instructor support services provided by the Carnegie Mellon University Software Engineering Institute; operate the Federal cybersecurity training exercise (FedCTE) program to deliver experiential and interactive training to cybersecurity professionals; continue support to Federal Virtual Worlds Consortium; and develop DHS Supply Chain Risk Management training.

66623.035

Question#:	11
Topic:	T and E
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: I am encouraged by the Department's plan to expand the Science and Technology Directorate's Testing & Evaluation oversight role in DHS acquisition programs. Ensuring proper testing and evaluation of new technologies prior to large-scale acquisition and deployment is an important step in guarding against wasteful spending.

The rushed deployment of explosives trace portals (ETP), or "puffer" machines, for example, had to be halted in June 2006 because of performance problems. GAO found that full and successful operational testing and evaluation had not been completed prior to deployment. The puffers cost nearly $30 million in taxpayer funds, money that might not have been wasted had proper testing and evaluation been completed ahead of time.

I am concerned, though, that as S&T takes on this increased responsibility, the President is proposing to cut the Directorate's Testing and Evaluation budget by $1.9 million, a cut of more than 20 percent from current funding.

Given the difficult economic circumstances our nation is currently experiencing, this may seem like a necessary spending reduction. However, that would be a short-sighted approach to take. Ensuring the thorough testing and evaluation of new technologies prior to their acquisition and deployment will, in the long-run, save far more through the prevention of wasteful spending.

How does the Administration expect the Science and Technology Directorate to fulfill this increased Testing & Evaluation oversight responsibility as its funding is being cut?

Response: The FY 2010 President's Budget Request for the Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) Testing and Evaluation Thrust was $8.5 million. FY 2012, S&T requests $6.6 million for the Testing and Evaluation Thrust.

In FY 2010, S&T strengthened its testing and evaluation (T&E) capabilities and expanded to include Level I and other additional programs. The expansion required a one-time increase in funding. Although the FY 2012 request is $1.9 million less than in FY 2010, $6.6 million will support the current services of the Test and Evaluation Thrust, which supports over 85 programs across the Department.

The Departmental programs for which S&T provides T&E oversight, fund the T&E activities. S&T provides validation of the T&E plans and subject matter expertise. To build and maintain that subject matter expertise, Congress provided S&T additional management and administration funds to build federal expertise in T&E and shift reliance away from contractor experts. The S&Ts increased oversight role of Department acquisition programs will leverage this federal subject matter expertise to improve the planning and investments of the Department. S&T's T&E federal staff is sufficiently sized to meet the projected workload and will maintain oversight for all major acquisition programs.

66623.036

Question#:	12
Topic:	pilot
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Susan M. Collins
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The most significant air cargo threat we have faced since 9/11 occurred in October of last year, when explosive-laden packages from Yemen were sent by air cargo service to the U.S. Only by obtaining good intelligence on the contents of the packages did we avoid disaster.

TSA has indicated that it has initiated a pilot program in December that involves the collection of information about package contents from shippers very early in the supply chain process.

Can you please provide more information on what this pilot program entails, and when we will know the results of the initial phases of the pilot?

Response: The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) are partnering with the private sector in the express consignment, passenger, and heavy all-cargo environments, a multi-phase pilot focused on testing baseline threshold targeting and utilizing advanced information supplied by participants in a pre-departure environment.

The first phase of these activities focuses on the express carriers. The four largest integrated express carriers have volunteered to provide TSA and CBP advance data elements from certain regions of the world during the initial phases of the pilot, which began in December 2010. Three of these carriers have begun sending test data.

TSA and CBP have made significant progress on this pilot and expect to have the first phase operational in late spring 2011. The passenger phase of the pilot will be initiated during early summer 2011.

Results of the pilot will be assessed before moving forward with the development of a process for submitting cargo screening data for air cargo shipments prior to transport on an aircraft, and the implementation of additional air cargo security requirements.

Post-Hearing Questions for the Record
Submitted to the Honorable Janet A. Napolitano
From Chairman Joseph I. Lieberman

"The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2012"
February 17, 2011

Question#:	13
Topic:	VSP
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: During the HSGAC hearings after the 12/25 attack, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS or "the Department") and the State Department pledged to work together to quickly expand the Visa Security Program, which places criminal investigators at overseas consular posts as an added security layer in the visa issuing process, to the 57 high risk posts identified by a joint review. Please explain why the President's FY 2012 budget requests no funds for continued expansion of the Visa Security Program in 2012? Are there any changes that DHS would like made to the Department's authorities over the visa issuing process?

Response: REDACTED

At this time, DHS would not like to make any changes to the Department's authorities over the visa issuing process.

66623.038

Question#:	14
Topic:	metrics
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is currently reviewing its performance metrics, and may be announcing changes to its definition of such important metrics as "operational control" and "situational awareness."

Please provide the Committee with an update of where CBP is in this process and when the new performance measures will be announced.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has raised concerns that "the absence of border security outcome measures in DHS's Fiscal Year 2010-2012 Annual Performance Report could reduce oversight." As CBP transitions to new performance measures, how can we ensure that the Department and Congress do not lose the ability to conduct effective oversight?

Please describe how this budget will enable DHS to gain "operational control" over the southern border.

Response: Operational Control (OPCON) and situational awareness have been used within the context of explaining the Border Patrol's important contributions to border security, especially since our integration into the Department of Homeland Security. For several years, we used operational control – commonly referred to as OPCON – to describe a resource-based capability in a given area, independent of that area's associated risks. Situational awareness was also widely referenced and continues to be used today as a term of art describing one of the requisite elements of securing the border: it encompasses building knowledge and understanding of information that promotes timely, relevant, and accurate assessments of U.S., foreign threat, and other activities within the operating environment in order to facilitate decision making.

As we have strengthened our capabilities – due in large part to the influx of important personnel, technology and infrastructure resources – we now have the platform to efficiently apply and plan for creating conditions along virtually the entire border such that we can effectively mitigate current risks. This more matured approach – conserving resources in lower risk areas, while buttressing capabilities in other areas as greater risks are identified and predicted – offers a clearer, more accurate way to articulate what we mean by operational control of the border: namely, risk-based OPCON.

Risk-based OPCON is a condition that is neither static nor resourced-based, but instead, is contingent upon applying timely operational capability in given border areas

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Question#:	14
Topic:	metrics
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commensurate with current risks in these areas. Since risks are constantly evolving and migrating to new areas, we must acknowledge that a certain amount of risk will likely exist in isolated places along the border. Though we cannot eradicate risk, we meet the challenge of risks by matching them with the required capabilities.

The mechanics behind risk-based OPCON dictate that we quantify our capabilities in given areas, so that they can be aligned to the quantified risks. We are developing tools to quantify both capabilities and risks, allowing flexibility so that capabilities are no longer reliant only on resources, as they have traditionally been understood -- particularly in areas of the Southwest border experiencing heavy flows of illegal migrants and/or operating in urban environments. Instead, capabilities are also defined by the integration of intelligence and the force-multiplying advantage and situational awareness enhancement of partnerships – key aspects of the daily operational climate of much of the Northern border. Conditions there, such as rugged terrain, remoteness, and harsh weather, dictate a different operational tempo and organizational composition than on the Southwest border, but when aligned to associated risk, still assure risk-based OPCON.

The Border Patrol is actively working towards an ability to assess the border with this new risk-based approach, and will develop a corresponding performance measure that holds our organization to a standard of high levels of risk-based OPCON. We plan to launch the preliminary performance measure in FY 2012, using baseline data gathered in FY 2012 and earlier to inform our targets for FY 2013 and beyond. We are also building a suite of supporting performance measures to show accountability for aspects of our operations, such as measuring the probability of apprehension of illegal migrants who cross the border between the ports of entry.

During our transition period to new measures, we will continue to work closely with legislators and their staffs, Government Accountability Office auditors, Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Homeland Security Secretary and her staff, as well as other stakeholders, to provide statistics, analytical reports, and tell the narrative behind our work in securing our Nation's borders.

The 2012 DHS budget, with its provisions for additional technology deployments to Arizona as per the Arizona Technology Plan, will allow the Border Patrol to maintain its focus on reducing the risk to border security in Arizona. New mobile response capabilities – in the form of a new national unit, the Border Patrol Mobile Response Team (MRT) – will also advance under the 2012 budget. The MRT will respond to risks in the most challenging operational areas along our Nation's borders during incidents of a national scope and may be used in support of sector surge operations and Special Operations Group missions.

66623.040

Question#:	15
Topic:	reviews
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: You and others in senior leadership at the Department have noted previously that the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) and Bottom Up Review (BUR), as conducted in 2009-2010, would be influencing the FY 2012 budget request. Did the reviews have an impact on this budget request? If so, please provide three specific examples of Departmental programs or activities whose funding was increased, reduced or otherwise modified in this request as a result of the review.

Response: Within the strategic framework of the QHSR, the BUR initiatives serve as a road map for areas where additional emphasis, investment, and effort are needed to a) strengthen mission performance, b) improve Departmental operations, and c) improve management of and increase accountability for the resources entrusted to DHS. While several of the BUR initiatives are being implemented within base resources, others will require additional funding. Below are examples of BUR initiatives that require additional funding:

1. Cyber-security

   The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) has the lead for three BUR initiatives: "Strengthen DHS' Ability to Protect the Cyber Networks"; "Increase DHS Predictive and Forensic Capabilities for Cyber Intrusions and Attacks"; and "Promote Cybersecurity Public Awareness."

   To strengthen the protection of cyber networks and increase predictive and forensic capabilities, the President's FY12 budget requests an additional $56.6M for the National Cybersecurity Protection System known as EINSTEIN. EINSTEIN enhances the Department's intrusion detection/prevention capability. This enhancement will allow NPPD to operate and maintain previously deployed intrusion prevention equipment, as well as deploy additional equipment. The NPPD's revised strategy will use "cloud technology," which mitigates risk by reducing the number of infrastructure points to defend. The enhanced strategy represents the first active defense capability to prevent and/or limit malicious actors' abilities to penetrate the .gov environment. The request also includes an increase of $21.6M to expand red/blue team capabilities, which will enable measurement of the cybersecurity posture throughout the Federal Executive Branch and help agencies to better protect the .gov domain. This increased funding further protect Federal networks by adding 14 Cyber-security

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Question#:	15
Topic:	reviews
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Compliance Validations and an additional 33 Risk and Vulnerability Assessments.

To further increase protection, as well as predictive and forensic capabilities, the FY12 President's budget requests a $4.7M increase for US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations. US-CERT analyzes and reduces cyber-threats and vulnerabilities to Federal civilian (.gov) networks, disseminates cyber threat warning information, and coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness. The proposed funding increase will enhance overall situational awareness and strengthen US-CERT's analytical infrastructure. US-CERT will be able to fuse data received from DHS' intrusion detection system and commercial security vendors. The FY12 budget request also includes $1.3M to establish a DHS presence at Ft. Meade. This presence will further improve the nation's cyber-security capability by strengthening the US-CERT Cyber Mission Integration initiative.

To increase public awareness of cybersecurity issues, the FY 12 budget requests an increase of $1.2M to expand the Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness Control Systems Security and Cyber Security Evaluations. This funding will increase outreach to Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources owners and improve control systems cybersecurity awareness, incident response, coordination, and information sharing. The request also includes a $9M increase for the Global Cyber Security Management Branch's "National Initiative for Cyber Education (GCSM – NICE)." GCSM leads cybersecurity education, training, and workforce development for the Nation, with the goal of providing a competent workforce to protect and respond to national cybersecurity threats and hazards. This increase will also enable the development of formal education programs and the creation and enhancement of existing workforce development programs.

2. Strengthen Aviation Security

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is leading the BUR initiative to "Strengthen Aviation Security." In that role, TSA led the development of a strategic implementation plan that included enhancements to people, processes, and technology to improve aviation security. The plan included resource recommendations intended to close known security gaps, which were then added to the FY 2012 request. The objective of the initial plan was to accelerate the deployment of Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) machines to provide the most capable technology for passenger screening at the highest number of

66623.042

Question#:	15
Topic:	reviews
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

checkpoints. As a result, the President's FY 2012 request includes an additional 200 AIT machines over the base request of 75 ($82M). This greatly accelerates the AIT deployment effort and brings the total number of units to 1,275 by the end of FY 2012. The second request includes an additional $12.4M to improve the quality of the vetting process for all air passengers listed in the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB). The enhancement will enhance the search options in the TSDB to include "full name and date-of-birth information."

3. Strengthen Independent Cost Estimation Capability

4. The Chief Procurement Officer is leading the BUR initiative to "Strengthen Independent Cost Estimation Capability." The FY 2012 budget includes $1.7M to strengthen cost estimating capability for acquisition programs. This funding will improve the accuracy of life cycle costs for major acquisitions, allow for better investment decisions, improve budget projection accuracy and enhance performance measurement and accountability. Specifically, this initiative will enable the Cost Analysis Division to: a) progressively increase the number of dedicated cost analysts to each of the eight major components for oversight and assistance; b) provide up to 10 Independent cost estimates per year; and c) fulfill the more rigorous Life Cycle Cost Estimate validation role to support major acquisition governance.

   In addition to strengthening cost estimation, DHS is also requesting an additional $24.2 million to enhance the acquisition workforce. These funds will be distributed among the Department's Components, Directorates and Offices.

66623.043

Question#:	16
Topic:	savings
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The FY 2012 budget request proposes nearly $800 million in proposed administrative savings and efficiencies, across all parts of the Department.

Response: The chart provided below provides a breakdown of the $800 million in proposed administrative savings and efficiencies proposed in the Department's FY 2012 budget request to prioritize frontline operations.

Department of Homeland Security
FY 2012 President's Budget
Net Discretionary
$ in Millions

Component	Professional Services	Admin. Savings	Total DHS Admin. Savings (Professional Services + Admin. Savings)	FY 2012 Efficiencies	TOTAL DHS Savings
OFO	(6.000)	(8.727)	(14.727)	(4.184)	(18.911)
OSEM	-	(0.610)	(0.610)	(1.269)	(1.879)
USM	(1.500)	(3.582)	(5.082)	(0.663)	(5.745)
HQ Cons	-	-	-	-	-
CFO	-	(0.831)	(0.831)	(0.132)	(0.963)
CIO	(4.500)	(3.704)	(8.204)	(2.120)	(10.324)
A&O	(3.000)	(7.913)	(10.913)	(14.010)	(24.923)
OIG	-	(0.715)	(0.715)	(1.562)	(2.277)
OHA	-	(1.586)	(1.586)	(1.272)	(2.858)
CIS	(2.250)	(3.681)	(5.931)	(0.369)	(6.300)
USSS	-	(0.912)	(0.912)	(12.902)	(13.814)
ICE	(40.500)	(59.332)	(99.832)	-	(99.832)
CBP	-	(36.909)	(36.909)	(189.381)	(226.290)
TSA	(10.000)	(57.694)	(67.694)	(46.315)	(114.009)
FLETC	(1.000)	(2.730)	(3.730)	-	(3.730)
NPPD	(10.000)	(8.061)	(18.061)	(27.274)	(45.335)
USCG	(15.230)	(76.821)	(92.051)	(44.116)	(136.167)
FEMA	(15.000)	(25.121)	(40.121)	(33.056)	(73.177)
S&T	-	(8.654)	(8.654)	(14.924)	(23.578)
DNDO	(1.625)	(1.655)	(3.280)	(3.301)	(6.581)
TOTAL	(104.605)	(300.511)	(405.116)	(392.666)	(797.782)

Question#:	16
Topic:	savings
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: What was the basis for determining the aggregate amount of savings and efficiencies to be identified by the Department?

Response: In March 2009, Secretary Napolitano launched an Efficiency Review across the Department to foster a culture of responsibility and fiscal discipline and make the Department a leaner, smarter agency better equipped to protect the nation. Reflecting the current economic climate, the Department is preserving essential frontline security operations and bolstering our operational strength by decreasing administration and overhead in the FY 2012 budget. All DHS components identified reductions associated with Efficiency Review initiatives currently underway as well as administrative savings in travel, transportation of things, printing, supplies and advisory and assistance services. The Department's administrative savings reduction was part of a government-wide Presidential initiative to cut administrative costs.

Question: What process did the Department use to allocate or apportion levels of savings to the various components of the Department?

Response: Each component examined their budget to determine how they could best achieve administrative savings and efficiencies so that high priority frontline operational activities were maintained in light of the difficult economic environment and limited resources.

Question: If these savings and efficiencies are approved in the FY 2012 budget, what steps would you take to ensure that frontline operational activities are not being adversely impacted by them?

Response: To ensure frontline security operations are adequately funded, components offered administrative services reductions. The FY 2012 budget proposes to reduce discretionary administrative services such as non-core mission travel, training, printing and supplies in order to ensure priority operational activities are adequately funded.

Question#:	17
Topic:	HQ
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The FY 2012 budget request is a 45% decrease from the FY 2011 budget request and the Department acknowledges that the cut would delay construction of a new FEMA headquarters on St. Elizabeths East Campus by at least one year. But the budget outlook in future years will also be difficult.

Do you anticipate being able to fund this construction next year or is this an indefinite postponement? Do you anticipate making future cuts in the St. Elizabeths budget that may further delay the consolidation of DHS beyond its current timeline?

The House has passed a CR for the rest of fiscal year 2011 that would not provide any funding this year for the development of a consolidated headquarters at St. Elizabeths. If no funds are provided in FY 2011 for St. Elizabeths, how would it affect the overall construction and move-in timeline for consolidation at St. Elizabeths? How does the lack of a consolidated headquarters, with appropriate work spaces for its employees, affect the Department's ability to perform its missions?

Response: The Department remains committed to the Headquarters Consolidation Program and the FEMA relocation to St. Elizabeths as a critical piece of the plan. The reduced DHS FY2011 funding level ($77.4M vs. $287.8M requested) and the extensive reduction in the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) Public Building Service (PBS) nationwide construction program in the full year Continuing Resolution (CR), will require DHS and GSA having to re-baseline the overall program schedule. While the DHS funding level is sufficient to maintain Phase 1 (USCG HQ) on schedule for an FY2013 completion, the schedule for the remaining components will be extended. FEMA completion will be delayed depending on congressional action on the President's FY2012 request and beyond. The Department foresees continued budget challenges in the future and will seek to strike a balance between funding frontline operations and continuing to make the necessary infrastructure investments to effectively support DHS operations and integration. The DHS Consolidated headquarters at St. Elizabeths remains the cornerstone for realigning our real estate portfolio to more effectively and more efficiently support the mission.

With reduced funding of the Headquarters Consolidation program, DHS will continue to sub-optimize performance because of ineffective and inefficient facilities scattered throughout the National Capital Region (NCR) over a longer period of time. Instead of reducing the number of locations, buildings and the proximity of components to each other, the Department must maintain the current scattered portfolio, with limited

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Question#:	17
Topic:	HQ
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

opportunities to strategically realign leases and occupancies to achieve efficiencies and integration. This will have an adverse impact on individual components and a corresponding impact on coordination, communication and cooperation among all DHS components.

The increased dispersion will also exacerbate inefficiencies due to duplications in contracting, mail delivery, and transportation as well as result in higher administrative/overhead costs. The DHS goal to mature and strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise cannot be achieved unless the current disintegrated legacy housing approach is corrected to allow the establishment of a common identity, supporting teamwork and a unified culture.

Question#:	18
Topic:	grant programs
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The Administration's budget proposes eliminating several grant programs and instead relying on Urban Area Security Initiative and State Homeland Security Grant Program awards to pay for these expenses. One of the programs proposed for elimination is the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS), which supports preparedness for mass casualty events – whether as a result of a natural disaster or a terrorist attack – and brings together hospitals, government officials, and first responders to do planning before a disaster strikes. Last year, each of the 124 MMRS jurisdictions received less than $320,000, but even with these modest funding levels, the program has proven invaluable.

Given the success of MMRS, why propose eliminating it rather than allowing it to continue to mature?

The 124 MMRS regions in many cases do not correspond to either UASI cities or to state boundaries. If MMRS grants were eliminated, what would DHS do to ensure that UASI or State grant recipients continue to support existing MMRS planning and coordination efforts?

Response: The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program supports the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard. Under the current MMRS program (jurisdiction based), only 43 States and no Territories receive MMRS grant funds. This represents a limited geographic scope of capability that FEMA is supporting. Current allocations are based mostly on census data from the 1990's, and has resulted in the same 124 jurisdictions being funded for over 10 years. Under the current system each MMRS jurisdiction receives the same amount of funding despite differences in population served, risk, impact and vulnerability. Integrating the capability of the MMRS program into the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) would extend the MMRS mission to all States and Territories.
To reduce the potential for duplicative funding amongst FEMA preparedness grant programs, in FY12 FEMA is consolidating grant programs where similar activities are allowable under multiple grants, including Metropolitan Medical Response System into the larger/broader State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP). This consolidation also affords the states increased flexibility to target funds to areas of need, increase funds to areas where identified gaps in capabilities exist, and focus on those risks and hazards that present the greatest threat.

66623.048

Question#:	19
Topic:	research
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: I strongly support the Department's request for a total of $200 million to fund research and development (R&D) to combat nuclear and radiological terrorist threats. However, I am concerned about the decision to split the money between two agencies ¿ the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). My fear is that this is a recipe for more frustration, chiefly because neither the DNDO, nor S&T, will end up with enough funding to be able to get better detection technologies into the hands of our police officers and federal agents. What persuades you that DHS can afford to continue operating two separate research, development, testing and evaluation agencies, and why does it makes sense to dilute the impact that this modest, but important, investment can have in terms of preventing nuclear terrorist attacks in the future? What is the Department's view of the advantages and disadvantages of consolidating all R&D funding to counter nuclear and radiological terrorist threats within S&T Nuclear and Radiological Countermeasures Division versus preserving the status quo of funding separate, stand-alone R&D programs focused on the same terrorist threat?

Response: Subject to the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), receiving appropriations and authority to conduct radiological and nuclear research and development (R&D) efforts, the R&D efforts of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) will transition into S&T. DNDO and S&T are working closely to ensure a smooth transition of the Transformation and Applied Research (TAR) division. For example, S&T led a review of the TAR portfolio and DNDO invited S&T to participate in the TAR Director selection panel. Moving TAR into S&T would reduce duplicative efforts in program management and support. The move would also consolidate Chemical, Biological, and Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) research under S&T, which serves as the R&D experts for homeland security. Unifying CBRNE research within S&T would create a better environment for R&D coordination in support of the DHS mission.

66623.049

Question#:	20
Topic:	OSA
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The Congressional Justification for Departmental Management and Operations/Under Secretary for Management notes that the Office of Selective Acquisition (OSA) was stood up in the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer in FY 10 with 24 FTEs to handle the Department's classified acquisitions.

What is the budget estimate, in dollars and FTEs, for this office in FY 2012?

Response: The budget for 2012 is approximately $8,750,802 to include $4,849,915 for salaries and benefits for 24 full time permanent employees. The remaining dollars will support non-recurring infrastructure costs and several working capital fund activities.

Question: Does OSA handle all classified procurements for all DHS components?

Response: OSA is the dedicated procurement activity established to protect procurements of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) related programs as well as selected classified procurements requiring enhanced security measures. It is the department's goal to have all SCI classified procurements managed by OSA. Prior to OSA's creation, DHS did not have the capability to properly protect and disseminate SCI and extremely sensitive program requirements throughout the acquisition process. OSA provides that capability, along with the necessary contracting personnel who have the appropriate clearances (Top Secret/SCI) to support DHS's classified programs. These services benefit the entire department.

Question: In FY 2010, how much money did OSA obligate under classified procurements?

Response: OSA obligated $81,511,481.18 in FY 2010. By the end of FY 2011, OSA is expected to obligate $279,000,000 – a growth of 342%.

Question: Does OSA handle any non-classified procurements?

Response: In general, OSA supports DHS programs that involve SCI as well as other selected classified procurements that require enhanced security measures. OSA may support selected unclassified procurements when the procurement is integral to the classified elements of the program.

Question: What programs is OSA supporting?

66623.050

Question#:	20
Topic:	OSA
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Response: OSA currently supports the following DHS organizations/programs:

1. National Protection & Programs Directorate (NPPD): National Cyber Security Division (NCSD), (Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative)
2. NPPD's Federal Protective Service (FPS)
3. Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A)
4. United States Coast Guard (USCG)
5. Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)
6. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
7. Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate

OSA is expected to gain additional customers within the next FY.

66623.051

Question#:	21
Topic:	Vehicles
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The Department's Budget-in-Brief for FY 2012 (p.24) indicates that in coordinating a number of expenditures for common operational needs across components, DHS achieved cost avoidances in FY10. Examples include the establishment of a DHS-wide vehicle for the acquisition of non-military uniforms, tactical communications equipment and services, wireless communication devices and services, and furniture in the National Capital Region. Purchasing goods and services on a DHS-wide basis will help eliminate duplicative and wasteful spending and should drive down prices by leveraging the buying power of the Department.

However, in some cases even greater savings may be achieved if the Department uses government wide purchasing vehicles, such as the schedules of the General Services Administration or Government wide Acquisition Contracts (GWACs), which leverage the buying power of the entire federal government.

Response: DHS agrees that at times greater savings may be achieved if the Department uses government-wide purchasing vehicles. In many cases, DHS leverages existing government-wide contract vehicles by awarding blanket purchasing agreements (BPAs) against GSA Federal Supply Schedule (FSS). This provides greater discounts than the standard GSA FSS prices which are based on single unit prices. Furthermore, DHS is a leading adopter of Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiatives (FSSI), and currently utilizes the FSSI Domestic Delivery Service and Office Supplies contract vehicles. The below list identifies all existing DHS-wide contract vehicles that were awarded using a government-wide vehicle:

- Acquisition Support Services
- Adobe Enterprise License Agreement
- Chemical Munitions
- Distributed Computing Platform Services
- Domestic Delivery Service (FSSI)
- ESRI Enterprise License Agreements
- Multifunctional Devices
- Financial Management Support Services
- Firearms Interactive Training Simulator
- HSPD-12
- Microsoft Enterprise License Agreement
- Office Supplies (FSSI)
- Oracle Enterprise License Agreement
- Personal Protective Equipment

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Question#:	21
Topic:	Vehicles
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

- Program Management Support Services
- Symantec Maintenance BPA

As part of the strategic sourcing process, DHS first defines the requirements and goals of the specific acquisition and then conducts a detailed analysis of alternatives to determine the optimal sourcing strategy for each individual commodity (product/service). This analysis includes federal and other agency vehicles. At times, DHS has specific needs, such as operational requirements, timing, or quality standards that cannot be met through existing Federal or generic contract vehicles. In addition, there are times when leveraging the volume of DHS purchases generates better pricing than what is currently available on the Federal Supply Schedules where pricing is not based on a guaranteed volume. DHS' goal is to develop and deploy sourcing strategies that enhance mission performance and improve acquisition efficiency. When a Federal contract vehicle can meet DHS' needs and provide optimal pricing DHS will select that vehicle for the acquisition.

DHS conducted an analysis of alternatives, as a part of the business case developed for each of the strategic sourcing initiatives provided in the Budget-in-Brief. This includes the rationale for choosing the particular solution. Past results show that more favorable prices are achieved when vendors are confident that large volumes are guaranteed. Most federal vehicles do not guarantee these large volumes.

Of the examples cited, two of the four will leverage government-wide contract vehicles. The Wireless Communication Devices and Services acquisition is an FSSI initiative. For furniture acquisitions, DHS is relying on assisted acquisition services provided by GSA to establish, manage, and act as the ordering activity under multiple Blanket Purchase Agreements created under a GSA Schedule, covering office furniture needs of several DHS components in the Washington DC area and throughout the United States. The acquisitions for Non-Military Uniforms and Tactical Communications are DHS-specific initiatives. In both cases, no government-wide contract vehicle exists that covers the full breadth and scope of DHS requirements.

66623.053

Question#:	22
Topic:	exports
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The Department of Homeland Security—specifically, through Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)—plays a critical role in preventing sensitive U.S. exports from being acquired by Iran and other regimes seeking these materials for their illicit proliferation activities. I know that ICE has been involved in multiple interagency efforts to thwart Iran's global procurement efforts for its WMD programs. What is the Department doing today to ensure that sensitive U.S. exports are not slipping into the wrong hands? Please provide a description of the Department's efforts as well as details as to the level of resources (e.g. funding, staffing) devoted to them.

Response: The Counter-Proliferation Investigations (CPI) program is within ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). HSI is the nation's leading law enforcement agency for investigating violations of U.S. export control laws. HSI uses its unique and broad statutory authorities to conduct border searches and undercover operations to further export enforcement investigations and to penetrate and dismantle illegal technology procurement networks, such as those operated by Iran.

As a direct result of more than 30 years of investigative experience, HSI has become an elite law enforcement agency in the realm of undercover investigations, especially in the area of counter-proliferation. The use of undercover operations is a particularly effective and advanced technique, which enables HSI special agents to infiltrate front companies, identify co-conspirators and networks, gather evidence to further criminal prosecutions, and obtain "shopping lists" of U.S. commodities sought by Iran. Additionally, HSI uses its immigration and anti-money laundering authorities as tools to prosecute export violators and to assist in the identification and seizure of the criminal proceeds of specified unlawful activities.

As the threat posed by illicit procurement networks grows, several HSI initiatives will allow HSI's CPI program to remain at the forefront of the battle against these global illicit supply chains. Those initiatives include Project Global Shield, Global Supply Chain Security initiative, HSI's Counter-Proliferation Investigation Centers (CPIC) concept, and the National Export Enforcement Coordination Center (NEECN), which will evolve into the Export Enforcement Coordination Center (EECC) as a result of Executive Order (EO) 13558 (November 9, 2010).

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS
COUNTER-PROLIFERATION INVESTIGATION RESOURCES

66623.054

Question#:	22
Topic:	exports
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

HSI has approximately 7,000 special agents assigned to more than 200 domestic offices and 69 international offices. Approximately 350 HSI special agents are currently assigned full-time to the CPI program, and are located in strategic locations across the country. In fiscal year 2010, HSI spent $93.6 million on munitions control and illegal export cases.

NATIONAL EXPORT ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION NETWORK (NEECN)

In 2007, HSI established the NEECN to better coordinate HSI's CPI efforts with law enforcement, intelligence, and licensing authorities related to export control. The NEECN facilitates coordination and de-confliction between the IC and law enforcement agencies in their efforts to prevent foreign adversaries from obtaining U.S. munitions, dual-use technology, and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) components. The NEECN uses law enforcement and intelligence resources to coordinate operations designed to identify, investigate, interdict, and share information regarding threats associated with the illegal movement of munitions and critical technology.

Representatives from numerous federal agencies participate in NEECN meetings to fulfill its mission.

Members of the NEECN participate in weekly secure video teleconferences. The purpose of these meetings is to de-conflict ongoing investigations between the IC and law enforcement. Additionally, the meetings present NEECN members with opportunities to provide input on the course of each ongoing investigation. These meetings are hosted by HSI at ICE headquarters in Washington D.C. The level of information shared varies from for official use only/law enforcement sensitive to top secret/sensitive compartmented information.

HSI special agents assigned to the NEECN also attend and actively participate in the following Department of State-chaired weekly/bi-weekly WMD regime meetings:

- Australia Group, which focuses on the illicit transfer of chemical and biological material;
- Missile Technology Control Regime, which focuses on the illicit transfer of missile technology;
- Nuclear Suppliers Group, which focuses on the illicit transfer of nuclear material; and

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Topic:	exports
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- Wassenaar Arrangement, which focuses on the illicit transfer of conventional weapons and related items with both civilian and military applications.

EXPORT CONTROL REFORM
EXPORT ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION CENTER (EECC)

The current U.S. export control system was originally designed to prevent the former Soviet Union from obtaining sensitive U.S. technology. To that end, the U.S. Government established and currently maintains two primary lists of items subject to export control: the U.S. Munitions List, which is administered by the Department of State (DOS) and covers military items, and the Commerce Control List, which is administered by the Department of Commerce and covers dual-use items. Dual-use items are those that are primarily commercial in nature, but can also have military applications.

With regard to enforcement, three primary agencies enforce U.S. export control laws: ICE HSI, the Department of Commerce's BIS-OEE, and the FBI. These agencies have overlapping jurisdiction to investigate many export control violations. ICE HSI has authority to investigate the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), and sanctions violations. OEE has authority to investigate EAR violations and those embargo/sanction violations that are also violations of the EAR. This current structure results in inefficient resource utilization, unhealthy competition, and uncoordinated strategies. Consolidation of agents, field offices, and support functions will be the most efficient use of resources.

Presidential Study Directive 8 established the Task Force on Export Control Reform under the National Economic Council and the National Security Council. The objective of the task force is to lay the foundation for a new export-control system that will distinguish between the "crown jewels" of military technology, such as stealth aircraft technology and other common, less sensitive items, such as vehicle parts. Such changes, according to the directive, "will allow us to build higher walls around the most critical items to be exported, while allowing other items to be exported under less restrictive conditions."

The task force, after numerous meetings, issued its report on January 29, 2010, which recommended a comprehensive reform agenda. Specifically, the task force recommended:

- A single licensing agency;

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Topic:	exports
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
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- A single control list;
- A single primary enforcement coordination agency for export controls; and
- A single information technology system.

This same report, which was endorsed by the principals of the National Security Council Task Force on Export Control Reform, stated "The Task Force envisions a Primary Enforcement Coordination Agency responsible for most criminal and administrative export investigations. It would eliminate the duplicative investigative programs by folding the Commerce/Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) export enforcement program into DHS/ICE and create an enforcement fusion center within the Primary Enforcement Coordination Agency that would work with all other enforcement authorities on export violation cases."

The Administration is implementing the reform in three phases. Phase I included the establishment of the EECC via Executive Order 13558 on November 9, 2010. Phases I and II will reconcile various definitions, regulations, and policies for export control and build toward Phase III, which will create a single list, single licensing agency, unified information technology system, and enforcement coordination agency.

PROJECT GLOBAL SHIELD

HSI is leading Project Global Shield (GS), an operation that combats the diversion and trafficking of precursor chemicals used by terrorist and other criminal organizations to manufacture explosive devices. Although GS is a global initiative led by the World Customs Organization (WCO), the primary U.S. objective of GS is to prevent explosive precursors from being illegally introduced into Afghanistan and Pakistan for use against civilians and coalition forces. In accordance with domestic laws and regulations, HSI and participating WCO member countries—in conjunction with Interpol, Europol, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)—are jointly identifying and targeting individuals and companies suspected of being involved in the illicit diversion and trafficking of shipments containing explosive precursor chemicals.

This is an unprecedented operation, taking place on multiple levels internationally—WCO, UNODC, and Interpol—and within the federal government—U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), DOS, and the Department of Defense. As such, ICE performs two primary roles in furtherance of this project:

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Topic:	exports
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1) HSI leads the interagency effort to ensure the United States is a meaningful participant in the international operation (intelligence gathering, information sharing, capacity building, international investigations, and other international cooperation); and

2) In conjunction with CBP, HSI performs its traditional customs enforcement and investigative functions targeting explosive precursor chemicals.

The most utilized precursor chemicals in improvised explosive devices are ammonium nitrate and potassium chlorate. Focusing world attention on the shipment and possible transshipment of these chemicals through GS has led to seizures and the passing of intelligence among WCO participant countries. Other WCO member countries are also working within their respective laws to cease the export of these chemicals to Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Highlight Points (to date):

- GS has more than 60 participant countries;
- GS has approximately 18 documented law enforcement/military actions aimed at criminal and terrorist organizations identified as using precursor chemicals to disrupt governments; and
- GS efforts have resulted in the seizure of approximately 69,000 kilograms of explosive precursor chemicals, the bulk of which was ammonium nitrate.

COUNTER-PROLIFERATION INVESTIGATIONS CENTERS (CPICs)

Faced with increasingly sophisticated global procurement organizational networks dealing in sensitive U.S. technology and which seemed to operate with impunity across international borders, HSI developed a plan to combat these networks and the organizations that use them through a paradigm shift away from traditional field office-based CPI investigative groups. In an effort to more strategically use CPI resources in the field in a more effective and efficient manner, HSI established and implemented the concept of operation for CPICs located nationwide. All CPICs are required to house a sensitive compartmented information facility to ensure the capability of receiving and sharing classified information in furtherance of these highly sensitive investigations. In addition, all CPICs will be staffed by special agents with years of CPI experience, and each designated center will maintain a certified undercover operation specific to HSI counter-proliferation investigations.

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Topic:	exports
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

These dedicated resources will be placed in strategic locations throughout the nation to combat illegal exports and illicit procurement networks. The reallocation of dedicated HSI resources will improve HSI's ability to counter these threats. The enhanced CPIC offices will be able to recruit and retain personnel with experience in conducting these specialized investigations. The new CPIC concept will allow for dedicated and experienced special agents to be placed in high-risk areas instead of mandating that every office attempt to minimally staff the CPI discipline. The first CPIC is located in the field office of the Special Agent in Charge, Washington, D.C., and is fully operational. HSI continues to work to identify future CPIC locations.

RECENT CASE SUCCESSES

Tactical SUVs Armed with M 134 Mini-guns to Turkmenistan –Ruslan Gilchenko was sentenced in the District of Arizona to 18 months in prison and three years supervised release for conspiracy to violate the Arms Export Control Act. A February 24, 2010 indictment charged Gilchenko and Victor Dobrogaiev with conspiracy to violate the Arms Export Control Act, money laundering, and fraud charges. According to the charges, Gilchenko and Dobrogaiev attempted to obtain three sport utility vehicles outfitted with M134 Mini-guns, which are fully automatic defense suppression weapons that fire at a rate of 3,000 rounds per minute, for illegal export to Turkmenistan. As part of the conspiracy, the defendants allegedly agreed to pay $1.2 million to purchase three armed vehicles and forwarded $340,000 to sellers in the U.S. as a down payment. In connection with the transaction, Gilchenko, who represents a company in Slovenia called MG CZ Group, allegedly sought to defraud the government of Turkmenistan of by causing the price of the transaction to be inflated. Gilchenko pleaded guilty to the conspiracy count on September 29, 2010.

Rocket Propulsion Systems, Aircraft and Components, and Radars to South Korea – On October 20, 2010, Juwhan Yun, a naturalized U.S. citizen, was sentenced in the Southern District of Florida to 57 months incarceration to be followed by three years of supervised release. In December 2008, ICE and Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) developed information that Yun was attempting to acquire rocket propulsion systems and SU-27 military aircraft. In January 2009, Yun further indicated that he was looking for an expert to travel to South Korea to work with South Korean scientists on transferring the technology for the Russian-made RD-180 (rocket propellant system) for one million dollars per year for a three year period. On April 15, 2009, Yun was arrested for violations of 22 U.S.C. § 2778 (b)(1)(A)(ii) and 22 U.S.C. § 2797a. On May 24, 2010, Yun pleaded guilty to one count of violating the brokering section of the Arms Export Control Act.

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Question#:	22
Topic:	exports
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Firearms and parts to the United Kingdom—On January 13, 2011, a U.S. manufacturer of firearms and firearms components and five of its current and former employees were charged in a 21-count indictment for violations of the Arms Export Control Act and the illegal domestic sale and transfer of firearms, parts, and technical data. The HSI investigation revealed that the company and its owner illegally exported firearms, parts, and technical data without the requisite export licenses from its U.S.-based company to its subsidiary located in the United Kingdom. The investigation also revealed that the U.S. company also illegally imported, sold, and transferred firearms in the U.S. HSI special agents partnered with law enforcement officials in the United Kingdom in this investigation. British officials currently have the owner of the company under arrest pending extradition to the U.S. to face charges.

66623.060

Question#:	23
Topic:	FEMA operations
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: To address the failures this Committee found in the failed response to Hurricane Katrina, I co-authored, along with Senator Collins, the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act. That legislation required FEMA to be built into an entity that could, for the first time, be prepared for and able to lead our nation's response to and recovery from a catastrophe. Unfortunately, two reports from the Inspector General, released in April 2008 and September 2010, found that FEMA lacks the resources it needs to get its job done. These conclusions echo a similar finding of FEMA resource shortages in our Committee's 2005 Hurricane Katrina investigation. Additionally, other IG and GAO reports have documented significant problems with many aspects of FEMA's operations, especially in basic management areas. The proposed FY 2012 budget cuts 10% from FEMA's main operational account, which raises concerns about whether FEMA can fulfill its mission and grow into the organization that we need it to become.

By cutting FEMA's funding are we potentially setting ourselves up for another failed response and recovery like Hurricane Katrina?

Given the problems that the Inspector General and others have documented in FEMA's financial, human resources, and other management systems, including an outdated IT infrastructure, what makes you believe that FEMA will be able to manage itself more efficiently, as the budget contemplates? What will you do as Secretary to ensure FEMA is able to achieve the significant efficiencies this budget presumes?

Response: The Agency has reexamined its current allocation of resources among existing programs to consider the relative return on investment among these activities, and to focus on those programs that have the most significant impact on the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission. Moreover, FEMA will focus on streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies; while supporting the current level of staffing across the Agency. FEMA will also continue to look at ways to right-size our organization and unify/leverage enterprise activities to ensure that resources are adequately utilized and allocated across the components. Additionally, as we move forward, our goal is to complete program evaluations to identify duplicative activities and services within our components and eliminate wasted resources and reallocate them to needed areas.

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Question#:	24
Topic:	TSGP
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: Through the Transit Security Grant Program, DHS is able to assist local rail and transit system operators in their efforts to make those systems more secure. However, the Department is currently considering some proposed changes for the program. DHS is considering awarding the bulk of these grants to address the risk to specific assets – i.e. individual bridges and tunnels – rather than focusing on the risk to systems or regions as a whole. This asset-focused approach appears to fail to account for the threat posed by terrorists carrying explosives, or even biological or chemical agents, onboard a train with the goal of creating mass casualties, as opposed to disabling specific infrastructure, and does not appear to reflect the real risk to this mode of transportation. The changes could also undo many of the regional partnerships that the systems have forged over the years. Based on past incidents, it seems the primary risk to rail and transit systems is to the safety and security of the people on them and the systems as a whole, and not to specific pieces of infrastructure, like bridges or tunnels. For instance, in 2004, terrorists attacked the Madrid commuter rail system when they placed more than 10 IEDs on trains heading into Madrid which were responsible for killing almost 200 people. In 2010, two suicide bombers carried out attacks on the Moscow Metro system and killed 40 people. Why, therefore, is the Department considering such a dramatic shift in how it administers the Transit Security Grant program?

Response: The Transit Security Grant Program's (TSGP) risk-based priorities have changed little in the past years, continuing to focus on operational activities and critical infrastructure remediation for high-risk assets such as underwater tunnels, multi-modal stations, and bridges. Still, as a risk-based grant program, DHS evaluates how best to address those risk-based priorities through the TSGP each year to effectively respond to evolving threats and reducing critical vulnerabilities in the mass transit environment. For FY 2011, operational activities in the TSGP are subject to a 10% funding cap, so the majority of the grant funds must be awarded for capital projects to protect critical infrastructure. Therefore, the Department worked with key Federal partners and the mass transit and passenger rail security community to develop a list of those assets DHS considers critical to surface transportation, such that they are potential terrorist targets. While certain critical infrastructure assets may be given priority consideration, all capital projects that have been historically allowable would continue to be allowable.

66623.062

Post-Hearing Questions for the Record
Submitted to the Honorable Janet A. Napolitano
From Senator Mark L. Pryor

"The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2012"
February 17, 2011

Question#:	25
Topic:	flood map
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Mark L. Pryor
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The President's FY 2012 request proposes to reduce funding for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis program by $117 million. It's my understanding that the rationale for this cut is to slow the mapping process. Can you elaborate on the proposed cuts to the flood map program?

Response: The total number of Risk MAP project starts will be reduced in FY 2012 as compared to FY 2011. FEMA used a life cycle cost model to predict the extended time to 2020. The assumptions within the model include: the prioritization strategy established for Risk MAP; program fixed and variable costs; currently identified flood hazard updated needs; an estimate of additional flood hazard data that will be validated during the current national assessment; and an estimate of how quickly flood hazard data that is currently valid will be invalidated by physical, climatological, and engineering methodology changes.

66623.063

Question#:	26
Topic:	AFG
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Mark L. Pryor
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: A new FEMA report lists Arkansas as third in the nation in fire deaths. What assurances can you provide that the large cut in the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) program won't dramatically impact the State of Arkansas' ability to respond to the large number of fires that occur each year? If firehouses in my State face equipment shortages as a result of the decrease, how will DHS work with them to identify alternative resources or methods to compensate for hardships brought about through this cutback?

Response: The Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) is a competitive application process. It is difficult to determine the number of applications that would be submitted by fire departments within each state in order to determine the number of applications that would not be funded. Applicants are rated on the vulnerabilities within their communities; therefore, Arkansas communities that potentially face large numbers of fire deaths can use that data to support their request for funding. For those applicants that are not selected to receive a grant, DHS will provide a critique of their application, will assist those applicants with future applications, and will provide information about other potential funding opportunities.

66623.064

Question#:	27
Topic:	OIG
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Mark L. Pryor
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: As you are well aware, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) plays a very important role as the lead investigator of criminal corruption allegations within the Department. Although they closed a large number of investigations last year, they still have a large backlog of cases. Do you believe the budget provided to the OIG is sufficient for them to conduct these investigations and provide necessary oversight to DHS? How will you work with the OIG to leverage these resources so that we do not have such a large backlog of investigations?

Response: The DHS Office of Inspector General has responded directly to the Committee with their answer to this inquiry.

The OIG's Office of Investigations (INV) has investigative primacy within DHS for internal criminal investigations involving allegations against DHS employees, contractors, and grantees. INV also has statutory oversight responsibility for the internal affairs elements within DHS which are tasked primarily with investigating administrative misconduct issues and other important administrative functions such as screening applicants for employment and conducting employee background investigations.

Since FY 2006, the DHS Component employee workforce has grown significantly. For example, from FY 2006 to FY 2009, CBP increased its workforce by 34%, ICE increased its workforce by 32%, and CIS increased its workforce by 23 %. During this same period, the OIG has grown only 6.6%.

INV investigates allegations of criminal misconduct related to DHS employees including 100% of the allegations of corruption that constitute a threat to the central mission of the Department to protect the Nation from dangerous people and dangerous goods. As of March 1, 2011, INV has 1383 open cases involving employees or programs within Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS); this is 63% of INV's open cases. While acknowledging that this represents a large caseload, all of the investigations are being actively and aggressively pursued, and the vast majority of the cases have been open two years or less. This caseload includes a large number of investigations (more than 420) that are misconduct attributed to unknown or unnamed employees. INV has fewer than 300 open corruption related investigations pertaining to named CBP employees.

OIG's initial request for FY 2012 included $24.8 million and 50 positions for additional investigative staffing in order to keep pace with increased staffing and programs throughout DHS, particularly the growth of CBP and ICE. This request would allow INV to perform the investigative work necessary to address concerns about the integrity of DHS employees, programs, and operations. While the increase of $7 million and 15 positions included in the Administration's request is useful, it creates a level of risk in INV's long term ability to address integrity concerns and border corruption. At current staffing levels, INV investigators each carry an average of 14 cases, and the number of allegations received each year is trending upward dramatically. Reducing this current case load to an average of seven per agent is INV's long term goal because corruption cases tend to be lengthy and complex often involving surveillance, undercover operations, electronic intercepts, and other sophisticated investigative techniques. They almost always require multiple agents to carry out the investigation.

It is important, going forward, to eliminate redundancies by ensuring that components' offices of internal affairs abide by their core mission to conduct administrative inquiries, pre-employment screening of applicants, and background investigations of employees. Further redundancies in reporting of allegations could be eliminated or reduced by centralizing the employee complaint intake to the OIG Hotline. Eliminating these will dramatically enhance the OIG's investigative operations by providing increased support.

66623.065

Question#:	28
Topic:	review process
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Mark L. Pryor
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: TSA has spent roughly $14 billion in technology acquisition since 2001, including about $800 million on devices to screen bags and passenger items. The President's budget proposal request an additional $82 million increase for airport screening technologies, along with millions of dollars for the purchase of additional technology. How can we be sure that the wastefulness of the past, in which expensive technology was sometimes quickly deemed useless and sent to storage, does not happen again? Can you describe the cost-benefit analysis that is conducted before the acquisition of new screening technology? What review processes are in place to determine whether taxpayers are getting the maximum "bang for their buck"?

Response: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) continues to look for new ways to improve its technology acquisition process. This includes acquisition and investment decisions, as well as the quality of the requirements development and testing that support those decisions.

In compliance with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Acquisition Directive 102-01, TSA completes a Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) and an Analysis of Alternatives for all security technology projects. The LCCE and the benefits of the technology are discussed and evaluated by DHS's Acquisition Decision Authority at an Acquisition Review Board before contracts are awarded to vendors.

In 2009, TSA opened its TSA Systems Integration Facility (TSIF) near Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. At the TSIF, TSA can test both baggage and passenger screening technologies in simulated environments that will allow for the measurement of operational suitability and sustainability without impact to individual airports. TSA has also significantly matured its test and evaluation process and has established a more formal testing process consistent with DHS's Acquisition and Test and Evaluation policies. This testing process establishes a framework for incorporating phased-oriented test and evaluation activities to include laboratory and field pilots to determine operational effectiveness and suitability.

66623.066

Question#:	29
Topic:	follow up
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Mark L. Pryor
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: How does FEMA follow up with State and local grant recipients to determine whether the money is being used for the intended purposes, and whether the results are meeting the intended security and preparedness goals? Is there a routine grants audit process?

Is there a recoupment process or penalty system in place for misused funds? If so, how can we maximize this oversight to ensure we are holding grant recipients fully accountable for improper use of taxpayer dollars?

Response: FEMA has developed monitoring protocols to include on site visits with grantees to ensure that funding is being used appropriately and in accordance with grant guidelines and Federal regulations. In addition to monitoring, grantees also submit bi-annual programmatic reports to track progress of grant funded activities. The DHS Inspector General also conducts audits on grantees to ensure proper use of grant funds. If during the course of monitoring grantees are found to have used funding in violation of Federal regulations then FEMA does have a process to recoup funds.

66623.067

Question#:	30
Topic:	DRF
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Mark L. Pryor
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The FY 2012 budget calls for the Disaster Relief Fund to be funded at $1.8 billion. With the requested budget levels, do you anticipate FEMA being able to pay for projects from major disasters declared over the past six years? In the event that the funds are inadequate, what will FEMA do to ensure that rebuilding projects currently underway are covered?

Response: The $1.8B requested for the Disaster Relief Fund, per annual practice, reflects the five-year rolling average of historical obligations for non-catastrophic events (those less than $500M in estimated obligations), less estimated recoveries for FY2012. As such it does not include funds to pay for projects from major disasters declared over the past six years. In the event that funds are inadequate, the Administration is committed to working with Congress to address this issue. At the same time FEMA is taking aggressive action to maximize the balance of the Disaster Relief Fund. As we did last year, we are identifying excess funds previously identified for past disasters and returning them to the Disaster Relief Fund. If needed, FEMA is also prepared to take further steps to ensure the solvency of the fund. For instance, the Agency could institute "immediate needs" funding restrictions that are designed to extend the balance of the fund through the remainder of this fiscal year.

66623.088

Question#:	31
Topic:	TA
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Mark L. Pryor
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The FY2012 DHS budget request proposes to reduce funding in the Technical Assistance line by $3 million in FEMA's State and Local Program account. Can you provide some insight on the continued cuts to Technical Assistance funding? Will programs such as the DPETAP at Pine Bluff Arsenal be eligible to receive support from a different funding stream?

Given the threat of a radiological, chemical, or biological threat, what programs and funding will you rely on to train these highly specialized first responders?

Response: As the homeland security enterprise matured, technical assistance requirements evolved from an initial emphasis on building basic planning and operational capabilities to more complex and advanced current requirements. As this shift occurred, a number of activities which began as a technical assistance service were migrated into standing training programs, such as emergency operations plan development, continuity planning, and some fusion center activities. Management of the equipment-related training provided through DPETAP (now the Domestic Preparedness Equipment Training Assistance Program) transitioned to the National Training Program beginning in FY2009.

The overwhelming majority of equipment-related training is managed by the recipients of grants and is provided through well-established state and local training programs. FEMA works with state training offices and through the grant programs to ensure training is included as a key component of equipment acquisition.

FEMA has an extensive array of available courses focused on weapons of mass destruction and delivers these courses through key training partners such as the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) and the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC). CDP, for example, offers training for responders in a toxic chemical environment using nerve agents. The NDPC, for example, offers courses ranging from the awareness and response level to specialized courses such as Advanced Forensics Investigations for Hazardous Incidents, WMD Radiological/Nuclear Course for Hazardous Materials Technicians, and Prevention of and Response to Suicide Bombing Attacks.

66623.069

Post-Hearing Questions for the Record
Submitted to the Honorable Janet A. Napolitano
From Senator John Ensign

"The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2012"
February 17, 2011

Question#:	32
Topic:	BDO
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable John Ensign
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: Your statement noted that approximately $237 million is requested to fund 3,336 Behavior Detection Officers, which includes 350 new positions.

Of the currently existing Behavior Detection Officers (BDO), how many are detailed from other components and agencies, and how does their BDO training compare (i.e., type and length of training) with those hired permanently for the position?

Explain the criteria as to which airports the BDO are deployed (i.e., airport size, number of flights, number of passengers), and will BDO be deployed to land ports of entry for the pedestrian traffic?

Does the Department have BDO "jump" teams that can deploy to locations that are currently understaffed, and if not, describe the efforts to ensure that BDO teams are located in close enough proximity to various sized airports so that reaction time is reasonable.

Response: All individuals who perform Behavior Detection Officers (BDO) duties are dedicated exclusively to the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) BDO program. TSA does not use detailed or collateral duty Transportation Security Officers for the BDO program. BDOs are required to meet Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) training and certification requirements prior to performing BDO duties. The SPOT course is currently seven days long and is a mixture of classroom and on-the-job training. Deployment criteria are Sensitive Security Information and can be provided to the Committee in a closed setting.

Currently, BDOs are permanently deployed at airports. Additionally, they are utilized to participate in Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) team activities that are conducted in other transportation venues and National Special Security Events as necessary. BDOs are also assigned to TSA's National Deployment Force. These are specially identified and trained personnel who are available for short notice deployments of any duration in response to any validated need that arises.

66623.070

Question#:	33
Topic:	ICE operations
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable John Ensign
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: As you noted in your statement, the Obama Administration has decided to tackle illegal immigration by going after the employers with Form I-9 audits, civil fines, and criminal prosecutions of employers.

Does ICE anticipate assigning more agents to its worksite enforcement groups? If so, how will it prioritize from which groups and programs to draw these agents? Will this adversely affect securing the southern and northern borders by drawing agents away from border assignments?

What does your Department see for the future of the ICE Mutual Agreement Between Government and Employers (IMAGE) program? Will this initiative be expanded, both in terms of agents assigned as IMAGE Coordinators and employers reached, and how has the program been received by the business community?

Regarding the civil fines levied against employers, does the Department or ICE keep numbers on how much they are mitigated downwards from what is initially proposed? For example, "FY2011 saw proposed fines totaling $2 million that were eventually mitigated down to $1 million." I believe that if the mitigation is such that employers can expect large fines to be lowered dramatically, that civil penalties and by extension, laws against hiring illegal aliens, will not have much of an effect on the industry as a whole; whereas, workplace raids do grab employers' attention.

Response: In its fiscal year (FY) 2010 conference report, Congress instructed U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to expend $134 million out of its base budget to conduct worksite enforcement investigations. Under the provisions of the 2011 funding legislation, Congress's direction remains unchanged. As such, ICE's intended resource commitment for FY 2011 worksite enforcement investigations will equal that of FY 2010. Each Special Agent in Charge office—border offices as well as interior offices—analyzes and responds to risks and threats within their areas of responsibility. ICE assigns resources appropriately based upon those risks and threats. ICE does not project targets for case workload data, nor does it set targets for investigative output data.

The ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers (IMAGE) program is currently focused on educating employers and helping those that want to comply with immigration law. In addition to the membership portion of IMAGE, it is a priority of the program to conduct outreach, training, and education to employers who want to comply with the law. This training includes proper hiring procedures, fraudulent document

66623.071

Question#:	33
Topic:	ICE operations
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable John Ensign
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

detection, use of the E-Verify employment eligibility verification program, use of the Social Security Number Verification Service, and anti-discrimination procedures. ICE has provided information and training to nearly 40,000 employers since the program was created. ICE intends to commit the same level of effort in FY 2011 as it did in FY 2010. The feedback from the business community has been very positive with respect to the IMAGE program. The vast majority of the employers desire to comply with the employment eligibility verification laws and welcome the training provided by the IMAGE program.

Regarding civil fines and settlement agreements, ICE views each case and settlement on a case-by-case basis because each instance is unique and based on specific, relevant facts. No two instances are alike.

ICE legal counsel does require some discretion to come to a positive resolution in civil fine cases and to do what best promotes the mission of compliance. Case analysis from FY 2003 through FY 2010 has shown the difference in dollar amount between a notice of intent to fine and a corresponding final order has averaged 26 percent, meaning ICE receives 74 percent of fines initially issued. Going forward, and acknowledging that the chief administrative hearing officer also has discretion to alter fine amounts, ICE anticipates these averages will stay relatively stable.

Question#:	34
Topic:	border technology
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable John Ensign
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: A major concern for everyone is the efficient use of the taxpayers' money. SBI*net* was not such an efficient use. While I applaud you for terminating that program, the fact remains that $1 billion was spent before it was realized that it would not work. For FY 2012, DHS requests $242 million for 'new' southwest border technology and $55 million for northern border technology.

Explain how this just won't be a smaller, yet still costly version of the SBI*net* experience. What type of oversight is in place to determine that this money is being spent wisely, efficiently, and that the products being bought are in fact, working, including benchmarks, and what will be the "multiple layered border security" that SBI*net* was to be?

Response: As a result of the Department-wide reassessment of the SBInet program DHS is implementing a new border security technology plan, initially focused on the Arizona border, which will utilize existing and proven technology tailored to the distinct terrain and population density of each border region. This new plan will provide better coverage, a more effective balance between cost and capability, and is tailored to the unique needs of each area along the border. The plan will also result in faster deployment of technology and better linkage between operations and technology, complementing the Administration's unprecedented investments in manpower, infrastructure and resources to secure the Southwest Border. The implementation of this new plan is being overseen by Commissioner Bersin of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and his leadership team.

The new plan will lead to an unprecedented level of "situational awareness" for the Border Patrol, enabled by a mix of surveillance technologies and systems specifically tailored to the threat, geography, and population densities along the Arizona border.

DHS utilizes a variety of measurements (such as apprehensions and drug seizures) to determine effectiveness in securing the border. Additional quantitative data that includes measures of violence along the U.S.—Mexico border, disrupted operations of transnational criminal organizations (particularly with regard to smuggling illegal drugs, weapons and currency), interdictions of unlawful entry and exit of people and goods, and estimates of the total flow of such entries will provide an even more robust picture of technology effectiveness and of the impact of additional enforcement activities.

The multiple layers of border security include personnel, technology, and other resources. Since the beginning of this Administration, DHS has dedicated unprecedented personnel, technology, and resources to the Southwest border. To address the technology contribution to this comprehensive, multi-layered border security initiative DHS has implemented an efficient, effective, and economical border security technology strategy that builds upon successful technology currently deployed, provides an optimum mix of proven surveillance technologies by sector, and bolsters security and improved Border Patrol agents' ability to detect, identify, deter and respond to threats along the border.

66623.073

Question#:	35
Topic:	BEST
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable John Ensign
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: DHS and Immigration and Customs Enforcement have created Border Enforcement Security Taskforces (BEST). From what I understand, ICE intends to increase the size of BEST, add more personnel to it, but funding for state and local taskforce officers' overtime and equipment, including the purchase of vehicles, has been an issue since the program's creation.

Does DHS plan on changing the way it funds the BEST program: for example, double or triple the amount of State and Local Overtime (SLOT) funds, create a dedicated SLOT fund for BEST that would be independent of each Special Agent in Charge Office's BEST budget allotment, fund vehicles for the state and local officers?

Response: The authority to reimburse ICE for the State and Local Over Time (SLOT) program rests with the Department of Treasury Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture through the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). The TFF could not increase the allowance of SLOT funding without risk of losing an equitable amount of funds deducted from other programs.

66623.074

Question#:	36
Topic:	IAP
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable John Ensign
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: A very serious problem has been the backlog of CBP background investigations. Thousands have yet to be completed, but these non-vetted people are on the job in very sensitive positions at very critical points of security along our nation's borders. You request $14.1 million for the Immigration Advisory Program to expand to Paris and to points in the Middle East.

What are the Department's and CBP's plans to eliminate this backlog, how is this FY's appropriation going to address that, and are non-vetted officers being deployed on assignments such as the Immigration Advisory Program?

Response: All employees on board have had an initial background investigation and were therefore previously "vetted." The backlog of investigations pertains to periodic reinvestigations (PRs). Between fiscal years 2006-2009, CBP IA dedicated virtually all resources related to background investigations (BI) to meeting the hiring mandate of 6,000 Border Patrol agents. As a result, the agency fell behind in initiating/conducting PRs. The support of Congress in the regular appropriations process and the FY '10 Emergency Border Supplemental has allowed CBP to begin addressing the backlog of PRs. Between March of 2010 and the end of December 2010, CBP initiated over 15,000 PRs. Initiation of the PRs is only the first step in the process. The PRs must still be fully investigated and adjudicated before they can be considered complete. The President's FY '12 budget helps provide CBP the resources needed to complete the backlog of PRs, complete new PRs as they come due, and complete BIs for new hires. Now that all PRs due have been initiated, progress is being made to complete these PRs as quickly as possible. Once the backlog is eliminated, the foundation set in the President's FY '12 budget will allow CBP to ensure it does not fall behind in the PR process again.

OFO deploys active duty on board CBPOs and Supervisory CBPOs to IAP assignments. These employees are not unvetted entry-level personnel sent to IAP locations. While personnel do not go through a mandatory re-investigation prior to being deployed overseas, they do go through a thorough vetting process within their operational office. As a point of clarification, CBP has request $7.5 million to expand the Immigration Advisory Program in FY12 to three countries.

Post-Hearing Questions for the Record
Submitted to the Honorable Janet A. Napolitano
From Senator Carl Levin

"The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2012"
February 17, 2011

Question#:	37
Topic:	agents
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The budget states that there is a plan to increase the number of Border Patrol agents from 20,679 in FY 2010 to 21,370 in FY 2011. The FY 2012 levels are to remain the same as FY 2011. According to the Congressional Research Service, as of January 15, 2011, there were 20,708 Border Patrol agents (an increase of 150 from the previous year) however, the number of agents on the northern border had decreased by 35. A recent GAO report, "Border Security: Enhanced DHS Oversight and Assessment of Interagency Coordination Is Needed for the Northern Border," concludes that "DHS reports that the terrorist threat on the northern border is higher, given the large expanse of area with limited law enforcement coverage." [pg 1 of Report]

Of the approximately 662 agents that DHS intends to hire by the end of FY 2011, how many will be placed on the northern border?

Response: The number of Border Patrol agents authorized for the Northern Border is 2,212. However, there are instances when the actual number of agents may be slightly higher or lower, but the intent of the Border Patrol is to maintain 2,212 Border Patrol agents on the northern border. As of February 9, 2011 there were 2,228 agents assigned to the northern border.

Question: Why has the number of Border Patrol agents assigned to the northern border decreased?

Response: The number of agents assigned to the northern border is both fluid and dynamic. However, any decrease in the number of agents is generally attributed to transfers or attrition.

Question: Is this decrease temporary or do you expect permanent decreases in the number of agents on the northern border?

Response: There is no plan to decrease the number of authorized agents from 2,212.

66623.076

Question#:	38
Topic:	CBP pay
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The budget proposes moving Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) Officers from Administratively Unavoidable Overtime Pay to Law Enforcement Availability Pay. This change in pay systems is expected to save CPB $65 million a year. Congress needs to authorize this proposal. CBP has agreed to brief committee staff on the proposal, but has yet to share the draft legislative language. Why is the department submitting this authorizing language to the Appropriations Committee and not to this Committee?

Response: The President's budget request includes closely related fiscal and policy matters for Congress' consideration. When the legislative proposal is finalized and cleared by the Administration, the Department will submit this proposal to several congressional committees for consideration.

As you are aware, only the Appropriations committees have fully consolidated jurisdiction over the Department of Homeland Security, within the House Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee and the Senate Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee. This jurisdiction consolidation provides both of these subcommittees with a congressionally unique Department wide perspective and authority, thus it is appropriate to share this information with them as well as other committees of jurisdiction.

Question#:	39
Topic:	dedicated funding
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: One of the main concerns of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials in Detroit is the issue of radio communications. They said that the Department of Homeland Security and other federal departments have all gone digital, but the state/locals are still analog 800 mhz. The "solution" is to either use two radios to communicate between federal officials and state/local officials, or use expensive radios which can operate on 800 mhz analog and digital. This is obviously a concern to both the federal agents and officers who work to secure our border, and the state and local officials who work with them. Funds under the grant programs that fund this equipment are highly competitive. Why does DHS feel that dedicated funding is not needed for interoperability equipment?

Response: For purposes of clarity, the interoperability problem described above is not solely an analog to digital conversion issue. Currently, CBP and ICE digital radios are backward compatible with analog. However, interoperability issues arise between radio systems that operate in separate frequency bands. In many instances, federal government agencies are operating in VHF while most state systems operate in 800Mhz. Hence, the problem cannot be resolved by simply upgrading the state system to digital. The solution would need to address the cross band issue, for example, through the acquisition of multi-band radios.

DHS continues to recognize the importance of reliable and interoperable communications to federal, state, local, and tribal public safety agencies and officials. During FY 2012 we will continue upgrades to communications systems used by our own agents and officers, both on the northern border and along the southwest border. In addition, through the Office of Emergency Communications, we will continue to provide communications support to state, local, and tribal entities. The Department continuously reviews its grants process to ensure the most effective use of grant funds across a variety of issues vital to homeland security, to include interoperable communications.

66623.078

Question#:	40
Topic:	BWB project
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The State of Michigan is currently completing a $160 million expansion of the I-94/I-69 corridor leading up to the Port Huron, Michigan POE. This project is designed to provide operational improvements and additional border crossing capacity northern border.

Can you commit CBP to funding the 16 acre Blue Water Bridge plaza expansion in their fiscal year 2013 budget? Estimated cost of this expansion is $130 million with up to $20 million in A-11 expenditures.

A significant amount of property in the city of Port Huron was obtained to accommodate the original 57 acre plaza design. The State of Michigan is facing significant pressure to release any excess property to the city, so they may facilitate new development. If CBP or other federal homeland security agencies would like to retain this property for potential future plaza expansion needs, how soon can a letter requesting what property should not be released be provided?

Response: The FY 2012 President's Budget includes an "Up-Front" $50 billion economic boost in transportation to rebuild and modernize America's roads, rails, transit, and runways for the long term. One part of that $50 billion is $2.2 billion in the Federal Highway Administration's budget to be transferred to the General Services Administration for cross-border transportation infrastructure. The funding will help support necessary improvements at land ports of entry (LPOE) facilities which link directly to the transportation infrastructure at border crossing locations (e.g., inspection stations for passengers, cargo and truck safety, and border facilities). The GSA, through their Public Buildings Service, is responsible for the design and construction of LPOEs as well as the leasing a limited number of land ports of entry. GSA, as part of its custodial responsibility, also manages the LPOE facilities and executes both daily maintenance and repair and capital improvements.

CBP in coordination with GSA and DOT developed a list of LPOE construction and modernization projects to reflect the most critical needs and formulated the list based on available information including Records of Decision, transportation studies of both commercial and passenger traffic flow, existing facility condition, security, and input from State and local partners. Currently there are multiple LPOE locations where the road infrastructure has improved but the border crossing facility, such as available lanes, does not have the capacity to accommodate the traffic flow. One of the facilities on the initial list of proposed projects was ~~is~~ the construction of fully modernized facilities and infrastructure to support 21st century cross border travel, trade, and security at the Port Huron-Blue Water Bridge. In light of the impact of the FY11 budget with lower than requested appropriations for land port modernization, GSA, CBP and FHWA are currently reviewing the list to make the appropriate adjustments.

66623.079

Question#:	41
Topic:	NITC
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: When completed, the NITC will provide a modern border crossing system in the busiest trade corridor in the world. Funding for implementation of the project is anticipated from a variety of sources: CBP has responsibility for funding the border inspection facilities; the private sector through a Public-Private Partnership (P3) arrangement will likely fund the bridge and approaches; and Canadian funding will cover all other infrastructure and financial risk costs associated with the P3, including the interchange with I-75 and toll facilities.

Can CBP provide a firm commitment to fund the plaza for a New International Trade Crossing in Detroit?

Will that funding detract in any way from the commitment to build a plaza at the Blue Water Bridge?

Response: The project to build new CBP inspection facilities at the NITC (formerly known as Detroit River International Crossing), was included in the first iteration of the U.S. Department of Transportation's proposed Surface Transportation Reauthorization (STR). This initiative is part of a larger effort to rebuild and modernize our Nation's transportation infrastructure, which includes necessary improvements at land ports of entry that directly link transportation infrastructure at border crossing locations. The funding contained in the Reauthorization would cover the inspection facilities at which CBP operates; however, states and other stakeholders would be responsible for providing funding for highway and bridge construction as part of larger infrastructure improvements. This initiative is pending enactment of the Surface Transportation Reauthorization. In light of the impact of the FY11 budget with lower than requested appropriations for land port modernization, GSA, CBP and FHWA are currently reviewing the list to make the appropriate adjustments..

The Blue Water Bridge expansion project was also included in the first iteration of the Surface Transportation Reauthorization list of proposed projects. As first proposed, the funding for the inspection facility at NITC would not detract from the funding for the expansion of Blue Water Bridge. In light of the impact of the FY11 budget with lower than requested appropriations for land port modernization, the agencies are currently reviewing the list to make the appropriate adjustments.

66623.080

Question#:	42
Topic:	investment committment
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: Capital investments alone will not ensure Michigan's borders operate efficiently and safely. An accompanying commitment from DHS is needed to assure Michigan's POEs are adequately staffed. The State of Michigan needs assurances from the Federal Government that if it increases border capacity, DHS will staff the border inspection facilities in both Detroit and Port Huron, the busiest trade corridors on the U.S./Canada border. Additionally, an agreed upon metric for adding additional future staff needs to be developed.

Will DHS commit to work with the State of Michigan to agree to a "service level agreement" for staffing at Michigan's POEs? (i.e. developing acceptable border crossing wait-times and at what point additional staff will be added when those agreed to times are exceeded).

Response: CBP is committed to ensuring optimum staffing at all our ports of entry consistent with budget constraints. While the budgets for FY 2011 and beyond have not been finalized, CBP will make every effort to address the staffing needs at Michigan POEs to ensure adequate servicing levels given existing budget resources.

66623.081

Question#:	43
Topic:	hazard mapping
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: The FY12 budget proposes a cut of about 50 percent for FEMA's flood hazard mapping and risk analysis, from $220 million in FY10 to $103 million in FY12. According to FEMA, the reduction in FY12 funding will slow efforts to designate 80 percent of flood maps as new, valid or updated from 2014 to at least 2020 but will not affect map quality. However, it is unclear whether or how the reduction in budget will affect FEMA's ability to address concerns related to its mapping, modeling and risk calculation procedures.

Some Michigan residents have informed my office that the flood map updated by FEMA in May 2009 concerning Sanford Lake, Michigan designated some homes to be in flood hazard areas when they should not be located there. I understand from FEMA that the process of updating maps can take 12-24 months, after the designation of funding. In the meantime, these potential map errors impact family budgets because area residents are required to either pay for federal flood insurance that may not be necessary or for a Letter of Map Amendment if they want to challenge FEMA's designation. How would a funding reduction at the level proposed in the FY12 budget for map modernization affect the timing to process the Physical Map Revision to address potential map errors in Midland County?

I have previously expressed concerns to FEMA Administrator Fugate regarding FEMA modeling assumptions that fail to accurately reflect flood risk, such as failure to account for flood control structures that are in place but may not be certified, or for the effects of climate change on flood maps. How would a reduction in funding affect FEMA's ability to complete studies and incorporate new factors into its mapping and risk calculation assumptions?

Response: There will be a deferral in the total number of Risk MAP project starts. FEMA used a life cycle cost model to predict the extended time to 2020 to designate 80 percent of flood maps as new, valid or updated. The assumptions within the model include: the prioritization strategy established for Risk MAP, program fixed and variable costs, currently identified flood hazard updated needs, an estimate of additional flood hazard data that will be validated during the current national assessment and an estimate of how quickly flood hazard data that is currently valid will be invalidated by physical, climatological and engineering methodology changes.

Regarding Midland County, Michigan, FEMA was provided with new data for a portion of Midland County by local communities following the development of a new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) for Midland County dated May 4, 2009. FEMA has reviewed and accepted the new data for incorporation into revised flood maps. Due to the size and scope of the map revision associated with this data, FEMA will use FY11 funds, when available, to initiate and complete a Physical Map Revision (PMR) to update the flood maps. Once a PMR is initiated, 12-24 months are generally necessary to complete the process and issue new effective flood maps. FY12 funding levels should not have an impact on the processing of this PMR.

66623.082

Question#:	44
Topic:	rulemaking
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: In August of 2010, the Coast Guard proposed a Ballast Water Discharge Standard to combat the introduction and spread of invasive species. The Coast Guard indicated that this rulemaking would be final by December 2010, but I understand that the Coast Guard has extended the timeline for the rulemaking. Does the Coast Guard expect to finalize a rule in Fiscal Year 2012? Can you tell me how much money is in the Coast Guard's Fiscal Year 2012 budget to further develop this proposed rulemaking and implement it?

Response: The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) was published in the *Federal Register* on August 28, 2009. The Coast Guard held public meetings in Seattle, Oakland, New Orleans, Chicago, New York City, and Washington, DC. The comment period closed on December 4, 2009. The Coast Guard received 2,214 comments from 662 individuals and organizations.

In the Fall 2010 Regulatory Agenda, the Coast Guard announced it would publish the Ballast Water Final Rule in April 2011. Following publication of the Final Rule, implementation activities would include the establishment of a process to type approve ballast water management systems for installation on board ships.

The Coast Guard presently type approves other pollution prevention equipment, such as oily water separators and marine sanitation devices. It is envisioned that the Ballast Water Management System type approval process would be similar, but likely a more complex process compared to other pollution prevention equipment. Compliance and enforcement of the standard will occur during routine port state and flag state vessel examinations already funded.

The FY 2012 President's Request does not include any new funding for these activities.

66623.083

Question#:	45
Topic:	restoration
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: Beginning in Fiscal Year 2010, the Administration proposed and Congress appropriated significant funds for Great Lakes restoration. Several agencies, including the Coast Guard, received funding through this initiative. How much Fiscal Year 2012 money will the Coast Guard receive and for what activities? How much does the Coast Guard plan to receive in Fiscal Year 2011?

Response: Since the FY 2011 budget for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) has not been finalized, the Coast Guard does not yet know how much funding the Service will receive in FY 2011. Additionally, the FY 2012 GLRI budget request has not been determined as of yet.

Question#:	46
Topic:	analysis
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Carl Levin
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: In accordance with the Homeland Security Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 2010, the Coast Guard was required to submit an Analysis of Alternatives for Great Lakes Icebreaking. The Coast Guard was given an extension for submitting this analysis. Have you completed this analysis, and if not, what is your timeline for completion?

Response: The Analysis of Alternatives for Great Lakes Icebreaking was delivered to Congress on November 18, 2010.

Post-Hearing Questions for the Record
Submitted to the Honorable Janet A. Napolitano
From Senator Claire McCaskill

"The Homeland Security Department's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2012"
February 17, 2011

Question#:	47
Topic:	ER
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: During the hearing I had asked you to identify specific areas where your efforts through the efficiency review have provided actual savings for the Department and to identify those individual savings. I would appreciate it if you could provide that information for the record.

Response: Since the launch of the DHS Efficiency Review in March 2009, DHS has identified cost avoidances in several areas, including acquisition, asset and real property management, employee vetting/credentialing, hiring/on-boarding and information technology. In addition, DHS has identified administrative savings through reductions to professional services contracts, printing, supplies and materials, travel, and training. Specific cost avoidances are listed below.

Travel: To date, DHS has identified more than $15.7 million in cost avoidances by eliminating non-mission critical travel – including dramatically reducing business class travel – and maximizing the use of conference calls and web-based training and meetings instead.

- Under this administration, DHS has reduced business class travel spending by nearly 90 percent.
- The Department's fiscal year 2012 budget request reduces travel spending by an additional $75 million.

Professional Services Contracts: DHS is implementing a new Balanced Workforce Strategy to ensure the Department has the appropriate mix of federal employees and contractors to fulfill our mission in a manner that is cost-effective and ensures appropriate federal oversight.

- From fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2010, DHS reduced spending on professional services contracts by 11 percent, or $420 million.
- The Department's fiscal year 2012 budget request includes an additional $106 million in cuts to professional services contracts across the Department.

66623.086

Question#:	47
Topic:	ER
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Hiring/ Background Investigations: To date, DHS has identified over $118.8 million in cost avoidances by obtaining preliminary job applicant security data to screen for disqualifying factors *before* initiating full background investigations and by implementing other component-specific, security-related initiatives.

IT Inventory Management: To date, DHS has identified more than $7.7 million in cost avoidances by utilizing refurbished IT equipment (computers and mobile devices) and redeploying the current inventory throughout the Department instead of buying new equipment.

Office Supplies: To date, DHS has identified more than $1.9 million in cost avoidances by leveraging the purchasing power of the entire Department to secure the lowest price possible for office supplies.

Printing: To date, DHS has identified more than $5.1 million in cost avoidances by minimizing printing and distribution of reports and documents that can be sent electronically or posted online.

- The Department's fiscal year 2012 budget request includes $3 million in additional cost avoidances through implementation of this initiative.

Software Licenses: DHS expects to achieve $180.4 million in cost avoidances over the next six years by leveraging the purchasing power of the entire Department to acquire software licenses for Department-wide usage instead of purchasing thousands of individual licenses.

Subscriptions: To date, DHS has identified more than $4.6 million in cost avoidances by consolidating subscriptions to professional publications and newspapers.

- DHS expects to avoid costs of $2.1 million in fiscal year 2011 by consolidating subscriptions for *Congressional Quarterly*, LexisNexis, West Government Services, and Dun and Bradstreet, and anticipates avoiding an additional $408,000 by negotiating lower contract fees.

Paperless Earning and Leave Statements: During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, DHS identified more than $260,000 in cost avoidances by implementing paperless earnings and leave statements Department-wide. In response to DHS's development of the initiative, the Office of Management and Budget directed the National Finance Center to change the default government-wide civilian employee setting for earnings and leave statements from paper to electronic, resulting in an estimated annual savings of $4 million for the federal government.

Question#:	47
Topic:	ER
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

- Going forward, DHS anticipates an estimated annual cost avoidance of $1.4 million by implemention of this initiative.

Facilities: To date, DHS has identified more than $5.2 million in cost avoidances by using government office space and online tools for meetings and conferences instead of renting private facilities.

Multifunctional Devices: To date, DHS has identified more than $554,000 in cost avoidances by purchasing multi-functional devices instead of separate printers, faxes, and copiers when replacements are needed.

Question#:	48
Topic:	cost savings
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: As part of the Efficiency Review you initiated in March 2009 you have attempted to identify duplication and cost efficiencies across your Department. I recently heard about monies being obligated to fulfill a contract which was no longer needed as well as contracts duplicating a function which can be done in house. For example, we have alarm systems with-in many federal buildings serviced by contractors like ADT. However, the fire alarms are just being routed through ADT who then calls FPS to respond to the alarm. The agency does not need the ADT contract because the FPS can handle the initial alarm and response.

My understanding is that a cost savings would be realized if the individual ADT contract is cancelled and the alarms are directly routed to the FPS. Is that the case and if so, approximately how much is the cost savings? Has the department proactively discussed this option with the various federal agencies? Similarly, has the department identified other duplications like this and if so where and under what circumstances? What is the cost savings that could be realized if those contracts were cancelled or not extended?

Response: In addition to the cost-avoidances DHS Efficiency Review is able to achieve through its department-wide initiatives, the DHS Efficiency Review also incorporates component-specific initiatives that streamline operations, reduce redundancies, and cut costs.

While the Federal Protective Service (FPS) is not aware of the contract costs of other Federal agencies, FPS currently manages four state-of-the-art MegaCenters that provide nationwide alarm monitoring, police, and security response services through its building security square foot rent charge.

To capture suggestions for potential efficiencies, such as the use of FPS in place of a commercial contractor, DHS Efficiency Review gathers suggestions from component leadership and staff on a biannual basis. These suggestions are then vetted through a subject-matter expert and a Department leadership review process. Viable suggestions that will result in increased efficiency for the department become new efficiency initiatives.

66623.089

Question#:	49
Topic:	screeners
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: As I stated during the hearing, I have been in 4 different major airports over the past couple of weeks, 3 of which had Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) scanners that were not in use; I was told, due to the lack of TSA personnel to operate them. During TSA's budget briefings to staff, we were told that currently TSA needs 6.25 screeners per AIT scanner. You indicated in your testimony that it took more than 6 screeners to operate one AIT scanner and that this number could change depending on the airport. Is this correct and if not, why?

Response: Current Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) machines do not have Automatic Target Recognition (ATR) and require staffing above TSA's request of 5 full time equivalents (FTE) per machine in Fiscal Year 2011. This figure is a system-wide average and could vary by airport because of the number of operating shifts. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has been able to meet this requirement thus far due to the decreased passenger loads.

66623.090

Question#:	50
Topic:	AIT numbers
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: To date, how many AIT machines have actually been deployed to the various airports around the country? How many screeners are currently needed to operate the deployed AIT scanners? Have all those positions been filled?

Response: As of March 2011, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has deployed 486 AIT units to 78 airports across the Nation and is continuously working to identify future deployment candidates based on risk, airport readiness, and operational suitability. Current Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) machines do not have Automatic Target Recognition (ATR) and require staffing above TSA's request of 5 FTE per machine in Fiscal Year 2011. This figure is a system-wide average and could vary by airport because of the number of operating shifts. TSA has been able to meet this requirement thus far due to the decreased passenger loads.

66623.091

Question#:	51
Topic:	CR impact
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: Under the current continuing resolution for FY2011 how many additional AIT scanners are anticipated to be deployed? How many screeners will be needed to staff those units? Do you anticipate being able to fill all those positions under the current continuing resolution?

Response: While under a full year Continuing Resolution for FY 2011, the Transportation Security Administration anticipates the purchase of 500 additional Advanced Imaging Technology units. The deployment and staffing of these units is estimated to be completed before the end of calendar year 2011.

Question#:	52
Topic:	request
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: Presently for FY 2012, you are requesting a total of 275 AIT scanners and 510 TSO positions to support those machines. During the budget hearing you stated that it took more than 6 positions to operate one AIT scanner. However, your FY 2012 budget request for AIT scanners and the accompanying positions do not support the 6 position assertion and instead uses the 2.5 positions per scanner figure as what is needed. Can you explain this discrepancy? What assurances can you give that AIT machines deployed in FY12 will be fully staffed and utilized?

Response: The FY 2011 budget request assumed 5 full time equivalent (FTE) employees per Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) machine with Automatic Target Recognition (ATR). This figure is a system-wide average and could vary by airport because of the number of operating shifts. These lanes were planned to open first and remain open the longest at airports with generally heaviest passenger volume. In advance of ATR, the Transportation Security Administration required staffing above TSA's request of 5 FTE per machine in FY2011. Currently, the Transportation Security Administration is piloting ATR at three airports and test results are favorable.
In FY 2012, the system wide average is reduced to 2.5 FTE per AIT. FY 2012 staffing requirements are reduced based on various factors. As AITs are deployed to more lanes, they will not need to be operational for as long a portion of the day. In some cases the walk through metal detector may be removed which may allow existing resources to support the AIT. Finally, as additional AITs are deployed to smaller airports, additional staffing may not be required given the lower passenger volume at these airports.

66623.093

Question#:	53
Topic:	workforce
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Question: As you know, for the past several years, I have raised serious concerns about the heavy reliance DHS has on a contract workforce. I was pleased to learn that DHS apparently does not have as many contractors as we first thought. But it is unfortunate that we've wasted the last hear trying to come up with the contractor number and now we've wasted the last year trying to come up with the contractor number and are still at square one. And we still don't know how much DHS actually spends on federal contracts. Last year, as part of the balanced workforce initiative, one of the efforts you were making was the immediate conversion of an identified universe of approximately 3,500 positions. I asked you about this during last year's budget hearing.

At that time you did not have the exact number of persons that had been converted but expected to in-source the 3,500 positions identified last July during FY 2010, with possible carry over into FY 2011. How many of the 3,500 contractor positions that you identified last year have been converted to federal positions?

Response: As of March 1, 2011, DHS efforts to convert positions based on the 2009 in-sourcing initiative have produced the following results:

- 2,757 contract positions have been reported as eliminated;
- 1,946 federal positions have been established; and
- 1,708 new federal hires have come on-board.

In some cases, a portion of previously contracted work may have been or will be absorbed by existing federal employees.

Question: Where have these conversions occurred?

Response: The attached chart created based on Component reporting indicates where results have occurred. Components reporting the largest number of conversions include Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and the Headquarters (including MGMT, NPPD, A&O, and S&T).

3,500 Reporting from BWPMO as of 03-01-11[1]

Question#:	53
Topic:	workforce
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

Component	# of contractors identified for conversion as of 07-03-09	Total # of contractor positions eliminated	Total # of new federal positions established from dollars formerly dedicated to contracts	Total # of positions that have been filled with permanent federal employees
CBP	807	821	578	578
CIS	777	695	225	255
ICE	619	320	198	94
TSA	534	257	257	146
MGMT[2]	486	513	478	511
FEMA	110	150	199	115
FLETC		0	0	0
USCG[3]		1	11	9
USSS		0	0	0
TOTAL	3,333	2,757	1,946	1,708

[1]Information reflects the most recent data provided to the Balanced Workforce Program Management Office.

[2] A&O and S&T are now reported under MGMT; totals reflect this.

[3]USCG is engaged in contractor conversions but did not have a specific number approved when the initial 3,500 were identified.

Question: As a result of that planned conversion has the Department realized any cost savings? If so, how much has the department saved by the conversions? If applicable, can you explain how you came to this number? With respect to the cost savings for converting a contractor to a federal employee have performance measures been created for determining the actual savings? If so, what are they?

Response: As of March 1, 2011, conversions undertaken as part of the 2009 in-sourcing initiative have resulted in savings estimated at $28 million; however, it is critically important to note that savings identified have been used to support other mission essential functions.

One of the lessons we learned from the 2009 in-sourcing initiative was that components independently determined how to estimate cost savings; the $28 million number is the aggregated total of what components submitted when asked to provide cost saving information.

66623.095

Question#:	53
Topic:	workforce
Hearing:	DHS Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
Primary:	The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Committee:	HOMELAND SECURITY (SENATE)

In most cases, it is likely that components used the actual cost of the contract that was allowed to expire, then determined the dollar amount for new federal hires using the Department's Modular Cost Model to determine the federal cost, and, finally, subtracted the federal cost from the contract cost to arrive at the cost savings number. This methodology is consistent with the guidance given to components in implementing the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

At this point, performance measures targeting the actual cost savings associated with conversions have not been developed because the primary driver of Component action related to the 2009 in-sourcing initiative remains addressing potential mission risk linked to workforce balance. Moving forward, the Balanced Workforce Program Management Office expects to integrate additional information into component reporting requests, including measures related to cost.

Question: Conversely, if the conversion process has not been completed, why? Has the Department identified additional contract positions that should be converted? If so, what are those positions, how many are there and what is the timeline for conversion?

Response: During the pilot of the formal Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS), from September 2010 through February 2011, several components identified contracts for conversion (See "Sourcing Decision Chart," included below). Components are still in the planning stage for implementing these conversions resulting from BWS analyses (separate and apart from the 2009 in-sourcing initiative), and the Balanced Workforce Program Management Office is establishing a monthly reporting process to capture the numbers and types of positions for in-sourcing; the first reports will be requested from Components at the beginning of April 2011.

Sourcing Decision Chart (Leading to increased federal workers)				
Component	Contract or Task Order No.	BWS Tool Results	Component Decision	Departmental Working Group Status
USCG	H001	Temporarily contract until feasible to hire feds	Temporarily contract until feasible to hire feds	Approved 12/16
USCIS	0449	Should be fed	Temporarily contract until feasible to hire feds	Approved 1/27
USSS	0001	Temporarily contract until feasible to hire feds	Temporarily contract until feasible to hire feds	Approved 12/10
TSA	O428	Should be feds	Mix of feds and contractors	Approved 12/2
	C010	Must be feds	Must be feds	Approved 12/2
ICE	0152	Should be fed	Should be fed	Approved 3/4

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Budget-in-Brief

Fiscal Year 2012

Homeland Security

www.dhs.gov

"The kinds of threats we now face demonstrate that our homeland security is a shared responsibility. Only a "whole of nation approach" will bring us to the level of security and resilience we require."

Secretary Janet Napolitano
First State of Homeland Security Address
January 27, 2011

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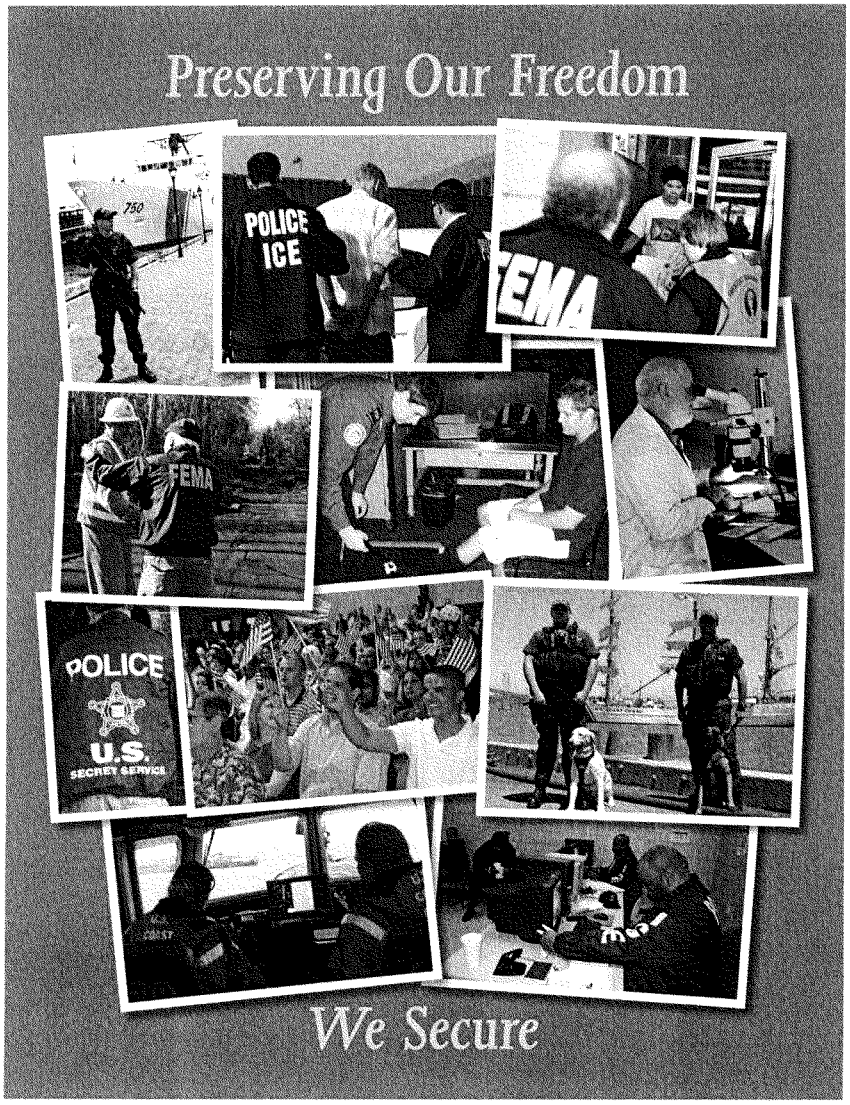
Preserving Our Freedom
POLICE
ICE
FEMA
FEMA
POLICE
U.S.
SECRET SERVICE
We Secure

66623.099

Protecting America
Our Homeland

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OUR VISION

Preserving our freedoms, protecting America ...we secure our homeland.

Our Mission

The Department of Homeland Security will lead the unified national effort to secure America. We will prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the Nation. We will ensure safe and secure borders, welcome lawful immigrants and visitors and promote the free-flow of commerce.

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FY 2012 Budget Overview

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted [1]	FY 2011 Cont. Resolution [2]	FY 2012 Pres. Budget	FY 2012 +/- FY 2011
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Net Discretionary:	$ 42,456,615	$ 42,588,633	$ 43,224,182	$ 635,549
Discretionary Fees:	3,533,561	3,442,780	4,180,357	737,577
Less rescission of prior year funds: [3]	*(151,582)*	*(40,474)*	*(41,942)*	*(1,468)*
Gross Discretionary	**45,838,594**	**45,990,939**	**47,362,597**	**1,371,658**
Mandatory, Fee, Trust Funds.	10,179,438	9,697,347	9,578,910	(118,437)
Total Budget Authority:	$ 56,018,032	$ 55,688,286	$ 56,941,507	$ 1,253,221
Supplemental: [4]	$ 5,865,603	$ -	$ -	$ -
Less rescission of prior year supplemental funds.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

1/ FY 2010 revised enacted:
• Excludes transfer of $16.0 million in FY 2010 funds from FEMA to OIG
• Reflects reprogramming of -$23.950 million of FY 2010 funds from CBP to OSEM for $6.6 million; CIS for $11 million; and FEMA for $6.350 million
• Reflects technical adjustments of -$128.9 million for TSA Aviation Security Fees; $2.589 million for the USCG Health Care Fund; and a $666.830 million increase in budget authority based on actual receipts for USCG trust funds.
• Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -$ 800 million
• Excludes Overseas Contingency Operations of $241.5 million and National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of $54.0 million from the USCG line item
• Reflects reprogramming of $7.7 million of FY 2010 funds to USSS from NPPD of -$3.3 million; A&O of -$2.0 million; and OHA of -$2.4 million
• Reflects technical adjustment to CIS fee authority of $61.254 million for the Immigration Exams Fee and $71.554 million for the Fraud Prevention Fee.

2/ FY 2011 Continuing Resolution reflects the FY 2010 enacted level assuming the following exceptions:
• Excludes funding for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGCR), office closed effective April 1, 2010.
• Includes transfer of $16.0 million from FEMA to the OIG
• Does not reflect the FY 2010 reprogramming of FY 2010 of -$23.950 million from CBP to OSEM for $6.6 million; CIS for $11 million, and FEMA for $6.350 million.
• Reflects technical adjustment of $74.629 million for a CBP fee estimates.
• Reflects technical adjustment of $6.587 million for ICE revised fee estimates.
• Reflects technical adjustment of -$6.400 million for TSA-TTAC revised fee estimates.
• Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations of $241.5 million and a National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of $54.0 million.
• Scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -$ 800 million.
• Reflects technical adjustment of -$ 685 million for the USCG Health Care Fund.
• Reflects technical adjustment of $39.455 million for the USCG Retired Pay Fund.
• Reflects technical adjustment of -$10.190 million for the USCG Trust Funds.
• Does not reflect the FY 2010 reprogramming of $7.7 million of FY 2010 funds to USSS from NPPD of -$3.3 million; A&O of -$2.0 million, and OHA of -$2.4 million
• Reflects technical adjustment of $20.0 million for the USSS Retired Pay Fund
• Reflects technical adjustment of -$.096 million for the FEMA - REP fund
• Reflects technical adjustments of $23.0 million for the FEMA - NFIF discretionary offsetting revised fee estimates, and -$19.454 million for FEMA - NFIF mandatory revised fee estimates.
• Reflects an FY 2011 approved reprogramming of $25.0 million for a USCIS direct appropriated funds.
• Reflects technical adjustments of $240.533 million for USCIS - Immigration Exams and -$70.701 million for USCIS - Fraud Prevention revised fee estimates.

3/Pursuant to P.L. 111-83 and P.L. 111-242, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -$2.358 million for A&O; -$4.0 million for TSA; -$5.6 million for Counter-Terrorism Fund; -$8.0 million for NPPD; $-5.572 million FEMA; $-6.944 million for S&T; -$8.0 million for DNDO
• Pursuant to P.L. 111-212, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -$1.8 million for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; -$.700 million for the Office of the Federal Gulf Coast Rebuilding; -$.489 million for A&O; -$8.119 million for USCG. Pursuant to P.L. 111-230, $-100.0 million for CBP.
• The FY 2012 President's Budget Request proposes the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances: -$16.3 million for ICE; -$25.642 for NPPD

4/ In order to obtain comparable figures, Total Budget Authority excludes the following:
- FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations funding provided in P.L. 111-83: USCG ($241.5 million).
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-117: USCG ($54.0 million)
- FY 2010 Supplemental Funding pursuant to P.L. 111-212: $5.0 million for OIG; $65.5 million for USCG; 5,095 million for FEMA; $10.6 million for USCIS.
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-230: $305.9 million for CBP; $80.0 million for ICE; $8.1 million for FLETC.

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Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Request
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The demands on the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have never been greater and the threats we face pose new challenges that require an innovative and focused response. Today's threat picture features an adversary who evolves and adapts quickly and who is determined to strike us here at home – from the aviation system and the global supply chain to surface transportation systems, critical infrastructure, and cyber networks. The Department's Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Budget allows us to continue to meet these evolving threats and challenges by prioritizing our essential operational requirements – while reflecting an unprecedented commitment to fiscal discipline that maximizes the effectiveness of every security dollar we receive.

The FY 2012 budget request for DHS is $57.0 billion in total funding, $47.4 billion in gross discretionary funding, and $43.2 billion in net discretionary funding.[1]

Reflecting the current economic environment, we are preserving essential frontline operations and bolstering our operational strength by decreasing administration and overhead, including the overall budget for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management. All DHS Components identified reductions associated with the Efficiency Review initiatives currently underway as well as administrative savings totaling more than $800 million to strengthen mission critical activities across the Department. Savings were accomplished through efficiencies in acquisition, asset and real property management as well as employee vetting/credentialing, hiring and information technology; and administrative savings through reductions to professional services contracts, printing, supplies and materials, travel, and training. The Department also proposes to delay construction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) headquarters at St. Elizabeth's as well as other office co-locations, and building maintenance and enhancements to prioritize frontline security operations.

DHS's FY 2012 budget request is the culmination of a major, first of its kind effort undertaken by the Department to align DHS resources with a comprehensive strategy to meet our Nation's homeland security needs. Last year, DHS completed the first ever Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), which established a unified, strategic framework for homeland security missions and goals, as well as the first ever Bottom-Up Review (BUR), which aligned DHS's programmatic activities and organizational structure to better serve those missions and goals. The third and final step of this process is the FY 2012 budget submission, which begins the next phase in strengthening DHS efforts to ensure a safe, secure, and resilient homeland.

This process identified six DHS missions, each of which is strengthened by this budget:

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security – Protecting the United States from terrorism is the cornerstone of homeland security. DHS's counterterrorism responsibilities

[1] For purposes of comparison to funding levels that may be enacted by Congress, funding for Overseas Contingency Operations and National Science Foundation transfers are not included in these figures.

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focus on three goals: preventing terrorist attacks; preventing the unauthorized acquisition, importation, movement, or use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials and capabilities within the United States; and reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and key resources, essential leadership, and major events to terrorist attacks and other hazards.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders – DHS secures the Nation's air, land, and sea borders to prevent illegal activity while facilitating lawful travel and trade. The Department's border security and management efforts focus on three interrelated goals: effectively securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding and streamlining lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws – DHS is focused on smart and effective enforcement of U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. The Department has fundamentally reformed immigration enforcement, focusing on identifying and removing criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety and targeting employers who knowingly and repeatedly break the law.

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace – By statute and presidential directive, DHS has the lead for the Federal Government to secure civilian government computer systems and works with industry and state, local, tribal and territorial governments to secure critical infrastructure and information systems. DHS analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities; distributes threat warnings; and coordinates the response to cyber incidents to ensure that our computers, networks, and cyber systems remain safe.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters – DHS provides the coordinated, comprehensive federal response in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency while working with federal, state, local, and private sector partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery effort. The Department's efforts to build a ready and resilient Nation include fostering a community-oriented approach; bolstering information sharing; providing grants, plans and training to our homeland security and law enforcement partners; and facilitating rebuilding and recovery along the Gulf Coast.

Mission 6: Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security – DHS leads and supports many activities that provide essential support to national and economic security including, but not limited to: maximizing collection of customs revenue; maintaining the safety and security of the marine transportation system; preventing the exploitation of children; providing law enforcement training; and coordinating the Federal Government's response to global intellectual property theft. DHS contributes in many ways to these elements of broader U.S. national and economic security while fulfilling its other five homeland security missions.

The following are highlights of the FY 2012 Budget:

PREVENTING TERRORISM AND ENHANCING SECURITY

- *Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT):* $105.2 million and 535 positions are included for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to purchase, install and operate 275 AITs at airport checkpoints. The FY 2012 request, combined with the President's FY

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2011 request, will result in 1,275 AIT units deployed. The requested funding covers the cost of new Transportation Screening Officers and managers to operate the new AITs, as well as the associated support and airport management costs. Continuing to increase AIT deployments while ensuring privacy safeguards are in place is critical to address the current threat by safely screening passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats – including weapons, explosives and other objects concealed under layers of clothing.

- *Explosive Detection Systems:* $273 million is requested to support the recapitalization and deployment of state-of-the-art explosive detection systems for checked baggage to efficiently screen baggage for explosives, reducing the number of re-scans and physical bag searches. Beginning in FY 2012, over 800 units in our largest airports will exceed their planned 10-year service life.

- *Assistant Field Security Directors-Law Enforcement (AFSD-LEs):* Requested funding of $22.5 million supports 82 AFSD-LEs currently deployed and provides 22 additional AFSD-LEs for major airports, where they serve as the primary liaison to local law enforcement and help resolve anomalies and incidents at the checkpoints as AIT expansion continues.

- *Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS):* The FY 2012 Budget requests funds to maintain the FAMS surge deployment levels for domestic and international flight coverage which began in response to the attempted terrorist attack on December 25, 2009. Members of the FAMS, the primary law enforcement entity within TSA, are deployed on flights around the world and the United States based on risk in order to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews.

- *Enhanced Watchlist Vetting:* $12.4 million is proposed for maintaining the expanded watchlist vetting initiative, which, through the Secure Flight program, enables TSA to identify individuals who may present a threat to passenger air travel. Through Secure Flight, TSA pre-screens passenger name, date of birth, and gender against terrorist watchlists before passengers receive their boarding passes. In addition to facilitating secure travel for all passengers, the program helps prevent the misidentification of passengers who have names similar to individuals on government watchlists.

- *Immigration Advisory Program (IAP):* A total request of $14.1 million will permit the IAP to expand in Paris, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Amman. IAP is a part of Custom and Border Protection's (CBP) layered risk-based security approach, which includes working with international partners to post CBP officers at foreign airports and use advanced targeting and passenger analysis information to identify high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board U.S. bound flights.

- *Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs):* The FY 2012 Budget request of $236.9 million funds 3,336 BDOs, which includes 350 new positions. BDOs serve as an additional layer of security in airports by providing a non-intrusive means of identifying individuals who may pose a risk of terrorism or criminal activity.

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Overview

- *Canine Teams:* Requested funding of $125.7 million allows TSA to sustain the deployment of 900 canine teams included in the FY 2011 Budget, providing an important layer of security to complement passenger checkpoint screening at airports, assist in air cargo screening and enhance security in the mass transit environment.

- *Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Teams:* $109 million requested supports 37 VIPR teams and includes12 new multi-modal VIPR Teams proposed in the FY 2012 request in addition to the 10 existing teams in Aviation and the 15 VIPR teams dedicated to surface transportation added in the FY 2010 budget. VIPR teams are comprised of personnel with expertise in inspection, behavior detection, security screening, and law enforcement for random, unpredictable deployments throughout the transportation sector to prevent potential terrorist and criminal acts.

- *Passenger Security Fee:* The FY 2012 Budget reflects a proposal to increase the Aviation Passenger Security Fee by $1.50 per enplanement beginning in 2012. The Aviation Passenger Security fee has not changed since the TSA was established following the events of 9/11, even though the overall cost of aviation security has grown by more than 400 percent. The Administration's proposal makes progress towards fulfilling the intent of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act to cover the costs of aviation security through fees and not by the general taxpayers.

- *BioWatch Gen 1/2:* $90 million is requested to continue operating the Gen 1/2 BioWatch detection network, a federally-managed, locally-operated, nationwide bio-surveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of aerosolized biological agents in more than 30 cities.

- *BioWatch Gen-3:* The FY 2012 Budget provides $25 million to continue Gen-3 development, which is expected to significantly reduce the time between a release of a biothreat agent and confirmation of that release by BioWatch technology. Operational Testing and Evaluation of Gen-3 technology will begin in one of four test cities in FY 2012 with full deployment expected in FY 2014.

- *Securing the Cities:* $27 million is requested for Securing the Cities to continue the build-out of the domestic portion of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture, the multi-layered system of detection technologies, programs, and guidelines designed to enhance the Nation's ability to detect and prevent a radiological or nuclear attack in our highest risk cities.

- *Radiological/Nuclear Detection Systems*: The FY 2012 Budget requests $57 million for the procurement and deployment of Radiation Portal Monitors and Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems, providing vital detection equipment to CBP and the U.S. Coast Guard to scan for radiological and nuclear threats.

- *Countermeasures and 2012 Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection:* The FY 2012 request funds critical Secret Service operations and countermeasures to protect the first family and visiting dignitaries, including the 2012 presidential campaign and three anticipated National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The budget also restores the Secret Service's base funding – supporting the replacement of protective equipment, vehicles,

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training of personnel, and other infrastructure to allow the Secret Service to improve the execution of its protective and investigatory missions.

- *National Network of Fusion Centers:* The FY 2012 Budget expands support for the national network of fusion centers in order to provide state and local law enforcement with the tools they need to address threats in their communities. The request focuses on integrating and coordinating cross-Department and cross-government interaction with fusion centers focused on enhancing baseline capabilities.

- *State and Local Law Enforcement Training:* The FY 2012 Budget provides funding to train 64,000 individual federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and its total budget of $276 million.

- *National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF):* $150 million is requested to begin construction of the NBAF, which will serve as a new, state-of-the-art biosafety level 3 & 4 facility. Work performed at NBAF will lead to the development of vaccines and anti-virals and enhanced diagnostic capabilities for protecting our country from numerous foreign animal and emerging diseases.

SECURING AND MANAGING OUR BORDERS

- *CBP Law Enforcement:* The FY 2012 Budget supports 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP officers at our ports of entry who work 24/7 with state, local, and federal law enforcement in targeting illicit networks trafficking in people, drugs, illegal weapons, and money. This reflects the largest deployment of law enforcement officers to the front line in the agency's history. The request annualizes positions supported by the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental for the Southwest Border, including 1,000 Border Patrol agents and 250 CBP officers. Funding is provided to support 300 new CBP officers above the FY 2011 Budget and additional canine assets to support Port of Entry operations. The request supports the mobile response surge teams created with the Supplemental funding to respond rapidly to emergent situations without depleting Border Patrol staffing from other locations.

- *New Southwest Border Technology:* $242 million is requested to support the continued deployment of proven, effective surveillance technology along the highest trafficked areas of the Southwest Border. Funds will be used to procure and deploy commercially available technology tailored to the operational requirements of the Border Patrol, distinct terrain, and population density of each border region. These funds will allow CBP to fully deploy a mix of Integrated Fixed Towers and other mobile equipment in three of the five Border Patrol Stations' areas of responsibility in Arizona.

- *Northern Border/Other Technology:* The request includes $55 million to support investments in technology systems which address security needs for the Northern Border maritime and cold weather environment, as well as innovative technology pilots. It will also deploy proven, stand-alone technology that provides immediate operational benefits. These demonstrations and deployments explore how best to integrate various sensors, border

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security organizations, and mission operations in order to optimize border security in this challenging environment.

- *CBP Journeyman:* The request includes $229 million to fully fund the increase in journeyman grade level for frontline CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and CBP agricultural specialists from GS-11 to GS-12.

- *Tactical Communications (TACCOM):* The FY 2012 Budget includes $40 million to continue the transition of the TACCOM program to a robust, open architecture system that will increase interoperability with other law enforcement, expand coverage, and improve agent safety in the Houlton, El Paso, Laredo, and Rio Grande Valley sectors.

- *National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P):* A total of $47 million is requested to enhance CBP's ability to interdict dangerous individuals or terrorists traveling from foreign locations before boarding flights destined for the United States. The funds will be used to hire additional staff and implement enhancements in targeting priorities.

- *U.S. Coast Guard Recapitalization:* The FY 2012 request fully funds the fifth National Security Cutter (NSC), supports 40 Response Boats and six Fast Response Cutters, as well as a sizable investment in the renovation and restoration of shore facilities. The budget also provides resources to ensure that the Coast Guard's aviation fleet is mission-ready through the acquisition of two Maritime Patrol Aircraft, one HH-60 helicopter, and conversion and sustainment projects of multiple aircraft. Funding for the NSC underscores the Department's support of this program which is important to the Coast Guard's long-term recapitalization effort and, most importantly, to allow the Coast Guard to replace its aged, obsolete High Endurance Cutter fleet as quickly as possible. The total request for U.S. Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements is $1.4 billion.

- *Maritime Safety and Response:* $115.5 million is requested for 11 Maritime Safety and Security Teams and their associated 921 personnel, providing support for ongoing operations as well as national emergencies, anti-terrorism activities, and NSSEs.

ENFORCING AND ADMINISTERING OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS

- *Detention Beds:* The FY 2012 Budget increases U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Custody Operations funding by $157.7 million to support 33,400 detention beds and remove more than 200,000 criminal aliens in FY 2012. DHS is working with the Department of Justice to prioritize criminal deportation cases, expand the use of expedited removals and, as a result, minimize the amount of time illegal aliens spend in detention custody.

- *Secure Communities:* A total of $184 million is requested for Secure Communities – which uses biometric information and services to identify and remove criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails. The $64 million program increase will expand deployment to 96% of all jurisdictions nationally in FY 2012 and provide resources to confirm the identification of an estimated 199,000 more criminal aliens through interoperability in FY 2012 than FY 2010 and transport more than 44,000 criminal aliens from state and local jails into the custody of

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ICE following the completion of their sentences. Secure Communities is on track for nationwide deployment by FY 2013.

- *Visa Security Program:* The Budget requests $29 million to continue the Visa Security Program at current locations. This program enhances national security by preventing terrorists, criminals, and other ineligible applicants from receiving visas.

- *Worksite Enforcement:* Requested funds will continue the Department's focus on worksite enforcement, promoting compliance with worksite-related laws through criminal prosecutions of egregious employers, Form I-9 inspections, civil fines, and debarment, as well as education and compliance tools.

- *Detention Reform:* ICE plans to continue building on its detention reform efforts in FY 2012 by improving detainee access to quality health care, reducing the average length of stay, and facilitating access to family members and legal representation by adding functionality to the recently released online detainee locator system.

- *E-Verify:* The FY 2012 request continues support for E-Verify operations and enhancements, including continued funding for new monitoring, compliance and outreach positions necessitated by program expansion. The continued success of E-Verify demonstrated by recent independent reports reflect the Administration's commitment to smart, tough, and effective strategies that build a strong foundation upon which immigrants can exercise their rights and responsibilities as Americans.

- *Immigrant Integration:* The FY 2012 request expands U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' (USCIS) effort to support immigrant integration efforts, including funding for new programs supporting English language acquisition and citizenship education.

- *SAVE:* The FY 2012 request continues support for USCIS SAVE operations and enhancements to assist state, local, and federal agencies in determining individuals' eligibility for public benefits based on their immigration status.

- *USCIS Business Transformation:* The FY 2012 request continues the multi-year effort to transform USCIS from a paper-based filing system to a customer-focused electronic filing system.

SAFEGUARDING AND SECURING CYBERSPACE

- *Federal Network Protection:* $233.6 million is requested to expedite the deployment of EINSTEIN 3 to prevent and detect intrusions on computer systems and to upgrade the National Cyber Security Protection System, building an intrusion detection capability and analysis capabilities to protect federal networks.

- *Federal IT Security Assessments:* A total of $40.9 million in requested funds will support the Department's efforts to strengthen Federal Network Security of large and small agencies by conducting an estimated 66 network assessments to improve security across the Federal Executive Branch.

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- *Cybersecurity Workforce Needs:* $24.5 million is proposed to provide high-quality, cost-effective virtual cybersecurity education and training to develop and grow a robust cybersecurity workforce that is able to protect against and respond to national cybersecurity threats and hazards.

- *Cyber Investigations:* The FY 2012 Budget continues to support cyber investigations conducted through the Secret Service and ICE, targeting large-scale producers and distributors of child pornography and preventing attacks against U.S. critical infrastructure through Financial Crimes Task Forces.

- *Cyber Mission Integration:* The FY 2012 request includes $1.3 million to enable DHS to coordinate national cyber security operations and interface with the U.S. Department of Defense's (DOD) National Security Agency (NSA) at Fort Meade, Maryland. This funding will support a landmark memorandum of agreement signed by Secretary Napolitano and Secretary of Defense Robert Gates that aligns and enhances America's capabilities to protect against threats to critical civilian and military computer systems and networks.

- *Cybersecurity Research:* The FY 2012 request includes an increase of $18 million for the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative to support research and development projects focused on strengthening the Nation's cybersecurity.

ENSURING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS

- *State and Local Grants:* The FY 2012 request sustains federal funding for state and local preparedness grants totaling over $3.8 billion, highlighting the Department's commitment to moving resources out of Washington, D.C. and into the hands of state and local first responders who are often best positioned to detect and respond to terrorism, other threats, and natural disasters.

- *Assistance to Firefighters Grants:* The FY 2012 request includes $670 million. Included in this amount are $420 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants to rehire laid off firefighters and retain veteran first responders – totaling 2,300 firefighter positions – and $250 million for equipment, training, vehicles, and related materials.

- *Disaster Relief Fund (DRF):* $1.8 billion is requested for the DRF to allow FEMA to continue to address the impacts of a disaster on individuals and communities across the Nation. The DRF provides a significant portion of the total federal response to victims in presidentially declared disasters or emergencies.

- *Regional Catastrophic Event Planning:* $8.5 million is requested to continue development of catastrophic plans, with a focus on plans for response to biological events and earthquakes.

- *National Exercises:* FEMA's participation in National Level Exercise-12, an exercise to test FEMA's ability to respond to a catastrophic cyber attack, is funded with $3 million through the request.

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- *Emergency Management Oversight:* The FY 2012 request includes $20 million for the Office of the Inspector General to continue its Emergency Management Oversight operations.

PROVIDING ESSENTIAL SUPPORT TO NATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

- *Polar Icebreaking Program:* The budget requests $39 million in polar icebreaking budget authority. Funding will support the operation and maintenance of CGC HEALY and prepare for the operational reactivation of CGC POLAR STAR. The Coast Guard plans to decommission CGC POLAR SEA in FY 2011 and transition her crew to CGC POLAR STAR, enabling orderly transition to CGC POLAR STAR and facilitating her return to operations in FY 2013.

- *Patrolling the Exclusive Economic Zone:* The Coast Guard patrols the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone boundary areas to reduce the threat of foreign poaching of U.S. fish stocks and ensure compliance with international living marine resource agreements. The budget includes $47 million to extend the service life of five Medium Endurance Cutters critical in support of this mission.

- *U.S. Coast Guard Staffing:* The request strengthens the Coast Guard's operational capacity by funding the addition of 685 civilian and military personnel, totaling 50,682 for FY 2012.

- *Enhancing Maritime Safety:* The FY 2012 Budget requests $686.3 million and 4,717 FTEs for the Coast Guard's maritime safety activities. The request provides 105 new Marine Safety Inspectors and Investigators to staff ship inspections and post-incident investigations.

- *Enhancing Marine Environmental Protection and Response:* The FY 2012 Budget requests $225.2 million and 1,362 FTE to enable the Coast Guard to conduct Marine Environmental Response. This includes 87 new environmental response personnel and creates the Coast Guard's first Incident Management Assistance Team, a highly trained team that will be deployed rapidly to augment existing personnel when an incident of national significance occurs.

- *Investigate Cultural Antiquity Trafficking and Coordinate Repatriation*: The FY 2012 Budget continues to support ICE seizures and repatriation of cultural property, art and antiquities illegally imported into the United States and the investigation of illegal trafficking of artwork, especially works that have been reported lost or stolen.

- *Forensic Support for Missing and Exploited Children*: Funding is requested for the Secret Service to provide forensic support to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which provides state of the art forensics support for investigations involving missing and exploited children and grant funds for activities related to the investigations of missing and exploited children.

- *Collect Customs Revenue*: Funds are requested to support CBP's role as a revenue collector for the U.S. Treasury – customs revenue remains the second largest source of revenue for the

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U.S. government. Customs and Border Protection has set revenue collection as a Priority Trade Issue to ensure effective internal controls that protect the duties and taxes (over $29 billion in 2009) collected for the U.S. Government.

- *Protect U.S. Intellectual Property Rights*: The FY 2012 Budget request funds to support CBP's enforcement program to prevent trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, and enforce exclusion orders on patent-infringing and other Intellectual Property Rights violative goods. The ICE HSI Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Center investigates the smuggling and distribution of counterfeit goods and products that pose risks to public safety and security. Counterfeit pharmaceuticals and critical technology components, such as computer chips for defense systems and airplane equipment, were among the top seized commodities in IPR investigations.

MATURING AND STRENGTHENING THE HOMELAND SECURITY ENTERPRISE

Maturing and strengthening the homeland security enterprise – the collective efforts and shared responsibilities of federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, nongovernmental, and private-sector partners, as well as individuals, families, and communities – is critical to the Department's success in carrying out its core missions and operational objectives. This includes enhancing shared awareness of risks and threats, building capable communities, and fostering innovative approaches and solutions through cutting-edge science and technology, while continuing to foster a culture of efficiency and fiscal responsibility and streamline management across the Department.

While the Department proposes significant cuts to administrative support across all its components in order to maintain frontline operations, the following activities are supported through the FY 2012 Budget:

- *St. Elizabeths:* $159.7 million is requested for the St. Elizabeths project. This funding enables DHS to complete the Coast Guard Headquarters facility and to continue work on the National Operations Center. The request, however, will defer the FEMA headquarters consolidation.

- *Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC):* The FY 2012 Budget proposes $11 million to fund the TASC program, which supports the modernization of the Department's financial, asset, and acquisition management systems – a key priority for the Department and a key step towards addressing recommendations on the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) High Risk list.

- *Acquisition Workforce:* $24.2 million in requested funds will increase the Department's acquisition workforce capacity by 150 positions, including additional systems engineers, program managers, logisticians and business cost estimators, to ensure operational requirements are properly developed and included in DHS contracts and to provide greater oversight and accountability. This too, is consistent with previous recommendations from the GAO and the Office and Inspector General.

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- *Information Security and Infrastructure:* $32.3 million is requested to establish a unified email network for DHS-wide use, and provide Single Sign-On and other capabilities. These activities will leverage technologies to strengthen DHS operations and enhance communications with federal, state, local, and private sector partners.

- *Coast Guard Housing and Child Care:* The health and welfare of military families is the heart of Coast Guard operational readiness. The FY 2012 Budget includes $29 million to address critical housing shortfalls and improve access to affordable, quality childcare. These initiatives will ensure Coast Guard members can maintain both strong families and a high state of readiness.

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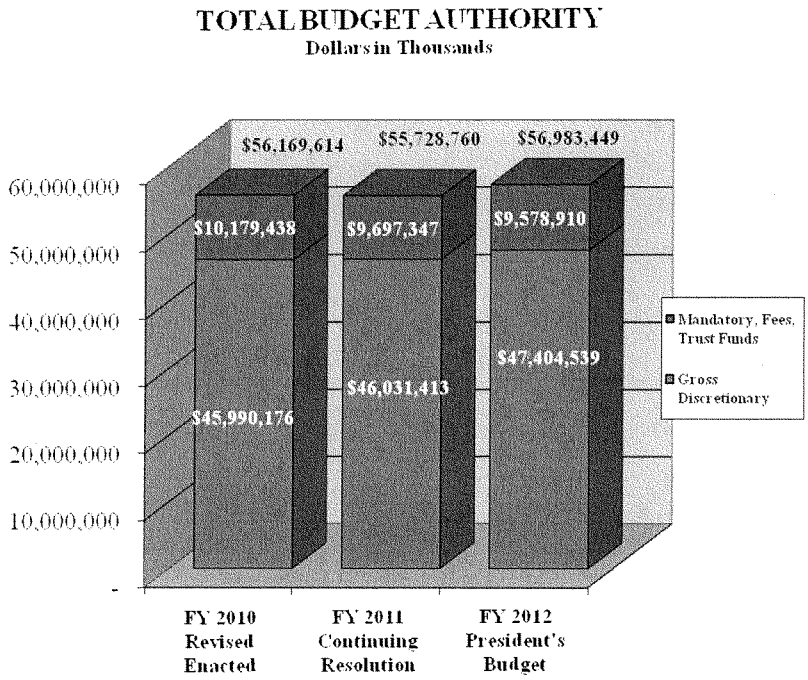

- FY 2012 Gross Discretionary funding increases by $1.4 billion, or 3 percent, over FY 2011.

- There is a decrease of $117 million, or 1 percent, in estimated budget authority for Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds under FY 2011.

- Excludes supplemental funding and rescissions of prior-year carryover funds.

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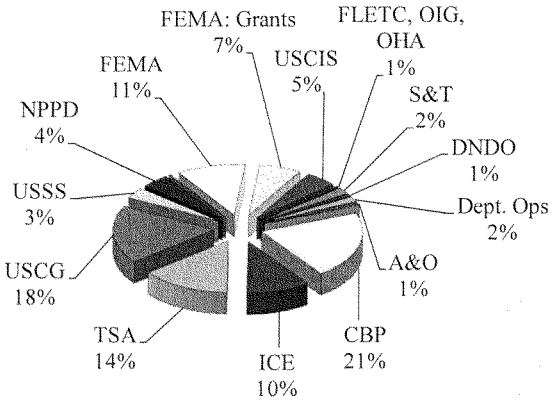
FY 2012
Percent of Total Budget Authority by Organization
$56,983,449,000



Note: Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, DHS Headquarters Consolidation, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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Overview

TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ORGANIZATION
Gross Discretionary, Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds

	FY 2010 Revised Enacted[1]	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution[2]	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	FY 2012 +/- FY 2011
	$000	$000	$000	$000	%
Departmental Operations[3]	$ 809,531	$ 800,931	$ 947,231	$ 146,300	18%
Analysis and Operations (A&O)	333,030	335,030	355,368	20,338	6%
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	113,874	129,874	144,318	14,444	11%
U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP)	11,540,501	11,544,660	11,845,678	301,018	3%
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE)	5,741,752	5,748,339	5,822,576	74,237	1%
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	7,656,066	7,649,666	8,115,259	465,593	6%
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	10,789,076	10,151,543	10,338,545	187,002	2%
U.S. Secret Service (USSS)	1,710,344	1,722,644	1,943,531	220,887	13%
National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)	2,429,455	2,432,756	2,555,449	122,693	5%
Office of Health Affairs (OHA)	136,850	139,250	160,949	21,699	16%
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	6,200,618	6,181,718	6,218,433	36,715	1%
FEMA: Grant Programs	4,165,200	4,165,200	3,844,663	(320,537)	-8%
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS)	2,870,997	3,054,829	2,906,866	(147,963)	-5%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	282,812	282,812	276,413	(6,399)	-2%
Science & Technology Directorate (S&T)	1,006,471	1,006,471	1,176,432	169,961	17%
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)	383,037	383,037	331,738	(51,299)	-13%
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY:	$ 56,169,614	$ 55,728,760	$ 56,983,449	$ 1,254,689	2.25%
Mandatory, Fee, and Trust Funds	(10,179,438)	$ (9,697,347)	$ (9,578,910)	$ 118,437	-1.22%
Discretionary Offsetting Fees	(3,533,561)	(3,442,780)	(4,180,357)	(737,577)	21%
NET DISC. BUDGET AUTHORITY:	$ 42,456,615	$ 42,588,633	$ 43,224,182	$ 635,549	-
Less Rescission of Prior-Year Carryover - Regular Appropriations:[4]	(151,582)	(40,474)	(41,942)	-	0%
ADJUSTED NET DISC. BUDGET AUTHORITY:	$ 42,305,033	$ 42,548,159	$ 43,182,240	$ 634,081	1%
SUPPLEMENTAL:[5]	$ 5,865,603	-	-	-	-

1/ FY 2010 revised enacted
- Excludes transfer of $16.0 million in FY 2010 funds from FEMA to OIG
- Reflects reprogramming of -$23.950 million of FY 2010 funds from CBP to OSEM for $6.6 million; CIS for $11 million; and FEMA for $6.350 million.
- Reflects technical adjustments of -$128.9 million for TSA Aviation Security Fees; $2.580 million for the USCG Health Care Fund; and a $666.830 million increase in budget authority based on actual receipts for USCG trust funds
- Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC &I of -$.800 million
- Excludes Overseas Contingency Operations of $241.5 million and National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of $54.0 million from the USCG line item
- Reflects reprogramming of $7.7 million of FY 2010 funds to USSS from NPPD of -$3.3 million; A&O of -$2.0 million; and OHA of -$2.4 million
- Reflects technical adjustment to CIS fee authority of $61.254 million for the Immigration Exams Fee and $71.554 million for the Fraud Prevention Fee.

2/ FY 2011 Continuing Resolution reflects the FY 2010 enacted level assuming the following exceptions:
- Excludes funding for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGCR); office closed effective April 1, 2010
- Includes transfer of $16.0 million from FEMA to the OIG
- Does not reflect the FY 2010 reprogramming of FY 2010 of -$23.950 million from CBP to OSEM for $6.6 million; CIS for $11 million; and FEMA for $6.350 million.
- Reflects technical adjustment of $74.629 million for a CBP fee estimates.
- Reflects technical adjustment of $6.587 million for ICE revised fee estimates.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -$6.400 million for TSA-TTAC revised fee estimates
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations of $241.5 million and a National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of $54.0 million
- Scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -$.800 million
- Reflects technical adjustment of -$.685 million for the USCG Health Care Fund
- Reflects technical adjustment of $39.455 million for the USCG Retired Pay Fund.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -$10.196 million for the USCG Trust Funds
- Does not reflect the FY 2010 reprogramming of $7.7 million of FY 2010 funds to USSS from NPPD of -$3.3 million; A&O of -$2.0 million; and OHA of -$2.4 million
- Reflects technical adjustment of $29.0 million for the USSS Retired Pay Fund.
- Reflects technical adjustment of -$.096 million for the FEMA - REP fund
- Reflects technical adjustments of $23.0 million for the FEMA - NFIF discretionary offsetting revised fee estimates; and -$19.454 million for FEMA - NFIF mandatory revised fee estimates.
- Reflects an FY 2011 approved reprogramming of $25.0 million for a USCIS direct appropriated funds.
- Reflects technical adjustments of $240.533 million for USCIS - Immigration Exams and -$70.701 million for USCIS - Fraud Prevention revised fee estimates

3/ Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (FY 2010 Revised Enacted only), DHS Headquarters Consolidation (FY 2012 President's Budget only), the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

4/Pursuant to P.L. 111-83 and P.L. 111-242, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -$2.358 million for A&O; -$4.0 million for TSA; -$5.6 million for Counter-Terrorism Fund; -$8.0 million for NPPD; $-5.572 million FEMA; $-6.944 million for S&T; -$8.0 million for DNDO.
- Pursuant to P.L. 111-212, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -$1.8 million for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; -$.700 million for the Office of the Federal Gulf Coast Rebuilding; -$.400 million for A&O; -$8.119 million for USCG. Pursuant to P.L. 111-230, $-100.0 million for CBP.
- The FY 2012 President's Budget Request proposes the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances -$16.3 million for ICE; -$25.642 for NPPD

5/ In order to obtain comparable figures, Total Budget Authority excludes the following:
- FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations funding provided in P.L. 111-83: USCG ($241.5 million).
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-117: USCG ($54.0 million).
- FY 2010 Supplemental Funding pursuant to P.L. 111-212: $5.0 million for OIG; $63.5 million for USCG; $.095 million for FEMA; $10.6 million for USCIS
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-230: $305.9 million for CBP; $80.0 million for ICE; $8.1 million for FLETC.

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Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Administrative Savings and Efficiencies
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

In March 2009, Secretary Napolitano launched an Efficiency Review across the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to foster a culture of responsibility and fiscal discipline and make the Department a leaner, smarter agency better equipped to protect the nation. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, all DHS Components identified reductions associated with the Efficiency Review initiatives currently underway as well as administrative savings totaling more than $800 million to strengthen mission critical activities across the Department. Savings were accomplished through efficiencies in acquisition, asset and real property management as well as employee vetting/credentialing, hiring/on-boarding and information technology; and administrative savings through reductions to professional services contracts, printing, supplies and materials, travel, and training. Specifically, the Efficiency Review has led to significant progress across the Department, including in the areas of physical assets, personnel, and day-to-day expenditures.

Physical Assets
The Department is making great strides toward increasing energy efficiency in DHS-owned facilities by identifying opportunities to reduce energy consumption through the use of renewable energy and other energy efficient technologies, as well as by conducting annual energy audits, training employees on ways to decrease energy usage and costs, and pursuing opportunities for private sector funding for energy conservation projects.

Initiatives in this area include:
- Implementing an electronic fuel tracking tool to identify opportunities for alternative fuel usage; heighten vigilance for fraud, waste or abuse; and optimize fleet management.
- Acquiring/leasing hybrid vehicles for administrative use, identifying opportunities for law enforcement use of hybrids, and acquiring/leasing alternative-fuel vehicles in cases where hybrids are not feasible.
- As replacements are needed, purchasing multi-functional devices instead of separate printers, faxes, and copiers.
- Utilizing refurbished IT equipment (computers and mobile devices) and redeploying the current inventory throughout DHS instead of buying new equipment.
- Establishing a DHS-wide vehicle for purchasing bulk fuel for fleet, aircraft, and marine vessels.
- Improving energy management in DHS by maximizing opportunities to reduce energy consumption at DHS-owned facilities.
- Conducting annual optimization and validation of personal wireless communication services and devices DHS-wide.

Personnel
The Department is focused on fully supporting our employees by giving them the tools and training they need to do their jobs – fostering a productive and efficient workforce.

DHS is improving access to training and information while reducing costs by standardizing training across the Department and leveraging the latest technology.

Initiatives in this area include:
- Developing cross component training opportunities for employees.
- Enhancing workforce retention efforts, including career progression and development programs.

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- Implementing new, streamlined processes to ensure consistency and coordination in all DHS communications.
- Conducting an assessment of the number of full-time, part-time employees and contractors to better manage and ensure the appropriate balance of the DHS workforce.
- Improving coordination across all headquarters and operating Components.
- Implementing a process for obtaining preliminary applicant security background data for job applicants to avoid engaging in costly full background checks for candidates whose preliminary data includes disqualifying factors.
- Standardizing content for new-employee orientation and training modules DHS-wide.
- Eliminating redundancies and implementing improvements and efficiencies to the personnel security and suitability processes.
- Developing a customer-focused strategy for web-content management and web-hosting services for all DHS public-facing websites.

Day-to-Day Expenditures
By coordinating Department-wide expenditures on common operational needs, from acquiring uniforms and renting facilities to purchasing software licenses, DHS Components achieved cost avoidances in FY 2010.

Initiatives in this area include:
- Consolidating subscriptions to professional publications and newspapers.
- Maximizing use of government office space and online tools for meetings and conferences instead of renting private facilities.
- Minimizing printing and distribution of reports and documents that can be sent electronically or posted online.
- Leveraging the buying power of the Department to acquire software licenses for DHS-wide usage.
- Eliminating non-mission critical travel and maximizing the use of conference calls and web-based training and meetings.
- Eliminating external contracts for the design and production of new seals and logos.
- Implementing paperless earnings and leave statements DHS-wide.
- Establishing a DHS-wide vehicle for the acquisition of non-military uniforms; tactical communications equipment and services; wireless communication devices and services; and furniture in the National Capital Region.
- Increasing usage of DHS-wide contracting vehicles for background investigations and reducing DHS expenditures on DHS contractor background investigations.

DHS Efficiency Review initiatives are employee-based, drawing on Component ideas and employee submissions to the President's SAVE Award. In 2010, DHS implemented 12 SAVE Award proposals submitted by DHS employees in 2009.

Paul Behe, a Paralegal Specialist for Customs and Border Protection in Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as one of four finalists out of over 18,000 ideas submitted government-wide for the President's 2010 SAVE Award. Paul's idea – to reduce advertising and storage costs by advertising seized items online for little or no cost instead of paying for advertisements in newspapers – will be implemented in 2011.

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Key Fiscal Year 2010 Accomplishments & Reforms

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) focuses on achieving success in its core missions: preventing terrorism and enhancing security, securing and managing our borders, enforcing and administering our immigration laws, safeguarding and security cyberspace, ensuring resilience to disasters, providing essential support to national and economic security, and maturing and strengthening the homeland security enterprise. The following pages summarize the significant progress made during Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.

Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Protecting the United States from terrorism is the cornerstone of homeland security. DHS's counterterrorism responsibilities focus on three goals: preventing terrorist attacks; preventing the unauthorized acquisition, importation, movement, or use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials and capabilities within the United States; and reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and key resources, essential leadership, and major events to terrorist attacks and other hazards.

Global Aviation Security

- Since the attempted terrorist attack on December 25, 2009, Secretary Napolitano, in conjunction with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), has been leading a global initiative to strengthen the international aviation system against the evolving threats posed by terrorists, working in multilateral and bilateral contexts with governments as well as industry. Over the past year, Secretary Napolitano has participated in five regional aviation security summits around the world, forging historic consensus with her international colleagues to strengthen the civil aviation system through enhanced information analysis and sharing, cooperation on technological development and modernized aviation security standards. These meetings culminated in the ICAO Triennial Assembly at the beginning of October, where the Assembly adopted a historic Declaration on Aviation Security, which forges a historic new foundation for aviation security that will better protect the entire global aviation system from evolving terrorist threats.

- The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) fulfilled a key 9/11 Commission recommendation, now screening 100 percent of passengers on flights from, within, or bound for the United States against government terrorist watchlists through the Secure Flight program. In addition to facilitating secure travel for all passengers, Secure Flight helps prevent the misidentification of passengers who have names similar to individuals on government watchlists.

- DHS implemented new enhanced security measures for all air carriers with international flights to the United States to strengthen the safety and security of all passengers. These new measures, which cover 100 percent of passengers traveling by air to the United States, utilize real-time, threat-based intelligence along with multiple layers of security, both seen and unseen, to more effectively mitigate evolving terrorist threats.

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Accomplishments & Reforms

- DHS, in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), launched the Watchlist Service, a new technical mechanism to transmit data from the Terrorist Screening Database, operated by the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center, to DHS in real time. In addition to bolstering security, this system also achieves efficiencies by creating a centralized service for transmitting this information to DHS instead of maintaining separate connections to multiple organizations within DHS.

- Customs and Border Protection (CBP) apprehended naturalized U.S. citizen Faisal Shahzad at John F. Kennedy International Airport in connection with the failed Times Square bombing attempt, utilizing new intelligence based security measures.

- Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, P.L. 111-5), TSA accelerated the deployment of new technologies to airports around the country designed to detect the next generation of threats, including Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) units, Explosive Detection Systems, Explosives Trace Detection units, Advanced Technology X-Ray systems, and Bottled Liquid Scanners. DHS accelerated deployment of Advanced Imaging Technology, and has now deployed nearly 500 machines at over 75 domestic airports to bolster security by safely screening passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats – including weapons, explosives and other objects concealed under layers of clothing while protecting the privacy of the traveler.

- While TSA does not conduct screening abroad, it assesses airports that serve as the last point of departure to the U.S. to ensure that international security standards are maintained at these airports. To date, 13 countries including the Netherlands and Nigeria, two countries through which Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab traveled before his flight to Detroit – as well as Canada, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Russia, Spain, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom – have deployed or announced plans to pilot AIT units in their major airports.

- DHS announced the elimination of the paper arrival/departure I-94W form for travelers from Visa Waiver Program nations. Through the Electronic System for Travel Authorization, DHS receives basic biographical, travel and eligibility information of travelers prior to their departure to the U.S., expediting customs processing while protecting passenger privacy and strengthening global aviation security.

- In coordination with U.S. airline flight attendants, TSA developed a behavior recognition and response training program and incorporated it into its voluntary Crew Member Self Defense Training Program. This behavioral training provides another layer of security by teaching flight crews how to detect, respond and report common indicators exhibited by those engaged in suspicious activity.

Cargo Screening

- TSA continues to utilize a multi-layered approach to air cargo security, including procedures for known and established shippers to ship cargo on domestic passenger aircraft, deploying explosive detection canine teams, and conducting covert tests and no-notice inspections of cargo operations. In 2010, as required by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act (P.L. 110-53), 100 percent of all cargo transported on passenger aircraft that depart U.S. airports is being screened commensurate with screening of passenger checked baggage.

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Accomplishments & Reforms

- TSA's Certified Cargo Screening Program strengthens security by certifying more than 1,000 entities responsible for conducting cargo screening throughout the supply chain, minimizing the impact on the movement of commerce.

- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), in coordination with the World Customs Organization, launched Operation Global Shield in FY 2010, an unprecedented multilateral law enforcement effort aimed at combating the illicit cross-border diversion and trafficking of precursor chemicals for making improvised explosive devices by monitoring their cross-border movements.

- Following the thwarted terrorist plot to conceal and ship explosive devices on aircraft bound for the United States on October 28, 2010, DHS took a number of additional steps to further strengthen supply chain security. These steps included adapting inbound cargo targeting rules to reflect the latest intelligence and ordering a ground halt on all cargo coming from Yemen and Somalia; prohibiting high risk cargo on passenger aircraft; prohibiting toner and ink cartridges over 16 ounces on passenger aircraft – in both carry-on bags and checked bags – on domestic and international flights in-bound to the U.S., as well as on certain inbound international air cargo shipments; and implementing additional and enhanced screening of all cargo identified as high risk.

- DHS also continued to work closely with industry and international partners to expedite the receipt of advanced cargo data for international flights to the United States prior to departure in order to identify and screen items based on risk and current intelligence before they are airborne. In December 2010, CBP, TSA, and the air cargo industry launched a new joint technology pilot project to enhance the sharing of electronic shipping information to improve the identification of high-risk cargo.

Enhancing National Preparedness, Protection, and Supporting State and Local Law Enforcement

- DHS awarded $2.6 billion in ARRA funding to hire hundreds of first responders; rebuild fire stations, ports of entry, and bridges; and deploy thousands of critical aviation and border security technologies across the country, including the following:

  - Nearly $1 billion for inline baggage handling systems at 25 airports

  - Closed circuit television at 14 airports and various aviation screening technologies for nationwide deployment

  - $208.6 million in Fire Station Construction grants to 120 recipients to build or modify existing fire stations

  - $72 million in Transportation Security Grants to support capital projects

  - $78 million in Transportation Security Grants to fund approximately 240 new law enforcement officers at 15 transit systems across the country

  - $150 million in Port Security Grants to approximately 220 recipients to protect critical port infrastructure from terrorism, enhance maritime domain awareness and risk Management capabilities, and support the implementation of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential

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Accomplishments & Reforms

- $420 million to modernize more than 30 land ports of entry
- $142 million for bridge alteration construction projects
- Nearly $80 million for tactical communications equipment and infrastructure
- $47 million for Southwest Border security technology

- DHS worked with its state, local and private sector partners, as well as the Department of Justice (DOJ), to expand the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign and Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative to communities throughout the country – including the recent state-wide expansions of the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign across Minnesota and New Jersey. Additional partnerships include campaigns with Walmart, Mall of America, the American Hotel & Lodging Association, Amtrak, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the sports and general aviation industry, six states across the Southeastern United States that participate in Southern Shield (Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Alabama) and state and local fusion centers across the country.

- The DHS Office for Civil Right and Civil Liberties partnered with the Privacy Office to design, develop and deliver a new specialized civil rights and civil liberties training program for the Privacy/Civil Liberties Officers at the 72 designated fusion centers.

- The Homeland Security Advisory Council's Countering Violent Extremism Working Group, comprised of chiefs of police, sheriffs, community leaders and homeland security experts, issued a series of recommendations on ways DHS can better support community-based efforts to counter violent extremism domestically – focusing on the issues of training, information sharing, and the adoption of community oriented law enforcement approaches to this issue.

Strengthening International Partnerships

- DHS worked closely with international partners to encourage implementation of enhanced measures to counter current threats and strengthen aviation security infrastructure, making significant progress in developing and deploying the next generation of screening technologies, enhancing information sharing, ensuring effective coordination in response to potential acts of terrorism and other aviation-related public safety emergencies, and modernizing international aviation security standards. DHS furthered these efforts through new agreements on aviation security with Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Haiti, Germany, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, South Korea, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates.

- DHS signed agreements to prevent and combat crime with Austria, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands, bringing DHS's total number of international preventing and combating crime agreements to 14. These agreements allow for the exchange of biometric and biographic data on terrorists and criminals to bolster counterterrorism and law enforcement efforts while emphasizing privacy protections.

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Accomplishments & Reforms

- ICE expanded the visa security program to 19 posts in 15 countries to better secure the United States against terrorists and criminals seeking entry.

- Secretary Napolitano and Israeli Transport and Road Safety Minister Israel Katz announced a new agreement to enhance information sharing about civil aviation security incidents and ensure efficient and effective coordination in response to potential acts of terrorism and other aviation-related public safety emergencies.

- Secretary Napolitano announced the designation of Greece as a member of the Visa Waiver Program-strengthening passenger information sharing and ensuring strict security standards while streamlining travel for Greek citizens visiting the United States.

- Secretary Napolitano signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Panama that will enhance information sharing and help secure the international aviation system against terrorism and international crime.

- Secretary Napolitano, Mexican Secretary of the Interior Francisco Blake Mora, and Mexican Secretary of Finance Ernesto Cordero signed an Electronic Advanced Passenger Information System/Passenger Name Records letter of intent.

- Secretary Napolitano and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hugo Martinez forged an agreement between the United States and El Salvador strengthening the capabilities of both countries to share information about criminal nationals repatriated to El Salvador or to the United States and bolstering efforts to combat transnational crime and safeguard public safety.

- DHS stood up a new Electronic Crimes Task Force in London, England – the second such task force in Europe. These task forces bring together the Secret Service; private industry; academia; and international, federal, state, and local law enforcement officials to prevent, detect, and investigate various forms of electronic crimes including potential terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure and financial payment systems.

- DHS signed a Science & Technology Agreement with the European Union (EU) to promote joint research initiatives and collaboration in the homeland security arena between DHS and all 27 EU Member States.

- Secretary Napolitano and New Zealand Foreign Affairs Minister Murray McCully signed an agreement to enhance cooperation in science and technology research to improve the shared capabilities of both nations to protect against acts of terrorism and other threats.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

- Secretary Napolitano and Canadian Public Safety Minister Toews announced a first of its kind plan to establish a comprehensive cross-border approach to critical infrastructure resilience – focused on the need for a strong partnership to share information and assess and manage risks to enhance both nations' ability to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks and other disasters.

- DHS and TSA rolled out the Administration's Surface Transportation Security Priority Assessment, which was developed through engagement with federal, state, local and tribal

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government partners as well as the private sector and provides a comprehensive framework of recommendations to enhance surface transportation security. The Assessment reflects President Obama's commitment to coordinating surface transportation security efforts among all government partners and the private sector to enhance security; reduce risk; improve the efficiency and effectiveness of federal security capabilities; strengthen interactive stakeholder partnerships; and streamline security management coordination to protect Americans from threats of terrorism.

- Secretary Napolitano announced new comprehensive standards to address site, structural, interior and system security to strengthen the Department's ability to protect thousands of government buildings across the United States.

- The DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) conducted more than 1,000 security surveys and vulnerability assessments on the nation's most significant critical infrastructure to identify potential gaps and provide recommendations to mitigate vulnerabilities. IP also conducted Regional Resiliency Assessment Programs on clusters of high consequence critical infrastructure to assess infrastructure and coordinating protection efforts in major metropolitan areas in order to mitigate risk to critical infrastructure across the country.

Securing and Managing Our Borders

DHS secures the Nation's air, land and sea borders to prevent illegal activity while facilitating lawful travel and trade. The Department's border security and management efforts focus on three interrelated goals: effectively securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding and streamlining lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

Southwest Border

- Over the past two years, DHS has dedicated historic levels of personnel, technology, and resources to the Southwest Border.

    - Today, the Border Patrol is better staffed than at any time in its 86-year history, having nearly doubled the number of agents from approximately 10,000 in 2004 to more than 20,500 in 2010.

    - ICE increased the number of federal agents deployed to the Southwest Border, with a quarter of its personnel currently in the region – the most ever.

    - DHS doubled the personnel assigned to Border Enforcement Security Task Forces; increased the number of ICE intelligence analysts along the Southwest Border focused on cartel violence; quintupled deployments of Border Liaison Officers; and began screening 100 percent of southbound rail shipments for illegal weapons, drugs, and cash – for the first time ever.

    - DHS deployed additional canine teams trained to detect drugs and weapons and non-intrusive inspection technology that helps to identify anomalies in passenger vehicles at the Southwest Border.

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- President Obama deployed National Guard troops to the Southwest Border to contribute additional capabilities and capacity to assist law enforcement agencies.

- In Fiscal Years (FYs) 2009 and 2010, CBP seized more than $104 million in southbound illegal currency – an increase of approximately $28 million compared to FYs 2007-2008. Further, in FYs 2009 and 2010, CBP and ICE seized more than $282 million in illegal currency, more than 7 million pounds of drugs, and more than 6,800 weapons along the Southwest Border – increases of more than $73 million, more than 1 million pounds of drugs and more than 1,500 weapons compared to FYs 2007-2008. Additionally, nationwide Border Patrol apprehensions of illegal aliens decreased from nearly 724,000 in FY 2008 to approximately 463,000 in FY 2010, a 36 percent reduction, indicating that fewer people are attempting to illegally cross the border.

- DHS announced Predator Unmanned Aerial System coverage along the entire Southwest Border – from the El Centro Sector in California to the Gulf of Mexico in Texas – providing critical aerial surveillance assistance to border security personnel on the ground.

- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Interior Secretary Fernando Gómez-Mont signed two arrangements to bolster aviation and border security between the United States and Mexico – expanding ongoing cooperative efforts to crack down on violent drug cartels and combat terrorism while facilitating the secure and efficient flow of legitimate travel and trade.

- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of Public Safety García Luna signed a Declaration of Principles on joint efforts to secure the U.S.-Mexico border and share information about transnational threats while streamlining legitimate travel and trade.

- DHS announced more than $47 million in FY 2010 Operation Stonegarden grants for Southwest Border states. Operation Stonegarden is a DHS grant program designed to support state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts along the border. Based on risk, cross-border traffic and border-related threat intelligence, 82 percent of FYs 2009-2010 Operation Stonegarden funds went to Southwest Border states, up from 59 percent in FY 2008.

- Secretary Napolitano and ICE Director John Morton joined Mexican Secretary of Finance Ernesto Cordero Arroyo and Tax Administration Service and Customs Director Alfredo Gutiérrez Ortiz-Mena to host the first-ever graduation of Mexican customs officials from a 10-week, ICE-led investigator training course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

- ICE and the DHS Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement, in collaboration with Mexican counterparts, conducted and released the Bi-National Criminal Proceeds study, which describes the criminal proceeds supply chain, including the movement of criminal proceeds from the United States into Mexico. The study will assist the U.S. and Mexico in dismantling and disrupting transnational criminal organizations, particularly drug cartels that rely on illegal financial enterprises.

- In partnership with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Department of Defense (DOD), DHS achieved initial operational capability for the new Border Intelligence

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Fusion Section within the El Paso Intelligence Center. The Border Intelligence Fusion Section will develop and disseminate a comprehensive Southwest Border Common Intelligence picture, as well as real-time operational intelligence, to our law enforcement partners in the region – further streamlining and enhancing coordinated federal, state, local, and tribal operations along the border.

Northern Border

- DHS has made critical security improvements along the Northern Border, investing in additional Border Patrol agents, technology, and infrastructure. DHS currently has more than 2,200 agents on the Northern Border, a 700 percent increase since 9/11. In addition, DHS has almost 3,800 CBP Officers managing the flow of people and goods across ports of entry and crossings.

- DHS continues to deploy additional technology, including thermal camera systems, Mobile Surveillance Systems, and a Remote Video Surveillance System to the Northern Border, and is using ARRA funds to modernize more than 35 land ports of entry along the Northern Border to meet the security and operational standards of our post-9/11 world.

- Secretary Napolitano signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Canada for the Sharing of Currency Seizure Information, which will help identify potential threats and assist in money-laundering and terrorist-financing investigations by creating a notification protocol for both countries when Canadian and United States border officers seize illegal currency or other monetary instruments.

- DHS leveraged the Shiprider agreement to bolster cross-border security operations during the 2010 Winter Games in Vancouver. The agreement enables the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the U.S. Coast Guard, CBP, and ICE to cross-train, share resources and personnel, and utilize each other's vessels in the waters of both countries.

Trusted Traveler, Pre-Clearance and Other International Partnerships

- In 2010, DHS expanded enrollment in Global Entry, a CBP trusted traveler program that facilitates expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the United States through biometric verification and recurrent vetting, by more than 200 percent. Global Entry reduces average wait times by more than 70 percent, with more than 75 percent of travelers using Global Entry processed in under five minutes, while enabling law enforcement to focus on the most serious security threats at points of entry to our country.

- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of the Interior Francisco Blake Mora signed an agreement to develop an international trusted traveler program pilot between the United States and Mexico, which will allow qualified Mexican nationals to use the Global Entry kiosks at airports to enter the United States.

- Deputy Secretary Lute and German Interior Ministry State Secretary Klaus-Dieter Fritsche signed a joint statement to integrate CBP's Global Entry program and Germany's Automated and Biometrics-Supported Border Controls program to allow qualified citizens of either country to apply for both programs. Both programs use biometrics and robust background checks to expedite processing for trusted travelers.

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- DHS expanded preclearance services to enable private aircraft departing from Shannon Airport in Ireland to the United States. To date, DHS has implemented preclearance agreements at 13 foreign airports in five countries. Preclearance inspection enhances global aviation security by allowing DHS to inspect travelers and cargo before takeoff through the same process a traveler would undergo upon arrival at a U.S. port of entry.

- DHS expanded the Immigration Advisory Program to Paris Charles de Gaulle International Airport and established the Joint Security Program at Mexico City International Airport. These programs utilize advanced targeting and passenger analysis information to identify high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board U.S.-bound flights.

- CBP began enforcement of the Importer Security Filing and Additional Carrier Requirements interim final rule (commonly known as "10+2" in reference to the data required under the rule) – significantly increasing the scope and accuracy of information gathered on shipments of cargo arriving by sea into the U.S. and bolstering DHS' layered enforcement strategy to protect against terrorism and other crimes at U.S. ports of entry.

- CBP signed a Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement, for the bilateral exchange of enforcement information, with the Kingdom of Bahrain – the 65th agreement of its kind between CBP and foreign customs agencies.

Identity Verification

- DHS and the Pascua Yaqui Tribe announced the production of the first ever Enhanced Tribal Card (ETC) designed as a Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) compliant document that formally recognizes tribal membership and U.S. citizenship for the purpose of entering the United States through a land or sea port of entry. Since 2009, CBP has signed Memorandums of Agreement with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, the Seneca of New York, the Tohono O'odham of Arizona, and the Coquille of Oregon to develop WHTI-compliant ETCs, and is currently in negotiations with six other tribes.

Intellectual Property Rights

- Secretary Napolitano joined Vice President Biden to announce the Joint Strategic Plan on Intellectual Property (IPR) Enforcement to enhance intellectual property protection by strengthening efforts to combat civil and criminal violations of trademark and copyright infringement. The plan utilizes the robust IPR resources currently employed by ICE, CBP, and the Secret Service and calls for improved communication between law enforcement and rights holders, industry, and international partners and the public.

Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

DHS is focused on smart and effective enforcement of U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. The Department has fundamentally reformed immigration enforcement, prioritizing the identification and removal of criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety and targeting employers who knowingly and repeatedly break the law.

Smart and Effective Enforcement

- In FY 2010, ICE set a record for overall removals of illegal aliens, with more than 392,000 removals nationwide. Half of those removed – more than 195,000 – were convicted criminals. The FY 2010 statistics represent increases of more than 23,000 removals overall

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and 81,000 criminal removals compared to FY 2008, a more than 70 percent increase in removal of criminal aliens from the previous administration.

- DHS expanded the Secure Communities initiative – which uses biometric information and services to identify and remove criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails – from 14 jurisdictions in FY 2008 to more than 800 today, including all jurisdictions along the Southwest Border.

- Secretary Napolitano, Mexican Secretary of the Interior Francisco Blake Mora, and Mexican Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Julian Ventura signed an agreement affirming their shared commitment to collaborating on a strategic plan for the expedited repatriation of Mexican nationals to the interior of Mexico.

- DHS announced new initiatives to strengthen the efficiency and accuracy of the E-Verify system, including a new agreement with DOJ to streamline referrals of cases of E-Verify misuse and discrimination; an informational telephone hotline for employees seeking E-Verify information; new training videos focusing on E-Verify procedures and policies, employee rights and employer responsibilities in English and Spanish; and U.S. passport photo matching, enabling E-Verify to automatically check the validity and authenticity of all U.S. passports and passport cards presented for employment verification checks.

- ICE continued its major reforms of the immigration detention system, launching an Online Detainee Locator System to assist family members and attorneys in locating detained aliens in ICE custody, reducing the number of facilities where detainees are housed, improving access to medical care, drafting new detention standards, and creating a risk assessment tool to ensure ICE is detaining aliens commensurate with the risk they present.

Facilitating Legal Immigration

- DHS published a rule formalizing a long-standing Departmental policy to expedite and streamline the citizenship process for men and women serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The rule reduces the time requirements for naturalization through military service from three years to one year for applicants who served during peacetime, and extends benefits to members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of the U.S. Armed Forces. Service members who have served honorably in an active-duty status or in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve since Sept. 11, 2001, can immediately file for citizenship.

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) redesigned the Permanent Resident Card, commonly known as the "Green Card," to incorporate several major new security features in order to prevent counterfeiting, obstruct tampering, and facilitate quick and accurate authentication.

- USCIS redesigned the Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550) with new security features as part of the agency's ongoing efforts to enhance the integrity of the immigration system and enable USCIS to detect document tampering, validate identity, reduce fraud and decrease overall expenses.

- USCIS launched the Citizenship Resource Center on USCIS.gov, a free one-stop resource

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that provides students, teachers, and organizations with citizenship preparation educational resources and information.

- USCIS introduced a standardized form for requesting waivers of the fees charged for immigration-benefit processing.

- Secretary Napolitano, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and Citizenship and Immigration Canada Minister Jason Kenney signed an agreement to enhance bilateral consultations and information sharing about visa, admissibility, and screening policies.

Combating Human Smuggling and Trafficking

- In April 2010, ICE conducted Operation In Plain Sight, the largest investigation of its kind, which targeted shuttle companies transporting undocumented aliens throughout the state of Arizona and beyond. The investigation resulted in the criminal arrests of 62 subjects for alien smuggling and associated crimes. Overall in FY 2010, ICE initiated more than 2,200 human smuggling investigations, resulting in more than 2,500 arrests; 1,400 indictments; 1,500 convictions; and $15 million in asset seizures.

- DHS launched the Blue Campaign to Combat Human Trafficking, which focuses on protection, prevention, and prosecution. The campaign includes an innovative computer-based training for state and local law enforcement officers; an international print, video, and radio public awareness campaign; a multi-lingual domestic public awareness campaign in 50 foreign language newspapers; victim assistance materials distributed at ports of entry; and a new DHS website, www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking, which provides comprehensive anti-human trafficking materials and resources for human trafficking victims, law enforcement officers, concerned citizens, NGOs, and the private sector.

- U.S. Coast Guard assets interdicted more than 2,000 undocumented migrants attempting to illegally enter the United States from the sea during FY 2010. Through active patrolling and robust prosecution of migrant smugglers, the USCG was an effective deterrent force.

Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

DHS leads the Federal Government's efforts to secure civilian government computer systems and works with industry and state, local, tribal and territorial governments to secure critical infrastructure and information systems. DHS analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities; distributes threat warnings; and coordinates the response to cyber incidents to ensure that our computers, networks, and cyber systems remain safe.

- Secretary Napolitano and Secretary of Defense Robert Gates signed a landmark memorandum of agreement to align and enhance America's capabilities to protect against threats to critical civilian and military computer systems and networks. The agreement embeds DOD cyber analysts within DHS and details DHS privacy, civil liberties and legal personnel to DOD's National Security Agency.

- DHS launched the National Cybersecurity Awareness Campaign Challenge, which called on the public and private sector companies to develop creative and innovative ways to enhance awareness of cybersecurity. Based on the winning proposals, DHS launched the "Stop. Think. Connect." cybersecurity awareness campaign – a national initiative that promotes simple steps the public can take to increase their safety and security online.

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- DHS hosted Cyber Storm III, a three-day exercise that brought together a diverse cross-section of the Nation's cyber incident responders – including participation from more than 1,500 players across 18 federal agencies, 13 states, 70 private-sector organizations, and 12 international governments – to simulate a large-scale cyber attack on critical infrastructure across the Nation, testing the National Cyber Incident Response Plan, the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center and the Federal Government's full suite of cybersecurity response capabilities.

- The Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, funded in part by DHS, opened the Cyber Security Operations Center, a 24-hour watch and warning facility, which will enhance situational awareness at the state and local level and allow the Federal Government to quickly and efficiently provide critical cyber risk, vulnerability, and mitigation data to state and local governments.

- DHS, DOD, and the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center launched a pilot initiative designed to help protect key critical networks and infrastructure within the financial services sector by sharing actionable, sensitive information.

- DHS implemented the Cybersecurity Partners Local Access Plan, which allows owners and operators of critical infrastructure and key resources, as well as state technology officials and law enforcement officials, to access secret-level cybersecurity information via local fusion centers.

- DHS and the White House published a draft National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace – which seeks to secure the identities of individuals, organizations, services and devices during online transactions, as well as the infrastructure supporting the transaction – fulfilling one of the action items in the President's *Cyberspace Policy Review*. The Strategy supports the protection of privacy and civil liberties by enabling only the minimum necessary amount of personal information to be transferred in any particular transaction.

- DHS deployed the EINSTEIN 2 capability – an automated cyber surveillance system that monitors federal internet traffic for malicious intrusions and provides near real-time identification of malicious activity – at four federal departments and agencies, for total deployment at 13 departments and agencies to date.

Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

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

- DHS played a key role in the Administration's response to the BP oil spill, the largest spill in our Nation's history, leading the Federal Government's efforts to leverage resources from across the country and around the world – including more than 48,000 personnel; 6,500 vessels; 3.8 million feet of hard boom; 1.8 million gallons of dispersant; and various

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techniques, such as controlled burning, skimming and containment efforts – to mitigate the impact of the oil on the environment, the economy and public health. These efforts continue today, in coordination with our partners at the Department of Interior, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration and other federal, state, tribal and local partners, to support long-term monitoring and recovery.

- In response to the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti, under the leadership of the U.S. Agency for International Development, DHS deployed more than 1,000 personnel and operational capabilities from USCIS, CBP, ICE, TSA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Coast Guard to evacuate American citizens, process Haitian orphans for humanitarian parole, secure Haitian ports, transport emergency personnel, and deliver life-saving supplies. Additionally, Secretary Napolitano granted Temporary Protected Status to Haitian nationals who were already in the United States as of Jan. 12, 2010. The Secretary also implemented a humanitarian parole policy allowing orphaned children from Haiti who already had prospective adoptive families in the United States to enter the country temporarily on an individual basis.

- DHS awarded $3.8 billion in 2010 Preparedness Grants to assist state, local and tribal governments and the private sector in strengthening preparedness for acts of terrorism, major disasters and other emergencies.

- FEMA supported 79 major disaster declarations, 18 fire management assistance declarations and nine emergency declarations, including historic flooding in Tennessee and Rhode Island and severe weather related to Hurricanes Alex and Earl, and Tropical Storms Nicole, Otto, and Tomas.

- For the declared disasters in 2010, FEMA obligated $8 billion in assistance, primarily for Individual Assistance (including housing, crisis counseling, legal services, disaster case management, and unemployment assistance, among other services) and Public Assistance (including reimbursement for clearing debris and rebuilding roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities.

- Secretary Napolitano and FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate announced nearly $2.9 billion in new Gulf Coast rebuilding projects to assist communities as they continue to recover from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita – the latest in a series of Gulf Coast recovery projects that have totaled more than $5.1 billion since the start of the Obama Administration.

- FEMA launched a new mobile Web site, http://m.fema.gov, which allows people to use their smartphones to access critical information regarding emergency preparedness and what to do before and after a disaster. Disaster survivors can use this tool to apply for federal disaster assistance directly from their smartphones. FEMA also launched a series of public service advertisements in English and Spanish to promote preparedness and direct individuals to ready.gov and listo.gov for tools and resources.

- The FEMA *Ready* Campaign's *Ready Classroom* was awarded a 2010 BESSIE Award for Best Disaster Preparedness Web site from the ComputED Learning Center. The Ready Classroom, an online resource designed in partnership with Discovery Education and The

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Advertising Council, provides educators with natural disaster preparedness resources and tips on how to integrate this information into their curriculum.

- DHS submitted to Congress the Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Preparedness Task Force report, *Perspective on Preparedness: Taking Stock Since 9/11*, which assesses the state of the Nation's disaster preparedness and presents recommendations about ways to build resiliency in communities across America.

- DHS adopted the final standards for the Voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program, a 9/11 Commission-recommended partnership between DHS and the private sector that enables private entities to receive emergency preparedness certification from a DHS accreditation system created in coordination with the private sector to improve private sector preparedness for disasters and emergencies.

- Secretary Napolitano and Canada's Public Safety Minister Vic Toews announced the Canada-U.S. Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure to establish a comprehensive cross-border approach to critical infrastructure resilience focused on the need for a strong partnership to share information, assess and manage risks, and enhance both nations' ability to prepare for and respond to disasters.

- Secretary Napolitano and Australian Attorney-General Robert McClelland signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen emergency management cooperation in response to major storms and other disasters of all kinds.

- FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the National Council on Independent Living to create a designated space for individuals with disabilities within Disaster Recovery Centers. FEMA also established the Office of Disability Integration and Coordination, which is incorporating the needs of children and adults with disabilities into FEMA planning and grants guidance and documents.

- FEMA established an independent Flood Mapping Resolution Panel to strengthen FEMA's commitment to using the most reliable science and data to determine flood hazards for communities across the Nation.

Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
DHS was formed in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as part of a deliberate and determined national effort to safeguard the United States against terrorism. DHS became the third-largest federal department, bringing together 22 different federal agencies, each with a role in this effort. DHS has taken significant steps to create a unified and integrated department, focusing on accountability, transparency and leadership development to enhance mission performance.

- DHS unveiled a Department-wide plan for increased consultation and coordination with tribes – building on current tribal partnerships to protect the safety and security of all people across the United States and on tribal lands.

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- Secretary Napolitano launched the Department's Open Government Plan to enhance transparency, public participation and collaboration as part of the Administration's Open Government Initiative.

- DHS delivered the first ever Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report to Congress on February 1, 2010 and the first ever Bottom Up Review, a comprehensive examination of the activities and business processes of DHS to Congress on July 1, 2010.

- The DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties completed a systemic overhaul of its civil rights investigations processes, creating a new complaint database system, developing an easy-to-use online complaint submission form, increasing access to comprehensive language services, increasing transparency for complainants, and improving coordination with components to track response to and implementation of recommendations.

- DHS reduced the backlog of Equal Employment Opportunity complaints awaiting agency adjudication by over 40 percent, and is on track to eliminate the backlog by the end of FY 2011.

- DHS reduced the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request backlog by 40 percent, despite a nearly 30 percent increase in incoming requests. DHS also significantly reduced the backlog of FOIA appeals, a 78 percent decrease from the end of FY 2009.

- Secretary Napolitano announced new Efficiency Review (ER) initiatives to cut costs, streamline operations and enhance the Department's ability to fulfill its security mission. The 2010 initiatives, which build upon 20 ER initiatives launched in 2009, are designed to accomplish the following:

    - Leverage DHS's buying power and secure the lowest price possible for the acquisition of bulk fuel, non-military uniforms, tactical communications equipment and services, wireless communication devices and services, and furniture.

    - Reduce expenditures on DHS employee and contractor background investigations by pre-screening individuals before they are submitted as candidates and offering operational components the use of a DHS-wide contracting vehicle.

    - Improve management of personal wireless communication services and devices through a Department-wide validation to ensure DHS is not paying for services and devices that are no longer in use.

    - Improve energy management by maximizing opportunities to reduce energy consumption at DHS-owned facilities.

    - Avoid unnecessary printing and mailing costs by distributing earnings and leave statements electronically rather than by postal mail.

    - Reduce the time and costs associated with the personnel security and suitability processes by establishing reciprocity of clearances for those coming to DHS from other federal agencies and law enforcement entities, as well as for contractors converting to federal staff.

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- Paul Behe, a CBP Paralegal Specialist in Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as one of four finalists out of over 18,000 ideas submitted government-wide for the President's 2010 SAVE Award. Paul's idea – to reduce advertising and storage costs by advertising seized items online for little or no cost instead of paying for advertisements in newspapers – has been incorporated into DHS's FY 2012 Budget.

- DHS has instituted an ambitious series of management integration reforms to ensure the Department has the proper management structures and acquisition strategies necessary to succeed, attract and retain top talent, and build a culture of efficiency. These efforts include the Balanced Workforce Strategy, which provides tools to assess the proper balance and effective use of federal and contractor workforces in achieving DHS missions; and the transition of 24 component data centers to two geographically diverse, physically secure, and scalable data centers to standardize technology and improve security while reducing space needs and energy consumption.

- DHS awarded more than 31 percent of its contract dollars to small businesses, including more than $1 billion in contracts to veteran-owned businesses and $950 million to women-owned businesses.

- In 2010, construction commenced on the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters Building at the new DHS Headquarters at St. Elizabeths. The design of this building supports sustainable evelopment principles and is targeted for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION BY DHS ORGANIZATION

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DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

Description:

Departmental Management and Operations provides leadership, direction and management to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and is comprised of separate appropriations including: the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM); the Under Secretary for Management (USM); the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Janet Napolitano, Secretary
Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary
Rafael Borras, Under Secretary for Management
Peggy Sherry, Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Richard Spires, Chief Information Officer

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; Office of the Under Secretary for Management; Office of Chief Human Capital Officer; Office of the Chief Procurement Officer; Office of the Chief Administrative Officer; Office of the Chief Security Officer; Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Office of the Chief Information Officer

Budget Request: ***$947,231,000***

Employees (FTE): *2,173*

OSEM provides resources for 13 offices that individually report to the Secretary. These offices include the Immediate Office of the Secretary, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Office of the Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive Secretary, Office for Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Policy, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Office of the Privacy Officer, Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement.

USM includes the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Office of the Chief Security Officer.

OCFO is comprised of the Budget Division, the Program Analysis and Evaluation Division, the Office of Financial Operations Division, the Financial Management and Policy Division, the Internal Control Management Division, the Resource Management Transformation Office (Financial Systems Division), Financial Assistance Policy & Oversight, the Departmental GAO/OIG Audit Liaison Office, and the Workforce Development Division.

OCIO consists of five program offices: Executive Front Office, Information Security Office, Enterprise Business Management Office, Office of Applied Technology, and the Information Technology Services Office.

Responsibilities:

OSEM provides central leadership, management, direction, and oversight of all the Department's components. The Secretary serves as the top representative of the Department to the President, Congress, and the general public.

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USM's primary mission is to deliver quality administrative support services and provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental Management and Operations functions that include IT, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, security, and administrative services. The USM implements the mission structure for the Department to deliver customer services, while eliminating redundancies and reducing support costs. In this effort, the USM is continuing the design and implementation of a functionally integrated mission support structure for the Department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of administrative support services.

OCFO is responsible for the fiscal management, integrity and accountability of DHS. The mission of the OCFO is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, financial operations for all Departmental management and operations, the DHS Working Capital Fund, grants and assistance awards, and resource management systems to ensure that funds necessary to carry out the Department's mission are obtained, allocated, and expended in accordance with the Department's priorities and relevant law and policies.

OCIO is responsible for all the Information Technology projects in the Department. The OCIO provides information technology leadership, as well as products and services, to ensure the effective and appropriate use of information technology across DHS. The OCIO coordinates acquisition strategies to minimize costs and improve consistency of the information technology infrastructure. The OCIO enhances mission success by partnering with other DHS components to leverage the best available information technologies and management practices to support the Department's missions and facilitate information sharing. OCIO is the lead organization in developing and maintaining the DHS Information Security Program, which includes oversight and coordination of activities associated with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA). OCIO is also responsible for providing performance metrics and overall evaluation of DHS component IT programs.

DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation Project
The DHS HQ Consolidation Project is responsible for the colocation and consolidation of the Department through lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeths campus.

Service to the Public:

The Secretary ensures a coordinated national effort to build a safe, secure, and resilient homeland, by: preventing terrorism and enhancing security; securing and managing our borders; enforcing and administering our immigration laws; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; ensuring resilience to disasters; and maturing and strengthening the homeland security enterprise.

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM)

Immediate Office of the Secretary

- Continued to provide the strategic vision and leadership to the Department necessary to maintain focus on the Department's six mission areas: prevent terrorism and enhancing security, secure and manage our borders, enforce and administer our immigration laws,

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safeguard and secure cyberspace, and ensure resilience to disasters and providing essential support to national and economic security

Office of Legislative Affairs

- Developed and coordinated materials for 211 DHS personnel providing testimony at the Department's 151 Congressional hearings. Supported over 1,600 legislative briefings to Congressional members and staff, including STAFFDELS and CODELS.

Office of the General Counsel

- Provided legal support to the Secretary and Department senior leadership on numerous homeland security matters.
- Provided legal support for cyber security operations and initiatives and continued to enhance legal staff capable of advising on complex cyber law matters.
- Worked closely with the Department of Justice in reviewing and preparing for potential litigation.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

- Developed the Department's 2010/2011 Gubernatorial transition plan and related materials and convened a DHS-wide Governor's transition working group.
- Led the Department's tribal engagement efforts by: coordinating and consulting with tribal nations on the President's Tribal Consultation Policy; increasing awareness of tribal issues within the Department; and formalizing a tribal liaison program within the Department.
- Led the Department's intergovernmental outreach during the BP Deepwater Horizon incident and worked with interagency intergovernmental partners to develop the Government Affairs approach at the Unified Area Command.

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

- Assisted more than 3,000 individuals, employers, and their representatives to resolve issues with applications and petitions pending with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The Ombudsman's office assisted with a wide range of immigration issues including: humanitarian, employment, family reunification, citizenship concerns.
- Expanded outreach to include increasing numbers of national and community-based organization stakeholders from diverse backgrounds around the country. Outreach provides an opportunity to share information about the Ombudsman's services and also allows the Ombudsman to obtain insight and feedback from those who engage USCIS services on a regular basis.

Office of Public Affairs

- Strengthened incident communications with Federal, State, and local communicators through the State Incident Communications Conference Line (SICCL). The SICCL doubled in size by adding local communicators, such as press secretaries, police, and city directors of communication, for US cities with populations greater than 250,000.
- Exercised first ever cyber security communications with numerous private sector partners in the National Joint Information Center.

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- Launched restorethegulf.gov supporting the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill cleanup and recovery efforts. The new site has a distributed publishing model and governance capacity with over 40 trained publishers from 7 different government organizations.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

- Undertook a comprehensive review of its system for handling complaints from the public, improving coordination methods with DHS Components, disseminating a new public complaints form, revamping communications with complainants, and implementing a new complaints database.
- Initiated a Department-wide project to translate DHS documents into a variety of foreign languages.
- Integrated broad civil rights principles into the National Disaster Recovery Framework.
- Partnered with USCIS and the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division on an Interagency Task Force on Verification Monitoring and Compliance to improve monitoring of employer abuse within the E-Verify program.

Office of Policy

- Completed the first Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, and implemented the results through the DHS Bottom Up Review and the DHS FY 2012 Budget and accompanying FY12-16 Future Years Homeland Security Plan.
- Led an international effort to strengthen commitment to aviation security through a series of multi-lateral ministerial meetings and bi-lateral engagements.
- Updated the Watch Listing Guidance to address the vulnerabilities identified as a result of the December 25, 2009, attempted terrorist attack.

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

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

Privacy Office

- Released over 138,000 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, the most of any Federal agency and reduced the FOIA request backlog by 40 percent, despite a nearly 30 percent increase in incoming requests.
- Significantly reduced the backlog of FOIA appeals, with 601 backlogged appeals remaining at the end of FY 2010 compared to 2,747 appeal backlog at the end of FY 2009.

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- Approved and published 584 Privacy Threshold Analyses, 63 Privacy Impact Assessments, 32 System of Records Notices.
- Led a successful joint U.S. – European Union (EU) review of the Passenger Name Record (PNR) agreement.

Under Secretary for Management

- Achieved an energy reduction of 13.6% from the 2003 baseline level of 118,300 British Thermal Units (BTU) per Gross Square Feet (GSF). The mark of 102,200 BTU/GSF exceeded the target of 104,100 BTU/GSF by reducing the amount of energy consumed per square foot.
- Developed an outcome-based plan for reducing real estate footprint in response to direction from the President.
- Developed and implemented a logistics training program that supported 70 employees, including supporting a Masters Degree Program for logistics management professionals.
- Finalized and submitted DHS Hiring Reform Action Plan to the Office of Personnel Management.
- Delivered a new automated survey analysis and action planning tool for the Department and component level managers to utilize in analyzing employee survey results and creating/tracking remedial action plans.
- Established a new Balanced Workforce Strategy office within OCHCO to lead the department-wide initiative and prepared a Balanced Workforce policy direction memorandum issues by the Deputy Secretary.
- Hired an additional 100 interns in the Acquisition Professional Career Program, within the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, bringing the total number of program participants to 200 by the end of FY 2010 and strengthening the Department's acquisition workforce.
- Stood up the Office of Selective Acquisitions, within the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, assuming the role of handling the Department's sensitive procurements.
- Conducted 26 Acquisition Review Boards (ARBs) for senior leadership to review DHS's major acquisition programs.
- Conducted 6 component Security Compliance Reviews to ensure that Components adhere to Department-wide security policies.
- The Department has continued to migrate to common access cards (Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 [HSPD-12]). The Office of the Chief Security Officer has surpassed its goal to issue 178,000 cards nationwide by March 31, 2011. As of January 24, 2011, OCSO has issued 178,128 cards nationwide.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

- Continued the Transformation and Systems Consolidation (TASC) project to establish an integrated financial, acquisition, and asset management system which will result in standard business processes, strengthen internal controls, provide timely, accurate and comprehensive reporting, and establish a standard line of accounting for DHS.

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- Established action plans with defined milestones, and actively monitoring and holding components accountable for making progress, DHS continues to reduce the number of financial material weaknesses, identified by an independent auditor, from 12 to 9, audit qualifications from 10 to 1, and material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting have reduced from 10 to 6. Additionally, no new audit qualifications or material weaknesses occurred in FY 2010.
- Coordinated and delivered DHS budget requests to OMB and Congress on time. Coordinated nearly 1,400 responses to congressional questions and 17 Congressional hearings. Cleared and delivered to the Appropriations Committees over 300 Departmental reports and facilitated over 300 individual Congressional briefings.
- Used the Fleet Management Analysis and Reporting (FMARS), to deliver multiple reporting packages to identify opportunities for alternative fuel usage, heighten vigilance to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, and optimize fleet management.
- Established standard business processes for responding to the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) requests for information and interviews.
- Established a Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight (FAPO) office to provide oversight related to accountability of funds, internal controls, and audit processing for grants.
- Provided substantial policy and guidance to the financial management community. Eighty-eight percent of the planned policies designed to ensure efficient and transparent operations for the Financial Management Policy Manual (FMPM) were completed.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- Continued the transition of 24 component data centers to the Department's two large-scale, geographically diverse, physically secure, and scalable data centers, Data Center 1 (DC1) in Stennis, Mississippi, and Data Center 2 (DC2) in Clarksville, Virginia. Migration to these enterprise data centers strengthens security, brings standardized technology and services through a Common Operating Environment.
- Completed formal IT program reviews of all 81 major IT programs to identify risks.
- Maintained comprehensive system and program-level security metrics to yield monthly status reports. These metrics achieved an overall FISMA score of 91, and 85 percent of the systems were fully accredited at the end of the annual August cutoff date for statutory reporting purposes.
- In FY 2010, OCIO entered in an Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) with Adobe Systems Incorporated, realizing $49 million cost avoidance on the General Services Administration schedule over a period of 3 years.
- Enhanced the enterprise application delivery capabilities to mature the DHS IT infrastructure, providing a Common Operating Environment (COE).
- Made great strides in cyber security, a major focus for DHS. Our Defense-in-Depth Strategy, Policy Enforcement Points, and Trusted Internet Connections enhancements were essential to keeping the homeland secure. The comprehensive architecture features controls at all levels – perimeter, network, and the system level, as well as providing end-point device management and protection of information and data.

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- Launched the enterprise-wide Accessibility Compliance Management System (ACMS). ACMS, a Web-based application, allows detailed tracking of activities. Accessibility Help Desk requests in FY 2010 totaled 2,423 representing a 109 percent increase from requests made in FY 2009.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution.[1]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	603	147,818	645	147,818	709	142,533	63	(5,285)
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	626	254,190	847	254,190	941	249,058	94	(5,132)
DHS HQ Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	215,273	-	215,273
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	173	60,530	173	60,530	232	62,395	59	1,865
Office of the Chief Information Officer	203	344,933	217	338,393	291	277,972	74	(60,421)
Office of the Federal Coordinator for the Gulf Coast Rebuilding Office[2]	10	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Discretionary – Excludes Supplementals	**1,615**	**$802,931**	**1,882**	**$800,931**	**2,173**	**$947,231**	**291**	**$146,300**
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,615**	**$802,931**	**1,882**	**$800,931**	**2,173**	**$947,231**	**291**	**$146,300**
Emergency/ Supplementals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**1,615**	**$802,931**	**1,882**	**$800,931**	**2,173[3]**	**$947,231**	**291**	**$146,300**
Less Prior Year Rescissions [4]	-	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.
[2] Executive Order 13512 extended the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFGCR) to April 1, 2010.
[3] The FTE request reflects the amount required for Departmental Management and Operations for FY2012, which is different than the Budget Appendix.
[4] P.L. 111-212 rescinds $0.7M from OFCGR and 1.8M from OSEM.

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FY 2012 Highlights:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

- **Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) ..... $.377M (1.5 FTE)**
  This program increase provides for three positions (1.5 FTE) and $377,000 for CRCL to establish a program to carry out responsibilities pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance from the Department.

- **Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) ..... $.694M (2.5 FTE)**
  This program increase provides for five positions (2.5 FTE) and $694,000 for CRCL to initiate a study of ongoing interior immigration enforcement programs (e.g., 287(g) and Secure Communities) to ensure that these programs are adequately safeguarding individual civil rights and civil liberties as required by statute.

Under Secretary for Management

- **Departmental Oversight and Guidance for the DHS Asset Portfolio ..... $1.1M (4 FTE)**
  This funding will support Real Property performance objectives of facility condition indices, operating cost, utilization are met through the creation of the capability to provide the appropriate oversight and verification at the Component level of the Real and Personal Property portfolios.

- **Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) ..... $.500M (2 FTE)**
  The requested funding is to provide enhanced implementation and management support to the Balanced Workforce Program Management Office within OCHCO. These positions will increase the effectiveness of the BWS by augmenting its ability to advise components on workforce planning efforts; monitoring component implementation and progress in achieving a more balanced workforce; and enhancing its capacity to report on the status of Balanced Workforce initiatives to senior leadership, OMB, and Congress.

- **Workforce Development ..... $2.0M (7 FTE)**
  Ensuring that DHS has the right people with the right skills in the right jobs, ready to anticipate, prevent and respond to natural and man-made threats facing our Nation as well as retaining and developing our workforce are essential to organizational success.

- **Acquisition Workforce ..... $6.1M (6 FTE)**
  In support of strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, DHS requests an increase to the Department's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase requested is to mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce, to improve the effectiveness of the workforce, and to enhance contract oversight.

- **Strengthening Cost Estimating ..... $1.7M (6 FTE)**
  Enhancing the Cost Analysis Division staff will allow a progressive increase in the number of Independent Cost Estimates (ICEs) developed for Level I Acquisitions at major decision points as well as provide the requisite staffing to increase the outreach, guidance and training concurrent with the establishment of component cost organizations.

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- **Executive Order 13549: Classified National Security Information for State, Local, Tribal, and Private Sector Entities (SLTPS)..... $2.0M (5 FTE)**
  Executive Order 13549 mandated that the Office of the Chief Security Officer establish the Classified National Security Information Program for State, Local, Tribal, and Private Sector (SLTPS) entities. This program will govern access to classified national security information shared among agencies and SLTPS entities, and ensure the proper safeguarding of such information.

DHS HQ Consolidation

- **Mission Support ..... $55.6M (0 FTE)**
  The intent of the Consolidated Headquarters initiative is to align the real estate portfolio in the National Capital Region (NCR) to enhance mission performance and support efficient management. The St. Elizabeths development and the consolidation of mission support functions are interrelated. Projected Cost Avoidances (30-Year Net Present Value) total approximately $478 Million.

- **St. Elizabeths..... $159.7M (0 FTE)**
  To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department will consolidate executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management functions in a secure setting at St. Elizabeths. This funding enables DHS to complete the Coast Guard Headquarters facility at St. Elizabeths, and continue work on the National Operations Center and the departmental headquarters facilities. The request, however, defers the start of the FEMA building for at least one year.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- **Data Center Consolidation.....$131.6M (0 FTE)**
  The Department requests a total of $131.6M to fund the continuation of system and application migration of legacy data centers to two enterprise-wide DHS Data Centers (DC1 and DC2) to meet current and anticipated data service requirements. Funding will also be utilized for upgrading infrastructure requirements. All of this funding is requested in the components and will be managed through the Working Capital Fund.

- **Information Security and Infrastructure.....$32.3M (0 FTE)**
  Information Security & Infrastructure (ISI) supports investment and investment-related Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and O&M for the capabilities developed in the Enterprise Services Division (ESD) of the IT Services Office (ITSO). Specifically, the ISI funds development of capabilities in Network Services, ADEX/E-mail Services, and supports the management and oversight of the ITP.

- **Enterprise Data Management Office.....$7.6M (0 FTE)**
  This initiative will allow DHS to build data standards for the Information Sharing Environment such as Alerts and Warnings, Suspicious Activity, Terrorist Watch Lists, and Cargo/Trade Screening.

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- **Office of Accessible Systems and Technology.....$1.0M (3 FTE)**
  This $1.0 million increase will allow OCIO to hire five program specialist positions (3 FTE) to support the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology's mission of fostering accessible systems and technology to individuals with disabilities in accordance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. These individuals will support the increased demands for technical and advisory services needed to ensure systems and information are made accessible to disable persons.

- **Information Security Program.....$5.0M (0 FTE)**
  This $5 million increase is for the collection, validation and reporting of new systems, system interconnections, expanded reporting requirements, and increased system performance. The funding will allow DHS to ensure that systems meet the strict requirements of FISMA and reduce the dangers of a successful cyber attack on DHS. The funding will provide the DHS Chief Information Security Officer the ability to assist the components and stakeholders in identifying potential threats to their infrastructure and systems, thereby increasing their ability to react expeditiously.

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ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

Description:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS). This appropriation includes both National Intelligence Program (NIP) funds for I&A and non-NIP funds for OPS.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Caryn Wagner,
Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis

Richard Chavez,
Acting Director, Office of Operations Coordination and Planning

Established: 2006

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

Budget Request: ***$355,368,000***

Employees (FTE): *1,017*

Responsibilities:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of I&A and OPS. Even though these two offices are different and distinct in their missions, they work closely together and collaborate with other Departmental component agencies and related Federal agencies, as well as State, local, tribal, foreign, and private-sector partners, to improve intelligence analysis, information sharing, incident management support, and situational awareness.

I&A's mission is to analyze intelligence and information about homeland security threats and serve as the two-way interface between the national Intelligence Community (IC) and State, local, tribal and private sector partners on homeland security intelligence and information – including warnings, actionable intelligence, and analysis – to ensure that Headquarters leadership, departmental operating Components, federal policy, law enforcement and intelligence community partners, and frontline law enforcement have the tools they need to confront and disrupt terrorist threats. I&A has a unique analytic mission, blending intelligence from the IC with DHS Component and other stakeholder source data, to provide homeland security-centric products. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis leads I&A and is the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer responsible for managing the entire DHS Intelligence Enterprise. The Under Secretary is also the Department's Chief Information Sharing Officer responsible for implementing the objectives of the Department and the National Strategy on Information Sharing within DHS.

OPS's mission is to directly support the DHS Secretary in integrating DHS operations, planning, doctrine, and continuity programs with intra-agency and interagency partners in order to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist threats/attacks, natural disasters, and other threats. OPS, in consultation with other DHS Components, has enhanced its capability to integrate operations and to plan for emergency, non-routine situations that may require multi-Component action in order to improve senior-level decision-making and provide an integrated DHS response. This capability will serve as a catalyst to transform the Department's operations

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coordination and planning focus to yield a more holistic and effective approach to accomplish DHS goals and objectives.

As the Department's Continuity Coordinator, the Director of Operations Coordination and Planning is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness and survivability of all DHS Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs). OPS works with DHS Component leadership to ensure that PMEFs will be sustained even during emergencies that could significantly hamper personnel, facilities, or operations for homeland security missions.

Service to the Public:

Analysis and Operations provides resources that enable the critical support necessary to ensure the protection of American lives, economy, and property by improving the analysis and sharing of threat information. This includes advising all levels of government (Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local), the private sector, and the public with timely information concerning threats to the Homeland.

I&A's mission is to strengthen the Department's and our partners' ability to perform their homeland security functions by accessing, integrating, analyzing, and sharing timely and relevant intelligence and information, while protecting the privacy and civil liberties of the people we serve. DHS's unique functional expertise resides with operational intelligence organizations at the Component, State, and local levels where information is gathered and synthesized for dissemination to Federal, State, local, and private-sector partners.

OPS coordinates with DHS Components and interagency partners to develop strategic-level plans to support the effective execution of the Secretary's incident coordination responsibilities by working with representatives from DHS Components and other Federal, State, and local partners to develop strategic plans and guidance. OPS also supports the Secretary by providing operational planning expertise during crises. OPS, through the National Operations Center (NOC), serves as the national hub for incident management and Homeland Security information sharing. OPS integrates plans with current and future operations in order to enhance DHS's ability to anticipate and respond to a wide variety of incidents potentially occurring simultaneously.

As the Department's Continuity Coordinator, the Director of Operations Coordination and Planning is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness and survivability of all DHS Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs). OPS works with DHS Component leadership to ensure that PMEFs will be sustained even during emergencies that could significantly hamper personnel, facilities, or operations for homeland security missions.

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- I&A has taken significant steps to better integrate and coordinate intelligence products and processes across the Department's intelligence enterprise. This includes completion of the first enterprise-wide analytic production plan, harmonizing procedures for Homeland Security Intelligence Reports and establishing an intelligence priority framework for the Department.

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- I&A expedited the deployment of resources to fusion centers to enhance their ability to prevent, protect against, and respond to threats. In FY 2010, I&A increased total deployed intelligence personnel at fusion centers to 68. I&A also worked to deploy 45 Homeland Secure Data Network terminals to fusion centers to provide Secret-level connectivity to enhance the ability of State and local partners to receive federally generated threat information. Additionally, I&A significantly expanded training and technical assistance opportunities for fusion center personnel. Through its long-standing partnership with the Department of Justice, I&A conducted more than 50 training and technical assistance deliveries, workshops, and exchanges on topics including risk analysis, security, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

- I&A hosted the 4th annual National Fusion Center Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, which brought together more than 1,000 Federal, State, and local fusion center stakeholders from across the country to share best practices and to discuss topics of critical importance to the success of the national network of fusion centers.

- I&A established a DHS SAR Initiative Management Group that developed a Departmental Enterprise Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) strategy and Concept of Operations that included SAR-related capabilities, privacy policy requirements, training, and technical connectivity to enable DHS Component and Information Sharing and Analysis Centers participation in the Information Sharing Environment Shared Space.

- I&A, in partnership with Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and working jointly and collaboratively with the Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Department of Defense (DOD), established the Border Intelligence Fusion Section (BIFS) within DEA's El Paso, Texas, Intelligence Center. The BIFS was established to improve information sharing, collaboration, and analysis supporting law enforcement and interdiction activities along the southwest border.

- I&A implemented the production of *cyber* Homeland Information Reports (HIRs) that address cyber threat incidents against Federal, State, and private-sector networks and the owners and operators of critical infrastructure and key resources in the United States. The production of DHS Cyber HIRs has both enabled and enhanced the IC, DOD, and the Cyber Coordination Center's ability to analyze and compare the cyber threats to DOD and Federal networks. Additionally, DHS Cyber HIRs have enhanced the ability to identify trends to better predict the threat and develop consensus throughout the cyber community regarding tactics/techniques and procedures of cyber adversaries.

- I&A made significant progress in converting contractor positions to Federal positions in FY 2010. For the first time, I&A's workforce is now comprised of more Federal employees than contractors.

- OPS stood up the Crisis Action Team (CAT) in response to the Haiti earthquake relief efforts, Hurricane Alex, and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

- OPS operated two full concurrent CATs for the first time in the Department's history, one in support of the Deepwater Horizon response and the other in support of the Eagle Horizon exercise.

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- OPS published the DHS Continuity of Operations plan.
- OPS led the Department's participation in Exercise Eagle Horizon 2010; DHS had significant improvement in continuity elements, receiving 12 commendable "green" ratings out of 14 evaluated continuity elements.
- The Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) transferred from the Science and Technology Directorate to OPS, and OPS provided IMAAC support for a White House-sponsored nuclear security summit and the President's State of the Union Address.
- OPS completed installation of an unclassified voice bridge for the NOC, with a capability of conferencing up to 500 participants.
- OPS developed and implemented two major releases of Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Next Generation, including a tiered security plan to address known HSIN security risks, resulting in improved resistance to cyber attacks.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[2]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Analysis and Operations	682	$333,030	793	$335,030	1,017	$355,368	224	$20,338
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**682**	**$333,030**	**793**	**$335,030**	**1,017**	**$355,368**	**224**	**$20,338**
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**682**	**$333,030**	**793**	**$335,030**	**1,017**	**$355,368**	**224**	**$20,338**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	($2,847)[1]	-	($2,358)	-	-	-	($2,358)

[1] Pursuant to P.L. 111-298 and P.L 111-212, $2.8 million rescission of prior-year unobligated balances.
[2] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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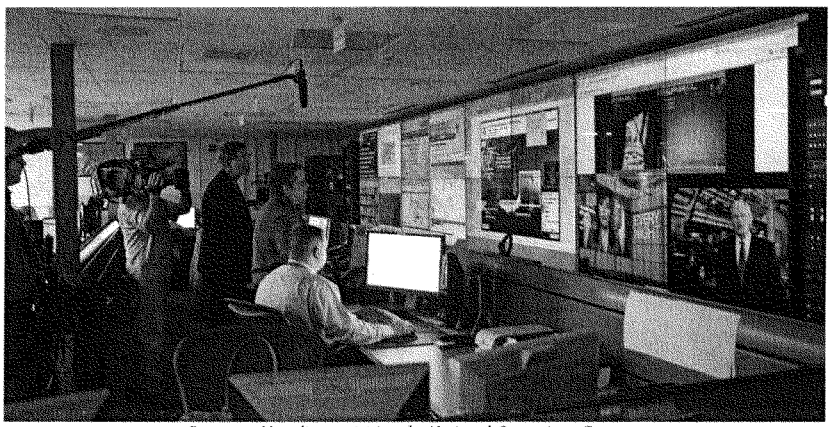

Secretary Napolitano visiting the National Operations Center

FY 2012 Highlights:

Funding and personnel for Analysis and Operations highlights are classified.

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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Description:

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

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Richard L. Skinner, Inspector General

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Audit, Emergency Management Oversight, Information Technology Audit, Inspections and Investigations

Budget Request:	***$144,318,000***
Employees (FTE):	*676*

Responsibilities:

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, inspections, special reviews, and investigations of the Department's programs and operations. OIG examines, evaluates and, where necessary, critiques these operations and activities, recommending ways for DHS to carry out its responsibilities in the most economical, efficient, and effective manner possible. OIG reviews recommendations regarding existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to Department programs and operations.

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

Service to the Public:

The OIG safeguards the public's tax dollars by detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse in the Department's programs and operations. The OIG maintains and publicizes a toll-free hotline, which provides a prompt, effective channel for DHS employees, contract personnel, and private citizens to report incidents of fraud, waste, and abuse.

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- The OIG issued 124 management audit reports, which included 49 financial assistance grant reports. Due to these efforts, $103.3 million of questioned costs were identified, of which $28.4 million were determined to be unsupported. The OIG recovered $15.1 million as a

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result of identifying disallowed costs in prior audit reports and investigations. In addition, the OIG identified $65.8 million in funds put to better use in current reports.

- DHS management concurred with 95 percent of the OIG's recommendations.
- OIG investigations resulted in 348 arrests, 276 indictments, 270 convictions, and 126 personnel actions. In addition, the Office of Investigations closed 1,151 investigations and 13,145 complaints, initiated 1,399 new investigations, and issued 915 reports.
- Investigative recoveries, fines, restitutions, and cost savings totaled $124.3 million.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[3]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Audit, Inspections and Investigations	632	$113,874	665	$129,874[2]	676	$144,318	11	$14,444
FEMA - DRF - Transfer	-	(16,000)[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Discretionary - Excluding Supp.	632	$113,874	665	$129,874	676	$144,318	11	$14,444
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**632**	**$113,874**	**665**	**$129,874**	**676**	**$144,318**	**676**	**$14,444**
Emergency / Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**632**	**$113,874**	**665**	**$129,874**	**676**	**$144,318**	**11**	**$14,444**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes enacted transfer of $16 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) transfer.
[2] Includes $16 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred through the DRF.
[3] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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FY 2012 Highlights:

- The Office of Audits plans to start and issue approximately 92 programmatic and financial audits. The issued audit reports will include nearly 25 FY 2011 carryover audits that include at least 18 financial and grant audits performed by a contractor with OIG oversight. The OIG will continue to work closely with DHS management and congressional oversight committees to identify potential audit work that will promote the economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of departmental programs and operations.

- The Office of Information Technology Audits (ITA) will continue to evaluate the Department's progress in establishing a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The office anticipates conducting projects on evaluations and reviews on DHS-wide network consolidation and implementation of a standard IT platform, immigration systems modernization, and DHS's efforts to protect the Nation's cyber infrastructure and privacy. Additionally, IT Audits anticipates undertaking reviews of the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Office of Security Network, DHS's blackberry security controls, DHS' implementation of the Federal Desktop Core Configuration, and disposal of classified media. As mandated by the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), the office assesses the Department's progress, action plans, and milestones, to ensure implementation of security policies, procedures, and systems certification and accreditation for a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The Forensics Division continues to conduct forensic audits and contract fraud reviews and makes recommendations concerning DHS programs that are vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse. The Forensics Division anticipates 20 or more engagements during FY 2012.

- The Office of Inspections estimates that it will initiate 30 reviews in FY 2012. The office will continue to focus on matters dealing with the department's overseas interests, immigration enforcement, transportation, chemical, and border security, critical infrastructure protection, civil rights and civil liberties, science and technology, and intelligence.

- The Office of Investigations will continue to protect the personnel, property, and integrity of DHS by vigorously investigating all allegations of corruption involving personnel or programs and investigating the most serious allegations of program fraud and other employee criminal misconduct. The office will continue its emphasis on staffing the border offices while also seeking to ensure effective investigative coverage in areas where there is high volume of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services benefits processing.

- The Office of Emergency Management Oversight plans to complete 15 management reviews of FEMA programs and operations and 75 reviews of FEMA grants. The office will deploy experienced staff to FEMA Headquarters and disaster locations to provide on-the-spot advice, assistance, and oversight to DHS, FEMA, State, and local officials after major events that are, or will likely become, federally declared disasters.

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- **Emergency Management Oversight.....$4.0M (0 FTE)**
  The $4.0 million increase will improve the number and scope of audits performed on grantees and sub-grantees, focusing on grants and areas that are of interest to Congress and the FEMA. Funding will ensure the OIG has the appropriate level of EMO in support of FEMA, and will fund the completion of 75 disaster grant audits and 15 management audits.

- **Investigations Staff.....$7.0M (8 FTE)**
  The $7.0 million increase will provide funding for 15 new positions in investigative services. These positions are necessary to sustain the proportional growth of the oversight function, in support of the Department's growth. The 15 new positions will allow the OIG to address workload growth and program demands throughout the Department.

- **9/11 Commission Audits.....$4.5M (0 FTE)**
  The $4.5 million increase will provide the necessary funds to conduct 8 audits in FY 2012 of the 56 congressionally-mandated 9/11 Commission Audits by August 2014. OIG expects to re-audit two States, bringing the total to 58 audits. As of FY 2010, 18 audits were completed.

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U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Description:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for securing America's borders to protect the United States against threats and prevent the illegal entry of inadmissible persons and contraband, while facilitating lawful travel, trade, and immigration. CBP performs these missions with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Alan Bersin, Commissioner

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Office of Field Operations; Office of Border Patrol; Office of Air and Marine; and Office of Trade

Budget Request:	***$11,845,678,000***
Gross Discretionary:	*$10,379,763,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Fund:	*$1,465,915,000*
Employees (FTE):	*61,354*

Responsibilities:

CBP is responsible for securing America's borders against threats while facilitating legal travel, trade, and immigration. This critical mission is carried out through the diligence of CBP's personnel, as well as the use of intelligence, targeting, technology, infrastructure, and a broad range of other assets and capabilities.

As the guardians of America's borders, CBP is responsible for protecting the United States and the American people from the entry of dangerous goods and people. This includes ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the U.S. legally and safely through official ports of entry (POEs), preventing the illegal entry into the U.S. of persons and contraband at and between POEs, ensuring the safe and efficient flow of commerce into the United States, and enforcing trade and tariff laws and regulations.

CBP guards more than 3,987 miles of border with Canada, 1,993 miles of border with Mexico, and 2,627 miles of shoreline; processes approximately 352 million travelers a year at POEs; and processes 25.8 million trade entries annually. CBP's Border Patrol and Air and Marine agents patrol our Nation's land and littoral borders, and associated airspace, to prevent illegal entry of people and goods into the United States.

Securing flows of goods, conveyances, and people to and through the United States is crucial to CBP's success in protecting our nation. Focusing on the entire supply chain and transit sequence allows CBP to intercept potential threats before they reach our borders while expediting legal travel and trade. CBP officers and agents work at foreign and domestic locations to prevent cross-border smuggling of contraband such as controlled substances, weapons of mass destruction, and illegal or diseased plants and animals. CBP personnel also work to prevent and intercept the illegal export of U.S. currency or other monetary instruments, stolen goods, and strategically sensitive technologies. CBP officers deployed overseas at major international seaports as a part of the Container Security Initiative prescreen shipping containers to detect and interdict illicit material before arrival on U.S. shores. CBP has significantly developed its intelligence and targeting efforts to separate shipments and individuals according to the risks

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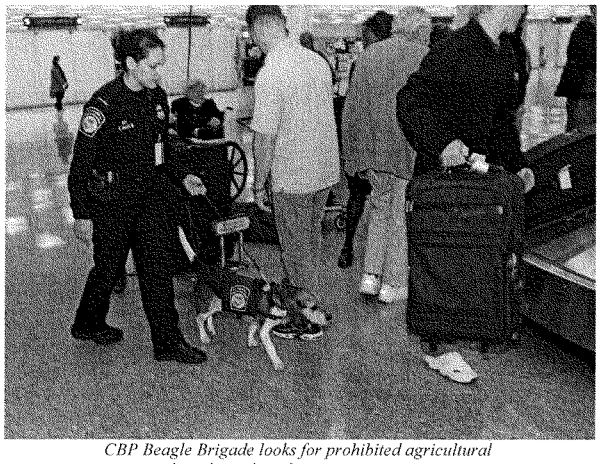
they pose, allowing CBP to increase security while simultaneously expediting legitimate travel and commerce.

A safe and secure homeland requires that we secure our air, land, and sea borders. Securing the physical borders, flows of goods, conveyances, and people to and through the United States is crucial to CBP's success in protecting our nation.

Service to the Public:

The American People place enormous trust in CBP to keep them safe, and CBP must ensure that its employees maintain the highest professional standards. CBP protects the American public from acts of terrorism by constant vigilance at and between ports of entry. CBP protects American businesses and workers by ensuring that travelers and goods move safely and efficiently across our borders; that immigrants and visitors are properly documented; and that customs, immigration and trade laws, regulations and agreements are enforced.



CBP Beagle Brigade looks for prohibited agricultural products brought in by arriving passengers.

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- Over the past two years, CBP has dedicated unprecedented manpower, technology and infrastructure to the Southwest Border. The Border Patrol is better staffed now than at any time in its 86-year history, having doubled the number of agents from 10,000 in FY 2004 to more than 20,500 in FY 2010. In addition to the Border Patrol, CBP's workforce of more than 58,700 employees includes more than 2,300 agriculture specialists and 20,600 CBP officers at ports of entry.

- As part of its surge efforts, the Border Patrol completed nine 45-day Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats operations along approximately 80 miles of the Arizona/Sonora border to deny criminal organizations the ability to operate in that area. During the surge, over 500

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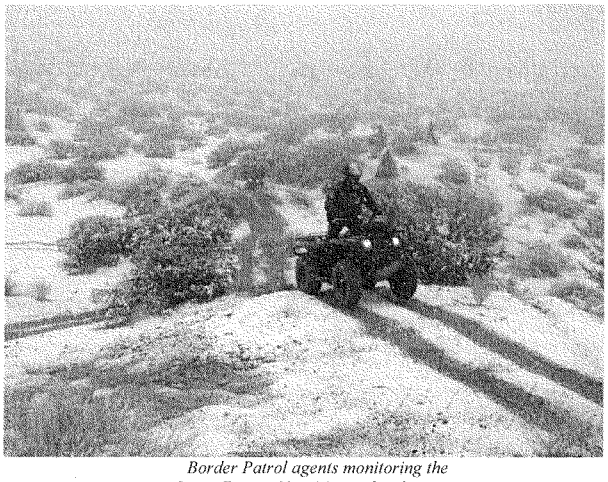
Border Patrol agents deployed to the Tucson Sector, contributing to 212,202 criminal arrests and seizure of 1,033,227 pounds of marijuana.

- CBP continues to enhance and leverage its intelligence and targeting capabilities. CBP officers from the National Targeting Center worked with CBP officers at JFK International Airport to apprehend Faisal Shahzad as he attempted to flee the U.S. on a flight to Dubai.

- Under the Southwest Border Initiative, CBP began screening 100% of southbound rail shipments for the first time ever. CBP continues to assess and refine its outbound enforcement strategy to include coordinated efforts with U.S. law enforcement agencies and the Government of Mexico to maximize southbound enforcement. These activities serve to enforce U.S. export laws while depriving criminal organizations in Mexico of the illicit currency and firearms that fuel their illegal activities. In FY 2009 and 2010, CBP seized more than $104 million in southbound illegal currency – an increase of more than $28 million compared to FY 2007- 2008.



Border Patrol agents monitoring the Santa Teresa, New Mexico border area.

- In addition to the increased resources on the Southwest Border, CBP has made great strides in strengthening information sharing and coordination with state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and Mexican authorities.

- CBP and Mexican Customs participated in 22 joint operations along the Southwest Border that resulted in the seizure of over $113,000 in currency, 23.75 kilograms of narcotics and recovery of five stolen vehicles.

- CBP seized $147 million dollars in currency (inbound and outbound) at and between ports of entry, a 34 percent increase from last fiscal year. These seizures include $29 million inbound

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and over $27 million outbound at Southwest Border ports of entry. CBP officers at Southwest Border ports of entry also seized 279 weapons, compared with 107 weapons seized last fiscal year.

- Military veterans accounted for 25 percent of newly hired Border Patrol agents.

- Over 100,000 travelers have enrolled in CBP's Global Entry Program—a trusted traveler program designed to expedite screening for low-risk international travelers through biometric identification and rigorous background checks.

CBP Border Patrol agent monitors the Yuma sector of the Arizona border.

- Nationwide Border Patrol apprehensions of illegal aliens decreased from nearly 724,000 in FY 2008 to approximately 463,000 in FY 2010, a 36 percent reduction, indicating that fewer people are attempting to illegally cross the border.

- CBP officers at 331 ports of entry inspected 352 million travelers and more than 105.8 million cars, trucks, buses, trains, vessels and aircraft. Twelve new POEs opened in FY 2010.

- CBP Agriculture Specialists seized more than 1.7 million prohibited plant materials, meat, and animal byproducts in FY 2010, a 9.5 percent increase in seizures compared to FY 2009.

- CBP conducted 3,678 import safety seizures during fiscal year 2010, an increase of 34 percent over FY 2009; and 19,961 seizures for intellectual property rights (IPR) violations, an increase of 34 percent over FY 2009.

- CBP Office of Air and Marine contributed to the seizure of 831,840 pounds of narcotics and seized nearly $55.3 million in currency during more than 150,000 flight and float hours.

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- CBP Field Operations established emergency operations to expedite the processing of Haitians after the earthquake, including deploying 23 CBP officers to Haiti to conduct pre-departure activities on evacuees. CBP, in coordination with ICE and the Department of State, worked with Haitian authorities and other Federal agencies to ensure that individuals boarding aircraft destined to the U.S. had proper documentation and were eligible to depart Haiti on U.S. bound flights.

- DHS has completed 649 miles of fencing out of nearly 652 miles planned, including 299 miles of vehicle fence and 350 miles of pedestrian fence.

- DHS has deployed thousands of technology assets – including mobile surveillance units, thermal imaging systems, and large-and small-scale non-intrusive inspection equipment – along the Southwest Border and currently has 130 aircraft and three Unmanned Aircraft Systems operating along the Southwest Border. For the first time, DHS unmanned aerial capabilities now cover the Southwest Border all the way from California to Texas—providing critical aerial surveillance assistance to personnel on the ground.

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Budget Request

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[3]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Headquarters Management and Administration	3,840	$1,399,707	3,818	$1,418,263	3,613	$1,911,089	(205)	$492,826
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POE's	19,527	2,765,946	20,433	2,749,784	21,673	2,906,961	1,240	157,177
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation between POE's	22,966	3,583,123	23,262	3,587,037	24,385	3,619,604	1,123	32,567
Air and Marine Operations – Salaries	1,943	291,987	1,895	309,629	1,919	287,901	24	(21,728)
Subtotal	**48,276**	**$8,040,763**	**49,408**	**$8,064,713**	**51,590**	**$8,725,555**	**2,182**	**$660,842**
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement	-	519,826	-	519,826	-	470,566	-	(49,260)
Automation Modernization	63	422,445	63	422,445	63	364,030	-	(58,415)
Facilities Management	-	319,570	-	319,570	226	283,822	226	(35,748)
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	200	800,000	200	800,000	192	527,623	(8)	(272,377)
Small Airports	54	8,000	54	8,000	54	8,167	-	167
Gross Discretionary	**48,593**	**$10,110,604**	**49,725**	**$10,134,554**	**52,125**	**$10,379,763**	**2,400**	**$245,209**
Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	-
Mandatory Fees[1]	9,630	1,424,000	9,229	1,404,209	9,229	1,460,018	-	55,809
Supplementals[2]	-	305,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**58,223**	**$11,846,401**	**58,954**	**$11,544,660**	**61,354**	**$11,845,678**	**2,400**	**$301,018**
Less Prior Year Rescissions - Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology Unobligated Balances	-	[-$100,000]	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Includes Global Entry

[2] Pursuant to P.L., 111-230, border security funds provided for Salaries and Expenses: $253.9 million; Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology: $14 million; Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement: $32 million; Construction and Facilities Management: $6 million.

[3] The total FY 2011 C.R. funding level equals the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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FY 2012 Highlights:

- **CBP Law Enforcement**
  The FY 2012 Budget request supports 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP officers at our ports of entry that work 24/7 with state, local and federal law enforcement in targeting illicit networks trafficking in people, drugs, illegal weapons, and money. These reflect the largest deployment of law enforcement officers to the front line in the agency's history. The request annualizes positions supported by the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental for the Southwest Border, including 1,000 Border Patrol agents and 250 CBP officers.

- **CBP Journeyman**
  The request includes $229 million to fully fund the increase in journeyman grade level for frontline CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and CBP agricultural specialists from GS-11 to GS-12.

- **National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P).....$20.0M (33 FTE)**
  Additional resources are requested to enhance CBP's ability to interdict mala fide travelers or terrorists before boarding flights destined for the U.S. The additional $20 million included in this request will be used to hire additional staff, relocate existing staff and implement additional improvements in the targeting priorities and methodologies.

- **Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) .....$7.5M (6 FTE)**
  Additional resources are requested to hire 11 CBP officers and support the expansion of the Immigration Advisory Program in Paris, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Amman. IAP is a part of CBP's layered risk-based approach to detect and prevent the entry of hazardous materials, goods, and instruments of terror into the United States. Since its inception IAP has saved CBP $17,419,115 in processing costs and saved airlines $19,144,210 in immigration enforcement fines.

- **Southwest Border Technology.....$242.0M (0 FTE)**
  This request supports the Arizona deployment strategy for the Department's new border security technology plan. This plan—the result of the Department-wide independent, quantitative, science-based assessment—will utilize existing, proven technology tailored to the distinct terrain and population density of each border region. These funds will complete the first three (of five total) Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT) System deployments to Border Patrol Stations' areas of responsibility in Arizona.

- **Northern Border Technology.....$55.0M (0 FTE)**
  The request supports investments in other technology systems which address security needs for the Northern Border maritime and cold weather environment, as well as innovative technology pilots. It will also deploy proven, stand-alone technology that provides immediate operational benefits. These demonstrations and deployments explore how best to integrate various sensors, border security organizations, and mission operations in order to optimize border security in this challenging environment.

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- **Tactical Communications (TACCOM).....$40.0M (0 FTE)**
  This request supports funding for Tactical Communications including the continued transition of the TACCOM program to a robust, open architecture Project 25 (P25) based system in the Houlton, El Paso, Laredo, and Rio Grande Valley Sectors.

- **Staffing New POEs/Enhance POE Operations (Canine) .....$43.1M (182 FTE)**
  The budget request provides an additional $43.1 million to add 300 new CBP officers and canine assets to new and expanded POEs. The additional CBP officers will enhance CBP's ability to process legitimate travelers and cargo, reducing wait times at the expanded POE's. Working in tandem, the additional CBP officers and canines will increase our enforcement capabilities to prevent the entry of unlawful people and contraband.

- **Enhancements to Conduct and Integrity.....$26.0M (0 FTE)**
  Additional resources are requested to enhance CBP's polygraph program and ensure timely background and periodic reinvestigations as mandated by the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 while maintaining all other aspects of CBP's integrity programs, including oversight of CBP operations, personnel, and facilities. Resources will also be used to improve the Office of Internal Affairs' ability to detect and deter insider and cyber threats, including the growing threats posed by Foreign Intelligence Services, terrorists, and foreign criminal organizations.

- **Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Cargo Release.....$20.0M (0 FTE)**
  The request includes a $20 million program increase to support the design and development of Cargo Release functionality in ACE. This funding, combined with $15 million from carryover funds, will allow a useful segment to be completed providing ACE users with a new operational capability. Cargo Release functionality will incorporate the informational and operational requirements of more than 40 Federal agencies into ACE via the International Trade Data System (ITDS) initiative. This will facilitate faster cargo processing by providing CBP officers with security screening results and streamlining the process of separating high-risk cargo from low-risk cargo. It will also provide new cargo status querying capabilities, giving trade partners visibility into cargo screening results and other government agency data requirements. Cargo release will also provide new electronic messages for other government agency data requirements, allowing the elimination of paper forms.

- **Global Supply Chain Security Pilot.....$7.5M (0 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to conduct cargo screening pilot(s) to assess alternatives to the 100% maritime cargo scanning as mandated by the Security and Accountability for Every Port (SAFE) Act. This will enable CBP to test alternatives to extend the zone of security beyond the physical borders, strengthen global supply chain security, and enhance CBP's multi-layered security strategy.

- **Enhancement to Acquisition Workforce.....$3.5M (26 FTE)**
  Funding is requested to develop a cadre of acquisition professionals to provide offsite and program management support to major acquisitions across CBP.

- **Data Center Migration.....$33.4M (0 FTE)**
  Resources are requested to continue the DHS Data Center consolidation effort to migrate component systems and applications to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers. The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize Information Technology resource acquisitions

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across components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency.

- **Refurbishment and Conversion of Two Blackhawk Helicopters.....$22.0M (0 FTE)**
  The Air and Marine budget request includes $22 million to refurbish and convert two Blackhawk Helicopters from A to L models.

FY 2012 Program Decreases:

- **Mission Support Reduction.....-$20.0M (0 FTE)**
  CBP will reduce expenditure in mission support through efficiencies and deferring non-mission-critical expenses.

- **Reduction to Air & Marine Recapitalization.....-$48.2M (0 FTE)**
  CBP will reduce the Air and Marine acquisition program by $48.2 million. The reduction will delay acquisitions of several new and replacement platforms.

- **Reduction to Facilities.....-$25.2M (0 FTE)**
  This reduction will delay the delivery of facilities management and sustainment activities, including maintenance, repairs, operations, alterations, and lease renewals in order to prioritize frontline operations.

- **Professional Services Initiative.....-$30.0M (0 FTE)**
  CBP is taking $30 million in reductions associated with a Department-wide initiative to reduce Professional Service contract spending in order to prioritize frontline operations. Many of these reductions will be achieved through delayed, deferred or forgone activities.

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U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Description:

As the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) uses its unique immigration and customs enforcement authority to prevent terrorist and criminal activity by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal organizations.

Responsibilities:

ICE protects America and upholds public safety by identifying and dismantling criminal organizations that exploit our nation's borders. ICE makes America safer by identifying, apprehending, and removing criminal and other illegal aliens from the United States.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
John Morton, Assistant Secretary

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Office of Investigations; Office of International Affairs; Office of Detention and Removal Operations; Secure Communities/Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens Program Office; Office of Intelligence; Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

Budget Request:	***$5,822,576,000***
Gross Discretionary:	*$5,510,707,000*
Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund:	*$311,869,000*
Employees (FTE):	*20,546*

- The Office of Investigations (OI) is responsible for investigating a broad range of domestic and international activities arising from the illicit movement of people and goods that violate immigration and customs laws and threaten national security. For example, OI investigates illegal arms trafficking, intellectual property and financial crime, identity and benefit fraud, commercial fraud, human trafficking, child pornography, and child sex tourism.

- The Office of International Affairs (OIA) expands ICE's law enforcement reach around the globe. OIA enhances ICE's mission through international partnerships and the strategic placement of ICE assets to prevent dangerous goods and people from reaching the United States. ICE's Visa Security Units play a critical role in the disruption of terrorist travel into the United States.

- The Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) is responsible for ensuring that aliens who are ordered removed depart the United States. DRO, in partnership with other ICE programs, targets aliens for removal based upon the risk they present to public safety and national security.

- The Secure Communities/Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA) Program Office coordinates the planning activities devoted to criminal alien enforcement across ICE. Through SC/CIRCA, ICE leverages technology to increase national security and public safety by prioritizing the deployment of resources to areas where criminal aliens present the greatest threat to the public.

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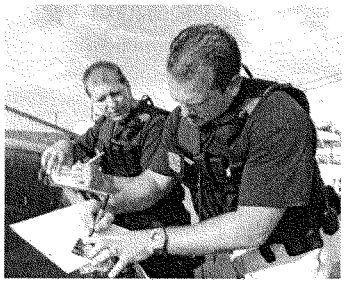
- The Office of Intelligence is responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic, operational, and tactical intelligence that directly supports ICE's law enforcement and homeland security mission. The office is also responsible for sharing potentially critical information developed by ICE's frontline officers and agents with the Intelligence Community through the production of Homeland Intelligence Reports.

- The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) is the exclusive legal program with the authority to represent the U.S. Government in removal proceedings before the Executive Office for Immigration Review. OPLA also provides legal advice and training to ICE's operational and management programs.

Service to the Public:

With more than 20,000 employees worldwide, ICE is a key component of DHS' layered defense approach to protecting the Nation. Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 marked another year of successful investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of dangerous criminals. ICE's civil immigration enforcement efforts produced increasing numbers of removals of criminal aliens. In FY 2012, ICE will continue to identify, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations threatening our national security and public safety and will continue to bolster our border security. This will be accomplished through ICE programs such as the Border Enforcement Security Task Forces, Operation Community Shield, Project STAMP, and ICE's counter-proliferation efforts. ICE will continue to focus on seizing the proceeds of crime from the transnational organizations it targets and addressing vulnerabilities within the trade and financial sectors through its Trade Transparency Unit, Bulk Cash Smuggling Center, and Operation Cornerstone efforts. Through the Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center) ICE will lead efforts to stop intellectual property rights (IPR) violations that threaten our economic stability, impact the competitiveness of U.S. industry, and endanger the public's health and safety.



Agents investigate violations of immigration and customs law.

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

Office of Investigations

- ICE bolstered border security in FY 2010 through the efforts of its Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs). These ICE-led task forces made 1,618 criminal arrests; 907 administrative arrests; 868 indictments; and 689 convictions. They seized over 3,998 pounds of cocaine; 14,415 pounds of marijuana; 95 pounds of methamphetamine; 1,157 pounds of ecstasy; 67 pounds of heroin; 773 vehicles; 59 boats; and approximately $16.8 million in U.S. currency and monetary instruments. In FY 2010, ICE expanded the BEST program to the following key locations: Los Angeles, California; Miami, Florida; New York-New Jersey; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mexico City, Mexico; Deming, New Mexico; Las

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Cruces, New Mexico; Detroit, Michigan; Seattle/Tacoma, Washington; Southeast Coastal (Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Wilmington, North Carolina); and the Gulf Coast (New Orleans, Louisiana; Gulfport, Mississippi; Mobile, Alabama).

- ICE initiated 5,371 financial investigations, resulting in 1,811 arrests, 778 convictions, and seizures totaling $309.8 million in monetary and non-monetary assets.

- ICE continued to prevent and deter the exploitation of the country's immigration system by initiating 8,341 compliance enforcement field investigations. These investigations, which focused on targets posing the highest national security threat, resulted in 1,860 administrative arrests, and 82 criminal arrests.

- ICE Office of Investigations special agents assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) played a pivotal role in the investigation of the failed Times Square bombing in May 2010. On June 21, 2010, partly on the basis of overwhelming evidence produced by ICE, Shahzad pled guilty to 10 terrorism and weapons counts, some of which carry mandatory life sentences. OI special agents also played a critical role in the identification and disruption of an underground financial network utilized as a conduit to fund the failed attack.

- The San Diego BEST initiated Operation Liquid Dragon following a seizure of ephedrine shipped from India to the United States. Operation Liquid Dragon has resulted in the arrest of five subjects; the execution of multiple search warrants; and the seizure of approximately 1,400 kilograms (375 gallons) of liquid ephedrine and toluene; approximately $2.2 million from bank accounts; $10,811 in cash; six real properties valued at approximately $2.2 million; five vehicles; a 1975 Cessna Airplane; approximately $187,500 in precious metals; collectible coins; gold jewelry and watches; a .38 caliber firearm; business documents; seven computers; and several cell phones.

- The Office of Investigations coordinated a summer financial investigative surge from May 2010 through September 2010 targeting Mexican Criminal Enterprises (CEs). This investigative surge, titled Operation Overload, was a joint enforcement initiative designed to increase the number of OI financial investigations targeting criminal proceeds earned by Mexican CEs and was carried out in conjunction with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and ICE's Mexican counterparts. Operation Overload resulted in the initiation of 55 financial investigations, the arrest of 105 individuals in both the United States and Mexico, and the seizure of approximately $23.5 million dollars in suspected criminal proceeds.

- The ICE Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) directly supported enforcement actions and judicial prosecution efforts on Operation Galeria Express. Since 2007, this Miami JTTF investigation has been jointly conducted with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to target companies involved in commercial fraud and other U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) violations. The targeted businesses were located in Miami, Florida, and Paraguay with ties to the OFAC-banned business entity GALERIA PAGE, a suspected source of funding support for Hezbollah. On February 18, 2010, simultaneous arrests and search warrants were conducted at locations in Miami and Paraguay that resulted in the arrest of three individuals on illegal smuggling, conspiracy, and export violation charges and led to the seizure of over 250 merchandise shipments with an estimated value of $119 million.

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- The ICE National Gang Unit initiated Project Big Freeze under the auspices of Operation Community Shield to combat the national security and public safety threats posed by transnational street gangs, prison gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs conducting business on behalf of international drug trafficking organizations in the United States. ICE special agents, in conjunction with more than 115 other law enforcement agencies at the federal, states and local level, arrested 476 gang members, associates, and other criminals during enforcement operations in 83 cities throughout the United States. Agents also arrested 41 individuals illegally present in the United States. In total, 517 gang members, gang associates, and others from 88 different gangs were arrested. In addition, agents also seized approximately 725 pounds of marijuana, 7 kilograms of cocaine, 142 grams of heroin, 87 grams of crack cocaine, 29 grams of methamphetamine, 47 firearms, and more than $100,000 in U.S. currency.

- ICE agents in Tucson, Arizona, initiated Operation In Plain Sight (IPS) to address the alien-smuggling activities of Tucson-based shuttle companies operating under the guise of legitimate businesses. In April 2010, ICE agents initiated the enforcement phase of IPS by executing 32 Federal search warrants, resulting in the criminal arrests of 62 subjects for alien smuggling or associated crimes; 531 administrative arrests; and the seizure of 15 weapons, 94 vehicles, and over $79,000 in U.S. currency. To date, 50 defendants have pled guilty or have agreed to plead guilty in relation to their roles in this alien-smuggling scheme.

- ICE supported the Administration's National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy by increasing its investigative and intelligence capabilities in its Southwest Border offices and improving coordination with state, local, tribal, and Mexican law enforcement officials. ICE initiated 15,013 investigations along the Southwest border, an increase of 16 percent over FY 2009.

- As part of ICE's revised Worksite Enforcement strategy, ICE re-energized its Employment Eligibility Verification Inspection program, commonly referred to as Form I-9 Inspections. ICE conducted 2,196 inspections in FY 2010, compared to 1,444 in FY 2009 and 503 in FY 2008. These increased inspections have resulted in the record amount of $42.9 million civil fines, forfeitures, and restitutions levied against non-compliant employers. FY 2010 also saw a record number of criminal arrests of employers (196) for worksite enforcement-related crimes, surpassing the previous record of 135 in FY 2008.

International Investigations

- ICE seized approximately $179 million in criminal proceeds in collaboration with its partners in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Holland, Mexico, Morocco, and Spain.

- To help stem the flow of illicit finance, OIA partnered with CBP and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to launch Operation Atlas, an ICE-led multilateral illicit cash courier interdiction operation that resulted in the seizure of more than $3.5 million and the identification of $24 million in undeclared currency at ports of entry around the world. The success of this operation can be attributed to the unprecedented levels of real-time information sharing between customs administrations from more than 80 WCO member nations.

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- The OIA Visa Security Program (VSP) expanded operations to three new high-risk visa adjudication posts for a total of 17 posts in 14 countries. The VSP screened over 950,000 visa applicants, conducted vetting of over 260,000 applications, and recommended over 1,000 visa applicants for refusal based on derogatory information. The VSP also identified and submitted over 50 new subjects for Terrorist Watch Listing.

- OIA coordinated the April 23, 2010, signing of an agreement with the government of El Salvador that will facilitate the expeditious return of El Salvadoran citizens who have been ordered to leave the United States. OIA also helped establish an agreement with the Government of Mexico on a repatriation program that in 2010 ensured the safe and swift return of 23,384 Mexican nationals found unlawfully in the Arizona desert to their places of origin in the interior of Mexico.

- OIA established an office in Kabul, Afghanistan, in collaboration with the host government, the Department of State (DOS), other U.S. government agencies, and coalition forces to assist in capacity building, mentoring, joint investigations, and the Afghan government's management of their border security.

- OIA provided training and outreach on international forced child labor, trafficking in persons, and child sex tourism to over 750 individuals in Hong Kong, Costa Rica, Macao, Armenia, Laos, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Malaysia, Suriname, Egypt and Jordan. OIA also chaired, both interagency and public/private, working groups on the prevention of abuse and manipulation of humans by criminal organizations and individuals.

- OIA conducted a ten-week investigative training course for 24 Mexican customs officials modeled after ICE special agent training. The goal of this training was to increase Mexico's investigative capacity to support the prosecution of customs violations and improve bilateral information-sharing and joint investigative efforts.

Detention and Removal

- The Criminal Alien Program placed 239,523 detainers, made 219,477 arrests of which 123,457 were criminal aliens, and screened over 400,000 individuals. ICE also successfully removed 392,862 individuals, of which 195,772 were convicted criminal aliens. The number of convicted criminal alien removals increased by nearly 44 percent over FY 2009.

- The Violent Criminal Alien Section partnered with the United States Attorney's office to convict and indict immigration cases. This was a 24.9 percent increase in convictions and 20.2 percent increase in indictments from FY 2009.

- The National Fugitive Operations Program increased the number of criminal arrests by 14.5 percent over the number of criminal arrests made in FY 2009.

- A directorate-wide action plan was developed to achieve reductions in the average length of stay (ALOS) for criminal aliens. ICE reduced criminal alien ALOS from approximately 41 days in FY 2009 to approximately 37 days, an 11 percent reduction.

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- Fugitive Operation Teams carried out 89,550 enforcement activities and made a total of 35,774 arrests, the largest of any year. They also eliminated over 28,000 cases (5.3 percent) from the fugitive backlog.

- On December 1, 2009, DRO Buffalo, New York, officers removed Mohamed Suliman Adam, a citizen of Sudan with a final order of removal to Sudan, via charter and commercial aircraft. The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) National Security Law Section (NSLS) monitored this case because Adam was convicted of conspiracy to destroy national defense materials, national defense premises, or national defense utilities.

- On January 19, 2010, DRO El Paso, Texas, officers removed Nedjo Ikonic, a Bosnian national previously involved in the Srebrenica genocide during the 1991-1995 Yugoslavian Civil War, with a final order of removal to Bosnia, via commercial aircraft.

- On February 2, 2010, DRO El Paso officers removed Mohamad Kamal Elzahabi, a citizen of Lebanon with a final order of removal to Beirut, Lebanon, via charter aircraft. The ERO National Security Coordination Unit and NSLS monitored this case because of Elzahabi's admission to participating in armed jihad and providing material support to terrorist organizations.

- On February 8, 2010, DRO Washington, D.C., officers removed Ivan Carlos Mendes-Mesquita, a citizen of Brazil with a final order of removal to Brazil, via commercial aircraft. NSLS monitored this case because of Mendes' role as the head of the Mesquita drug trafficking organization in Paraguay and Brazil.

- On May 27, 2010, DRO Newark, New Jersey, officers removed Ibrahim Ahmad Hamid, a citizen of Lebanon with a final order of removal to Lebanon, via chartered aircraft. NSLS monitored this case because of Hamid's role in a bombing of a house in the Al-Tariq Al-Jadi district of Lebanon, which resulted in the death of one person and injured several others. In addition, Hamid was wanted by Lebanese law enforcement authorities to serve a death sentence after having been convicted of murder in absentia and for 110 other crimes in Lebanon, including forgery, counterfeiting, and possession of stolen property.

- By participating in the Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP), 23,384 Mexican citizens agreed to voluntarily return to their hometowns in the interior of Mexico. MIRP breaks the alien smuggling cycle and reduces loss of life in high-risk desert areas in the Yuma and Tucson sectors.

Secure Communities

- ICE continued its efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens through SC/CIRCA. In conjunction with its partners in the Department of Justice (DOJ) and DHS, ICE deployed biometrics-based information-sharing capability to 570 jurisdictions for a total of 658 jurisdictions in 32 states.

- ICE processed nearly 3.4 million fingerprints submitted through SC/CIRCA interoperability; over 248,000 of these resulted in an IDENT Automated Biometric Identification System match, which is an increase of 160 percent over FY 2009. Of those identified, more than

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40,000 criminal aliens were charged with or convicted of Level 1 offenses. Level 1 offenses include violent crimes such as rape, homicide, or kidnapping. Through the SC/CIRCA interoperability identification efforts, ICE removed more than 36,000 aliens charged with or convicted of crimes.

Intelligence

- The OI enhanced its direct support to the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force (ECT), which is a multi-agency task force designed to combat terrorist travel. ICE analysts identified six new ECT targets for investigation. The program resulted in the arrest of four and the indictment of three top-level facilitators within various global human smuggling networks. OI provided on-site tactical intelligence collection and translation support to operations conducted in Brazil, Ecuador, and Guatemala and authored over 38 detailed intelligence reports on alien smuggling organizations' operations and methods.

- The OI Human Trafficking Unit became fully operational on August 12, 2010. This unit develops intelligence and identifies potential investigative targets regarding human trafficking. They collaborate with domestic and international partners on anti-human trafficking efforts.

Legal

- OPLA represented the U.S. Government in 404,329 case activities before the Immigration Courts, resulting in 72,032 orders of removal. Additionally, OPLA attorneys responded to over 34,000 appeals of Immigration Judge decisions in removal, deportation, and exclusion proceedings as well as DHS adjudicated decisions involving of family-based visa petitions, carrier fines and penalties, and waivers of inadmissibility for non-immigrants.

- OPLA attorneys handled 4,418 administrative removal cases for aliens convicted of aggravated felonies and obtained 32,625 stipulated removal orders.

- With the increased focus on criminal alien activity and the Secure Communities program, OPLA increased the staffing of Special Assistant U.S. Attorney (SAUSAs) positions from 21 in FY 2009 to 51 in FY 2010. This increased support resulted in 603 convictions in Federal court.

- During the four-month period of Operation Southern Resolve, June-September 2010, the number of SAUSAs detailed in U.S. Attorney's offices (USAOs) along the Southwest Border increased from seven to ten. Throughout the operation, the southwest SAUSAs were assigned a total of 332 cases; 289 of these cases were 8 U.S.C. § 1326 illegal reentry prosecutions. The percentage of ICE-initiated prosecutions accepted by the USAOs along the southwest border increased from 69% in FY 2009 to 84% in FY 2010.

- Increased OPLA Senior attorneys assigned to field offices to over 100. Their primary duties include the training of other ICE components, handling national security and special interest cases, and providing specialized legal advice to the Special Agents-in-Charge (SACs) and Field Office Directors (FODs).

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- ICE successfully continued its mission of "no safe haven" for human rights abusers and war criminals in the United States by integrating the HRLS more fully into the ICE Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Center. This Center is primarily staffed by personnel from OI and OPLA and includes input from sister agencies such as DOJ. In FY 2010, the Center increased administrative arrests by 80 percent, criminal arrests by 25 percent, criminal convictions by 50 percent, subject matter prevention records by 543 percent, and intelligence reports by 588 percent. At the close of FY 2010, HRT3 had successfully prevented 46 entries of known human rights abusers into the United States, either by visa revocation, visa denial, or a port of entry encounter. In addition, OPLA worked to remove known human rights abusers and war criminals, including:

    - Marko Boskic, a former member of the Serb Army who played a significant role in the slaughter of over 1,000 Muslim men and boys during the Srebenica genocide in July 1995. OPLA successfully obtained a final order of removal of Boskic to Bosnia.

- OPLA successfully litigated a removal order of an individual who attempted to facilitate the entry of a high-level al-Qaeda operative into the United States and removed him from the United States. During the removal proceedings, OPLA presented extensive evidence including FBI, ICE, and NCIS agent testimony, to sustain the removal charges and demonstrate the national security issues relevant to immigration relief. The individual's May 2010 removal to Iraq capped more than five years of close law enforcement coordination by OPLA with DRO, OI, DOJ (including OIL, the USAO, and the FBI), and DOS.

- OPLA successfully litigated a removal order of an al-Qaeda associate who was then removed from the United States. OPLA successfully litigated the case in removal proceedings, presenting FBI and ICE agent testimony demonstrating the individual's ties to known al-Qaeda members and/or other terrorist organizations. The individual's February 2010 removal to Lebanon via charter flight involved extensive coordination between OPLA, DRO, OIA, and other intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

Management

- The Office of Professional Responsibility established regional offices in Phoenix, Arizona, and Houston, Texas, to ensure the welfare, safety, and living conditions of ICE detainees and the safety of ICE employees through onsite detention inspections. Follow-up inspections were increased by 100 percent over the FY 2009 level and Congressional Medical Study Reviews were increased by 60 percent over the FY 2009 level.

- The use of high-risk contracts (noncompetitive, cost-reimbursement, time and materials, and labor-hour) was reduced by 10 percent in FY 2010, using FY 2008 as a baseline.

- The Office of the Chief Financial Officer established the Business Management Dashboard, which distributes pertinent information to internal users nationwide to promote transparency of performance measures with both internal and external stakeholders.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[3]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Salaries & Expenses	19,557	$5,342,134	20,142	$5,342,134	20,342	$5,496,847	200	$154,713
Automation Modernization	19	90,000	36	90,000	-	13,860	(36)	(76,140)
Construction	-	4,818	-	4,818	-	-	-	(4,818)
Gross Discretionary	**19,576**	**$5,436,952**	**20,178**	**$5,436,952**	**20,342**	**$5,510,707**	**164**	**$73,755**
Mandatory/Fees	676	304,800	239	311,387	204	311,869	(35)	482
Emergency/ Supplemental	253	80,000[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Budget Authority	**20,505**	**$5,821,752**	**20,417**	**$5,748,339**	**20,546**	**$5,822,576**	**129**	**$74,237**
Less Prior Year Cancellations	-	-	-	-	-	(16,300)[2]	-	(16,300)

1 Pursuant to P.L. 111-230, funds will remain available until September 30, 2011, of which $30,000,000 shall be for law enforcement activities targeted to reducing the threat of violence along the Southwest Border of the United States, and $50,000,000 shall be for hiring additional agents, investigators, intelligence analysts, and support personnel.
[2] Reduction from prior-year balances.
[3] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

FY 2012 Highlights:

- **Acquisition Workforce.....$3.6M (14 FTE)**
  These funds will help ensure the future programmatic growth requirements for training, recruitment, and retention activities while helping ICE to attract and hire qualified members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

- **Data Center Migration..... $10.5M (0 FTE)**
  This request is targeted at migrating data center operations, active online data, and other IT assets from two DOJ data centers and multiple processing centers to two new DHS data centers while ensuring near-continuous operations of mission-critical IT systems through contingency infrastructure, planning, and testing, to provide systems and data integrity that align with the DHS goal of ensuring that two new DHS Data Centers support fully redundant IT systems.

- **Funding for 33,400 Detention Beds.....$157.7M (0 FTE)**
  This request will fund the effort to right-size bed costs to account for 33,400 beds within DRO's Custody Operations. Additionally, ICE will continue to seek efficiencies in immigration enforcement activities.

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- **Secure Communities Interoperability Deployment.....$64.0M (115 FTE)**
  This request will enable ICE to expand Secure Communities to 96% of all jurisdictions nationally in FY 2012, providing ICE with the resources to confirm the identification of an estimated 199,000 more criminal aliens through interoperability in FY 2012 than FY 2010 and transport more than 44,000 criminal aliens from state and local jails into the custody of ICE. With this enhancement, Secure Communities remains on track for nationwide deployment by 2013.

- **Alternatives to Detention (ATD).....$6.5M (0 FTE)**
  This enhancement will fund an additional 2,500 enrollees in the ATD program. As a result, ICE will be able to monitor more non-mandatory and low-risk aliens, freeing up additional bed space for criminal aliens that would be a danger to the public.

FY 2012 Program Decreases:

- **Atlas IT Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance Reduction..... -$14.9M (0 FTE)**
  Efficiencies and contract support cost-savings in Network Services, Help Desk Services, and Site Services would allow for the reduction without a significant drop in performance. As part of this reduction, $3.4 million in savings will be achieved through the ongoing DHS Data Center Consolidation effort.

- **Detention and Removal Efficiencies.....-$26.8M (0 FTE)**
  This reduction is an ongoing effort to consolidate major detention contracts as ICE moves toward a national transportation framework for the removal of aliens that decreases the need for smaller local transportation contracts.

- **Cancellation of Prior-Year Construction Balances.....-$16.3M (0 FTE)**
  The request includes the cancellation of $16.3 million in prior-year construction balances to support frontline security priorities.

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TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Description:

The *Aviation and Transportation Security Act* established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the transportation system and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. TSA is an agency of more than 58,000 personnel, with approximately $8.1 billion in budget authority, substantial regulatory and law enforcement authority, and a nationwide presence.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
John S. Pistole, Assistant Secretary

Established: 2001

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

Budget Request:	*$8,115,259,000*
Gross Discretionary:	*$7,861,259,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Fund:	*$254,000,000*
Employees (FTE):	*58,401*

Responsibilities:

The Nation's transportation systems are inherently "open" environments. Aviation, rail, mass transit, highway, pipeline, and port systems are designed to move people and commerce quickly to their destinations. Given this environment, effective security strategies must be established, while maintaining quick and easy access for passengers and cargo.

TSA's mission is to maximize transportation protection and security in response to the evolving terrorist threat while protecting passengers' privacy and facilitating the flow of legal commerce.

TSA recognizes the unique attributes of each transportation mode and is committed to ensuring passenger and cargo security and preserving public confidence in the security of the U.S. transportation system. TSA's specific responsibilities include:

- Ensuring effective and efficient screening of all aviation passengers, baggage, and air cargo on passenger planes;
- Deploying Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) internationally and domestically to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews;
- Managing security risks of the surface transportation systems by working with Federal, local and private stakeholders, providing support and programmatic direction, and conducting on-site inspections;
- Developing and implementing more efficient, reliable, integrated, and cost-effective screening programs; and

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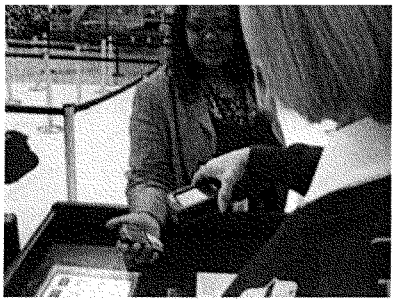
- Working with stakeholders to manage the security risk to the U.S. surface transportation system while ensuring freedom of movement of people and commerce.

These systems accommodate approximately 625 million domestic and international aviation passengers per year; 751 million passengers traveling on buses each year; more than 9 billion passenger trips on mass transit per year; nearly 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials transported every day (95 percent by truck); more than 140,000 miles of railroad track (of which 120,000 miles are privately owned); 3.8 million miles of roads (46,717 miles of Interstate highway and 114,700 miles of National Highway System roads); 582,000 bridges over 20 feet of span; 54 tunnels over 19,685 feet in length; and nearly 2.5 million miles of pipeline.

Service to the Public:

TSA is committed to the highest level of security for the United States across all modes of transportation. The Nation's economy depends upon implementation of effective, yet efficient transportation security measures and public confidence in the safety and security of the Nation's transportation systems ensures the continued success and growth of the transportation industry.

TSA also engages the public in the security of the transportation system by encouraging them to report suspicious behavior.



A Transportation Security Officer scanning a paperless boarding pass from an aviation traveler's cell phone

A Transportation Security Officer using Electronic Trace Detection technology to test for explosives on an aviation passenger's carry-on luggage

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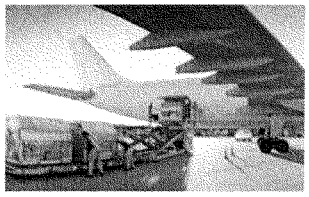
FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- Screened more than 628 million people and more than 425 million checked bags, and prevented passengers from bringing more than 863 firearms onto planes.

- Achieved 100 percent screening of cargo on passenger aircraft originating from U.S. locations as required by the 9/11 Act, as of August 1, 2010.

- Deployed 617 Canine Teams to 78 airports to screen air cargo.



TSA is responsible for ensuring the security of all modes of transportation, including cargo placed aboard airplanes

- On June 22, 2010, TSA reached the milestone of checking all passengers flying on U.S. airlines against government watch lists through the Secure Flight program; as of November 2010, TSA now checks 100 percent of passengers on all covered flights to, from, and within the U.S. against watch lists through Secure Flight; Secure Flight prescreens nearly 2 million passenger enplanements daily.

- Processed approximately 400,000 vetting actions per week, perpetually vetting over 14 million records per day.

- Since inception, enrolled approximately 1.7 million workers in the Transportation Worker Identification Credential program.

- Conducted 7,679 Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) operations at increased-risk locations nationwide: 3,895 in surface modes and 3,784 in aviation modes.

- Increased international FAMs mission coverage in response to the attempted bombing on December 25, 2009. FAMs maintained a focus on high-risk flights including support to special events in FY 2010, such as the Vancouver Olympics and the G-20 Meeting.

- Deployed and installed 151 Reduced-Sized Explosive Detection System (EDS) units and 39 Medium-Speed EDS units in FY 2010 to support both stand-alone and in-line Checked Baggage Inspection Systems. With funding provided by the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, TSA awarded facility modification contracts to 11 airports, and accelerated the large-scale deployment of Advanced Technology-2, Bottle Liquid Scanners, Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), Chemical Analysis Devices, and Next Generation Explosive Trace Detectors.

- Designed, developed, and delivered technical training to approximately 10,000 Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) to support the deployment of AITs in FY 2010.

- Completed more than 6,800 airport inspections, 12,300 aircraft operator inspections, and 2,000 foreign air carrier inspections (including 1 baseline comprehensive inspection on each); conducted follow-up inspections to address previously identified compliance issues and completed more than 1,000 flight school inspections.

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- Conducted 123 foreign airport assessments and more than 850 foreign air carrier inspections; established TSA Representatives offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Johannesburg, South Africa; and Nassau, Bahamas.

- Provided initial training to 542 new Federal Flight Deck Officers (FFDOs), and provided recurrent training opportunities to 1,960 eligible volunteers to maintain and update their required skills as FFDOs.

- Completed 20 Intermodal Security Training Exercise Program exercises for the pipeline, mass transit, freight and passenger rail, and highway motor-coach modes of transportation; completed 63 risk assessments on freight rail bridges, and more than 5,000 compliance inspections and 227 Corporate Security Reviews for highway and motor carriers.

- Delivered TSA's first comprehensive risk assessment to Congress. The Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment included risk findings for all U.S. transportation modes as well as cross-modal analyses.

- Conducted covert tests of aviation security at 319 airports; completed 86 airport inspections, nine FAMS Headquarters and nine Field Office inspections; and performed 15 audits of airline security fees remitted to TSA to strengthen compliance with regulatory requirements.

- Processed more than 40,000 requests for redress from the traveling public, an increase of 48 percent over FY 2009. Collaborated with DHS components to ensure efficiencies in planning and design phase of new DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP) case management system.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[1]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Aviation Security	49,282	$5,214,040	52,269	$5,214,040	55,284	$5,401,165	3,015	$187,125
Surface Transportation Security	593	110,516	787	110,516	775	134,748	(12)	24,232
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	246	215,619	252	209,219	481	220,274	229	11,055
Transportation Security Support	1,501	1,001,780	1,517	1,001,780	1,855	1,113,697	338	111,917
Federal Air Marshals	-	860,111	-	860,111	-	991,375	-	131,264
Gross Discretionary	**51,622**	**$7,402,066**	**54,825**	**$7,395,666**	**58,395**	**$7,861,259**	**3,570**	**$465,593**
Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund	6	254,000	6	254,000	6	254,000	-	-
Emergency / Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**51,628**	**$7,656,066**	**54,831**	**$7,649,666**	**58,401**	**$8,115,259**	**3,570**	**$465,593**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

TSA's budget request of $8.1 billion reflects a total gross increase of $459.2 million and 3,270 FTE for transportation security initiatives above the funding available under the FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Resolution. This includes a reduction of $51.1 million from contract efficiencies and one-time reductions in screening equipment maintenance and information technology (IT); an increase of $163.5 million for new initiatives consistent with the FY 2011 request; and an increase of $346.7 million in base adjustments to implement security initiatives begun in FY 2010 and FY 2011.

A significant portion of the new initiatives are in aviation security to increase passenger security. These include funding for additional passenger screening technology, TSOs, and Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs); and an expansion of watchlist vetting. Additionally TSA's request funds an additional 12 multi-modal VIPR teams comprised of personnel with expertise in inspection, behavior detection, security screening, and law enforcement for random, unpredictable deployments throughout the transportation sector to prevent potential terrorist and criminal acts. The FY 2012 request also includes funding to support the DHS-wide data center migration initiative.

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FY 2012 Highlights:

- **AIT ..... $105.2M (268 FTE)**
  TSA requests $105.2 million and 535 positions to purchase, install, and operate 275 additional AIT equipment.

  - **AIT Units** – *$77 million* to purchase and install 275 AITs at airport checkpoints. The FY 2012 request, combined with units requested in FY 2011, will result in 1,275 AIT units deployed.

  - **TSOs** – *$16.1 million and 510 positions (255 FTE)* for additional TSOs and managers to operate the additional AIT at the checkpoint.

  - **TSO Mission Support** – *$12.1 million and 25 positions (13 FTE)* to fund the support and airport management costs associated with the 510 new TSOs and managers. This request includes funding for training, uniform purchases, checkpoint consumables, Federal Security Director staff, rent, recruitment, benefits, and increases in IT.

Screening of an Airport Passenger by Advanced Imaging Technology.

- **BDOs ..... $236.9M (3,161 FTE)**
  TSA requests $236.9 million to fund 3,336 BDOs, including 350 new positions to further enhance TSA's Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques program at high-risk Category X and I airports and expand coverage to smaller airports. BDOs serve as an additional layer of security in airports by providing a non-intrusive means of identifying individuals who may pose a risk of terrorism or criminal activity

- **Expanded Watchlist Vetting ..... $12.4M (59 FTE)**
  In response to the attempted bombing of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 on December 25, 2009, TSA requests $12.4 million and 62 positions to expand the Selectee watchlist to include vetting of any name in the Terrorist Screening Database that has a complete name and full date of birth. The additional watchlist vetting, done through the Secure Flight Program, will require increased IT systems capability and additional personnel to handle the workload of the additional watchlist vetting. The request will provide permanent resources for this effort that was started in FY 2011.

- **VIPR Teams ..... $26.8M (166 FTE)**
  TSA requests $26.8 million and 331 positions to fund an additional 12 new multi-modal VIPR teams. Funding these teams will enhance capability to deploy VIPR teams to high-risk infrastructure, address intelligence-driven threats, support special event operations within surface transportation sectors, and supplement local passenger rail and mass transit agency security capabilities.

- **Data Center Migration ..... $20.3M (0 FTE)**
  TSA requests $20.3 million for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012. The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize IT resource acquisitions across DHS components and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex

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vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Benefits derived from consolidation are enhanced DHS IT security posture, improved information sharing with stakeholders, and increased operational efficiencies over time.

FY 2012 Program Decreases:

- **Screening Technology Maintenance .....-$17.6M (0 FTE)**
  TSA's request includes a reduction of $3.6 million to Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance and $14.0 million to Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance. With the procurement of new technologies, TSA benefitted from the extension of maintenance warranties from 12 to 24 months, which created efficiencies that can be used to fulfill other programmatic needs.

- **IT.....-$33.5M (0 FTE)**
  TSA's request includes a reduction of $33.5 million to IT programs. The reduction of IT funds will not significantly impact TSA's current levels of network security.

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U.S. COAST GUARD

Description:
For more than 220 years, the U.S. Coast Guard has safeguarded the Nation's maritime interests and natural resources on our rivers and ports, in the littoral regions, on the high seas, and around the world. The Coast Guard saves those in peril and protects the Nation's maritime border, marine transportation system, natural resources, and the environment.

Responsibilities:
The Coast Guard ensures the safety, security, and stewardship of U.S. maritime interests and is the lead Federal agency in the maritime domain for law enforcement, incident response, homeland security, and disaster management. As one of the five Armed Services of the United States, the Coast Guard is the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Unlike the other services in the Department of Defense (DOD), the Coast Guard is also a law enforcement and regulatory agency with broad domestic legal authorities.

Service to the Public:
The Coast Guard is an adaptable, responsive, military force of maritime professionals whose broad legal authorities, capable assets, geographic diversity, and expansive partnerships provide a persistent presence in the inland waters, ports, coastal regions, and far offshore areas of operations. The Coast Guard provides for and protects:

- ***Those on the sea:*** leading responses to maritime disasters and threats, ensuring a safe and secure maritime transportation system, preventing incidents, and rescuing those in distress.
- ***The Nation from threats delivered by sea:*** enforcing laws and treaties, securing our ocean resources, and ensuring the integrity of our maritime domain from illegal activity.

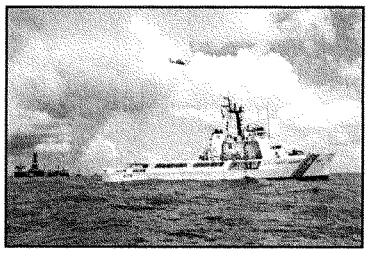
At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., Commandant
Vice Admiral Sally Brice-O'Hara, Vice Commandant

Established: 1790 (as the Revenue Cutter Service; named U.S. Coast Guard in 1915)

Major Programs:
Maritime Security Operations
Maritime Law Enforcement
Maritime Prevention
Maritime Response
Defense Operations
Marine Transportation System Management

Budget Request:	***$10,338,545,000***
Gross Discretionary:	***$8,676,556,000***
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds:	***$1,661,989,000***
Civilian Employees:	*8,106*
Military Service Members:	*42,576*
Additional Personnel:	
Military Selected Reserve	*8,100*
Auxiliary:	*30,257*



A Coast Guard HH-65Dolphin helicopter flies overhead as Coast Guard Cutter RESOLUTE steams near the Deepwater Horizon spill site. RESOLUTE served as an incident response, search and rescue, and command and control platform responding to the largest oil spill response in U.S. history.

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- ***The sea itself:*** regulating hazardous cargo transportation, holding responsible parties accountable for environmental damage and cleanup, and protecting living marine and natural resources.

The role of the Coast Guard in the maritime domain is enduring while at the same time has never been more relevant – with long-standing responsibilities accrued over more than two centuries of service. The Coast Guard delivers value to the public through the execution of its 11 statutory missions in support of six DHS programs. Performance of these missions ensures the maritime domain is safe and secure, and that care is taken to protect the marine environment. The initiatives in this budget are crucial to the achievement of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review objectives and advancing national priorities. The following table provides a listing of the six DHS programs and primary alignment to the Coast Guard's 11 statutory missions.

DHS Programs	USCG Statutory Missions
Maritime Security Operations	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) — Operational Activities
Maritime Law Enforcement	Drug Interdiction
	Migrant Interdiction
	Living Marine Resources (LMR)
	Other Law Enforcement (OLE)
MARITIME PREVENTION	Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS) — Prevention Activities
	Marine Safety (MS)
	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP) — Prevention Activities
MARITIME RESPONSE	Search and Rescue (SAR)
	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP) — Response Activities
DEFENSE OPERATIONS	Defense Readiness
MARINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT	Aids to Navigation (AtoN)
	Ice Operations

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FY 2010 Accomplishments:

Maritime Security Operations

- Conducted 16,926 security boardings of small vessels in and around U.S. ports, waterways, and coastal regions.
- Conducted 52,018 waterborne patrols projecting presence and protecting near maritime Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources.
- Established a 24/7 security presence on the Northern border during the 2010 Winter Olympics in partnership with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Utilizing a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Canada for Integrated Maritime Cross-Border Law Enforcement Operations, the Coast Guard and RCMP boarded 184 vessels, conducted detailed screenings of 105 additional vessels, and queried 532 people.
- Provided security escorts for 847 vessels carrying Certain Dangerous Cargoes.
- Escorted 3,168 high-capacity passenger vessels in transit, such as ferries and cruise ships.
- Conducted 1,399 escorts of naval vessels to ensure their safe transit through U.S. waterways.

Maritime Law Enforcement

- Removed 202,439 pounds of cocaine and 36,739 pounds of marijuana bound for the United States; seized 56 vessels, and detained 229 suspected drug smugglers.
- Interdicted 2,088 undocumented migrants attempting to illegally enter the United States.
- Increased Coast Guard presence around Haiti following the devastating earthquake in January 2010. Deterred mass illegal migration and reduced loss of life associated with attempts to illegally enter the United States by sea.
- Using the Biometrics at Sea System, identified 143 felons and repeat offenders attempting to enter the country illegally via the Mona Passage and the Florida Straits. Fifty-four were prosecuted by the U.S. District Attorney's Office.
- Patrolled the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone boundary areas to reduce the threat of foreign poaching of U.S. fish stocks and ensured compliance with international living marine resource agreements.

Maritime Prevention

- Performed over 14,800 inspections at facilities to ensure compliance, identifying over 5,400 deficiencies of safety, security, and environmental protection regulations.
- Conducted 4,560 marine casualty investigations.
- Conducted over 11,000 inspections of U.S.-flagged vessels and issued approximately 2,600 Certificates of Inspection to U.S. commercial vessels.
- Conducted more than 9,000 Port State Control and Security examinations on foreign flagged vessels, ensuring safe and secure entry prior to arrival in U.S. ports.

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- Completed over 24,400 container inspections, identifying more than 4,100 deficiencies that led to 750 cargo or container shipments being placed on hold until dangerous conditions were corrected.

- Conducted over 7,000 fishing vessel and 1,479 towing vessel examinations, ensuring vessels were in full compliance with regulations and safety requirements.

- Prevented the introduction and spread of aquatic nuisance species into U.S. waterways through actions such as ballast water management examinations.

- Conducted over 1.5 million recreational vessel boardings through the administration of the National Recreational Boating Safety Program in partnership with State law enforcement. These efforts assisted over 40,000 persons and 18,000 vessels. Issued over 100,000 citations, and nearly 300,000 warnings.

- In addition, the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the U.S. Power Squadrons completed over 130,000 recreational vessel safety checks.

Maritime Response

- Responded to 22,220 Search and Rescue incidents, saving 4,329 lives and protecting $87.0 million in property.

- Led the Federal response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the first-ever Spill of National Significance. Working across government and industry:

    - Recovered more than 34 million gallons of oil-water mix, and performed controlled burns removing more than 11 million gallons of oil from open water to protect the shoreline and wildlife; and

    - Implemented the first-ever National Incident Command, providing Federal oversight and direction for over 48,000 response personnel and 4,340 response vessels.

- Over 800 Coast Guard personnel were involved in direct support of Haitian Earthquake relief efforts.

    - Coast Guard Cutter OAK and an Air Station Clearwater MH-60 helicopter were the first military assets to arrive in Haiti following the devastating 7.0 Richter-Scale earthquake. These assets delivered medical supplies, clean drinking water, and medical response teams to assist with triage. Additionally, Coast Guard Cutter OAK, a 225-ft Seagoing Buoy Tender, verified accuracy of navigational aids and re-opened the channel to Port-Au-Prince, allowing for safe transit of humanitarian supplies from relief ships to coastal logistics staging points.

    - The Maritime Transportation System Recovery Unit monitored and managed movement of vessels, assessed shore-side security at facilities, and developed site safety plans to get the ports operating safely and effectively and ensured the expeditious delivery of relief supplies. Port Security Unit 307, a 125-member team from St. Petersburg, Florida, assisted with port restoration.

- Responded to and investigated over 3,000 pollution incidents.

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- Enhanced ability to detect and locate persons in distress with continued installation of the Rescue 21 national distress and response system, covering 26 major coastal areas and encompassing over 35,748 miles of the Nation's coastline.

Defense Operations

- Continued the deployment of six patrol boats to U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) to support Overseas Contingency Operations.

- Continued deployment of personnel to the port of Umm Qasr to train and advise the Iraqi Ministry of Transportation in their efforts to achieve International Ship and Port Facility Security Code compliance and established a U.S./Iraq Maritime Academy exchange program.

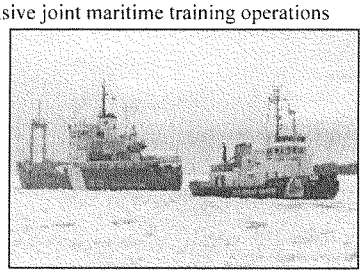
- Coast Guard Port Security Units deployed to the Middle East with U.S. Navy Maritime Security Squadrons to support point defense and harbor security operations in Kuwait.

- Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDET) deployed in support of CENTCOM's Combined Task Force 151 to conduct boardings and training with Navy Visit Board Search and Seizure teams in the Gulf of Aden.

- Coast Guard Mobile Training Teams delivered maritime training and capacity-building assistance to 51 nations, training a total of 2,503 host country participants.

- Coast Guard Cutter MOHAWK, a 270-ft Medium Endurance Cutter, completed a 3.5-month deployment to West Africa in support of U.S. African Command's African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership program, conducting extensive joint maritime training operations with West African naval forces.

- Coast Guard Cutter MELLON, a 378-ft High Endurance Cutter, completed a 5-month deployment to Southeast Asia in support of U.S. Pacific Command's Cooperative Afloat Readiness and Training, conducting security cooperation exercises with forces from Brunei, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia



Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker GRIFFON and U.S. Coast Guard Cutter BRISTOL BAY, a 140-ft Ice Breaking Tug, work to flush the ice jam in the St. Clair River March 21, 2010, as part of Operation COAL SHOVEL. Waterborne cargo and associated activities contribute more than $649 billion annually to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product.

Marine Transportation System Management

- In a joint partnership among the U.S. Coast Guard, Canadian Coast Guard, and maritime industry, conducted major icebreaking operations on the Great Lakes, assisting over 200 vessel transits and facilitating the shipment of $2.0 billion of raw materials vital for U.S. manufacturing, electricity production, construction, and winter road maintenance.

- Facilitated the safe and efficient movement of vessels on the Nation's 25,000 miles of inland waterways and along 95,000 miles of coastline. Managed nearly 1.4 million commercial vessel transits in 12 of the Nation's high-traffic ports.

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- Issued over 65,000 public notifications of bridge activities impacting navigational safety.
- Conducted icebreaking in the Arctic and provided a research platform in support of international efforts to survey the Arctic's outer continental shelf, the Bering Sea Ecosystem Study, the Bering Sea Integrated Ecosystem Research Program, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Impacts of Climate change on the Eco-Systems and Chemistry of the Arctic Pacific Project.
- Performed over 1,780 icebreaking hours in New England and New York, assisting 193 vessels, facilitating the movement of over 12 million barrels of petroleum products valued at over $1.5 billion.

***Strengthening Partnerships**: Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., signs a Senior Guidance Team charter with U.S. Customs and Border Protection Commissioner Alan Bersin (left) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Director John Morton at ICE headquarters in Washington D.C., November 19, 2010. The team is comprised of senior leadership from the three agencies and serves as a forum for collaboration and information sharing to enhance the effectiveness of the Department of Homeland Security.*

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[3]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Search & Rescue	5,562	1,030,746	5,697	985,911	5,788	1,021,699	91	35,788
Marine Safety	4,481	734,604	4,590	649,651	4,717	686,308	127	36,657
Aids to Navigation	7,872	1,188,879	8,064	1,215,194	8,070	1,263,204	6	48,010
Ice Operations	917	158,875	939	167,383	1,112	185,144	173	17,761
Marine Environmental Protection	1,274	372,762	1,305	202,224	1,362	225,237	57	23,013
Living Marine Resources	4,495	784,436	4,604	893,328	4,558	829,291	(46)	(64,037)
Drug Interdiction	5,890	884,773	6,033	1,193,645	6,083	1,228,131	50	34,486
Migrant Interdiction	3,435	709,572	3,519	742,273	3,670	759,764	151	17,491
Other Law Enforcement	677	116,224	693	148,833	652	122,552	(41)	(26,281)
Port Waterways & Coastal Security	10,867	1,598,227	11,133	1,801,980	11,251	1,830,154	118	28,174
Defense Readiness	3,329	960,234	3,410	540,642	3,409	525,072	(1)	(15,570)
Net Discretionary - Excluding Supplementals	**48,799**	**8,539,332**	**49,987**	**8,541,064**	**50,672**	**8,676,556**	**685**	**135,492**
Mandatory	**8**	**2,249,744**	**8**	**1,610,479**	**10**	**1,661,989**	**2**	**51,510**
DOD Transfer (P.L. 111-8)	872	241,503	872	241,503	-	-	(872)	(241,503)
FY 2010 Supplemental (P.L. 111-212)	-	65,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed DOD Transfer	-	-	-	-	(961)	(258,278)	-	-
Transfer from National Science Foundation (P.L. 111-117)	247	54,000	247	54,000		-	(247)	(54,000)
Prior Year Rescissions of Unobligated Balances	-	(3,000)	-	(800)	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**49,926**	**11,150,079**	**51,114**	**10,447,046**	**50,682**	**10,338,545**	**(432)**	**(108,501)**

[1] The Coast Guard budgets by appropriation rather than individual missions. The Coast Guard projects resource allocations by mission through use of an activity-based costing system. Actual allocations will vary depending upon operational environment and mission need.

[2] FY 2010 Revised Enacted and the FY 2011 estimate include transfers to Operating Expenses (OE) from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for Polar Icebreaking.

[3] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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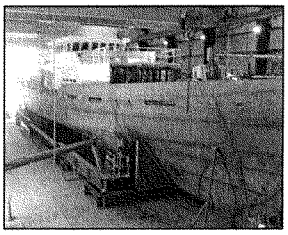
FY 2012 Budget Priorities

The FY 2012 President's Budget highlights four priorities for the Coast Guard:

- **Rebuild the Coast Guard**

  The Coast Guard's FY 2012 budget requests $1.4 billion to continue recapitalization of cutters; boats; aircraft; Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems; and infrastructure to improve mission readiness by replacing aged, obsolete, and unreliable assets. The FY 2012 budget requests funding for 40 Response Boats and six Fast Response Cutters, as well as a sizable investment in the renovation and restoration of shore facilities. This budget also provides resources to ensure that the Coast Guard's aviation fleet is mission-ready through the acquisition of two Maritime Patrol Aircraft, one HH-60 helicopter, and conversion and sustainment projects of multiple aircraft. Investment in Coast Guard recapitalization is the Service's top budget priority and is essential to mission execution.



The replacement for the 110-ft Island Class Patrol Boat - the Fast Response Cutter (FRC) – is under construction at Bollinger Shipyards in Lockport, Louisiana. The first of 58 FRCs will be delivered in FY 2011 and homeported in Miami, Florida.

- **Sustain Front-line Operations**

  To ensure the Coast Guard is able to meet the needs of the Nation, the FY 2012 budget balances resources between investing in capital assets, initiatives to sustain front-line operations, and measures to enhance mission execution. The FY 2012 budget requests $67.7 million to operate new assets delivered through asset recapitalization programs and provides funding to support personnel and in-service assets. Moreover, funding is included to operate CGC HEALY and support the operational reactivation of CGC POLAR STAR. The Coast Guard plans to decommission CGC POLAR SEA in FY 2011 and transition her crew to CGC POLAR STAR, enabling orderly transition to CGC POLAR STAR and facilitating her return to operations in FY 2013.

- **Enhance Maritime Incident Prevention and Response**

  The FY 2012 budget requests $22.2 million to advance implementation of the Coast Guard's Marine Safety Performance Plan and Marine Environmental Response Mission Performance Plan. As witnessed on a national scale during the response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, when maritime emergencies occur, Coast Guard incident responders rapidly establish and execute the Incident Command System to lead an effective, unified effort. The Coast Guard will enhance these core competencies in FY 2012 to keep pace with an ever-growing and evolving maritime industry and ensure continued proactive leadership to prevent disasters on the Nation's waters, remaining ready to respond to them when they occur.

- **Support Military Families**

  The Administration is committed to improving the quality of life for military members and their families. The health and welfare of families is the heart of operational readiness. The FY 2012 budget includes $29.3 million to address critical housing shortfalls and improve access to affordable, quality childcare. These initiatives will ensure Coast Guard members are *Semper Paratus* for all hazards and all threats.

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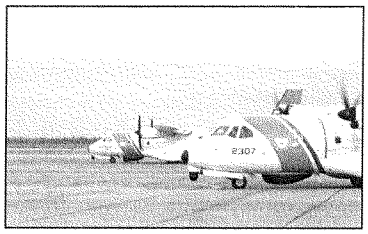
FY 2012 Highlights:

Rebuild the Coast Guard

- **Surface Assets ..... $642.0M (0 FTE)**
  The budget provides $642.0 million for the following surface asset recapitalization and sustainment initiatives:
  - **National Security Cutter (NSC)** – Provides funding to complete NSC-5, including post-production activities and other production activities exclusive of the NSC production contract with the shipbuilder (anticipates $615.0 million provided for NSC-5 in 2011).
  - **Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)** – Sustains initial acquisition work and design of the OPC. The OPC will replace the Medium Endurance Cutter class to conduct missions on the high seas and coastal approaches.
  - **Fast Response Cutter (FRC)** – Provides production funding for six FRCs to replace the 110-ft Island Class Patrol Boat.
  - **Response-Boat Medium (RB-M)** – Provides production funding for 40 boats to replace the aging 41-ft utility boat fleet and other non-standard boats.
  - **Medium Endurance Cutter (MEC)** – Provides for operational enhancement of five MECs at the Coast Guard Yard through the Mission Effectiveness Program.

- **Air Assets ....$289.9M (0 FTE)**
  The budget provides $289.9 million for the following air asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives:
  - Replaces one **H-60** lost in an operational crash in 2010.
  - **HC-144** – Funds production of two Maritime Patrol Aircraft and procurement of five Mission System Pallets and associated spare parts to complete outfitting of the fleet.
  - **HH-60** – Funds service life extension and component upgrades for eight aircraft.
  - **HH-65** – Funds sustainment of key components requiring recapitalization.
  - **HC-130H** – Funds Avionics Upgrade and Center Wing Box replacements.



Two Coast Guard HC-144A Ocean Sentry Maritime Patrol Aircraft, the replacement for the HU-25 Falcon. The aircraft have the size, range and reconfiguration capability to enable the execution of multiple Coast Guard missions.

- **Other (Asset Recapitalization) ..... $166.1M (0 FTE)**
  The budget provides $166.1 million for the following equipment and services:
  - **Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)** – Deploys standardized C4ISR capability to newly fielded NSCs and MPAs, and develops C4ISR capability for the OPC. Interoperable and integrated C4ISR is essential to the efficient and effective operation of these assets.
  - **CG-Logistics Information Management System** – Continues development and prototype deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities.
  - **Rescue 21** – Completes deployment at Sectors Lake Michigan; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Guam; and continues replacement of legacy VHF systems in the Western Rivers and deployment of enhanced capability to Alaska.

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- **Interagency Operations Centers (IOC)** – Deploys Watchkeeper Information Sharing capability to three IOC locations. Commences deployment of the sensor management capability; resulting in improved capability to see, understand, and share tactical information critical to security and interagency coordination in vulnerable ports and coastal areas.

- **Shore Units and Aids to Navigation (ATON)..... $193.7M (0 FTE)**
  The budget provides $193.7 million to recapitalize fixed infrastructure for safe, functional, and modern shore facilities that effectively support Coast Guard assets and personnel:
  - Cape May, New Jersey – Replaces a condemned pier critical to execution of patrol boat missions.
  - Corpus Christi, Texas – Implements Sector/Air Station Corpus Christi consolidation in order to properly hangar, maintain, and operate MPA and enhance mission effectiveness.
  - Chase Hall Barracks, New London, Connecticut – Continues renovations at the Coast Guard Academy by modernizing cadet barracks.
  - Commences construction of the FRC#3-6 homeports, C4ISR training facility, and continues modifications to Air Station Miami to accommodate new MPA.
  - Station Memensha Boathouse, Chilmark, Massachusetts – Replaces the boathouse destroyed by a fire in July 2010 essential to supporting coastal law enforcement security and safety operations.
  - TRACEN Petaluma, California Wastewater Treatment Plant – Recapitalize and expand the capability of the Wastewater Treatment Plant to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.
  - Station Fairport, OH – Recapitalizes multi-mission boat station, originally constructed in 1918, to facilitate current-day operations.
  - ATON Infrastructure – Completes improvements to short-range aids and infrastructure to improve the safety of maritime transportation.

- **Personnel and Management..... $110.2M (794 FTE)**
  The budget provides $110.2 million to provide pay and benefits for the Coast Guard's acquisition workforce. The budget includes additional resources to support the Acquisition Workforce Initiative, a government-wide initiative intended to bolster the professional development and capacity of the acquisition workforce.

Sustain Front-line Operations

- **Pay & Allowances ..... $66.1M (0 FTE)**
  The budget provides $66.1 million to maintain parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with the DOD. As a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Coast Guard is subject to the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act, which includes pay and personnel benefits for the military workforce.

- **Annualization of FY 2011..... $53.9M (194 FTE)**
  The budget provides $53.9 million to continue FY 2011 initiatives, including: increased counternarcotics enforcement through enhanced LEDET capacity; follow-on funding for new assets (e.g., NSC, FRC, MPA, etc.).

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- **Surface and Air Asset Follow-on ..... $50.8M (220 FTE)**
  The budget provides a total of $50.8 million to fund operations and maintenance of cutters, boats, aircraft, and associated subsystems delivered through major cutter, aircraft, and associated C4ISR acquisition efforts. Funding is requested for the following assets:
  - RB-M – Funding for maintenance, repair, and operational costs.
  - FRC – Operating and maintenance funding for FRCs #6-8 and funding for crews #9-10. These assets will be homeported in Miami and Key West, Florida. Funding is also requested for shore-side maintenance personnel needed to support FRCs.
  - NSC – Signals Intelligence Capability follow-on and Crew Rotational Concept implementation for three NSCs located in Alameda, California.
  - HC-144A MPA – Operating and maintenance funding for aircraft #14; support and maintenance of Mission System Pallets 1–12.
  - C4ISR Follow-on – Funding to maintain more than 200 C4ISR systems deployed and delivered by the Coast Guard C4ISR Program.
  - Helicopter Systems – Funding to operate and maintain new communications and sensor systems for HH-60 and HH-65 helicopters.
  - Training Systems for Engineering Personnel – Funding to support NSC and FRC training requirements at Training Center Yorktown.

- **Polar Icebreaking Program ..... $39.0M (180 FTE)**
  The budget requests $39.0 million in polar icebreaking budget authority. Funding will support the operation and maintenance of CGC HEALY and initiate the operational reactivation of CGC POLAR STAR. The Coast Guard will begin the transition from three to two polar icebreakers in FY 2011. With budget authority to operate the polar icebreakers, the Coast Guard and DHS will be able to fully leverage these national assets for the high latitude mission, in addition to advancing science initiatives in response to changing conditions in the Arctic.

- **Critical Depot Level Maintenance ..... $28.7M (0 FTE)**
  The budget provides $28.7 million for critical depot level maintenance and asset sustainment for vessels, aircraft, and shore infrastructure. Funding will increase support levels for the 140-, 175-, and 225-ft classes of cutters, restore/sustain aircraft spare parts to the level needed to maintain operational requirements, and provide sustainment for aging shore infrastructure.

- **Coast Guard Network Security ..... $8.6M (0 FTE)**
  The budget provides funding for the Coast Guard to transition from its commercially provided Internet Access Points (IAPs) to DOD IAPs via the Defense Information Systems Agency to ensure security of vital networks.

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Enhance Maritime Incident Prevention and Response

- **Marine Safety Enhancement..... $10.7M (53 FTE)**
  The budget provides $10.7 million and 105 personnel to implement the next segment of the Marine Safety Performance Plan by investing in Marine Safety Inspectors, Investigators, and Fishing Vessel Safety Examiners at Coast Guard Sectors. This initiative furthers the Coast Guard's efforts to achieve an appropriate mix of military and civilian personnel with the necessary skill-sets and experience to perform Marine Safety inspections and investigations.

A team of Coast Guard marine science technicians inspect a shipping container on the back of a truck at Conley Terminal in Boston, MA.

- **Marine Environmental Response Enhancement..... $11.5M (44 FTE)**
  The budget provides $11.5 million and 87 personnel to enhance Marine Environmental Response (MER) capacity. This initiative supports the Marine Environmental Protection Mission by providing funding for a MER Incident Management and Assist Team and increasing technical expertise and strengthening MER career paths at Coast Guard Sectors and Strike Teams. This request will improve mission performance in accordance with the MER Mission Performance Plan.

- **Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS)..... $6.3M (1 FTE)**
  The budget provides $6.3 million to begin replacement of the Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking (SARSAT) system with the DASS. This multi-agency partnership also includes NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Air Force. Recapitalization of the SARSAT system beginning in FY 2012 is critical to ensure no loss of coverage in distress notification and life saving response during the planned deactivation of the legacy SARSAT system.

Support Military Families

- **Child Development Services..... $9.3M (6 FTE)**
  The budget provides $9.3 million to increase access to child care services for Coast Guard families with dependents younger than 12 years old, better aligning the Coast Guard with DOD child care standards. Additionally, this request funds 12 new positions critical to ensuring accreditation by the National Association for the Education of Young Children of the Coast Guard's nine child development centers.

- **Military Housing..... $20.0M (0 FTE)**
  The budget provides $20.0 million to build 15 family housing units at Sector Columbia River and renovate the Air Station Cape Cod Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, the highest priority housing projects, critical to the well-being of military personnel and their families assigned to these geographic regions.

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FY 2012 Program Decreases:

- **High Endurance Cutter (HEC) Decommissioning .....-$6.7M (92 FTE)**
  The Coast Guard will decommission one HEC in FY 2012. As part of its long-term recapitalization plan, the Coast Guard is decommissioning HECs as NSCs are delivered and made operational. The average age of the HEC fleet is 43 years and these assets are failing at an increased rate resulting in lost operational days and increased maintenance costs.

- **PC-179 Patrol Coastal (PC) Decommissioning .....-$16.4M (108 FTE)**
  The three remaining 179-ft PC vessels will be decommissioned per a January 2007 Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Navy. These vessels will be returned to the U.S. Navy in FY 2012.

- **Administrative Savings Initiatives**
  In FY 2012 the Coast Guard will seek efficiencies and make targeted reductions in administrative functions in order to sustain front-line operational capacity and invest in critical recapitalization initiatives.

  - **Management Efficiencies.....-$61.1M (0 FTE)**
    Consistent with the Secretary of Homeland Security's Efficiency Review, and building upon efforts in previous fiscal years, efficiencies will be generated by leveraging centralized purchasing and software licensing agreements, reductions in printing and publications, reductions in shipping and the transportation of things, reductions in advisory and assistance contracts, minimizing purchases of supplies and materials, office equipment consolidation, implementing automation and energy conservation/savings measures, and limiting non-government facility use.

  - **Professional Services Reduction .....-$15.2M (0 FTE)**
    A reduction in professional services contracts for enterprise-wide mission support and operational support activities.

  - **Non-Operational Travel Reduction.....-$10.0M (0 FTE)**
    A more than 25 percent reduction in Coast Guard-wide non-operational travel, including travel for training, professional development, conferences, and international engagement.

- **Standard Workstation Help Desk consolidation.....-$6.9M (0 FTE)**
  Consolidates computer workstation support into two regional centers, eliminating 56 contractors.

- **Program Support Reduction.....-$13.6M (0 FTE)**
  Reduction in programmatic support across the Coast Guard including: small boat replacement, reservist, and contract support for audit remediation, innovation program funding, recruiting, and training opportunities.

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Description:

The United States Secret Service is mandated to carry out a unique dual mission of protection and investigation. The Service protects the President, Vice President, other visiting heads of state and government, and National Special Security Events (NSSEs); safeguards the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy; investigates electronic crimes; and protects the White House and other designated buildings within the Washington, D.C., area.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership: Mark Sullivan, Director

Established: 1865

Major Divisions: Office of Protective Operations, Office of Investigations, Office of Technical Development and Mission Support, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information, Office of Professional Responsibility, Office of Human Resources and Training, and Office of Administration

Budget Request: ***$1,943,531,000***

Employees (FTE): *7,054*

July 5, 2010, marked the 145th anniversary of the Secret Service. It was a time to reflect on the unique nature of the Service's mission and the extraordinary changes that had taken place throughout its history. It was also a time to reflect on some of the things that had not changed, including our core values: Duty, Honesty, Courage, Justice, and Loyalty. These values represent our legacy and are as relevant today as they were 145 years ago. The Service is proud to have achieved a universally recognized reputation for meeting challenges and will continue to demonstrate an unfaltering commitment and devotion to the successful completion of our dual mission.

PROTECTION: *The Countersniper Support Unit is always prepared to defend against long-range threats to Secret Service protectees.*

INVESTIGATION: *The Secret Service is dedicated to deterring counterfeit activity in the United States and abroad through proactive investigations, anti-counterfeiting initiatives, and public education campaigns.*

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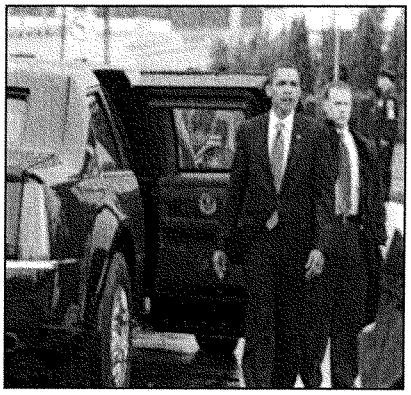
Responsibilities:

The Secret Service is responsible for the protection of the President, Vice President, President-elect, Vice President-elect, former presidents, and their spouses and immediate families; visiting heads of states and governments; major presidential and vice presidential candidates; and other individuals as designated by the President. The Secret Service also protects the Executive Residence and grounds; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President; various White House Office locations and other designated buildings in the District of Columbia; foreign and diplomatic missions located in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area; and implements operational security plans for designated NSSEs.

The Secret Service's protective mission is to identify threats, mitigate vulnerabilities, and create secure environments with acceptable risk for designated people, places, and events (that is, "protectees"). The Secret Service accomplishes this mission by deploying a workforce that is highly motivated, well-trained and equipped, and sufficiently adaptable to accomplish routine duties while maintaining the ability to swiftly respond to emerging threats and incidents of national significance.



The Secret Service ensures the safety of the President of the United States while attending a National Special Security Event.

The Secret Service is also responsible for investigating the counterfeiting of currency and securities; forgery and alterations of government checks and bonds; theft and fraud relating to Treasury electronic funds transfers; financial access device fraud; telecommunications fraud; computer and telemarketing fraud; fraud related to federally insured financial institutions; and other criminal and non-criminal cases.

Service to the Public:

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

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- Provided incident-free protection to all designated protectees while traveling and in protected facilities, and provided appropriate equipment and staffing for enhanced protection services for White House protectees.

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- Opened the new White House Mail Screening Facility for operation on May 4, 2010. The building is equipped with government-furnished laboratory equipment, processing equipment, Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosive detection equipment, and security and access control equipment.

- Provided critical cyber security crime training at the National Computer Forensic Institute in Hoover, Alabama, to state and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges from all 50 states. This training is modeled after the Secret Service's Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program and is a critical force-multiplier in the fight against cyber criminal activity. The training has enhanced the ability for state and local law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute cyber criminals whose offenses may not meet the criteria for Federal prosecution.

- Ensured seamless security operations for the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C. This summit, the largest gathering of heads of state and government in Washington's history, was our agency's 37th NSSE. Our personnel had to design a comprehensive security plan and did so with diligence, integrity, and professionalism consistent with the paramount mission of the agency.

- Protected heads of state and government and spouses at the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

- Expanded overseas presence with the opening of a new office in Tallinn, Estonia, to combat financial crimes.

- Continued to pave the way for eventual deployment of an Enterprise Records Management System to help facilitate effective and efficient electronic records management.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution.[2]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Salaries and Expenses	7,055	$1,495,156	7,055	$1,478,669	7,054	$1,691,751	(1)	$213,082
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses		3,975	-	3,975	-	6,780	-	2,805
Gross Discretionary	**7,055**	**$1,499,131**	**7,055**	**$1,482,644**	**7,054**	**$1,698,531**	**(1)**	**$215,887**
Mandatory – D.C. Annuity	-	220,000	-	240,000	-	245,000	-	5,000
Subtotal	**7,055**	**$1,719,131**	**7,055**	**$1,722,644**	**7,054**	**$1,943,531**	**(1)**	**$220,887**
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**7,055**	**$1,719,131**	**7,055**	**$1,722,644**	**7,054**	**$1,943,531**	**(1)**	**$220,887**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.
[2] FY2010 Revised Enacted excludes lapse balance reprogramming of $4.208 million.

FY 2012 Highlights:

- **2012 Presidential Campaign ..... $60.5M (0 FTE)**
  This budget requests funding to cover travel, lodging, equipment, and convention costs associated with the 2012 Presidential Campaign. The Secret Service also coordinates and executes comprehensive security operations during the nominating conventions, the campaign debates, and the inauguration. Following the general election, the Secret Service has responsibility for protecting the President-elect, Vice President-elect and their families; establishing appropriate protective measures for any presidential/vice presidential transition offices; and implementing appropriate security enhancements for the private residences of the President and Vice President. The level of sophistication and complexity of protective requirements have evolved considerably over recent years, becoming more costly and comprehensive. The additional financial resources required to execute campaign-related protection are not part of the Secret Service's base budget.

- **Operational Mission Support ..... $65.8M (35 FTE)**
  Operational mission support is critical to addressing known and evolving threats. The requirements for operational mission support are set in response to known, immediate, emerging threats. This funding request would provide additional advanced operational mission-support programs and support for associated personnel. It is critical that the Secret Service continually refresh and update/upgrade key operational mission-support programs responding to a myriad of threats, to ensure a safe environment for the President. This

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budget requests funding for equipment, training, and personnel needed to address current and potential threats directed at the President and the White House complex.

- **Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ..... $7.3M (0 FTE)**
  The United States will host the 2011 APEC Summit in Honolulu, Hawaii, from November 12-13. This will be the first APEC Summit held in the United States since 1993. On August 27, 2010, the Secretary of Homeland Security designated the 2011 APEC Summit as an NSSE. The Secret Service has assumed its role as the lead Federal agency for operational security planning for the summit in accordance with Title 18, Section 3056 of the U.S.C.. This budget requests funding to cover the cost of security planning, protection personnel, travel, rent, and equipment related to this event.

- **G-8 Economic Summit ..... $5.7M (0 FTE)**
  In FY 2012, the United States will host the Group of Eight (G-8) Economic Summit. This event is held within the United States every 8 years and will be hosted by the President at a location and date yet to be determined. The G-8 will be attended by the leaders of the eight member nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States). Additionally, world leaders from the European Union, along with other foreign heads of state, are expected to attend. This budget requests funding to cover the cost of security planning, protection personnel, travel, rent and equipment related to this event.

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit ..... $5.4M (0 FTE)**
  This budget requests funding to cover the cost of security planning, protection personnel, travel, rent, and equipment related to the 2012 NATO Summit. Exact date and location has not yet been determined.

The Secret Service secures the safety of foreign dignitaries as they arrive in the United States to attend the 65th United Nations general Assembly.

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- **Acquisition Workforce ..... $0.7M (3 FTE)**
  Successful acquisition outcomes are the direct result of having the appropriate personnel with the requisite skills managing various aspects of the acquisition process. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is working to ensure its major acquisitions are effectively managed in order to maximize the value of every homeland security dollar, and implement major programs in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. DHS has assessed the current resident skills against a set of core acquisition management skills, including those for a program manager, a systems engineer, a life cycle logistician, a business/financial manager, and a contracting officer's technical representative, and determined that many of our major acquisition programs are deficient in several of these areas. The funding request will increase acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities in support of the administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness.

- **Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses (ACIRE) Funding Increase ..... $0.5M (0 FTE)**
  This budget requests funding to physically maintain the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC), where Secret Service special agents and Uniformed Division officers train. The facility is vital to maintaining a qualified workforce and enables the Service to continue working quality criminal investigations and provide security to all protectees and protective sites. A well-maintained facility fosters an environment that provides training in accordance with the high standard of excellence for which the Secret Service is known throughout the law enforcement community. The proposed budget increase accounts for past years contract cost increases and funds all of the service contracts required to keep JJRTC running effectively and efficiently.

- **ACIRE Deferred Maintenance ..... $2.4M (0 FTE)**
  This budget requests funding necessary to sustain the JJRTC campus structures, infrastructure, and equipment. The integrity of the structures, infrastructure, and equipment at the Rowley Training Center has deteriorated significantly in recent years. This is evidenced by the current deferred maintenance backlog identified and partially covered by the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. Funding to address these deferred maintenance issues will allow the Secret Service to maintain its certification as a Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation-accredited training center.

- **Cyber Investigations.....$2.0M (3 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 budget enables the Secret Service to continue to carryout cyber investigations by targeting large-scale producers and distributors of child pornography and preventing attacks against U.S. critical infrastructure through Financial Crimes Task Forces.

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NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

Description:

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

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Rand Beers, Under Secretary

Established: 2007

Major Divisions: Cyber Security and Communications, Infrastructure Protection, Federal Protective Service, US-VISIT, Risk Management and Analysis

Budget Request:	**$2,555,449,000**
Net Discretionary:	*$1,293,912,000*
Collections:	*$1,261,537,000*
Employees (FTE):	*3,167*

Responsibilities:

NPPD leads protection and risk reduction for the Nation's physical and virtual critical infrastructure and key resources from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. Through use of biometric and biographic identification and management capabilities, NPPD enhances the security of citizens and people traveling to the United States. NPPD's ongoing collaboration and information sharing with its Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private-sector partners is critical to meeting its missions. NPPD's responsibilities include:

- Identifying threats and vulnerabilities to the Nation's cyber infrastructure and mitigating the consequences of a cyber attack;
- Protecting and strengthening the Nation's national security and emergency communications capabilities at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels;
- Integrating and disseminating critical infrastructure and key resources threat, consequence, and vulnerability information and developing risk mitigation strategies that enhance protection and resilience;
- Developing and ensuring implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan for the Nation's infrastructure through sector-specific plans;
- Ensuring a safe and secure environment in which Federal agencies can conduct business by reducing threats posed against approximately 9,000 Federal facilities nationwide;
- Providing biometric and biographic identity management and screening services to other Departmental entities as well as to other Federal, State, local, and international stakeholders for immigration and border management;

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- Leading the Department's effort to develop, implement, and share a common framework addressing the overall analysis and management of homeland security risk

Service to the Public:

NPPD serves the public through these major program activities:

Cyber Security and Communications – Collaborates with public, private, and international partners to ensure the security and continuity of the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructures in the event of terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and catastrophic incidents. Additionally, Cyber Security and Communications protects and strengthens the reliability, survivability, and interoperability of the Nation's communications capabilities, including those utilized during emergencies, at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels.

Infrastructure Protection – Leads coordinated efforts for reducing risk to the Nation's physical critical infrastructure and key resources from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents by integrating and disseminating critical infrastructure and key resources threat, consequence, and vulnerability information; developing risk mitigation strategies; and overseeing the National Infrastructure Protection Plan. These efforts help ensure that essential government missions, public services, and economic functions are maintained. Infrastructure Protection also ensures critical infrastructure and key resources elements are not exploited for use as weapons of mass destruction against people or institutions through regulatory initiatives such as its Ammonium Nitrate and Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards programs.

Federal Protective Service – Leads the Department's comprehensive security and law enforcement services for mitigating risk to more than 9,000 Federal facilities and their 1.1 million occupants nationwide. Operational activities include conducting comprehensive risk assessments of Federal facilities to determine, recommend, and install appropriate risk mitigation measures. Further, personnel provide regular security awareness training to stakeholders, conduct criminal investigations, respond to critical incidents, and provide support to major events.

United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) – Leads the collection, storage, and sharing of biometric and biographic identity information on foreign visitors seeking entry into the United States and other immigration benefits, as well as on U.S. citizens applying for access to government sites, programs, and critical infrastructure. Since 2004, US-VISIT has provided immigration and border management officials with records of entries and exits of individual foreign nationals. The identity confirmation and analysis services provided by US-VISIT allow partnering government and law enforcement agencies to assist in confirming the identity of an individual; determining whether an individual should be admitted into the United States; determining eligibility for immigration benefits; or, if necessary, in apprehending or detaining the individual for law enforcement action.

Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) – Integrates risk management approaches that increase the effectiveness of homeland security risk management in conjunction with partners from across DHS and the homeland security enterprise. RMA enables and advances the effective

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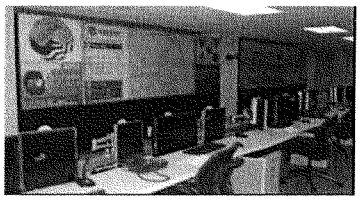
management of risk by providing strategic risk analysis, enhanced homeland security enterprise risk management capabilities, and integrated risk management approaches.

FY 2010 Accomplishments



National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center

Cyber Security and Communications

- Completed Initiative 3 Exercise activities, which deployed an intrusion prevention system capability in the Internet service provider cloud to protect departments and agencies.
- Achieved full operational status of the new integrated 24x7x365 joint watch floor, which will enhance US-CERT's situational awareness and responsiveness to current threats and vulnerabilities and will provide stakeholders with in-depth incident tracking, detection, and mitigation, enabling around-the-clock analysis and fusion support.
- Conducted intra-agency pilots and produced an initial set of best supply chain risk management practices. Generated nearly 500 security products for Federal departments and agencies, and more than 5,000 products for the general public. These products were the result of more than 107,000 incidents processed by US-CERT incident handlers, and more than 4 million EINSTEIN events detected during the same timeframe.
- Established the Federal Virtual Training Environment, which provides government-wide online and on-demand access to role-based, cybersecurity training and hands-on labs without per-seat license fees. This is a mature Department of Defense (DOD) technology that DHS is expanding to supplement existing Federal Agency training. A successful phased evaluation period took place during FY 2010.
- Performed 16 Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) compliance assessments to ensure that agencies have the appropriate operational capabilities in place to meet national TIC Initiative objectives, expanded the TIC compliance assessment program to support implementation of additional requirements, and conducted eight expanded assessments.
- Conducted the Cyber Storm III National Cyber Exercise September 28–October 1. The exercise simulated large-scale cyber attacks on critical infrastructure across the Nation to examine and strengthen collective cyber preparedness and response capabilities. Cyber Storm III's main objective was to exercise the National Cyber Incident Response Plan, and associated capabilities such as the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), and Cyber Unified Coordination Group. More than 1,500 players across 18 Federal Government components, 13 States, 70 private-sector organizations, and 12 international governments participated in the exercise.
- Increased the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team's (ICS-CERT) visibility as the national focal point for collecting situational awareness information associated with cyber threats and vulnerabilities affecting public and private sector industrial control systems.
- Provided technical assistance to all 56 States and U.S. territories to support the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans and the alignment of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans to the National Emergency Communications Plan.

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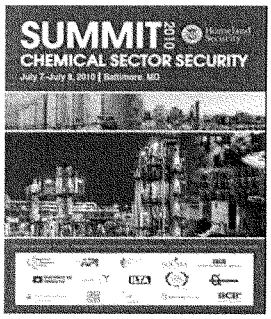
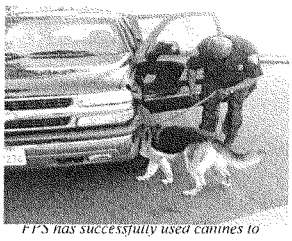
- Delivered 24x7 operational support and situational awareness on the health of the Nation's communications infrastructure during the following disasters: Deepwater Horizon oil spill; flooding in the upper Midwest, Central Plains, New England, Tennessee, and Alabama; and earthquakes in Maryland, Nevada, California, and Haiti.
- Formally established the Emergency Communications Preparedness Center to coordinate emergency communications policy across the Federal interagency.

Infrastructure Protection



- With the Chemical Sector Coordinating Council, Infrastructure Protection co-sponsored the 2010 Chemical Sector Security Summit, which drew more than 400 participants. The 2-day event provided a forum for officials and the private sector to share information on Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards; threats to the Chemical Sector; local security resources; transportation risk; personnel surety; research and development; and cybersecurity.
- Conducted six Regional Resiliency Assessments, which mitigated risk to critical infrastructure clusters, regions, and systems in major metropolitan areas.
- Led initiatives with 10 State and Local Fusion Centers to enhance engagement with critical infrastructure private sector stakeholders and build out information-sharing capabilities and processes, and the governance and policies to support them.
- Implemented the Secretary's Sports League Outreach Initiative, reaching the owners and operators of 338 major sporting and entertainment venues across the country.
- Provided coverage and major incident information to critical infrastructure owners and operators on the Homeland Security Information Network-Critical Sensors capability for major incidents including the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, 2010 Midwest Floods, Haitian Earthquake, H1N1 Response, Chilean Earthquake, California Wildfires, Peshawar Attacks, Jakarta Attacks, Kabul Coordinated Attacks, Super Bowl XLIV, and the 2010 Hurricane Season. Infrastructure Protection also provided incident-specific Web portals to enable the real-time exchange of critical and sensitive information, enabling critical infrastructure owners and operators to prepare and respond to incidents.

Federal Protective Service (FPS)



FPS has successfully used canines to enhance the Nation's security

- Provided security at more than 9,000 General Services Administration (GSA) facilities, conducting nearly 1,000 facility security assessments while carrying out numerous investigations and preventing hundreds of thousands of prohibited and potentially dangerous items from being brought into Federal buildings.

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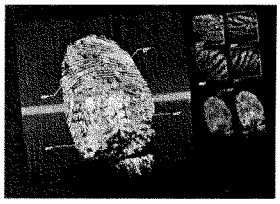
- Incorporated canines (K9s) that are capable of detecting explosives that could be carried into a federally protected facility. In FY 2010, FPS increased the number of K9 teams by 38 percent to meet the protective mission of securing Federal facilities, employees, and visitors.

US-VISIT

- Achieved a major milestone by making its five-hundredth latent-fingerprint identification since the US-VISIT Biometric Support Center (BSC) began operating in 2004. The BSC performs approximately 120,000 latent-print comparisons a week, making it one of the largest—if not *the* largest—latent-fingerprint operations in the world. Latent-print hits have included those associated with homicides, terrorism incidents, narcotics distributors, and smugglers. The BSC also made 10-print comparisons to support Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement, and the intelligence community.



Fingerprint examiners compare 120,000 prints a week

- Expanded its existing partnership with the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) to share information from the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS). NCTC is the USG's central and shared knowledge bank on known or suspected terrorists (KSTs) and is responsible for maintaining the USG's authoritative terrorist watchlist. The information exchanged as part of this expanded agreement will bolster the NCTC's ability to identify KSTs and will ensure that US-VISIT is providing the most accurate and actionable terrorist watchlist information to homeland security decision makers to help prevent and deter terrorist attacks.
- Provided Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Compliance Enforcement Unit with more than 14,000 credible leads on visa overstays.
- Led biometric innovation by exploring new technologies in operational environments. US-VISIT partnered with other agencies, including DHS's Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to further research and evaluate multimodal biometric technologies. US-VISIT and S&T tested iris and facial recognition capabilities in an operational environment to assess the viability of the technology and its potential effectiveness in support of DHS operations.

A traveler's identity is checked using cutting-edge fingerprint technology

- Increased strategic coalitions with international partners to build consensus on developing and deploying biometric identity-management capabilities. US-VISIT developed implementation protocols for Preventing and Combating Serious Crime (PCSC) agreements with Visa Waiver Program (VWP) member countries to enrich IDENT (Automated Biometric Identification System) and ADIS with new biometric and biographic actionable information, and deployed mechanisms enabling the use of US-VISIT services. Germany was the first VWP country to begin discussions on technical requirements for the sharing of biometric data under a PCSC agreement. This data sharing will aid in the resolution of open

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immigration cases, the detection of identity fraud, and the improvement of database accuracy.

Risk Management and Analysis

- Provided ongoing risk analytic technical assistance and support to DHS components, HQ elements, and State, local, tribal, and territorial partners.
- Completed the Risk Assessment Process for Informed Decision-making (RAPID). RAPID is the Department's first quantitative all-hazards assessment of risk, as well as an initial evaluation of how well DHS's operational and primary enabling programs manage that risk.
- Continued to build the Department's Integrated Risk Management (IRM) framework by developing policy and guidance documents.
- Collected information on and assigned relative risk level to more than 5,000 special events submitted to DHS in an annual State and local data call in order to support federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts; and developed a Special Events geospatial information tool for operations centers, which was deployed in the National Operations Center.
- Working with the DHS Chief Learning Officer, as part of the DHS Efficiency Review, RMA led the Curriculum Review Group (CRG) for the development of risk management training for DHS. The CRG developed a set of risk management core competencies for all DHS staff, executive decision makers, operators, planners, program managers, and risk and decision analysts, and produced findings and recommendations for developing integrated risk management training.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Management and Administration	129	$44,577	129	$44,577	185	$55,156	56	$10,579
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,024	$899,416	1,024	$899,416	1,211	$936,485	187	$37,069
US-VISIT	199	$373,762	399	$373,762	400	$302,271[1]	1	($71,491)
Federal Protective Service	1,225	$1,115,000	1,225	$1,115,000	1,371	$1,261,537	146	$146,537
Gross Discretionary	**2,577**	**$2,432,755**	**2,777**	**$2,432,755**	**3,167**	**$2,555,449**	**390**	**$122,694**
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency / Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	(1,225)	(1,115,000)	(1,225)	(1,115,000)	(1,371)	(1,261,537)	(146)	(146,537)
Total Budget Authority (Net Discretionary)	**1,352**	**$1,317,755**	**1,552**	**$1,317,755**	**1,796**	**$1,293,912**	**244**	**($23,843)**
Prior-year rescissions	-	($8,000)[2]	-	($8,000)[3]	-	(25,642)	-	-

[1] Does not include a proposed $25.642 million cancellation of unobligated balances from US-VISIT EXIT.
[2] Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, $8.000 million of prior-year unobligated balances for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security were rescinded.
[3] Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, $8.000 million of prior-year unobligated balances for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security were rescinded.
[4] FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

FY 2012 Highlights:

- **Protective Security Advisors.....$27.5M (105 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $27.5 million and 105 FTE for Protective Security Advisors (PSA). As new State and Local Fusion Centers continue to open, critical infrastructure protection subject matter expertise helps inform and prioritize State and local critical infrastructure program management, protection, incident response, and reconstitution efforts in light of current intelligence information and in response to all-hazards incident management. Using analytical techniques and the Infrastructure Protection suite of critical infrastructure tools, PSAs will integrate analyses, identify vulnerabilities, and interdependencies with intelligence to provide tactical level products. PSAs will examine critical infrastructure risks with threat information to provide Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal leadership with timely and actionable critical information protection information products.

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- **Interagency Security Committee.....$5.0M (14 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $5.0 million and 14 FTE for the ISC, which will develop a broad range of security standards and initiatives that define how the Federal Government is protected. The ISC is in final stages of the implementation of physical security criteria that define physical protection of more than a million facilities within the United States. The ISC will also release two new major standards: Minimum Armed Contract Guard Standards and Standards for the Operation of Facility Security Committees. Minimum Armed Contract Guard Standards will standardize armed guard qualifications across the entire Federal Government. The Standards for the Operation of Facility Security Committees will create first-ever guidelines on how Facility Security Committees will operate.

- **Federal Acquisition Workforce Initiative.....$0.8M (6 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $0.782 million and six FTEs to develop, manage, and oversee acquisition programs appropriately and to mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce. These personnel will support the NCPS program, Next Generation Networks, the Priority Services Program, and the Infrastructure Information Collection & Visualization project – which is incorporated in the Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture project, US-VISIT, and FPS acquisitions.

- **US-CERT Operations ..... $80.9M (142 FTE)**
  The funds provided will enable US-CERT to expand its capabilities in the areas of cyber analytics, cybersecurity indications and warnings, collaboration and coordination, and cyber incident response to enhance its 24x7x365 operational capabilities. Funds support an increased ability to process security data and incident alerts, full operational capability of a new malware analysis facility and tools capabilities, and increased integration of NCPS data to strengthen security awareness, and indications and warning capabilities across the Federal Government.

- **Cyber Mission Integration .....$1.3M (8 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $1.3 million and eight FTE for DHS Cyber Mission Integration analysts to serve as onsite cybersecurity coordinators at Fort Meade's DHS/DOD Joint Coordination Element. These "Mission Integrators" will enhance joint cyber operations and information sharing and serve as cyber subject matter experts to provide reach-back for the DHS NCCIC. The recently signed DHS/DOD memorandum of agreement memorialized the role of these new cyber mission integrators in support of the President's Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative mission and the Cyberspace Policy Review operations with respect to performing joint operational planning, coordination, and mission synchronization.

- **Federal Network Protection .....$233.6M (72 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $233.6 million to continue developing, acquiring, deploying, and sustaining NCPS and its required end-to-end system upgrades. This funding level will add new capabilities to better protect and defend the USG's cyber infrastructure. These additional capabilities will improve the efficiencies and effectiveness of operators, including: classified incident handling capabilities to replace manual alternatives; identity management; and middleware and Web services to support access to back-end data that will significantly improve analysis of anomalous activity.

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- **Federal Network Security .....$40.2M (39 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides a total of $40.224 million and 39 FTE for Federal Network Security. This funding level will enable NPPD identify and prioritize actions required to mitigate risks and improve cybersecurity posture across the Federal Executive Branch. Federal Network Security, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget, will promote actionable cybersecurity policies, initiatives, standards, and guidelines for implementation; enable and drive the effective and efficient implementation of cybersecurity risk mitigation activities and capabilities; and measure and monitor agency implementation, compliance, and security posture through its red team/blue team function.

- **Federal Network Security Micro-Agency Support .....$0.7M (3 FTE)**
  Funding of $700,000 and an additional three FTE will enable Federal Network Security to expand support to small- and micro-departments and agencies. Support will include assistance in development of policies, preparation of technical solutions to satisfy mandates or directives, validation that solutions meet specific agency mission requirements, and coordination with budget planners and/or examiners for each organization.

- **National Initiative for Cyber Education .....$14.9M (7 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $14.9 million to make available high-quality, cost-effective virtual cybersecurity training to the Federal, State, local, and tribal government elements in support of the National Initiative for Cyber Education (NICE) through the National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies. The National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies also will host an Internet portal that will make the Department a "one-stop shop" for citizens, government, industry, and academia to be directed to cybersecurity education resources throughout the Nation.

- **Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness .....$61.4M (28 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $61.4 million for Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness (CICPA) control systems security and cybersecurity evaluations. CICPA will enhance cyber control systems security through expanded onsite threat and vulnerability assessments as part of its mission to facilitate information sharing and reduce the risk to the Nation's industrial control systems. This expansion will include extensive collaboration and coordination with the private sector via onsite assessments and in-house laboratory testing. Additionally, CICPA will implement various cybersecurity investigative and assessment techniques to aid in the completion of the consolidated review of cybersecurity measures and capabilities in States and large urban areas.

- **Cybersecurity Business Support .....$16.3M (55 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $16.3 million and 14 FTE to lead business services to the National Cyber Security Division and to support most of the office of the Assistant Secretary for Cyber Security and Communications. This funding allows programs to hire, plan, budget, and otherwise execute the full range of responsibilities required to secure cyberspace.

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- **Software Assurance and Supply Chain Risk Management..... $9.7M (12 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $9.651 million for these activities within the Global Cyber Security Management program. These funds will allow NPPD to work with software manufacturers and stakeholders to improve security in software development and acquisition processes. These funds also will allow NPPD to coordinate with Federal partners to develop methods that will enable the Federal enterprise to manage and mitigate global information and communications supply chain risk.

- **Cybersecurity Coordination.....$5.0M (14 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget includes $5.000 million to support the cybersecurity coordination function of NPPD. This funding allows DHS to continue work to build common situational awareness across all of Federal cyberspace. Without coordination across the range of Federal entities owning particular facets of the national cybersecurity mission, the Nation could not develop a holistic view of cyber threat, vulnerabilities, and a view of the current state of national cyber security.

- **Federal Protective Service.....$1,261.5M (1,371 FTE)**
  Funding provided for the Federal Protective Service in FY 2012 is nearly $1.262 billion. This funding level will support the hiring of 146 additional law enforcement officers and support personnel to ensure that the occupants of GSA facilities are safe. The additional staff will focus on monitoring and oversight of guard performance.

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OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

Description:

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) serves as the DHS's principal authority for all medical and health issues. OHA provides medical, public health, and scientific expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Alex G. Garza, M.D., MPH,
Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer

Established: 2007

Major Divisions: Health Threats Resilience; Workforce Health & Medical Support; Management & Administration

Budget Request: ***$160,949,000***

Employees (FTE): *118*

Responsibilities:

OHA serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary and FEMA Administrator on medical and public health issues. OHA leads the Department's workforce health protection and medical support activities. The Office also leads and coordinates the Department's biological and chemical defense programs and provides medical and scientific expertise to support DHS preparedness and response efforts.

Service to the Public:

OHA supports the Department's mission to secure the Homeland in the following ways.

Serves as Principal Medical Advisor to DHS Leadership

OHA ensures that the Department's leaders have relevant and evidence-based public health and medical information to guide policy decisions and response actions. Furthermore, OHA provides DHS leaders with health and medical expertise to support routine and catastrophic incident management requirements and decisions.

Leads DHS Biodefense Programs

OHA operates, manages, and supports the Department's biological defense and surveillance programs. In particular, OHA is focused on building national resilience through informing biodefense planning; leading Federal, State, and local biodefense exercises; continuing its cutting-edge early detection program for biological agents; and performing other efforts to enhance national preparedness.

Leads DHS Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense

OHA leads the Department's agricultural, veterinary, and food defense activities. OHA manages the Department's implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food Supply. The Office also provides veterinary and food supply chain expertise, technical support, and leadership to integrate food, agriculture, and veterinary

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concerns into national preparedness, policy, and planning activities and leads DHS efforts in the event of a catastrophic food or agricultural incident.

Leads DHS Chemical Defense Programs

OHA leads the Department's coordinated efforts to protect against high-consequence chemical events. OHA integrates chemical defense expertise into national planning and partners with State and local jurisdictions to build capabilities and develop resilience for high-consequence chemical events.

Coordinates Health Security Activities

OHA represents the intersection of homeland security and public health, better known as health security. OHA is the Department's lead on interagency efforts on all health and medical issues. OHA works to build resilience by providing appropriate information, resources, and guidance to help State and local communities prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats.

Supports Medical First Responders

OHA serves as the primary DHS point of contact to the external and internal medical first responder communities and represents their equities as well as facilitates communications across the Department related to emergency medical services (EMS), health incidents, and resilience. DHS has thousands of medical personnel deployed throughout the country, who provide care for wide-ranging and often remotely deployed personnel. OHA supports these personnel through developing health guidance and policy; providing health protection in dangerous work environments; facilitating health screening programs; and providing other mechanisms designed to support a physical fitness culture that helps ensure responders are physically able to support the Department's missions while minimizing health threats and work-related disability. OHA also provides medical oversight of the health care and EMS provided by DHS operating components, including oversight and verification of credentials for the Department's medical providers.

Improves Health and Safety of the DHS Workforce

DHS has one of the largest operational workforces in the Federal Government. The health and safety of this workforce continues to be a primary priority of DHS leadership. To this effect, OHA develops strategy, policy, standards, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program. In addition, OHA works to ensure that occupational medicine principles are incorporated into traditional occupational safety, health, and wellness programs throughout DHS.

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FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- Maintained the BioWatch Program's Generation (Gen)-1/Gen-2 biodetection capability in more than 30 jurisdictions nationwide and deployed BioWatch technology at National Special Security Events.

- Initiated a process improvement project to strengthen quality assurance and quality control activities across the BioWatch Program.

- Initiated the evaluation of detection systems proposed by the vendors selected by OHA to enter the BioWatch Gen-3 Phase I acquisition activity. Awarded Gen-3 Phase I Task Order #2 to one vendor for 12 biodetection units for the reliability, availability, maintainability (RAM) Field Test and associated support; and planned and completed site preparation work in support of the Gen-3 Field Test in Chicago which began in late January 2011.

- With the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), co-led a chemical event mass human decontamination working group, which began to establish new specifications and protocols for large-population decontamination.

- In partnership with HHS, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the U.S. Geological Survey, provided regular reports to the White House Domestic Policy Council, National Operations Center, and National Incident Command analyzing the human, animal, and environmental health impacts associated with the Deepwater Horizon Gulf Oil Spill event.

- Developed and began implementation of EMS protocols for DHS operational components that would allow medical first responders to take the critical actions necessary to save lives in austere or tactical environments.

- Developed and deployed a Grants Guidance Tool for the food and agriculture sector. This tool offers all-hazards disaster preparedness and response, which guides State and local officials to target their grant requests to developing specific capabilities against food and agricultural attacks.

- Developed the strategy that identifies the baseline capabilities—including information, resources, personnel, and expertise—necessary for integrating public health information into State and major urban area fusion centers.

- In partnership with FEMA, co-led the Anthrax Response Exercise Series, a series of 10 exercises in 10 cities that brought together more than 1,000 Federal, State, and local jurisdictional personnel with expertise to review and train on the immediate response actions following a wide-area aerosol anthrax release.

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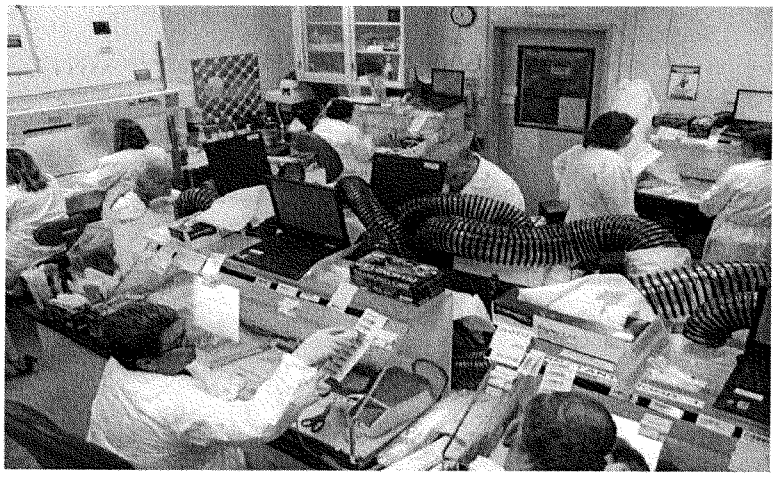
BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[2]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Salaries & Expenses	84	$29,411[1]	95	$30,411	118	$30,170	23	(241)
BioWatch	-	88,113[1]	-	89,513	-	115,164	-	25,651
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	7,014	-	(5,986)
Planning and Coordination	-	3,726	-	3,726	-	6,162	-	2436
Chemical Defense Program	-	2,600	-	2,600	-	2,439	-	(161)
Gross Discretionary	**84**	**$136,850**	**95**	**$139,250**	**118**	**$160,949**	**23**	**$21,699**
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**84**	**$136,850**	**95**	**$139,250**	**118**	**$160,949**	**23**	**$21,699**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] In FY 10, $1.0M and $1.4M were reprogrammed from S&E and BioWatch respectively.
[2] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.



BioWatch protects the nation by monitoring for biological attacks connecting public health labs, law enforcement and emergency managers to create a biodefense network.

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FY 2012 Highlights:

- **BioWatch Gen-3 ....$25.0M (0 FTE)**
  Funding requested in FY 2012 will procure 30 automated biodetection units to support the Operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E) of the Gen-3 system; conduct regression and environmental testing; and plan for and begin the first of four OT&E jurisdiction tests. Funds will also begin the development of local concept of operations for all BioWatch jurisdictions and prepare BioWatch jurisdictions for the planned deployment of automated sensors. Gen-3 technology is expected to significantly reduce the time between a release of a biothreat agent and confirmation of that release by BioWatch technology.

- **DHS*Together* ..... $2.2M (4 FTE)**
  Additional funding will support the DHS*Together* Employee and Organizational Resilience Initiative to ensure that Department employees have the tools and resources to manage the stresses inherent in these occupations. This initiative will have a direct impact on the resiliency and wellness of the DHS workforce and provide the resources and information necessary to effectively manage the stress associated with work. The annual planning, production, and distribution of resilience training and information on a Department-wide scale will maximize participation and increase the program's ability to effectively improve the resilience of the workforce.

- **Acquisition Workforce ..... $0.5M (2 FTE)**
  In support of the Administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, this funding will increase OHA's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The resources requested for OHA will be used to increase the capability of the acquisition workforce by investing in training to close identified gaps in such areas as project management, negotiations, requirements development, and contract management.

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FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Description:

The mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that, as a Nation, we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

In addition to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., FEMA has 10 permanent regional offices, 3 permanent area offices, and various temporary disaster-related sites that carry out the Agency's operations throughout the United States and its territories.

The FY 2012 Budget reflects FEMA's priority to manage resources more effectively across the Federal Government while ensuring the Nation's resilience from disasters. The Agency has reexamined its current allocation of resources among existing programs to focus on those programs that have the most significant impact on the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission. Moreover, FEMA will do more with less by streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies. The FY 2012 President's Budget provides the level of resources required to fulfill the Agency's emergency management mission.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
W. Craig Fugate, Administrator
Richard Serino, Deputy Administrator
Timothy Manning, Deputy Administrator for National Preparedness

Established: 1979; transferred to DHS in 2003

Major Components: National Preparedness and Protection, Response and Recovery, Federal Insurance and Mitigation, Mission Support, United States Fire Administration, 10 Operational Regions

Budget Request:	***$10,063,096,000***
Gross Discretionary:	*$6,960,348,000*
Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund:	*$3,102,748,000*
Employees (FTE):	*10,255*
Disaster Relief Fund	*5,365*
Other Appropriations	*4,890*

Key Responsibilities:

FEMA manages and coordinates the Federal response to and recovery from major domestic disasters and emergencies of all types, in accordance with the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*. The Agency coordinates programs to improve the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of government to respond to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Service to the Public:

Through the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), FEMA provides individual and public assistance to help families and communities impacted by declared disasters to rebuild and recover. FEMA is also responsible for helping to prepare State and local governments, through their State and local grants and technical assistance, to prevent or respond to threats, incidents of terrorism, or other events. FEMA also administers hazard mitigation programs that reduce the risk to life and

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property from floods and other hazards. FEMA provides rapid assistance and resources in emergency situations whenever State and local capabilities are overwhelmed or seriously threatened. At disaster locations, FEMA leads the Federal response and recovery efforts by providing emergency management expertise and coordinating critical support resources from across the country.

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

Response and Recovery

In FY 2010, FEMA responded to 81 new presidential major disaster declarations and 10 new presidential emergency declarations and awarded 18 Fire Management Assistance grants. In all, the Agency's efforts brought needed assistance to 41 States, the District of Columbia, and 2 territories as they responded to a variety of disasters, including the back-to-back severe winter storms and record snowstorms, Hurricane Earl, Tropical Storms Otto and Tomas, and record floods in the State of Tennessee. Moreover, FEMA continued to support ongoing response and recovery efforts to areas recovering from major incidents suffered in previous years, including the 2004 Florida hurricanes; Hurricane Katrina in 2005; the Midwest flooding and Hurricane Ike in 2008; the devastating earthquake and tsunami in American Samoa in September 2009; and Tropical Storm Ida in November 2009.

Recovery: In FY 2010, FEMA concentrated on further streamlining and improving the delivery of disaster recovery assistance to disaster survivors, including individuals, families, and communities. This included executing interagency agreements and grant awards to support the delivery of disaster case management services; updating shelter data tracking and family reunification tools; establishing contracts to support the use of aerial imagery to expedite post-disaster damage assessments and inspections; expanding agreements and support relationships with voluntary agencies, nongovernmental partners, and the private sector to ensure the coordinated delivery of mass care and emergency assistance; providing States with subject matter experts to improve existing disaster recovery plans; and revising national housing planning and operational guidance.

Logistics specialists Orlando Alvarez (left) and Rusty Clarke put up a sign announcing the opening of a Disaster Recovery Center in Des Moines, Iowa. DRCs such as these house both Federal and state assistance employees to help Iowans recover from the recent flooding.

FEMA, in partnership with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), led a nationwide stakeholder engagement effort to inform the development of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). By mid-2010, an interagency working group published for public comment a draft NDRF that integrated the themes, constructs, and concepts identified by the stakeholders. The Secretaries of Homeland Security and HUD will continue efforts to improve and strengthen long-term disaster recovery at the Federal, tribal, State, and local levels.

In FY 2010, FEMA obligated $8.0 billion in assistance, primarily for Individual Assistance (including housing, crisis counseling, legal services, disaster case management, and

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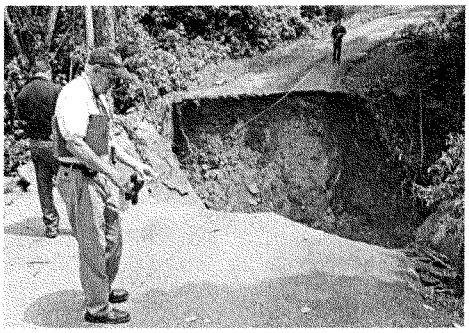
unemployment assistance, among other services) and Public Assistance (including reimbursement for clearing debris and rebuilding roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities).

Response: FEMA's Response Directorate provides and coordinates the core Federal response capabilities needed to save and sustain lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in communities overwhelmed by the impact of an incident due to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other catastrophic events.

Through its Disaster Emergency Communications program, FEMA provides and leads integrated Federal communications support to emergency responders at all levels of government by developing and implementing the capability to provide tactical voice, data, and video communications services before, during, and immediately after an incident.

Key accomplishments in FY 2010 related to emergency communication included:

- Produced 10 Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group Annual Reports that addressed emergency communications compatibility issues among Federal, State, tribal, and local entities



Franklin Lopez from Public Assistance participates in a preliminary damage assessment in the municipality of Barranquitas, Puerto Rico. The severe storms and flooding swept away roads and bridges.

- Developed five State emergency communications plans and one territorial emergency communications plan that allow FEMA to pre-position and deploy communications resources during catastrophic incidents.
- Developed a National Response Network Strategy for enabling interoperable emergency communications through the use of Internet Protocol-based networks.

FEMA also manages emergency response team deployments. Key accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Executed and evaluated 12 discussion-based exercises and 3 operational no-notice exercises to prepare staff for any all-hazards incident and validated response team capabilities
- Established Pre-positioned Equipment Program (PEP) Site 10 in Las Vegas, Nevada to improve operational response and provide enhanced coverage in the southwestern United States. PEP sites are a national asset consisting of standardized emergency equipment that can be used by first responders to sustain and replenish critical assets used by State, local, and tribal governments in response to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other catastrophic events

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- Developed new manuals, and procedures designed to guide FEMA's disaster operations by standardizing procedures and institutionalizing best practices, and to guide planning, training, equipping, and staffing
- Developed Federal plans, both regional and national, that synchronized with urban area/regional plans from the Urban Area Security Initiative's (UASI) Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program

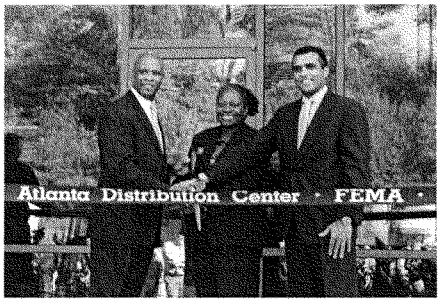
FEMA's national and field-level teams responded to multiple disasters, emergencies, and special events. Key accomplishments in FY 2010 included:

- Supported national response and recovery operations for 10 major disasters
- Supported and coordinated with partners in support of disasters and special events including the 2010 North Dakota flooding; the Department of Health and Human Services during the H1N1 response; the United States Agency for International Development during the Haiti earthquake response; and the U.S. Coast Guard during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill response.

Logistics

FEMA's Logistics Management Directorate serves as the National Logistics Coordinator and single integrator for strategic logistics planning support and coordinates all domestic emergency logistics management and sustainment capabilities. The Directorate is responsible for policy guidance, standards, execution, and governance of logistics support, services, and operations. FEMA Logistics co-leads Emergency Support Function #7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) with the General Services Administration.

In FY 2010, FEMA collaborated with the United States Army Logistics University to develop and conduct an interagency logistics pilot course. The course's purpose is to familiarize students with logistics planning considerations and the interagency role in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance missions. All 10 FEMA regions were trained; briefings were conducted for 41 States and territories; and 19 facilitated focus sessions were held with States and territories on the Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT). The LCAT helps States self-evaluate current disaster logistics readiness, identify areas targeted for improvement, develop a roadmap to mitigate weaknesses, and enhance strengths. Additional key logistics accomplishments in 2010 included:



FEMA Assistant Administrator Eric Smith (left), Atlanta City Councilmember Joyce Sheperd, and Shyam Reddy, Regional Administrator, General Services Administration (Region IV,) cut the official ribbon during the opening ceremony of the Atlanta Distribution Center. This facility is one of nine distribution points around the United States used to quickly and efficiently support disaster survivors with food, water, and emergency supplies.

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- Implemented three written concepts of operations (Responder Support Camps, Temporary Housing Unit Support Guide, and Incident Support Bases) necessary to improve response and recovery operations.
- Transitioned key Total Asset Visibility Resource Accountability Coordination Center functions from contractor to government workforce, improving government oversight and accountability of the program and ensuring continuity of the program as government employees assume these key responsibilities.
- Closed seven temporary housing sites that stored Hurricane Katrina legacy units.
- Conducted or provided oversight of 100-percent inventories of all distribution centers and temporary housing staging areas and provided inventory and property accountability oversight for more than 600 separate disaster sites that were in response or recovery mode.

Protection and National Preparedness

State and Local Preparedness: In FY 2010, FEMA awarded more than $3.8 billion in grants, including approximately $615.5 million to protect the Nation's ports, rail, and mass transit systems; trucking industry; intercity bus systems; and other critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism. Grant awards were based on a national homeland security planning process that aligns resources with the national priorities and target capabilities established by the National Preparedness Guidelines.

FEMA is developing State Accomplishment Summaries for 56 States and territories. These summaries categorize expenditures by target capability, review States' accomplishments in the utilization of FEMA resources, and discuss the specific hazards facing the jurisdictions. The reviews will help evaluate how States are achieving success.

FEMA, through its work with Federal, state, and local stakeholders, is committed to refocusing its efforts on the measurement of grant effectiveness by establishing agreed-upon programmatic objectives and measuring grantee performance, with incentives for communities that build innovative, effective, and risk-reducing capabilities. Moreover, FEMA will be able to identify best practices and direct grant resources to those capability gaps deemed most essential to protecting and preparing the homeland.

In FY 2010, FEMA awarded:

- 56 State Homeland Security grants, totaling $852 million
- 64 UASI grants, totaling $832.5 million
- 270 UASI nonprofit grants, totaling $19 million
- 57 Emergency Management Performance grants, totaling $338.4 million
- 56 Interoperable Emergency Communication grants, totaling $148 million
- 103 Emergency Operations Center grants, totaling $57.6 million
- 52 Driver's License Security grants, totaling $48 million
- 144 Port Security grants, totaling $288 million
- 74 Transportation Security grants, including 20 Freight Rail Security grants and 1 Intercity Passenger Rail Security grant, totaling $268 million
- 69 Intercity Bus Security grants, totaling $11.5 million
- 5,754 grants to fire departments throughout the United States, totaling $955.8 million (includes $205 million in Fire Station construction grants from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding)

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In FY 2010, FEMA trained more than 2 million homeland security and emergency management officials and first responders; conducted more than 250 Federal, State, and local exercises; and provided 120 technical assistance deliveries for fusion centers, planning, and critical infrastructure/key resources. FEMA conducted National Level Exercise 2010 to evaluate Federal, State, and local partners' emergency preparedness and coordination capabilities in response to an improvised nuclear device detonation. This exercise provided FEMA with valuable lessons learned pertaining to the challenges of national incident management under changing continuity of government conditions; the need to evaluate strategic resource allocation for an impacted jurisdiction after a catastrophic incident; medical surge capabilities, including radiological exposure monitoring and burn care capacity; and the critical importance of effective public messaging after a nuclear incident.

To ensure that FEMA is addressing the needs of the entire community in all of its preparedness activities, FEMA revised its Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 to incorporate planning considerations for individuals with functional and access needs, children, and household pets/service animals. FEMA also established the Voluntary Private Sector Preparedness Accreditation and Certification Program in recognition of the relationship between resilient businesses and recovery of communities affected by disasters.

FEMA took a critical look at the Nation's preparedness efforts, including a 2010 Nationwide Plan Review (NPR); a Haiti Earthquake After Action Report containing observations and recommendations for improved Urban Search and Rescue operations; and a Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Preparedness Task Force Report that provides stakeholder recommendations for improving preparedness doctrine, policy, and grant activities.

***Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)*:** IPAWS is America's next-generation infrastructure of alert and warning networks, expanding and improving upon the traditional audio-only radio and television Emergency Alert System (EAS). IPAWS seeks to provide, in support of presidential alerting and warning requirements, the capability to transmit one message over more media to more people, as well as to allow full integration with State, territorial, tribal, and local government alert and warning systems. In FY 2010, the program accomplished the following:

- Completed analysis of alternative designs for the IPAWS Alert Aggregator and Gateway, which enables authenticated public safety officials to distribute emergency alert messages to the American people over multiple communications media simultaneously
- Adopted and deployed the FEMA Disaster Management Open Platform for Emergency Networks program as IPAWS Alert Aggregator/Gateway
- Adopted Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) v1.2, the industry standard for alert messaging, and a CAP to EAS Implementation Guide
- Continued expansion and modernization of the FEMA Primary Entry Point network, and completed construction of five new Primary Entry Point stations
- Conducted the first test of the national EAS presidential message code in Alaska.

Federal Insurance and Mitigation

***Hazard Mitigation and Flood Programs*:** By encouraging and supporting mitigation efforts, FEMA leads the Nation in reducing the impact of disasters in America's most vulnerable

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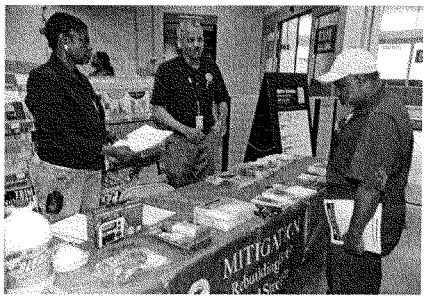
communities. FEMA helps communities increase their resilience through risk analysis, risk reduction, and risk insurance. Hazard mitigation and flood plain management programs save money. Research has shown that every dollar invested in mitigation saves the Nation an average of $4. In FY 2010, FEMA helped hundreds of communities and tens of thousands of individuals mitigate the economic loss and human suffering associated with disaster damage, through risk identification and analysis; sound floodplain management strategies; support for stronger building codes; grants to strengthen the built environment; affordable flood insurance; and responsible environmental planning and historic preservation.

This past year, FEMA's Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program helped strengthen State, tribal, and local government capability by providing actionable risk information, mitigation planning tools, and risk communication outreach support. In FY 2010, Risk MAP initiated an additional 600 projects affecting 3,800 communities. The program also ensured that 80 percent of the Nation's population (excluding territories) was covered by local Hazard Mitigation Plans, and transitioned flood hazard data distribution from a paper-map-focused system to a nearly all-digital distribution system.

In FY 2010, Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (UHMA) programs helped local communities across the United States prepare for future disasters by providing up to $60 million in flood grant funds for mitigation activities affecting more than 400 properties. These measures are expected to provide savings to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) of approximately $90 million in reduced claims payments. The Predisaster Mitigation Grant Program awarded 45 projects, totaling $42.5 million, for communities to prepare for future disasters. In addition, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program obligated approximately $648 million in disaster assistance funds to help communities rebuild stronger and more resiliently after a disaster.



FEMA representatives Rena Brogdom (left) and Mark Rollins (right) staff a Mitigation Workshop in Nashville, Tennessee. These outreach displays provide disaster survivors with information to mitigate disaster issues in their homes and businesses.

In FY 2010, the NFIP continued to provide our citizens with affordable flood insurance, while continuing to reduce the financial impact of flooding disasters on our Nation, and help individuals and communities improve disaster resiliency and long-term sustainability. The program insured more than 5.6 million residential and commercial policy holders, totaling approximately $1.2 trillion in insured property. More than 21,000 communities nationwide participated in the NFIP, with 1,148 participating in the Community Rating System. Under CRS, flood insurance premiums are reduced to reflect community activities that reduce flood damage to existing buildings, manage development in areas not mapped by the NFIP, protect new buildings beyond the minimum NFIP protection level, help insurance agents obtain flood data, and help people obtain flood insurance. It is estimated that in FY 2010, through its management of the NFIP, FEMA saved American taxpayers $1.7 billion.

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United States Fire Administration (USFA)

Because of the combined efforts of USFA and its stakeholders, fire-related deaths in the general population have declined by 20 percent in the last 10 years (2000-2009). In addition, the number of on-duty firefighter fatalities, excluding the events of September 11, 2011, and the Hometown Heroes' fatalities, has decreased 14 percent.

During FY 2010, USFA delivered 2,500 training programs to 98,918 fire and emergency response personnel through its diverse delivery system and network of national training partners. In addition, USFA conducted a national fire-based EMS curriculum advisory assessment. In the technology area, USFA implemented a new Web-based reporting option in the National Fire Incident Reporting System, streamlining the reporting process. USFA also launched a national smoke alarm public education campaign called, "Install.Inspect.Protect." that encourages the installation and maintenance of home smoke alarms in an effort to reduce residential fire deaths and injuries. Through the first 10 months of the campaign, using multiple media outlets (TV, radio, print, electronic), the campaign's message was delivered to an estimated audience of 500 million.

Mission Support

The Mission Support Bureau is responsible for developing efficient and effective practices, and for improving internal coordination to ensure the seamless delivery of excellent customer service across the Agency in the areas of human capital, procurement, security, finance, health, safety, records management, and technology. In FY 2010, Mission Support accomplished the following:

- Led the Agency-wide effort to examine the FEMA base budget by coordinating the Deputy Administrator's internal budget review process, which resulted in a realignment of funding within the Management and Administration account to fund necessary infrastructure improvements and the Administrator's strategic initiatives, including workforce enhancement, catastrophic planning, and the Disaster Management and Support Environment.

- Established FEMA's first electronic fingerprinting process system, reducing average fingerprinting processing time from 2-3 weeks to just 1-3 days.

- Completed the first phase of the strategic workforce planning initiative to define the current FEMA baseline workforce to support future workforce sizing and planning decisions.

- Completed a number of hiring milestones, to include converting non-disaster Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (CORE) into permanent full-time positions.

- Deobligated more than $1.5 billion in unliquidated contract obligations in the DRF, which provided additional funding to support critical disaster recovery activities during FY 2010.

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Budget Request

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[10]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Management and Administration	2,070	797,650[1]	3,398[2]	903,250[3]	3,503	815,099	(105)	(88,151)
State and Local Programs	542	3,015,200	572[4]	3,015,200	680	3,844,663	108	829,463
Emergency Management Performance Grants	14	340,000	14	340,000	[4]	[4]	(14)	(340,000)
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	60	810,000	60	810,000	[4]	[4]	(60)	(810,000)
United States Fire Administration	115	45,588	115	45,588	115	42,538	0	(3,050)
Collections – Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	170	(265)	170	(361)	170	(896)	0	(535)
Disaster Relief Fund	4,525	1,600,000[5]	5,365	1,478,400[6]	5,365	1,800,000	0	321,600
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	56	220,000	56	220,000	80	102,712	24	(117,288)
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	0	295	0	295	0	295	0	0
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	15	100,000	15	100,000	15	84,937	0	(15,063)
Emergency Food and Shelter	0	200,000	0	200,000	0	100,000	0	(100,000)
Net Discretionary – Excluding Support	**7,567**	**$7,128,468**	**9,765**	**$7,112,372**	**9,928**	**$6,789,348**	**163**	**($323,024)**
National Flood Insurance Fund Discretionary	242	146,000	260	169,000	298	171,000	38	2,000
National Flood Insurance Fund Mandatory	29	3,085,000	29	3,065,546	29	3,102,748	0	37,202
Subtotal	**7,838**	**$10,359,468**	**10,054**	**$10,346,918**	**10,255**	**$10,063,096**	**201**	**($283,822)**
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010[7]	-	5,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**7,838**	**$15,459,468**	**10,054**	**$10,346,918**	**10,255**	**$10,063,096**	**201**	**($283,822)**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	(5,572)[8]	-	(5,572)[9]	-	-	-	-

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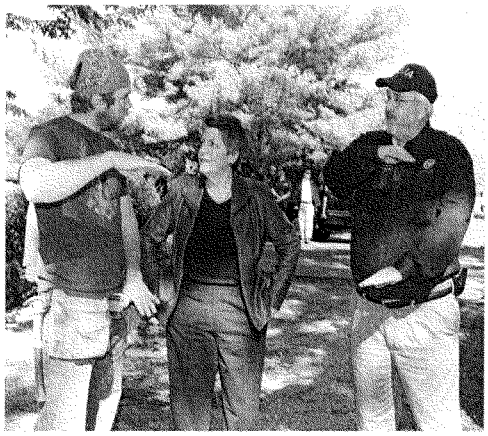
Federal Emergency Management Agency

[1] Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, $105.6 million was transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund and $120.6 million was transferred from the State and Local Programs appropriation to the Management and Administration appropriation in FY 2010. The amount shown does not reflect the transfers.
[2] Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, the amount for Management and Administration in FY 2011 includes 925 FTE transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund.
[3] Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, the amount for Management and Administration in FY 2011 includes $105.6 million transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund.
[4] Amounts for Emergency Management Performance Grants and Assistance to Firefighter Grants are included in the State and Local amounts for FY 2012.
[5] Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, the following transfers were made from the Disaster Relief Fund in FY 2010: $105.6 million to Management and Administration and $16 million to the Office of Inspector General. The amount shown does not reflect the transfers.
[6] Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, the following transfers were made from the Disaster Relief Fund in FY 2011: $105.6 million to Management and Administration and $16 million to the Office of Inspector General. The amount shown does reflect the transfers.
[7] Per P.L. 111-212, $5.1 billion of supplemental appropriations were provided for the Disaster Relief Fund.
[8] Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, $5.572 million of prior-year unobligated balances for Trucking Industry Security Grants were rescinded.
[9] Pursuant to terms and conditions of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, $5.572 million of prior-year unobligated balances for Trucking Industry Security Grants were rescinded.
[10] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.



DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano and FEMA Administrator W. Craig Fugate listen to a West Hamilton Ave. (Bordeaux-Nashville) resident describe the flooding of his home. FEMA responded to severe storms and flooding that damaged or destroyed thousands of homes across Tennessee in May 2010.

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FY 2012 Highlights:

The Department's FY 2012 budget for FEMA focuses on achieving success in one of DHS' core missions - ensuring domestic resilience to disasters. The FY 2012 President's Budget places a strong emphasis on funding the key programs that help to ensure that, as a Nation, we are prepared at the Federal, State, and local levels to effectively and rapidly respond to and recover from a variety of disasters.

- **State and Local Grants ..... $3,844.7M (680 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget sustains Federal funding of more than $3.8 billion for State and local preparedness grants, highlighting the Department's commitment to moving resources out of Washington, D.C. and into the hands of state and local first responders who are often best positioned to detect and respond to terrorism, natural disasters, and other threats. Included in this amount are $420 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response grants to rehire laid-off firefighters and retain veteran first responders – totaling 2,300 firefighter positions – and $250 million for equipment, training, vehicles, and related materials. Also included is $350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG). EMPG provides formula grants to assist State and local governments to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management programs. The funding will allow FEMA to provide additional support to help State and local governments achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management.

- **Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) ..... $1,800.0M (5,365 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $1.8 billion for the DRF. Through the DRF, FEMA provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies. The request funds the 5-year rolling average of historical obligations for noncatastrophic events (those less than $500 million in estimated obligations) less estimated annual recoveries for FY 2012.

- **Regional Catastrophic Event Planning $8.5M**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides more than $8 million to continue development of catastrophic plans, with a focus on plans for response to biological event and earthquakes.

- **National Exercises $3.0M**
  The FY 2012 Budget provides $3 million for FEMA's participation in National Level Exercise 12, an exercise to test FEMA's ability to respond to a catastrophic cyber attack.

FY 2012 Program Decreases:

- **Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis .....-$117.3M (0 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 amount of $102.7 million reflects a refocus of Agency-wide resources on FEMA's primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while still providing support for this program, which also is supplemented by fees derived from the NFIP.

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- **Management and Administration ..... -$208.7M (0 FTE)**

  The FY 2012 Budget funds Management and Administration at $815.1 million. The Department is committed to improving efficiency by streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies while ensuring the Nation's resilience from disasters.

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U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Description:

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) processes millions of immigration benefit applications every year through a network of 235 offices: domestic and foreign. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, USCIS completed more than 677,000 naturalization applications; processed 16.4 million queries through the E-Verify program, up from 8.7 million in FY 2009; naturalized more than 11,000 military service members and qualified family members; interviewed nearly 95,000 refugee applicants from around the world; processed more than 28,000 asylum applications; and, maintained an average processing time for naturalization applications of approximately 4.5 months.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Alejandro N. Mayorkas

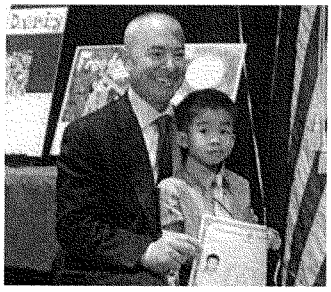
Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Field Operations; Service Center Operations; Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations; Fraud Detection and National Security; Management; Customer Service; and Enterprise Services.

Budget Request:	***$2,906,865,000***
Gross Discretionary:	*$369,477,000*
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Fund:	*$2,537,388,000*
Employees (FTE):	*11,633*

Responsibilities:

USCIS ensures that citizenship and immigration information and decisions on immigration benefits are provided to customers in a timely, accurate, consistent, courteous, and professional manner. Over 50 different types of immigration benefits are processed through USCIS. Every case is unique and requires specialized attention from experienced USCIS immigration officers. USCIS is also responsible for enhancing the integrity of our country's legal immigration system by deterring, detecting, and pursuing immigration related fraud and combating unauthorized employment in the workplace. In addition, USCIS provides protection to refugees, both inside and outside of the United States, in accordance with U.S. law and international obligations.



USCIS Director Alejandro Mayorkas poses with a new U.S. citizen after a Naturalization Ceremony

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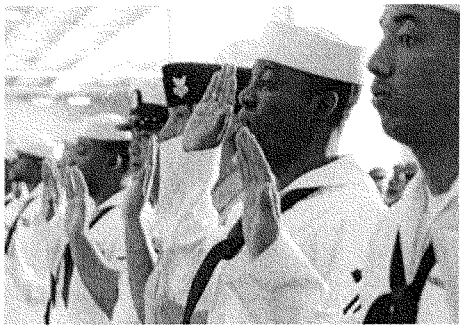
Service to the Public:

USCIS secures America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to our customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of the immigration system. USCIS ensures that immigration benefits are granted only to eligible applicants and petitioners. USCIS also develops and promotes educational tools and resources to support citizenship and immigrant integration. USCIS anti-fraud efforts make it easier for employers to comply with labor and immigration law and harder for those seeking to exploit our systems. Through security checks on persons seeking immigration benefits, USCIS has facilitated the apprehension of criminals and wanted felons across the country, as well as the discovery of several dangerous fugitives.



US Service Members taking the Oath of Allegiance at a Military Naturalization Ceremony

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- Participation in the E-Verify program grew from 156,659 employer participants at the end of FY 2009 to 226,528 at the end of FY 2010, with an average of 1,300 new employers each week. The number of queries processed through the program grew from 8.7 million in FY 2009 to 16.4 million in FY 2010. Employer compliance efforts yielded a touch rate of over 16,000 contacts and employee rights were highlighted with a new hotline yielding 44,000 calls. Enhanced outreach and work with enforcement agencies further strengthened the program. The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program processed more than 11.7 million queries related to immigration status and registered 338 new agencies for a total customer agency count of 638. The SAVE program averaged over 70,000 active users in FY2010 and increased its customer base by more than 113% compared to FY 2009.

- E-Verify significantly bolstered tools to combat identity fraud by acquiring access to U.S. passport photos in order to assist employers authenticate the validity of U.S passport identification when presented by an employee. Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) conducted over 15,000 site inspections within the Administrative Site Visit and Verification Program and completed over 10,000 administrative fraud investigations. USCIS conducted more than 3 million FBI fingerprint and name checks and 30 million other law enforcement checks to ensure persons granted immigration benefits do not pose a threat to national security and public safety. In addition, USCIS redesigned the Naturalization Certificate and the Permanent Resident Card (i.e., "Green Card") to incorporate substantially improved security features.

- USCIS interviewed approximately 95,000 refugee applicants from more than 67 countries to support the admission of more than 73,000 refugees, in keeping with the President's annual determination. In addition, USCIS processed more than 28,000 asylum applications.

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- Overall, processing times continued to decrease during FY 2010 with all major form types at or below goal. The average processing time for naturalization applications was approximately 4.5 months.

- USCIS completed 677,957 naturalization applications-11,978 of which were military naturalization applications.

- In response to the Haiti earthquake, USCIS administered the Secretary's Special Humanitarian Parole Program for Haitian Orphans that resulted in over 1,100 orphans being authorized parole into the United States. USCIS also approved the requests for humanitarian parole on the basis of urgent medical needs for approximately 120 persons. In addition, USCIS processed more than 48,000 applications for Temporary Protected Status for Haitians living in the United States.

- Under the expanded Citizenship and Integration Grant Program, USCIS awarded approximately $8.1 million across two funding opportunities. The first opportunity provided more than $4.7 million in funding through grants of up to $100,000 to strengthen local citizenship service providers (48 awards). The second opportunity provided more than $3.3 million in funding through grants of up to $500,000 to increase the capacity of members or affiliates of national, regional, or statewide organizations to provide citizenship services (8 awards).

- The USCIS Office of Citizenship launched the first phase of the Citizenship Resource Center, a free website for citizenship learners, teachers, and organizations with centralized citizenship information, study materials, interactive learning activities, and teacher lesson plans and activities based on the English and civics portions of the naturalization test.

- USCIS processed the full statutory limit of 10,000 "U" visas for the first time since the creation of the U Visa in the year 2000. The U-Visa is an immigration status set-aside for alien victims of criminal activity who, as a result, have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse and who are willing to help law enforcement investigate and/or prosecute related crimes.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[7]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Salaries and Expenses [1, 2, 3]	303	235,000	878	224,000	1,314	369,477	436	145,477
Gross Discretionary	**303**	**$235,000**	**878**	**$224,000**	**1,314**	**$369,477**	**436**	**$145,477**
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	9,874	2,513,138	10,357	2,753,671	10,133	2,486,310	(224)	(267,361)
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	658	109,859	186	39,158	186	38,078	-	(1,080)
Subtotal - Fees [4, 5]	**10,532**	**$2,635,997**	**10,543**	**$2,805,829**	**10,319**	**$2,537,388**	**(224)**	**($268,441)**
Emergency / Supplemental [6]	-	**10,600**	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,835**	**$2,881,597**	**11,421**	**$3,029,829**	**11,633**	**$2,906,865**	**212**	**($122,964)**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The FY 2010 Salaries and Expenses total does not include the $2.3 million reprogramming from lapsed balances that was approved by Congress.
[2] The FY 2010 Salaries and Expenses total includes the $11 million data center migration reprogramming that was approved by Congress
[3] The FY 2011 Salaries and Expenses total does not include the $25 million reprogramming from lapsed balances that was approved by Congress.
[4] The FY 2010 Fee Account amounts reflect the spending authority levels included in the FY 2010 USCIS reprogramming request that was approved by Congress. The amount for the Immigration Examinations Fee Account excludes $55 million that was also included in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.
[5] The FY 2011 Fee Account amounts reflect the spending authority levels included in the FY 2011 USCIS reprogramming request that was approved by Congress.
[6] Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-212).
[7] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

FY 2012 Highlights:

- **Immigration Status Verification Programs ..... $132.4M (546 FTE)**

  Resources are requested for 554 positions, 546 FTE, and $132.4 million for enhancements and expansion of Immigration Status Verification Programs at USCIS – E-Verify and SAVE. E-Verify helps U.S. employers maintain a legal workforce by verifying the employment eligibility of their workers, while SAVE assists Federal, State, and local benefit-granting agencies with determining eligibility for benefits by verifying immigration status. These

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programs promote compliance with immigration laws and prevent individuals from obtaining benefits they are not eligible to receive.

- **E-Verify** ..... **$102.4M (360 FTE)**
  The request seeks $102.4 million, 368 positions, and 360 FTEs to support E-Verify operations and enhancements. The FY 2012 request continues support for E-Verify operations and
  enhancements, including additional funding for new monitoring, compliance and outreach positions necessitated by program expansion.

- **Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)** ..... **$29.9M (186 FTE)**
  The request seeks $29.9 million, 186 positions, and 186 FTEs to support the cost of the SAVE program. The FY 2012 request continues support for USCIS SAVE operations and enhancements, to assist state, local, and federal agencies determine individuals' eligibility for public benefits based on their immigration status.

- **Immigrant Integration & Citizenship**..... **$19.7M (26 FTE)**
  The request seeks an increase of $1.76 million, four positions, and two FTEs to support immigrant integration by expanding citizenship and integration program activities through new grant opportunities to include:

  - **Literacy Development for Immigrants Grant Program (Pilot Program)** - A lack of basic literacy skills is a significant barrier to naturalization for immigrants of all ages. While there are numerous options for literate immigrants who wish to learn English as a second language, there are very few resources available for pre-literate individuals. As a result, this grant program will focus on building the literacy skills of lawful permanent residents. Under the pilot program, four non-profit organizations or public schools can apply for funding of up to $200,000 to create a new educational program that specifically targets illiterate immigrant populations on the path to citizenship. Emphasis would be on the development of research-based curricula that could be used as a model for organizations across the Nation.

  - **Citizenship Education Program Development Workshop Cooperative Agreement** - Provide a cooperative agreement to a non-profit public or private educational organization to plan and implement five regional citizenship education program development workshops at which adult education practitioners and teachers collaborate to devise content, formats, training strategies, and dissemination methods related to citizenship education. The grantee will be responsible for planning and implementing all aspects of the workshops; recruiting (and funding participation) appropriate adult education experts and practitioners to participate in the workshops; devising an agenda and working structure for the workshop; and submitting an evaluation and implementation plan based on the workshop discussion to USCIS. Applicants would be encouraged to collaborate with one or more partner institutions as appropriate.

  - **Staffing** – four new Regional Citizenship Outreach Officers, to support effective implementation of USCIS citizenship training and public awareness efforts.

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- **Business Transformation.....$234.4M (0 FTE)**
  The FY 2012 request continues the multi-year effort to transform USCIS from a paper-based filing system to a customer focused electronic filing system. Business Transformation is funded through the Immigration Examination Fee Account.

- **Data Center Development..... $12.5M (0 FTE)**
  FY 2012 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund, will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2012.

  The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize IT resource acquisitions across DHS Components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Benefits derived from consolidation are enhanced DHS IT security posture, improved information sharing with stakeholders, and increased operational efficiencies over time.

- **Acquisition Workforce.....$1.5M (6 FTE)**
  In support of the Administration's emphasis on strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, USCIS requests $1.5 million, 11 positions, and 6 FTEs to increase its acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase will mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce and improve its effectiveness

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FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Description:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) serves a leadership role as the Federal Government's principal provider of world-class, interagency training of Federal law enforcement personnel. FLETC's collaborative approach with its client groups – Federal, State and local, and international – uses research and training in a shared mission of protecting our democratic institutions, ensuring public safety, and preserving law and order.

FLETC's services to its three major client groups underscore its homeland security support mission in promoting intergovernmental cooperation in law enforcement preparedness. FLETC:

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Connie L. Patrick, Director

Established: 1970

Major Divisions: Basic Training; Advanced Training; Agency-Specific Training; State and Local Training; International Training

Budget Request: ***$276,413,000***

Employees (FTE) *1,103*

- Serves more than 85 Federal agencies having law enforcement responsibilities;
- Provides training and technical assistance to State and local law enforcement entities; and
- Plans, develops, and presents formal training courses and practical exercise applications related to international law enforcement training, in the interest of combating global crime and protecting U.S. interests abroad.

Responsibilities:

FLETC's operation is based on the long-held premise that taxpayers are far better served through a consolidated approach to law enforcement training. A consolidated approach provides the opportunity to deliver higher quality training through state-of-the-art facilities, a permanent core faculty of training instructors, consistency of training content and quality, and delivery of the most contemporary of law enforcement philosophies. The commingling of students from different agencies and levels of government promotes networking and fosters the interagency cooperation that is critical to the success of federal law enforcement professionals.

FLETC conducts and supports numerous basic, advanced and specialized law enforcement training programs of varying lengths consistent with the duties and responsibilities of the personnel to be trained. Numerous federal partner organizations now use one of FLETC's sites for portions or all of their law enforcement training operations. These on-site training offices and academies coordinate the training activities of their personnel and conduct advanced and agency-specific training programs.

Many organizations that have not partnered with FLETC by signing a memorandum of understanding attend FLETC training programs on a space-available basis. Training provided to students from these organizations accounted for approximately 6 percent of FLETC's total workload in terms of student weeks. Training provided on a space-available basis helps to maintain the economies of operations for consolidated training.

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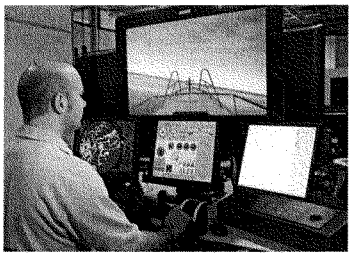
FLETC also offers select specialized training programs for state, local and international law enforcement personnel. These programs are designed to meet critical training needs that are not generally available, either locally or regionally, and to enhance networking and cooperation domestically and globally.

To increase training opportunities not otherwise available to law enforcement agencies and other emergency response providers located in rural areas, FLETC was appropriated funding in FY 2009 to support the Rural Policing Institute (RPI). The RPI provides tuition-free and low-cost training to state, local, campus, and tribal law enforcement agencies. Programs are conducted at select sites throughout the country and are usually hosted by a local law enforcement agency.

FLETC currently operates four training sites throughout the United States for multiple agency use. The FLETC headquarters and training site, Glynco, Georgia, has classrooms, dining and residence halls, and state-of-the-art facilities for firearms, physical techniques, driver, marine, and computer- based training activities. Two field locations that provide both basic and advanced training are located in Artesia, New Mexico, and Charleston, South Carolina. The fourth training site, Cheltenham, Maryland, provides in-service and requalification training for officers and agents in the Washington, D.C. area. In cooperation with the Department of State, FLETC manages an International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Gaborone, Botswana, and serves as Deputy Director at the ILEA in Bangkok, Thailand. FLETC has a Regional Training Advisor who works with the U.S. Embassy located in Kyiv, Ukraine. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the respective U.S. embassies abroad.



A student applies learned techniques in utilizing marine electronics during adverse weather conditions in marine simulators.

A student prepares a comparison chart of latent prints for identification testimony.

Service to the Public:

The FLETC trains those who protect our homeland. The Federally accredited law enforcement training programs provided at the FLETC constitute a source of career-long training for the law enforcement community that helps officers and agents fulfill their responsibilities proficiently. Safer law enforcement professionals lead to safer law enforcement operations and ultimately to a safer American public.

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FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- Effectively trained 65,736 law enforcement agents in FY 2010. Although this represents an overall decrease of 2.3 percent or 1,508 agents below the FY 2009 levels, FLETC met 100 percent of partner organization basic training needs.

- During its first full year of implementation, the Rural Policing Institute (RPI) trained 5,283 State, local, campus and tribal law enforcement officers in locations throughout the United States and Indian Country and via distance learning.

- Completed construction of the new Physical Techniques Complex for FLETC Charleston. The new 33,000-square-foot facility contains five mat rooms, an equipment issue, male and female locker rooms, and two exercise rooms with state-of-the-art cardio and strength training equipment.

- Completed construction of a 37,750-square-foot firearms multipurpose facility, a 32,000-square-foot language arts facility, and a 5,036-square-foot detention facility at FLETC Artesia.

- Completed 100 percent architectural and engineering design of Phase One and 35 percent of Phase Two design of the Counterterrorism Operations Training Facility (CTOTF) Terminal Building and Urban and Suburban Sites at FLETC Glynco.

- Achieved reaccreditation of the flagship Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP) by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board (FLETA) with full compliance, as well as achieving accreditation of the FLETC's Law Enforcement In-Service Instructor Training Program (LEIISTP).

- Developed a criminal interviewing simulator which is the first of its kind in the country. The Avatar Based Interviewing Simulator (ABIS) uses speech recognition to provide free flowing practice sessions where students can hone their communication skills and strategies to elicit accurate information from victims, witnesses, and suspects while gauging both verbal and non-verbal cues.

- Partnered with the Department of the Army, Fort Stewart, Georgia, and signed a memorandum of agreement that established the Operation Warfighter Intern Program, enabling FLETC Glynco to utilize the skills of combat-wounded American soldiers stationed at the nearby Army post.

- Migrated all FLETC, partner organization, and contractor staff (enterprise-wide) Background Investigation (BI) data into the DHS Integrated Security Management System (ISMS). This facilitates DHS-wide ISMS BI sharing and populates the DHS Identity Management System (IDMS), which enables FLETC Personal Identity Verification (PIV) II card issuance and authorizes access to DHS facilities.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[1]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Salaries and Expenses, FLETC	1,096	$238,047	1,096	$238,047	1,096	$237,653	-	($394)
Salaries and Expenses, FLETA	7	1,309	7	1,309	7	1,304		(5)
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses	-	43,456	-	43,456	-	37,456	-	(6,000)
Net Discretionary – Excluding Supplementals	**1,103**	**$282,812**	**1,103**	**$282,812**	**1,103**	**$276,413**	**-**	**($6,399)**
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**1,103**	**$290,912**	**1,103**	**$282,812**	**1,103**	**$276,413**	**-**	**($6,399)**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

FY 2012 Highlights:

- **TSA Basic Training.....$3.3M (0 FTE)**
  To fund basic training of additional Federal Air Marshals and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) team members.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Description:

The Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) mission is to improve homeland security by working with partners to provide state-of-the-art technology and solutions that help them achieve their missions. S&T partners and customers include the operating components of the Department, as well as State, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders and officials.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Under Secretary Tara O'Toole, M.D., M.P.H.

Established: 2003

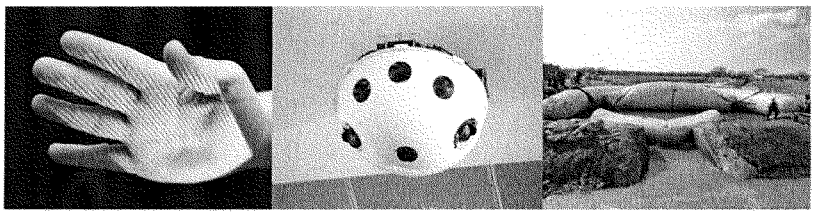
Major Divisions:
Acquisition and Operations Support, Laboratory Facilities, Research, Development, and Innovation, University Programs

Budget Request:	***$1,176,432,000***
Employees (FTE):	*505*

Responsibilities:

S&T ensures that DHS and the homeland security community have the science, technical information, and capabilities they need to effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards and homeland security threats. S&T develops state-of-the-art solutions to protect the Nation's people and critical infrastructure from chemical, biological, explosive, and cyber attacks.

S&T accomplishes its mission through partner-focused and output-oriented research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. These RDT&E programs support the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community and address crosscutting areas such as standards and interoperability.



Left: BIOMETRIC DETECTOR
Rapid, less-intrusive, high quality, contactless acquisition of fingerprint biometrics to improve signal quality and throughput.
Middle: WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE
High resolution persistent surveillance system that provides a full 360-degree field of view, automated change detection capabilities, and the capacity for multiple operators to simultaneously view and manipulate a scene in both real-time and forensic analysis.
Right: LEVEE BREACH MITIGATION
Rapidly deployable system to stop the flow of water through levee breach within six hours of its formation.

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The Directorate has four RDT&E Program, Project, and Activities (PPA), and 16 thrust areas, each of which has an important role in implementing RDT&E activities. These four PPAs are: Acquisition and Operations Support; Research, Development and Innovation; Laboratory Facilities; and University Programs.

Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS)

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. The five thrust areas of AOS are: Operations Research and Analysis; SAFETY Act (*Support Anti-terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies Act of 2002)*; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Laboratory Facilities

Manages the Laboratory Facilities programs. The Office of National Laboratories (ONL) provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our Homeland. ONL executes two programs: Construction and Laboratory Operations.

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)

Provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX Research and Development; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

University Programs

Supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority, DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The three thrust areas of University Programs are: Centers of Excellence, Education Programs, and Minority Serving Institutions.

Service to the Public:

S&T is central to securing the homeland and providing leadership to harness science and technology – in coordination and partnership with universities, research institutes and laboratories, other government agencies, and private-sector companies – to counter high-consequence threats. Science and technology improvements have helped ensure our Nation's safety in the last half-century, and will continue to be deployed to protect our Homeland.

FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- **SAFETY Act** - Evaluates and qualifies technologies for liability protection in accordance with the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act of

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2002 and the supporting regulations of the Final Rule (6 CFR Part 25) implemented on July 10, 2006. Seventy-one technologies were approved by the program, which is a 22 percent increase in total annual awards since inception. Small business applicants accounted for more than 50 percent of applications and awards (150 percent of goal). The average processing time for applications was maintained below the 120 calendar day timeframe mandated by Congress.

- **Borders/Maritime Standards Program** - Program seeks to identify and/or develop standards which promote the development of modal-specific technologies and systems to ensure security of cargo while in transit; this includes standards for Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) technologies that are used to tag and track containers. Deployed a pilot RFID counterfeit detection system and began participation in international standards efforts to promote global supply chain security (International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee 104, freight containers).

- **Explosives Standards** - Completed the development of trace explosives standard test materials for certain explosives (RDX and C4) and finalized/adopted standard test methods for X-ray inspection systems and body scanners, including efforts to support standards for Advanced Imaging Technologies.

- **System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders (SAVER) Program** - Conducted more than 10 comparative assessments on emergency responder equipment covering 50 specific responder products. Published 76 SAVER documents/knowledge products. SAVER has more than 725 knowledge products available to the responder community (https://www.rkb.us/saver). During FY 2010, more than 40,000 documents and other knowledge products were downloaded or requested through SAVER.

- **International Programs** - International Cooperative Programs Office (ICPO) concluded a project to develop a new form of blast-resistant glass, incorporating advanced materials developed in Australia, which has resulted in a follow-on contract by S&T's Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management's Building Protection Program.

- **Container Security Device (CSD)** - Develops an advanced sensor system for monitoring containers' integrity from the point-of-consolidation to the point-of-deconsolidation in the maritime supply chain. The ACSD is a small unit that attaches to the inside of a container to monitor all six sides and report any intrusion, door opening, or human cargo. Technology developer delivered an improved CSD prototype that remedied shortfalls discovered during prototype testing (including false alarms, defeat mechanisms, and performance reliability) and further integrated systems improvements.

- **Hybrid Composite Container** - Develops an International Standards Organization (ISO) composite shipping container with embedded security sensors. Composite containers are stronger than current steel shipping containers and are 10-15 percent lighter. The weight savings benefit shippers by allowing them to load more goods per container. Composite containers are also easier to repair, which decreases life-cycle costs, and can be modified to contain imbedded sensors to increase security. In FY 2010, delivered a manufactured prototype for testing and evaluation and conducted structural International Standards Organization (ISO) testing.

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- **Scholars and Fellows -** Awarded 6 institutional grants, 20 fellowships, and 50 internships focusing on building a high quality and diverse talent pool of public-service-oriented scientists and engineers who will be committed to the Department's mission and working on homeland security problems and challenges at all levels. The program includes the DHS S&T Career Development grants program, which provides funding to support scholarships and fellowships at institutions, including the COEs that have made a commitment to develop HS-STEM curricula and fields of study.

- **Laboratory Construction** - Constructed explosive storage bunkers enabling the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) to continue to support increasing system development testing requirements. These upgrades support TSL and further its efforts to expand expertise in mass transportation.

- **National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC)** – S&T commissioned NBACC and the facility became operational. The NBACC facility will provide the nation with the scientific basis for awareness of biological threats and bioforensic analysis and to support attribution of potential biological threat use against the American public.

- **Internet Measurements Techniques Project (formerly Internet Route Monitoring)** Completed Geographic router-level maps and released deep edge Internet mapping tools that were tested on two Internet Service Providers (ISPs). The maps will enhance Internet monitoring and modeling capabilities to identify threats and predict the cascading impacts of various damage scenarios.

- **Process Control Systems (PCS) Security Project** - Delivered secure wireless devices that will help secure wireless transmission for process control systems. The devices improve security PCS, a statistics and engineering discipline that controls the output of a specific process.

- **Real-Time Data Processing and Visualization Project** - Developed a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Investigation's infrastructure capable of supporting enterprise-wide data fusion and Web-based visualization of queries across data cubes and Geographical Information Systems. The project rolled out handheld access to the field as well as anomaly detection and emergency-management processing and visualization for State and local emergency managers.

- **Compliance Assessment Project (CAP)** - Completed compliance testing for the first Land Mobile Radio (handheld) for the Project 25 Compliance Assessment Program (P25 CAP). Eight manufacturers, representing more than 80 percent of the land mobile radio market, submitted equipment that completed the CAP process.

- **Converged Interoperable Communications** - Activated the Virtual USA (vUSA) information-sharing prototype ahead of schedule in response to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill at the request of vUSA pilot participants from the Gulf States. The prototype allowed participating States to view the most recent data in their own map viewers, enabling "one-to-

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many" sharing of situation reports, boom locations, and oil spill projections saving time and resources, and leading to more informed decision-making.

- **Air Cargo Project** - Delivered a prototype mass-spectrometer, bench-top, trace detector for laboratory assessment and tested the performance of a metal detector for palletized air cargo screening.

- **Automated Threat Recognition (ATR)** - Delivered an initial version of ATR software for testing advanced image processing. ATR algorithms will provide improved detection rates and more efficient screening, leading to reduced screening time and cost and strengthening privacy protections.

- **Risk Prediction Project** - Delivered software to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to derive and evaluate complex patterns of risk to augment the existing CBP Automated Targeting System – Passenger (ATS-P) capability, which identifies improvised explosive devices and related trafficking patterns. CBP-sponsored evaluations indicated that the anomaly detection-based software increased screening accuracy approximately 300 percent over the existing baseline.

- **Validation of SPOT (Screening Passenger by Observation)** - Delivered software to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to support a portable device to record, report, and communicate projected SPOT-based risk assessments to aviation security.

- **Decision Support Tools Project** - Concluded the initiation of the integration of chemical and biological transport and health effects modules into U.S. Secret Service's Site Security Planning Tool to support operational training.

- **Facility Restoration Demonstration Project** - Investigates man portable technology to detect and identify persistent low vapor pressure chemical threats on surfaces. This system will enable a rapid, standoff survey of areas potentially contaminated with persistent chemical agents, thus accelerating facility restoration. Concluded restoration guidance in coordination with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the execution of an operational demonstration in the Los Angeles, California airport system.

- **Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Project** – CSAC delivered the Chemical Agent Reactions Database (CARD) to DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis. CARD will improve understanding of current and evolving vulnerabilities to chemical attacks and inform prioritization to address the vulnerabilities.

- **Contractor-to Federal Employee Conversions** - DHS launched the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) by conducting a multi-sector workforce assessment to eliminate or convert contractor positions. In FY 2010, S&T converted 35 contractors to Federal employees in support of DHS's goal of establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the DHS workforce.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[3]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Management and Administration[1]	317	$143,200	317	$143,200	375	$149,365	58	$6,165
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	86,285	-	86,285	-	54,154	-	(32,131)
Laboratory Facilities	130	150,188	130	150,188	130	276,500	-	126,312
Research, Development, and Innovation	-	577,448	-	577,448	-	659,850	-	82,402
University Programs	-	49,350	-	49,350	-	36,563	-	(12,787)
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**447**	**$1,006,471**	**447**	**$1,006,471**	**505**	**$1,176,432**	**58**	**$169,961**
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**447**	**$1,006,471**	**447**	**$1,006,471**	**505**	**$1,176,432**	**58**	**$169,961**
Less Prior Year Rescission		(6,944)[2]		(6,944)[2]	-	-	-	(6,944)

[1]Reflects transfer of FTE and M&A funds associated with Transformational Research and Development transfer from DNDO to the S&T Directorate.
[2]Rescission of prior year balances in accordance with Public Law 111-83
[3]The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

FY 2012 Highlights:

- **Science & Technology Operational Research and Enhancement Program (STORE)..... $17.9M (0 FTE)**
  Partners with the U.S. Secret Service to better integrate technology solutions with human networks protecting government leaders and designated personnel traveling across the country. STORE has two primary goals:

  - Implement new and existing technologies that are lightweight, efficient, modular, and portable to more effectively maintain control of cleared areas while extending protective capabilities beyond certain physical boundaries. STORE will optimally integrate these technologies, including communication and various detection systems, to work together to support human processes.

  - Help Secret Service establish a sustainable plan to rigorously analyze and measure its effectiveness, consider emerging threats, and make technology refresh decisions to guide future acquisitions. In FY 2012, the project plans to prototype protective mission systems and/or technology, based on the findings in FY 2011. The project also plans to

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review the analyses and acquisition processes supporting long-term, protective mission technology enhancements.

- **Supply Chain Secure Corridors Pilot Project.....$9.8M (0 FTE)**
Demonstrates an Electronic Chain-of-Custody (ECoC) device through a pilot program developed and evaluated by S&T, enabling improved visibility of cargo conveyances transiting U.S. land ports-of-entry. The pilot will test and assess the ECoC device by implementing it on four supply chain routes entering the country via land. The pilot will allow Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to determine the ECoC's efficacy, understand the different concept of operations of different supply routes, and provide an immediate interim operational capability. As of the date of this submission, the project will become operational following a fully executed memorandum of agreement with the CBP. In FY 2012, the project plans to test and validate the technologies, and conduct cargo runs.

- **Air Cargo Project..... $16.1M (0 FTE)**
Develops the next generation of screening systems to mitigate the threat of explosives placed in air cargo containers. The technology will reduce reliance on human screeners to detect artfully concealed threats; provide automated equipment to screen air cargo to increase throughput; reduce government oversight costs; reduce industry costs of complying with air-cargo screening regulations; and provide additional layers of security to enhance and verify air-cargo, supply-chain integrity. In FY 2012, the project plans to develop an operational handheld trace direct analysis tool for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening, perform a laboratory assessment of handheld trace direct analysis tool for break bulk and palletized air cargo screening, develop prototype palletized cargo screening systems through a preliminary design review phase, and deliver and test mass spectrometer explosives trace detectors with non-contact sampling capability for air cargo screening.

- **Automated Carry-On Detection Project ..... $1.1M (0 FTE)**
Develops advanced capabilities to detect explosives and concealed weapons. This project also will introduce new standalone or adjunct imaging technologies, such as Computed Tomography (CT), to continue the improvement of detection performance and the detection of novel explosives. The project plans to transition Block I of an Integrated Checkpoint Framework to TSA, incorporating standard data formats, interoperability, and remote multiplexed screening, and automatic detection algorithms for Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) to augment human screeners and streamline operations at aviation checkpoints.

- **Automatic Threat Recognition Project..... $6.1M (0 FTE)**
Develops and evaluates automated target recognition (ATR) algorithms for AIT in a test bed with the goal of automatic and reliable detection of threats on passengers, reducing the need for human interpretation. This research will guide further enhancements necessary to reach full-scale development and deployment by testing a pilot version that was delivered. Additional research will improve existing technologies, as well as add a spiral upgrade to the currently piloted system. In FY 2012, the project plans to perform laboratory assessments of advanced image processing algorithms for checkpoint imaging systems and will develop advanced algorithms for image processing.

- **Explosives Trace Detection Project ..... $3.1 (0 FTE)**

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Develops advanced capabilities to detect explosives, including Home Made Explosives (HMEs), through improved trace sampling and detection technologies. The project has conducted third party testing of a bench-top non-contact trace detection system. The project will deliver prototype swab-based mass spectrometry trace-detection systems for check-point applications. With lessons learned from these initial systems, the technology will be enhanced for improved detection and operational characteristics such as throughput and maintenance. In FY 2012, the project plans to transition to TSA production-ready mass spectrometer trace-detection systems for checkpoint applications.

- **MagViz (SENSIT NMRI) Rapid Liquid Component Detector Project** ..... **$5.1M (0 FTE)**
  Uses ultra-low field Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) technology to screen baggage for liquid explosives. The goal of MagViz is to improve security and enable the TSA to eliminate the 3-1-1 rule. Recently, the project continued building the magnetic characterization database of liquids; evaluated the capability of MagViz to detect dangerous semi-solids (e.g., heavy gels, creams); and demonstrated MagViz's capability to seamlessly screen segregated liquids (without the 3-1-1 bag constraint) at a depth of 22 cm in a laboratory. The project also developed and tested its first Bottled Liquid Scanner (BLS) at the Albuquerque Airport in September 2010. The project will begin developing two more refined BLS systems. In FY 2012, the project plans to demonstrate both Ultra Low Field (ULF) and Medium Field (MF) BLS prototypes in the laboratory leading to an operational demonstration and qualified product testing at the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL).

- **Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project** ..... **$5.8M (0 FTE)**
  Develops a multiplex technology platform that will allow an end user to screen for multiple pathogens from a single sample, and provide a user-friendly concept for multi-agency use and application where assay cartridges may be changed, based upon facility- or agency-specific needs. The project will ensure that different assay cartridges are validated for use by specific agencies. In the event of a biological attack, this facilitates assay cartridge delivery to support agencies that have the same platform to provide surge-capacity support for event mitigation. As the detection science and technology matures, the Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform will test for traditional agents, enhanced agents, emerging agents, and advanced agents, performing up to 100 tests or detecting 100 targets simultaneously within a single sample. The project has conducted a technology feasibility assessment. In FY 2011, the project will deliver a prototype for capability demonstration. In FY 2012, the project plans to conduct a capability demonstration of a prototype in select end user laboratories.

- **Cybersecurity Research:** ..... **$18.0M (0 FTE)**
  In alignment with the needs indentified in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI), requested funding will support cybersecurity research and development projects such as Cyber Economic Incentives, Moving Target Defense, Tailored Trustworthy Spaces, and Transition to Practice.

- **Viable Bioparticle Capture Project** ..... **$2.1M (0 FTE)**
  Develops an automated sampler that is compatible with laboratory analysis, sealed for safe handling of potential infectious agents, and capable of preserving sample viability for multiple days. The final system will augment BioWatch information by 1) allowing

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characterization of the viability of a threat used in an attack; 2) supporting rapid antimicrobial susceptibility testing; 3) supporting orthogonal testing (using other assay chemistry for additional verification or characterization) as needed; and 4) enabling more definitive post-event characterization of bioterrorist events. The system will also provide critical information about persistence, decay and re-aerosolization of agent in the days after an attack. The project has demonstrated the feasibility of selected concepts and components through laboratory tests, and will include the testing of collectors for their ability to maintain viability of pathogens collected as aerosols. The project will also support a pilot demonstration and deliver and transition the prototype to the Office of Health Affairs (OHA).

- **National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) Construction ..... $150.0M (0 FTE)** Provides initial construction funding for the integrated animal, foreign animal, and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Additional construction will also be financed by sale proceeds from the future disposal of Plum Island. NBAF will replace Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) and when completed, provide additional capabilities in state-of-the-art research, development, testing, and evaluation infrastructure, including biosafety level (BSL)-4 capabilities, to conduct research on high-consequence zoonotic (i.e., transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that could be a threat to public health.

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DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

Description:

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

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Warren M. Stern, Director

Established: 2005

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

Budget Request: ***$331,738,000***

Employees (FTE): *142*

Responsibilities:

DNDO coordinates Federal efforts to detect and protect against rad/nuc terrorism threatening United States. DNDO, utilizing its interagency staff, is responsible for the development of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), the underlying strategy that guides the U.S. Government's nuclear detection efforts, and for implementing the domestic portion of the GNDA. DNDO acquires technology solutions for domestic implementation, develops Technical Capability Standards for rad/nuc detection systems (in conjunction with the National Institute of Standards and Technology), and tests and evaluates rad/nuc detectors using realistic threat-informed scenarios and operational conditions. DNDO supports operational partners by providing standardized threat assessments, technical reachback and training, and in conjunction with our partners, develops deployment strategies and response protocols for alarm adjudication. Furthermore, DNDO leads a national nuclear forensics program responsible for the planning, integration, evaluation and stewardship of the Nation's nuclear forensics capabilities, and the development of technologies and capabilities for pre-detonation nuclear materials forensics.

Service to the Public:

DNDO works to protect the United States from rad/nuc terrorism by developing and deploying detection technologies, supporting operational law enforcement and homeland security partners, and by continuing to advance state-of-the-art nuclear forensics technologies. In addition to technical solutions, DNDO seeks to improve effectiveness of existing technology through improved operational concepts. DNDO works with other agencies across the U.S. Government, as well as State, local and tribal partners, to ensure that these capabilities provide the greatest level of protection possible through multiple layers of defense, and that these capabilities are continually improved.

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FY 2010 Accomplishments:

- **Systems Engineering and Architecture:** Developed and provided the 2010 Annual Interagency Review of the GNDA to Congress. Adopted six American National Standards Institute rad/nuc detection standards, which support the Graduated Rad/Nuc Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDER) testing program. Compiled a comprehensive guidance document for technical requirements for agent-based radiation detectors in the Office of Border Patrol's Field Patrol Operations. Completed a Green Border States Architecture Study and gap analysis to identify capability development options in U.S. States with international land borders. Supported the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in drafting and completing the Nuclear Security Series recommendations document on detection and response, in conjunction with U.S. Government interagency and international IAEA membership. Under the framework of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, DNDO led an international effort to develop the Model Guidelines Document for Nuclear Detection Architectures and transferred the document to the IAEA for consideration as an IAEA-approved Implementing Guide.

- **Systems Development:** Completed development of an advanced hand-held detector system. Completed an International Rail Threat and Gap study that evaluated multiple rad/nuc detection architectures for rail traffic coming into the United States from Mexico and Canada. Began evaluations of a prototype portal and radiation detection straddle carrier for scanning cargo that is transferred directly from ship to rail. Began performance tests of 11 neutron detector variations to identify promising technologies to replace Helium-3 in backpacks, portals and handhelds. Explored improvements to Energy Windowing algorithms currently used in Polyvinyl Toluene-based systems.

- **Transformational Research and Development:** Developed a new scintillator material (SrI2) for use in the next generation hand-held detectors – this material won an R&D100 award as one of best 100 inventions in the world in 2010. Supported the development and testing of five candidate detectors to replace Helium-3. Evaluated the performance and began transition efforts for several advanced stand-off (up to 100 m) radiation detection and tracking technologies to support surge and search efforts. Developed the first compact accelerator that can enable mobile shielded special nuclear material detection capability. Through the Academic Research Initiative (ARI) supported 118 students in nuclear science, engineering and other disciplines through 36 grants at 30 universities across the country.

- **Assessments:** Conducted 12 test campaigns at nine different test locations, including the collaborative Dolphin test campaign with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to evaluate the performance of Commercial- and Government-off-the-shelf rad/nuc detection systems mounted on small vessels. Initiated first-ever testing under the GRaDER program at three third-party accredited laboratories. Led the U.S. Government's involvement in the International Illicit Trafficking Radiation Detection Assessment (ITRAP+10) programs, a 3-year collaboration with the European Commission to test and evaluate nine different classes of detectors against American National Standards Institute and International standards. Completed the West Coast Maritime Pilot, including the evaluation of the operational effectiveness of human portable and boat-mounted rad/nuc detection equipment in the maritime environment. Conducted international Passenger and Baggage operational demonstrations at Charlotte and SeaTac airports. Conducted overt/covert Red Team tests,

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supported Federal, State and local exercises and training; and continued open-source assessments. Continued development of a simulation incorporating adversary reactions and responses to the GNDA and potential enhancements.

- **Operations Support:** Assisted six States in establishing Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) programs, including training and exercise activities. Developed and implemented proof-of-concept deployments for Capabilities Development Initiative in Arizona. Supported six federally designated special events or related activities by providing mobile detection capability and support. Established and activated the PRND Community of Interest Web Portal to enhance collaboration with Federal, State, local and tribal stakeholders and provided a one-stop shop for PRND-specific information.

- **National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) Center:** Led the interagency effort to complete the "National Strategic Five-Year Plan to Improve the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Capability of the United States" as mandated by Section 1036 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2010 and the Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act, signed by the President and delivered the plan to Congress on April 30, 2010. Led the NTNF community through the first ever planning, execution, after-action evaluation, and corrective action plan development of Nuclear Forensics operations as part of the National Level Exercise 2010. Expanded the National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program in undergraduate internship programs, graduate fellowships, post-doctoral fellowships, and Nuclear Forensics Education Awards, as well as initiated the Junior Faculty Awards Program.

- **Systems Acquisition:** Completed the multi-year Northern Border Initiative by deploying radiation detection portals to more than 100 northern land border crossings to ensure 100% scanning of cargo and personal conveyances for rad/nuc threats at the Northern Border. Delivered nearly 3,700 pieces of PRND equipment to the New York City region under the Securing the Cities (STC) Initiative. Trained more than 1,850 law enforcement personnel in rad/nuc detection operations. Procured and deployed rad/nuc detection equipment, including 2,450 Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs), 117 handheld Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs), 47 backpack detectors, and six Linear Radiation Monitors for Customs and Border Protection, USCG, and Transportation Security Administration's Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams.

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BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2010 Rev. Enacted		FY 2011 Cont. Resolution[2]		FY 2012 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000	FTE	$000
Management and Administration	130	$38,500	130	$38,500	142	$41,120	12	$2,620
Research, Development and Operations	-	324,537	-	324,537	-	206,257	-	(118,280)
Systems Acquisition	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	84,361	-	64,361
Gross Discretionary	**130**	**$383,037**	**130**	**$383,037**	**142**	**$331,738**	**12**	**($51,299)**
Emergency/ Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	**130**	**$383,037**	**130**	**$383,037**	**142**	**$331,738**	**12**	**($51,299)**
Less Prior Year Rescissions	-	(8,000)[1]	-	(8,000)[1]	-	-	-	(8,000)

[1]Rescission of prior year balances in accordance with Public Law 111-83
[2]The FY 2011 Continuing Resolution funding level corresponds to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

FY 2012 Highlights:

- **Securing the Cities (STC) ..... $27.0M (0 FTE)**
  As a cornerstone of DNDO's State Local Initiatives, the STC Program will engage with a second Tier I Urban Area Security Initiative Region through a competitively awarded grant process to begin the assessment and implementation of a rad/nuc detection architecture tailored for that region in 2012. In 2007, DNDO selected the New York City (NYC) Region to design and implement a program that will reduce the risk of a rad/nuc attack by integrating regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological threats. The accomplishments from this competitively awarded pilot have proven the value of such programs to further implement the domestic layer of the GNDA.

- **State and Local Initiatives ..... $2.6M (0 FTE)**
  The Budget enhances DNDO's efforts to work with Federal, State and local officials in order to ensure a managed, coordinated response to rad/nuc threats. DNDO is focusing efforts to develop surge capabilities to detect threats with limited intelligence. These surge capabilities will rely on the multiple State and local law enforcement agencies that are available to perform rad/nuc detection operations using mobile and human-portable sensors. DNDO is offering several opportunities to support rad/nuc detection capabilities and operations at the State and local level. Along with the STC Program, DNDO will increase the number of engagements with stakeholders to conduct covert testing. The Rad/Nuc Challenge will be initiated to provide a competition amongst the PRND community, with industry demonstrations and information exchange forums.

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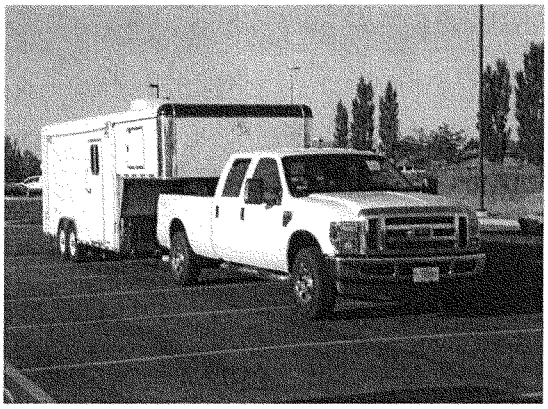

DNDO provides an Mobile Detection Deployment Unit (MDDU) PRND equipment package for Federal, State and local authorities to augment their incident response teams for special events or threat-driven missions.

- **Balanced Workforce Strategy ..... $3.5M (16 FTE)**
  DHS launched the Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) by conducting a multi-sector workforce assessment to eliminate or convert contractor positions. In FY 2012 the Budget proposes the transfer of $3.5 million of Research, Development, and Operations funding previously used for contract positions to Management and Administration in support of Federal staff.

- **Radiation Portal Monitor Program ....$37.4M (0 FTE)**
  The RPMP funding request will fund the procurement and deployment of 44 Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) systems. Final Secretarial certification for ASP systems in secondary screening is scheduled for spring 2011.

- **Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems ..... $20.0M (0 FTE)**
  The request will fund the procurement of 340 next-generation RIIDs and more than 700 PRDs for Federal stakeholders. These include the advanced and next-generation devices that provide enhanced detection capability. The budget also provides for the upgrade of three Mobile Detection Deployment Units to a larger equipment set.

FY 2012 Program Decreases:

- **Transformational Research and Development ..... -$108.5M (12 FTE)**
  The FY 2011 Budget Request included the transfer of $108.5 million Transformational Research and Development program to the Science and Technology Directorate. In light of the FY 2011 Continuing Resolution, the FY 2012 request again proposes this transfer and requests no funding within DNDO.

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RESOURCE TABLES

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Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority

Notes:
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution excludes the following:
USCG Overseas Contingency Operations $241.5 million (P.L. 111-83)
National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of $54.0 million (P.L. 111-117)

	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Total Adjustments to Base			FY 2012 Total Program Changes			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos	FTE	$$$	Pos	FTE	$$$	Pos	FTE	$$$	Pos	FTE	$$$
Departmental Management and Operations	**1,952**	**1,882**	**800,931**	**196**	**175**	**(118,941)**	**81**	**41**	**265,241**	**2,229**	**2,173**	**947,231**
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM):	**647**	**645**	**147,818**	**58**	**60**	**(6,356)**	**8**	**4**	**1,071**	**713**	**709**	**142,533**
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	**848**	**847**	**254,190**	**63**	**(11)**	**(21,136)**	**60**	**30**	**16,004**	**971**	**941**	**249,058**
DHS HQ Consolidation:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**215,273**	-	-	**215,273**
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO):	**183**	**173**	**60,530**	**53**	**56**	**1,225**	**6**	**3**	**640**	**242**	**232**	**62,395**
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO):	**274**	**217**	**338,393**	**22**	**70**	**(92,674)**	**7**	**4**	**32,253**	**303**	**291**	**277,972**
Net Discretionary	1,952	1,882	800,931	196	175	(118,941)	81	41	265,241	2,229	2,173	947,231
Analysis and Operations:	**834**	**793**	**335,030**	**185**	**180**	**(13,963)**	**84**	**44**	**34,301**	**1,103**	**1,017**	**355,368**
Recaptures of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(2,358)									
Net Discretionary	834	793	332,672	185	180	(13,963)	84	44	34,301	1,103	1,017	355,368
Adjusted Net Discretionary	834	793	332,672	185	180	(13,963)	84	44	34,301	1,103	1,017	355,368
Office of the Inspector General	**668**	**665**	**129,874**	**-**	**3**	**(1,021)**	**15**	**8**	**15,465**	**683**	**676**	**144,318**
Customs and Border Protection	**59,774**	**58,954**	**11,544,660**	**1,346**	**2,166**	**(96,346)**	**414**	**234**	**397,364**	**61,308**	**61,354**	**11,845,678**
Salaries and expenses:	**50,228**	**49,408**	**8,064,713**	**1,128**	**1,948**	**550,356**	**414**	**234**	**110,486**	**51,770**	**51,590**	**8,725,555**
Automation modernization:	**63**	**63**	**422,445**	-	-	**(72,014)**	-	-	**13,599**	**63**	**63**	**364,030**
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	**200**	**200**	**800,000**	**(8)**	**(8)**	**(606,385)**	-	-	**334,008**	**192**	**192**	**527,623**
Air and Marine Interdiction:	-	-	**519,826**	-	-	**(13,966)**	-	-	**(35,294)**	-	-	**470,566**
Facilities Management:	-	-	**319,570**	**226**	**226**	**(10,313)**	-	-	**(25,435)**	-	**226**	**283,822**
Fee accounts:	**9,283**	**9,283**	**1,412,209**	-	-	**55,976**	-	-		**9,283**	**9,283**	**1,468,185**
Trust Fund Accounts:	-	-	**5,897**	-	-	-				-	-	**5,897**
Net Discretionary	50,565	49,725	10,158,554	1,346	2,166	(152,155)	414	234	397,364	52,079	52,125	10,399,763
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	9,229	9,229	1,418,106	-	-	55,807	-	-	-	9,229	9,229	1,473,913
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	**20,417**	**20,417**	**5,743,339**	**35**	**35**	**(140,308)**	**257**	**129**	**214,545**	**20,674**	**20,546**	**5,822,576**
Salaries and expenses:	**20,142**	**20,142**	**5,342,134**	**106**	**106**	**(45,972)**	**257**	**129**	**200,685**	**20,470**	**20,342**	**5,496,847**
Automation modernization:	**36**	**36**	**90,000**	**(36)**	**(36)**	**(90,000)**	-	-	**13,860**	-	-	**13,860**
Construction:	-	-	**4,818**	-	-	**(4,818)**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fee accounts:	**239**	**239**	**311,387**	**(35)**	**(35)**	**482**	-	-	-	**204**	**204**	**311,869**
Recaptures of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(10)									(10,002)
Net Discretionary	20,178	20,178	5,436,952	70	70	(140,790)	257	129	214,545	20,470	20,342	5,510,707
Adjusted Net Discretionary	20,178	20,178	5,436,952	70	70	(140,790)	257	129	214,545	20,470	20,342	5,510,707
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	239	239	311,387	(35)	(35)	482	-	-	-	204	204	311,869
Transportation Security Administration	**61,954**	**54,831**	**7,649,666**	**1,884**	**2,895**	**355,304**	**1,293**	**675**	**110,289**	**64,231**	**58,401**	**8,115,259**
Aviation Security:	**58,319**	**52,269**	**5,214,040**	**1,416**	**2,406**	**87,116**	**1,216**	**609**	**100,009**	**60,951**	**55,284**	**5,401,165**
Surface Transportation Security:	**820**	**787**	**110,516**	**(13)**	**(12)**	**24,232**	-	-	-	**807**	**775**	**134,748**
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:	**279**	**258**	**213,219**	**195**	**193**	**2,291**	**38**	**36**	**8,764**	**512**	**487**	**224,274**
Transportation Security Support:	**1,636**	**1,517**	**1,001,780**	**286**	**308**	**110,401**	**39**	**30**	**1,516**	**1,961**	**1,855**	**1,113,697**
Aviation Security Capital Fund:	-	-	**250,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**250,000**
Federal Air Marshals:	-	-	**860,111**	-	-	**131,264**	-	-	-	-	-	**991,375**
Recaptures of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(4,880)									
Net Discretionary	61,001	54,779	5,226,686	1,884	2,895	(233,736)	1,292	675	110,289	64,176	58,349	5,113,439
Adjusted Net Discretionary	61,001	54,779	5,226,686	1,884	2,895	(233,736)	1,292	675	110,289	64,176	58,349	5,113,439
Discretionary Fee Funded	47	46	2,158,780	-	-	589,040	-	-	-	47	46	2,747,820
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	6	6	254,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	254,000

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Fiscal Year 2010 – 2012 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

Notes:
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution excludes the following:
USCG Overseas Contingency Operations $241.5 million (P.L. 111-83)
National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of $54.0 million (P.L. 111-117)

Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority

	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Total Adjustments to Base			FY 2012 Total Program Changes			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	$$$	Pos.	FTE	$$$	Pos.	FTE	$$$	Pos.	FTE	$$$
U.S. Secret Service	7,057	7,055	1,722,644	(46)	(42)	44,966	80	41	175,921	7,091	7,054	1,943,531
Salaries & Expenses [Protection, Administration and Training]:	7,057	7,055	1,478,669	(46)	(42)	39,966	80	41	173,116	7,091	7,054	1,691,751
Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr):	-	-	3,975	-	-	-	-	-	2,805	-	-	6,780
Retired pay:	-	-	240,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
Net Discretionary	7,057	7,055	1,482,644	(46)	(42)	39,966	80	41	175,921	7,091	7,054	1,698,531
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	240,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
National Protection & Programs Directorate	2,901	2,777	2,432,756	216	251	(20,812)	163	139	143,505	3,280	3,167	2,555,449
Management and Administration:	129	129	44,577	55	55	(1,536)	1	1	12,115	185	185	55,156
Federal Protective Service:	1,225	1,225	1,115,000	-	-	119,059	146	146	27,478	1,371	1,371	1,261,537
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:	1,135	1,024	899,417	161	196	(61,536)	15	(9)	98,604	1,311	1,211	936,485
US. VISIT	412	399	373,762	-	-	(76,799)	1	1	5,308	413	400	302,271
Recession of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(8,000)									(8,000)
Net Discretionary	1,676	1,552	1,317,556	216	251	(139,871)	17	(7)	146,027	1,909	1,796	1,293,912
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,676	1,552	1,309,756	216	251	(139,871)	17	(7)	146,027	1,909	1,796	1,285,912
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,225	1,225	1,115,000	-	-	119,059	146	146	27,478	1,371	1,371	1,261,537
Office of Health Affairs	104	95	139,250	14	17	(6,029)	8	6	27,728	126	118	160,949
CI Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recession of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(4,677)									
Federal Emergency Management Agency	4,994	10,042	10,346,918	162	204	(44,223)	18	9	(239,599)	5,174	10,255	10,063,096
Management and Administration (Operations, Planning, and Support):	3,562	3,398	903,250	96	96	(64,441)	18	9	(23,710)	3,676	3,503	815,099
State and Local Programs & Emergency Management Perf. Grants	664	634	4,165,200	66	46	(10,105)	-	-	(310,432)	730	680	3,844,663
U.S. Fire Administration:	115	115	45,588	-	-	(1,330)	-	-	(1,720)	115	115	42,538
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	170	(361)	-	-	(535)	-	-	-	170	170	(896)
Disaster relief:	45	5,365	1,478,400	-	-	(6,802)	-	-	328,402	45	5,365	1,800,000
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295
Flood map modernization fund:	84	56	220,000	-	24	(212)	-	-	(117,076)	84	80	102,712
National flood insurance fund (offsetting):	310	260	169,000	-	38	2,000	-	-	-	310	298	171,000
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):	29	29	3,065,546	-	-	37,202	-	-	-	29	29	3,102,748
National flood mitigation fund (by transfer):	-	-	[0]	-	-	[0]				-	-	[0]
National pre-disaster mitigation fund:	15	15	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	(15,063)	15	15	84,937
Emergency food and shelter:	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)	-	-	100,000
Recession of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(5,573)									
Net Discretionary	4,655	9,793	7,112,372	162	166	(83,425)	18	9	(239,599)	4,835	9,928	6,789,348
Adjusted Net Discretionary	4,655	9,793	7,106,800	162	166	(83,425)	18	9	(239,599)	4,835	9,928	6,783,776
Discretionary Fee Funded	310	260	169,000	-	38	2,000	-	-	-	310	298	171,000
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	29	29	3,065,546	-	-	37,202	-	-	-	29	29	3,102,748

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Notes:
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution excludes the following:
USCG Overseas Contingency Operations $241.5 million (P.L. 111-83)
National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of $54.0 million (*P.L. 111-117*)

Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority

	FY 2011 Continuing Resolution			FY 2012 Total Adjustments to Base			FY 2012 Total Program Changes			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	$$$	Pos.	FTE	$$$	Pos.	FTE	$$$	Pos.	FTE	$$$
Citizenship & Immigration Services	11,421	11,421	3,054,829	212	204	(163,691)	15	8	15,727	11,648	11,633	2,906,866
Salaries and Expenses:	878	878	249,000	436	428	104,750	15	8	15,727	1,329	1,314	369,477
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	10,357	10,357	2,753,671	(224)	(224)	(267,361)	-	-	-	10,133	10,133	2,486,311
H1-B Visa Fee Account:	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
H1-B and L Fraud Prevention:	186	186	39,158	-	-	(1,080)	-	-	-	186	186	38,078
Net Discretionary	874	874	249,000	436	428	104,750	15	8	15,727	1,329	1,314	369,477
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	10,543	10,543	2,805,829	(224)	(224)	(268,441)	-	-	-	10,319	10,319	2,537,389
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,130	1,103	282,812	-	-	(9,717)	-	-	3,318	1,130	1,103	276,413
Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,103	239,356	-	-	(3,717)	-	-	3,318	1,130	1,103	238,957
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	43,456	-	-	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	37,456
Net Discretionary	1,130	1,103	282,812	-	-	(9,717)	-	-	3,318	1,130	1,103	276,413
Science & Technology	447	441	1,006,471	56	56	(1,206)	3	2	171,167	506	499	1,176,432
Management and administration:	317	317	143,200	56	56	1,960	3	2	4,205	376	375	149,365
Research, development, acquisition, and operations:	130	124	863,271	-	-	(3,166)	-	-	166,962	130	124	1,027,067
Recession of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-	(6,044)									
Net Discretionary	447	441	1,000,427	56	56	(1,206)	3	2	171,167	506	499	1,176,432
Adjusted Net Discretionary	447	441	999,427	56	56	(1,206)	3	2	171,167	506	499	1,176,432
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	130	130	383,837	4	4	(114,577)	8	8	63,278	142	142	331,738
Management and Administration:	130	130	38,500	4	4	660	8	8	1,960	142	142	41,120
Research, Development, and Operations:	-	-	324,537	-	-	(115,237)	-	-	(3,043)	-	-	206,257
Systems Acquisition:	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	64,361	-	-	84,361
Recession of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-	(8,000)									
Net Discretionary	130	130	383,037	4	4	(114,577)	8	8	63,278	142	142	331,738
Adjusted Net Discretionary	130	130	375,037	4	4	(114,577)	8	8	63,278	142	142	331,738
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	222,254	220,601	55,728,760	4,539	6,490	(129,110)	2,893	1,630	1,383,798	229,425	228,829	56,983,449
Recession of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(8)		(47,738)	(10)			(10)			(18)		(47,756)
Net Discretionary	200,648	199,046	42,588,635	4,798	6,711	(717,718)	2,745	1,482	1,353,267	207,906	207,306	43,224,182
Adjusted Net Discretionary	199,618	199,046	42,547,359	4,798	6,711	(717,718)	2,745	1,482	1,353,267	207,906	207,306	43,182,280
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,582	1,531	3,442,780	-	38	710,099	146	146	27,478	1,728	1,715	4,180,357
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	20,054	20,054	9,697,347	(259)	(259)	(121,491)	2	2	3,053	19,797	19,797	9,578,910

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Fiscal Year 2010 – 2012 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2010 Enacted			2011 Enacted			2012 President's Budget		
	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2010 Total Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2011 Total Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2012 Total Amount
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY & EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT [3]									
Immediate Office of the Secretary	3,475	1,489	4,964	3,543	1,518	5,061	3,615	1,549	5,164
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,434	614	2,048	1,267	543	1,810	1,343	575	1,918
Chief of Staff	1,713	734	2,447	1,817	779	2,596	1,961	841	2,802
Office of Policy	35,706	15,302	51,008	36,095	15,469	51,564	29,696	12,727	42,423
Executive Secretary	5,365	2,299	7,664	5,460	2,340	7,800	5,881	2,521	8,402
Office of Public Affairs	4,294	1,840	6,134	4,194	1,797	5,991	4,493	1,926	6,419
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	1,786	765	2,551	1,960	840	2,800	2,036	872	2,908
Office of Legislative Affairs	4,721	2,023	6,744	4,758	2,039	6,797	4,439	1,902	6,341
Office of the General Counsel	16,589	7,110	23,699	16,820	7,208	24,028	15,695	6,727	22,422
Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	14,482	6,207	20,689	14,773	6,331	21,104	17,229	7,384	24,613
Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman	4,629	1,984	6,613	4,680	2,006	6,686	4,435	1,901	6,336
Privacy Officer	5,699	2,443	8,142	5,580	2,391	7,971	6,280	2,691	8,971
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	2,613	1,120	3,733	2,528	1,084	3,612	2,670	1,144	3,814
SUBTOTAL, OSEM Gross Discretionary	**102,505**	**43,930**	**146,435**	**103,473**	**44,345**	**147,818**	**99,773**	**42,760**	**142,533**
UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT [4]									
Immediate Office USM	1,706	1,138	2,844	1,718	1,146	2,864	4,535	3,023	7,558
Office of Administration	26,629	17,752	44,381	32,195	17,796	49,991	30,147	16,499	46,646
DHS Headquarters NAC Project	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Office of Human Capital	15,210	10,140	25,350	15,284	10,189	25,473	16,897	11,264	28,161
Office of Human Capital - Human Resources Information Technology	10,021	6,680	16,701	10,279	6,852	17,131	10,012	6,674	16,686
Office of Procurement	40,799	27,199	67,998	41,123	27,415	68,538	47,263	31,508	78,771
Office of Security	53,932	35,954	89,886	62,116	28,077	90,193	42,742	28,494	71,236
SUBTOTAL, USM Gross Discretionary	**149,298**	**98,863**	**247,161**	**162,716**	**91,475**	**254,191**	**151,597**	**97,462**	**249,059**
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER									
Salaries and Expenses	29,689	19,792	49,481	36,318	24,212	60,530	37,437	24,958	62,395
SUBTOTAL, Gross CFO Discretionary	**29,689**	**19,792**	**49,481**	**36,318**	**24,212**	**60,530**	**37,437**	**24,958**	**62,395**
CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER									
OCIO Operations (Salaries and Expenses)	23,363	70,090	93,453	21,728	65,184	86,912	26,395	79,183	105,578
Information Technology Services	49,669	-	49,669	51,417	-	51,417	38,800	-	38,800
Infrastructure and Security Services	158,199	-	158,199	152,403	-	152,403	89,525	-	89,525
Wireless Activities	221	-	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeland Secure Activities	48,138	-	48,138	47,661	-	47,661	44,069	-	44,069
SUBTOTAL, CIO Gross CIO Discretionary	**279,590**	**70,090**	**349,680**	**273,209**	**65,184**	**338,393**	**198,789**	**79,183**	**277,972**
ANALYSIS & OPERATIONS									
Analysis & Operations	343,205	-	343,205	335,030	-	335,030	355,368	-	355,368
Recession of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-	(21,173)	-	-	(2,358)	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL, A&O Gross A&O Discretionary	**343,205**	**-**	**321,032**	**335,030**	**-**	**332,672**	**-**	**-**	**-**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL [6]									
Office of the Inspector General	-	132,794	132,794	-	129,874	129,874	-	144,318	144,318
SUBTOTAL, OIG Gross OIG Discretionary	**-**	**132,794**	**132,794**	**-**	**129,874**	**129,874**	**-**	**144,318**	**144,318**
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION [7]									
Salaries and Expenses	6,909,323	1,261,099	8,170,422	6,828,184	1,236,529	8,064,713	7,365,477	1,360,078	8,725,555
Automation Modernization	207,587	207,587	415,174	211,223	211,223	422,446	182,015	182,015	364,029
[Construction] Facilities Management Program	539,103	-	539,103	319,570	-	319,570	283,822	-	283,822
Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology	738,811	-	738,811	800,000	-	800,000	527,623	-	527,623
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement	402,250	198,123	600,373	348,283	171,543	519,826	315,279	155,287	470,566
Small Airports User Fee - discretionary	6,086	-	6,086	8,000	-	8,000	8,164	-	8,164
Fee Accounts & Trust Funds	1,419,233	-	1,419,233	1,402,681	-	1,402,681	1,362,901	-	1,362,901
SUBTOTAL, CBP Gross Discretionary	**9,707,874**	**1,666,809**	**10,463,883**	**8,917,940**	**1,619,295**	**10,536,555**	**8,674,216**	**1,697,380**	**10,371,596**

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Fiscal Year 2010 – 2012 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2010 Enacted			2011 Enacted			2012 President's Budget		
	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2010 Total Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2011 Total Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2012 Total Amount
U.S. IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT [8]									
Salaries and Expenses	4,660,100	696,336	5,356,436	4,647,657	694,477	5,342,134	4,782,257	714,590	5,496,846
Automation Modernization	74,836	11,182	86,018	78,300	11,700	90,000	12,058	1,802	13,860
Construction	16,205	2,422	18,627	4,192	626	4,818	-	-	-
Fee Accounts	224,380	-	224,380	304,800	-	304,800	311,869	-	311,869
SUBTOTAL, ICE Gross Discretionary	4,751,141	709,940	5,461,081	4,730,149	706,803	5,436,952	4,794,315	716,392	5,510,706
ICE Mandatory, Fees Trust Funds	224,380		224,380	311,384	-	311,384	311,869		311,869
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION [9]									
Aviation Security	5,305,172	-	5,305,172	5,214,040	-	5,214,040	5,401,165	-	5,401,165
Offsetting Collections: Security Fees (less Aviation Security Fund)	(1,881,343)	-	(1,881,343)	(2,158,780)	-	(2,158,780)	(2,747,820)	-	(2,747,820)
Surface Transportation Security	96,921	-	96,921	110,516	-	110,516	134,748	-	134,748
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	181,532	-	181,532	209,219	-	209,219	220,274	-	220,274
Credentialing Fee - Discretionary - User Fees Offsets	43,129	-	43,129	37,220	-	37,220	36,320	-	21,800
Secure Id Display Area Checks - Fee	-	-	-	8,000	-	8,000	8,000	-	8,000
Transportation Security Support	973,597	-	973,597	1,001,780	-	1,001,780	1,113,697	-	1,113,697
Federal Air Marshal Service	872,141	-	872,141	860,111	-	860,111	991,375	-	991,375
Aviation Security Capital Fund	250,731		250,731	250,000		250,000	250,000	-	250,000
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(4,000)		(4,000)						
(Aviation Sec Offsetting + TWIC + Support - Alien Flight School) Discretionary Fee Funded	2,007,324	-	2,007,324	2,158,780	-	2,158,780	2,747,820	-	2,747,820
SUBTOTAL, TSA Gross Discretionary	7,429,861		7,429,861	7,395,666	-	7,395,666	7,861,359		7,861,359
Aviation Security Capital Fund + Aviation Fund) Mandatory, Fees Trust Funds	(41,290)	-	(41,290)	(37,220)	-	(37,220)	(36,320)	-	(36,320)
TSA Mandatory	137,603		137,603	254,000	-	254,000	254,000		254,000
U.S. COAST GUARD									
Operating Expenses	2,514,629	4,357,835	6,872,464	2,598,375	4,261,016	6,859,391	2,692,963	4,384,820	7,077,783
Environment Compliance and Restoration	-	16,759	16,759	-	13,198	13,198	-	16,699	16,699
Reserve Training	43,708	83,993	127,701	47,983	85,649	133,632	48,834	87,944	136,778
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	733,387	559,392	1,292,779	580,585	955,695	1,536,280	533,995	887,929	1,421,924
Alteration of Bridges	-	21,000	21,000	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	8,195	16,324	24,519	4,188	20,557	24,745	3,980	15,799	19,779
Health Care Fund Contribution	90,289	173,500	263,789	95,267	170,054	265,321	93,496	168,375	261,871
Retired Pay	474,816	813,433	1,288,249	482,243	918,457	1,400,700	497,420	942,737	1,440,157
Boat Safety	-	130,180	130,180	-	117,699	117,699	-	120,752	120,752
Oil Spill Recovery	-	708,063	708,063	-	92,000	92,000	-	101,000	101,000
Gift Fund	620	1,190	1,810	29	51	80	27	53	80
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances			(800)						
SUBTOTAL, Gross USCG Discretionary	3,399,248	5,212,844	8,602,252	3,376,398	5,496,971	8,873,369	3,373,208	5,544,867	8,918,135
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	475,436	1,652,966	2,128,402	482,272	1,128,207	1,610,479	497,447	1,164,242	1,661,989
U.S. SECRET SERVICE [12]									
Salaries and Expenses	1,395,659	90,678	1,486,337	1,379,172	99,497	1,478,669	1,600,260	91,491	1,691,751
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	3,751	8,898	12,649	3,751	224	3,975	6,374	406	6,780
SUBTOTAL, USSS Gross Discretionary	1,399,410	99,576	1,498,986	1,382,923	99,721	1,482,644	1,606,634	91,897	1,698,531
USSS Mandatory	-	244,000	244,000	-	240,000	240,000	-	245,000	245,000
National Protection and Programs Directorate									
Management and Administration	44,410	-	44,410	44,577	-	44,577	55,156	-	55,156
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS)	721,108	-	721,108	899,416	-	899,416	936,485	-	936,485
US Visit and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology	358,123		358,123	373,762		373,762	302,271	-	302,271
Federal Protective Service (Offsetting)	1,131,807	-	1,131,807	1,115,000		1,115,000	1,261,537	-	1,261,537
SUBTOTAL, NPPD Gross Discretionary	2,255,448		2,255,448	2,432,755		2,432,755	2,555,449	-	2,555,449
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(8,000)		(8,000)	428,217		428,217	355,556	-	355,556

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	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2010 Total Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2011 Total Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	2012 Total Amount
OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS									
Office of Health Affairs	126,954	-	126,954	139,250	-	139,250	160,949	-	160,949
SUBTOTAL, OHA Gross Discretionary	**126,954**	**-**	**126,954**	**139,250**	**-**	**139,250**	**160,949**	**-**	**160,949**
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY [35]									
State and Local Program	3,712,555	375,000	4,087,555	3,610,592	434,000	4,165,200	3,494,663	350,000	3,844,663
United States Fire Administration (USFA)	-	45,314	45,314	-	45,588	45,588	-	42,538	42,538
Disaster Relief	-	8,129,152	8,129,152	-	1,478,400	1,478,400	-	1,800,000	1,800,000
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account	-	295	295	-	295	295	-	295	295
Flood Map Modernization Fund	-	220,763	220,763	-	220,000	220,000	-	102,712	102,712
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	-	57,612	57,612	-	100,000	100,000	-	84,937	84,937
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	100,000	100,000
Management and Administration	279,000	707,152	986,152	216,946	806,913	903,250	206,001	609,099	815,100
National Flood Insurance Fund Discretionary	-	147,996	147,996	-	169,000	169,000	-	171,000	171,000
National Flood Insurance Fund Mandatory	-	2,346,975	2,346,975	-	3,065,546	3,065,546	-	3,102,748	3,102,748
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-	(1,224)	(1,224)	-	(361)	(361)	-	(896)	(896)
Offsetting Collections (REPP) - Discretionary		(1,224)	(1,224)		(361)	(361)		(896)	(896)
SUBTOTAL, FEMA Gross Discretionary	**3,991,555**	**9,882,284**	**13,874,839**	**3,827,538**	**3,454,196**	**7,281,733**	**3,700,664**	**3,260,581**	**6,961,245**
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds		**2,346,975**	**2,346,975**		**3,065,546**	**3,065,546**		**3,102,748**	**3,102,748**
CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SERVICES									
Salaries and Expenses	-	143,918	143,918	-	137,000	249,000	-	369,477	369,477
Fee Accounts		2,491,065	2,491,065		2,805,829	2,805,829		2,537,388	2,537,388
SUBTOTAL, CIS Gross Discretionary		**143,084**	**143,084**		**137,000**	**249,000**		**369,477**	**369,477**
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds		**2,386,005**	**2,386,005**		**2,805,829**	**2,805,829**		**2,537,388**	**2,537,388**
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER [36]									
Salaries and Expenses	164,165	82,116	246,281	159,491	79,865	239,356	159,228	79,729	238,957
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses	71,417	35,176	106,593	29,116	14,340	43,456	25,096	12,360	37,456
SUBTOTAL, FLETC Gross Discretionary	**235,582**	**117,292**	**352,874**	**188,607**	**94,205**	**282,812**	**184,324**	**92,089**	**276,413**
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds			**-**			**-**			**-**
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE [37]									
Management and Administration	-	142,507	142,507	-	143,200	143,200	-	149,365	149,365
Research & Development	963,372	-	963,372	863,271	-	863,271	1,027,067	-	1,027,067
SUBTOTAL, S&T Gross Discretionary	**963,372**	**142,507**	**1,105,879**	**863,271**	**143,200**	**1,006,471**	**1,027,067**	**149,365**	**1,176,432**
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds			**-**			**-**			**-**
DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE									
Management and Administration	38,415	-	38,415	38,500	-	38,500	41,120	-	41,120
Research, Development, and Operations	352,985	-	352,985	324,537	-	324,537	206,257	-	206,257
Systems Acquisition	85,974	-	85,974	20,000	-	20,000	84,361	-	84,361
Restoration of Prior Year Unobligated Balance		**-**	**(8000)**	**203,037**	**-**	**203,037**	**331,738**	**-**	**331,738**
SUBTOTAL, DNDO Gross Discretionary	**477,374**	**-**	**477,374**	**583,037**	**-**	**583,037**	**331,738**	**-**	**331,738**
Gross Discretionary	**34,221,267**	**18,196,921**	**52,918,188**	**34,087,100**	**11,969,481**	**46,057,081**	**34,757,479**	**11,941,252**	**46,698,731**

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