

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2014

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2014

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 2013.

BUDGET HEARING—UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

WITNESS

HON. JANET NAPOLITANO, SECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OPENING STATEMENT: MR. CARTER

Mr. CARTER. Today we welcome back Secretary Napolitano. That is a little loud, isn't it?

Secretary, welcome. We are glad that you are here. We look forward to your testimony on the President's budget for this department and so that we can have homeland security for the fiscal year 2014.

Madam Secretary, once again, DHS finds itself at a crossroads. As our budgetary constraints tighten and true threats to the homeland persist, DHS must find a way to accomplish its vital mission with increasingly scarce resources.

Specifically DHS must find a way to adequately support its costly workforce and necessary operations including enforcement and also follow through on essential upgrades on border security technology, Coast Guard acquisitions, and necessary research.

Budgeting for competing priorities with limited resources is not a new challenge. In fact, it has been the hallmark of the Appropriations Committee work since 1865. And that is why this subcommittee has adhered to three core principles since its establishment more than ten years ago.

Unwavering support for our front-line personnel and essential operations is the first, secondly, clear alignment of funding to results and, finally, true fiscal discipline meaning we provide every dollar needed to Homeland Security but not a penny more.

And that brings us to the department's budget request for fiscal year 2014, to recent events.

First, your fiscal year 2014 budget prioritized and so it defies logic, more money for headquarters' consolidation and research, but deep shameful proposals to cut operations including a proposed reduction of 826 Coast Guard military personnel, a proposed cut of nearly 40 percent to Coast Guard acquisitions, a proposed reduction of 2,200 ICE detention beds, and a proposed reduction of more than 1,000 full-time positions in ICE resulting in substantial de-

creases to investigation and to everything from threats to national security to child exportation to cyber crime to drug smuggling.

Secondly, what I have seen in the last few months, what I believe is apparent with this budget request is a complete lack of candor and that is something that as chairman I cannot and will not tolerate. I am not talking about information on internal policy deliberations or pre-decisional discussions with the Administration. I am talking about facts, facts about what things cost, the facts about actual performance.

Madam Secretary, statutory mandates and reporting requirements within our bill are not flexible. They are the law. What I am getting at is the department's repeated failure to submit numerous required plans and reports on time. This includes nearly all the 12 reports and plans that were statutorily mandated to be submitted with the budget yesterday morning.

Now, we did receive some late yesterday evening, I understand about three reports required, but quite honestly with the thousands and thousands and thousands of people that you have got over there in your department and the law requiring a priority date for the submission of these reports, I see no good excuse why you cannot find enough people that know how to do their job over there if they cannot get these reports put together.

Furthermore, what I am getting at is the department's failure to answer basic factual questions about program cost and performance. We have asked repeatedly about mandatory E-Verify costs. We have asked repeatedly about resource implications of the new USCS programs. We have asked for updated information about the department's sequester impacts given that the fiscal year 2013 appropriation bill was enacted more than two weeks ago.

And three weeks after the unwarranted release of thousands of ICE detainees, I had to hold a hearing to get an entirely confusing and incomplete accounting of the incident including that ICE released ten level one criminal aliens and 159 level two criminal aliens.

Madam Secretary, let's be blunt. If DHS cannot explain how it is proposing to spend the taxpayers' limited dollars on its programs and on its projects, how are we going to make a decision as to how these funds relate to the mission requirements?

We need congressional oversight. We have given congressional oversight authority. This is part of congressional oversight and it should not be ignored.

We have little choice other than to hold the department's leadership accountable and to cut requested and unjustified funding.

So when DHS has a statutory mission to fulfill, we expect a legitimate and adequate budget to support it. When the law mandates a spend plan, we expect compliance. When we ask a question for factual information, we expect straightforward and prompt answers instead of getting little more than excuses, delays, and outright irresponsiveness. And all that has got to stop and it has got to stop today.

Yesterday we were talking. I talked to you on the phone briefly about the plans that we were not receiving and you made the comment you would try to get it to us by May 1st. I thought about that after our conversation and that is not acceptable.

Just because the President thinks he gets to be two months late on his budget does not mean that the people who work in his departments get to also ignore deadlines. We have deadlines that we have on this committee and I think those deadlines should be met. And I think May 1st is too long to wait for those reports.

So I would appreciate it if you would get whoever you hire or have hired to get the various reports done that we require and if they cannot remember what they are, we will be glad to share that information with them.

I would like for them to have that for us by no later than the end of next week, Friday of next week. And, you know, I would also like to know who was assigned that job because if they cannot do the job, then there is a management problem somewhere.

And we will talk. I will give you an opportunity to reply to this, but I do not want to play the game. Others are having to, but I do not want to play the game of we will give it to you when we want to. And then honestly we have a statutory mandate on a budget, but we did not get the budget when it was statutorily mandated. We got it two months later. I am not going to play that game. That is pretty simple.

At a time when our budget is hemorrhaging with red ink, the department has to get the budgeting right. That means meeting oversight responsibilities and clearly aligning requested funding to intended results for our Nation's security. And that is the commitment I am going to ask of you today. The American people deserve no less.

Madam Secretary, I think it is clear that we have a lot to cover here today. Before I recognize you for your testimony, let me turn to our distinguished ranking member and former chairman of this committee for his remarks that he may wish to make.

Mr. Price.

[The statement of Mr. Carter follows:]

The Honorable John Carter
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
FY 2014 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security
10:00 AM | Thursday | April 11, 2013 | 2359 RHOB
Opening Statement As Prepared

Hearing is called to order –

Today, we welcome back Secretary Napolitano. Madam Secretary, we thank you for being here and look forward to your testimony on the President's budget request for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2014.

Madam Secretary, once again DHS finds itself at a crossroads.

As our budgetary constraints tighten and true threats to the homeland persist, DHS must find a way to accomplish its vital mission with increasingly scarce resources.

Specifically, DHS must find a way to adequately support its costly workforce and necessary operations – including enforcement – and also follow-through on essential upgrades in border security technology, Coast Guard acquisitions, and necessary research.

Budgeting for competing priorities with limited resources is not a new challenge; in fact, it has been the hallmark of the Appropriations Committee's work since its inception in 1865.

And, that is why this Subcommittee has adhered to three core principles since it was established more than ten years ago:

1. Unwavering support for our frontline personnel and essential operations;
2. Clear alignment of funding to results; and
3. True fiscal discipline – meaning, that we provide every dollar needed for homeland security, but not a penny more.

And that brings us to the Department's budget request for fiscal year 2014 and recent events.

First, your FY14 budget priorities defy logic – more money for headquarters consolidation and research, but deep, shameful proposals to cut to operations, including: a proposed reduction of 826 Coast Guard military personnel; a proposed cut of nearly 40% to Coast Guard acquisitions; a proposed reduction of 2,200 ICE detention beds; and a proposed reduction of more than 1,000 full-time positions in ICE, resulting in substantial decreases to investigations into everything from threats to national security to child exploitation to cyber-crime to drug smuggling.

Secondly, what I have seen in the last few months – and what I believe is apparent with this budget request – is a complete lack of candor...and that is something that, as Chairman, I cannot and will not tolerate.

I'm not talking about information on internal policy deliberations or pre-decisional discussions within the Administration....I'm talking about facts....facts about what things cost and facts about actual performance.

Madam Secretary, the statutory mandates and reporting requirements within our bill are not flexible, they are the law.

What I am getting at is the Department's repeated failure to submit numerous required plans and reports on time – and this includes nearly all of the 12 reports and plans that were statutorily mandated to be submitted with the budget yesterday morning.

Furthermore, what I am getting at is the Department's failure to answer basic, factual questions about program costs and performance. We've asked repeatedly about mandatory E-Verify costs. We've asked repeatedly about resource implications of new USCIS programs. We've asked for updated information about the Department's sequester impacts given that the fiscal year 2013 appropriations bill was enacted more than two weeks ago. And three weeks after the unwarranted release of thousands of ICE detainees, I had to hold a hearing to get an entirely confusing and incomplete accounting of the incident, including that ICE released ten Level 1 criminal aliens and 159 Level 2 criminal aliens.

Madam Secretary, let me be blunt— if DHS can't clearly explain how it is proposing to spend the taxpayers' limited dollars on its programs and projects; won't show how funds meet mission requirements; and refuses to answer Congress' basic oversight questions, then we have little choice other than to hold the Department's leadership accountable and cut requested, but unjustified funding.

So, when DHS has a statutory mission to fulfill, we expect a legitimate and adequate budget to support it.

When the law mandates a spend plan, we expect compliance.

When we ask a question for factual information, we expect straightforward and prompt answers.

Instead, we are getting little more than excuses, delays, and outright unresponsiveness.... and, that ends today.

My point is simple: at a time when our budget is hemorrhaging with red ink, the Department has to get its budgeting right. And, that means meeting oversight responsibilities and clearly aligning requested funding to intended results for our Nation's security... and that is the commitment I am going to ask of you here today...the American people deserve no less.

Madam Secretary, I think it is clear that we have a lot to cover here today. Before I recognize you for your testimony, let me turn to our distinguished Ranking Member and former Chairman for any remarks he wishes to make.

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OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, Madam Secretary. It is a pleasure to have you kick off our budget season a little later than usual, but we are glad to have you here.

The fiscal year 2014 net discretionary budget request for the Department of Homeland Security is \$39.04 billion, not including an additional \$5.6 billion in disaster relief funding that does not count toward the discretionary cap. The total is some \$550 million below the equivalent number for the current year.

This year also marks the tenth anniversary of the creation of DHS and the continuing efforts to make 22 components operate under a common vision and leadership. Complicating these efforts is the reality that, like all federal agencies, you have been asked to do more with less. And this has required some tough decisions.

I am pleased that a full year Homeland Security Appropriations Act was included in the final Continuing Resolution for the current year providing an allocation of funds that is more aligned with your current needs.

It provided significant and necessary funding increases, for example, for preparedness and anti-terrorism grants, for customs and border protection salaries, and for advanced research.

However, you are still under the thumb of sequestration. Sequestration, the very definition of irrational and irresponsible budgeting, which ironically leaves the two main drivers of the federal deficit, tax expenditures and mandatory spending, largely untouched.

Today I look forward to exploring how the Department is assessing risk and prioritizing funding in this era of shrinking budgets. It is also time to reflect about where the department has been and where you are heading.

This includes the Department's efforts to enforce our Nation's immigration laws which we all know are in need of comprehensive reform. As bipartisan efforts to craft legislation continue, no doubt security at the border will remain center stage.

Despite what some opponents of comprehensive immigration reform say, significant progress has been made along the southern border. This subcommittee, under both democratic and republican leadership, has been at the forefront of these changes. We must resist misleading claims about border security by those who simply wish to block reform.

Two decades ago, fewer than 4,000 border patrol agents monitored the entire southwest border. By the end of fiscal 2012, there were more than 18,400 such agents. Fencing totaling some 651 miles has also been constructed in targeted areas of the border. Now sensors have been planted, cameras erected, and unmanned aerial vehicles monitor the border from above.

Couple these efforts with targeted outbound inspections of vehicles for illegal drugs, weapons, cash, and other contraband heading south into Mexico resulting in some impressive seizures in California, Texas, and Arizona over the past three years and you can see just how successful our border security efforts have been. You

should be proud of how far we have come under your leadership and that of your predecessor to secure our border.

Recalling our efforts to apply cost-effectiveness criteria to that border fence, I know just how elusive the definition of secure can be. I also know that we cannot simply throw an unlimited supply of money at the southwest border and assume it will solve all the problems.

We must continue to look analytically for the right mix of personnel, infrastructure, and technology to find the best path forward and today we hope you can shed some light on your thinking in this regard.

In addition, the Administration has taken positive steps to improve its immigration enforcement policies. Here, too, some have been eager to criticize, but I believe it is both prudent and wise for the Administration to focus on the removal of criminal aliens first and foremost while providing prosecutorial discretion on less pressing cases and deferred action in the case of the so-called dreamers. With limited resources, we simply must prioritize our efforts.

Much has been made of the release of ICE detainees in February, although following Director Morton's testimony before this subcommittee, I hope we have reached the point where suspicions of a political motive have subsided.

In that regard, I hope you can touch on the funding realities ICE must deal with when facing a statutory mandate that ties its hands on the number of individuals it detains.

Director Morton has testified that this statutory minimum bed requirement will reduce such priorities as the investigation into human and drug smuggling as well as child pornography.

We need to get to the point where ICE decision making about the use of detention is based only on consistent, reviewable, risk-based criteria, and that ICE has full discretion and available funding to use less costly supervision methods and alternatives to detention when risk is low.

I also support your effort to better focus the Secure Communities Program to make sure it is fulfilling its intended mission and not being applied indiscriminately.

Now that the Secure Communities Program has been implemented nationwide, I look forward to examining how effective this program has been in fulfilling its intended mission.

This subcommittee also feels some ownership of that effort to focus on the criminal alien population.

I must also commend you on the job FEMA continues to do. Over the past few years, FEMA has faced significant challenges, including an unprecedented 99 presidentially declared disasters in 2011.

In comparison, 2012 had about half that number with 47 presidentially declared disasters, but that number included Hurricane Sandy, a storm of historic magnitude. Currently every state in the Nation has pending disaster recovery projects with FEMA.

In each of these instances, FEMA has done a remarkable job of working with affected areas to make sure that individuals, families, and localities have the resources to remove damaged structures and debris and to begin the rebuilding process.

This recent experience confirms that much of the lost capacity we witnessed following Hurricane Katrina has been restored, yet another success of which this subcommittee claims some ownership.

Now, I must say there are some questions, some disappointments in this budget that we are going to want to explore. There is a net reduction in FEMA grants here. There is the same flawed proposal, I believe, for a national preparedness grant program. It was rejected by all sides in the Continuing Resolution.

The budget also proposes a significant reduction to coast guard personnel and acquisitions that raises serious questions about future Coast Guard capabilities and recapitalizations efforts.

Now, on the face of it at least, this significant reduction in funding for the Coast Guard appears to have been made in order to provide a full \$714 million to complete construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. We know that facility must be constructed, but we have got to consider the implications for the rest of DHS, particularly if there is a viable option to phase in NBAF construction and avoid a tradeoff with the Coast Guard or with other science and technology efforts in the coming fiscal year.

So we have a number of questions that will need to be addressed by you and your colleagues as this subcommittee works to produce a bill in the coming weeks.

Madam Secretary, I look forward to your testimony and working with you again this year.

[The statement of Mr. Price follows:]

Price Statement at Hearing on Department of Homeland Security 2014 Budget Request

Good morning, Madam Secretary. It is a pleasure to have you kick off our budget season, albeit later than usual. The fiscal year 2014 net discretionary budget request for the Department of Homeland Security is \$39.04 billion, not including an additional \$5.6 billion in disaster relief funding that does not count toward the discretionary cap. This total is some \$550 million below the equivalent number for the current year.

This year also marks the 10th anniversary of the creation of DHS and the continuing efforts to make 22 components operate under a common vision and leadership. Complicating these efforts is the reality that, like all federal agencies, you have been asked to do more with less, and this has required some tough decisions. I am pleased that a full-year Homeland Security Appropriations Act was included in the final Continuing Resolution, providing an allocation of funds that is more aligned with your current needs. It provided significant and necessary funding increases, for example, for preparedness and anti-terrorism grants, Customs and Border Protection salaries, and advanced research. However, you are still under the thumb of sequestration.

Today, I look forward to exploring how the Department is assessing risk and prioritizing funding in this era of shrinking budgets. It is also time to reflect about where the Department of Homeland Security has been and where you are heading. This includes the Department's efforts to enforce our nation's immigration laws, which we all know are in dire need of comprehensive reform. As bipartisan efforts to craft legislation continue, no doubt security at the border will remain center stage.

Despite what some opponents of comprehensive immigration reform say, significant progress has been made along the southern border. This Subcommittee, under both Democratic and Republican leadership, has been at the forefront of these changes, and we must resist misleading claims about border security by those wishing to block reform. Two decades ago, fewer than 4,000 Border Patrol agents monitored the entire Southwest border. By the end of FY 2012, there were more than 18,400. Fencing totaling some 651 miles has also been constructed in targeted areas of the border. Now sensors have been planted, cameras erected, and unmanned aerial vehicles monitor the border from above. Couple these efforts with targeted outbound inspections of vehicles for illegal drugs, weapons, cash, and other contraband heading south into Mexico, resulting in some impressive seizures in California, Texas, and Arizona over the past three years, and you can see just how successful our border security efforts have been. You should be proud of how far we have come, under your leadership and that of your predecessor, to secure our borders.

Price Statement at Hearing on Department of Homeland Security 2014 Budget Request

Recalling our efforts to apply cost-effectiveness criteria to the border fence, I know how elusive the definition of "secure" can be. I also know that we cannot simply throw an unlimited supply of money at the Southwest border and assume that will solve all the problems. We must continue to look analytically for the right mix of personnel, infrastructure and technology to find the best path forward. I hope you will shed some light on your thinking in that regard.

In addition, the Administration has taken positive steps to improve its immigration enforcement policies. Here too, some have been eager to criticize, but I believe it is both prudent and wise for the Administration to focus on the removal of criminal aliens first and foremost, while providing prosecutorial discretion on less pressing cases and deferred action in the case of the so-called Dreamers. With limited resources, we simply must prioritize our efforts.

Much has been made of the release of ICE detainees in February, although following Director Morton's testimony I hope we have reached the point where suspicions of a political motive have subsided. In that regard, I hope you can touch on the funding realities ICE must deal with when facing a statutory mandate that ties its hands on the number of individuals it detains. Director Morton has testified that this requirement will reduce such priorities as the investigation into human and drug smuggling, as well as child pornography. We need to get to the point where ICE decision making about the use of detention is based only on consistent, reviewable, risk-based criteria, and it has full discretion and available funding to use less costly supervision methods and alternatives to detention when risk is low.

I also support your effort to better focus the Secure Communities program to be sure it is fulfilling its intended mission and not being applied indiscriminately. Now that the Secure Communities program has been implemented nationwide, I look forward to examining how effective this program has been at fulfilling its intended mission.

I must also commend you on the job FEMA continues to do. Over the past few years, FEMA has faced significant challenges, including an unprecedented 99 Presidentially-declared disasters in 2011. In comparison, 2012 had about half that number, with 47 Presidentially-declared disasters, but it included Hurricane Sandy, a storm of historic magnitude. Currently every state in the Nation has pending disaster recovery projects with FEMA.

In each of these instances, FEMA has done a remarkable job of working with affected areas to make sure that individuals, families, and localities have the resources to remove damaged

Price Statement at Hearing on Department of Homeland Security 2014 Budget Request

structures and debris and to begin the rebuilding process. This recent experience confirms that much of the lost capacity we witnessed following Hurricane Katrina has been restored.

I must say, however, that I am very disappointed to see the budget propose a net reduction to FEMA grants, as well as offering the same, flawed National Preparedness Grant Program rejected by all sides in the Continuing Resolution. The budget also proposes a significant reduction to Coast Guard personnel and acquisitions that raises serious questions about future Coast Guard capabilities and recapitalization efforts. On its face at least, this significant reduction in funding for the Coast Guard appears to have been made in order to provide \$714 million to complete construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. We must seriously consider the implications for the rest of DHS, particularly if there is a viable option to phase in NBAF construction and avoid a tradeoff with the Coast Guard or with other Science and Technology efforts in FY14.

So we have a number of questions that will need to be addressed quickly by you and your components as this Subcommittee works to produce a bill in the coming weeks.

Madam Secretary, I look forward to your testimony and working with you again this year.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Price.

I would now like to recognize the chairman of the full committee and the founding chairman of this subcommittee, Harold Rogers, for any comments that he would like to make.

Mr. Chairman.

OPENING STATEMENT: MR. ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and congratulations on your work on this as the new chairman of this subcommittee.

Madam Secretary, it is good to be with you again and good to see you. Tough job. Pardon me.

In the past three years now, we have struggled on the committee and on this subcommittee to try to bring regular order to the process where we take up individual bills and debate them and amend them and take them to conference with the Senate and we hash out the differences like the old fashion way which is regular order.

And I am very pleased that a couple of weeks ago now, we were able to work that process with our colleagues in the Senate and produce, I think, a fair hybrid Continuing Resolution which included Homeland Security.

And I wanted to congratulate Senator Mikulski and her counterparts in the Senate along with my counterpart here, Nita Lowey, for working together to bring out a good bill. I know it is not exactly all that you wanted, but it is the best we could do. So the effort for regular order continues.

Now, your budget submissions do not make our job any easier. Like Yogi Bear talked about *deja vu* all over again, here we go again. The department has produced a proposal to, I think, decimate the coast guard and ICE that supports the men and women who bravely defend our homeland on the front lines in favor of headquarters' pet projects and controversial research programs.

Once again, the budget request uses phoney, unauthorized offsets to pay for critical aviation security measures. Once again, the department has failed to submit a number of plans and reports which are required by law, which are essential to help us do our work and do our work well to try to justify every penny that we spend of the taxpayers' money under the constitution appropriated to agencies of the Federal Government.

And, once again, this budget submission would add layers of bureaucracy to the already tangled web of agencies under your purview at headquarters. Many of these proposals are recycled directly from last year's budget. Nearly all of these misaligned priorities were patently rejected by the Congress in the fiscal 2013 bills that passed both chambers and the CR.

These trends are becoming a sadly predictable asset and tenet of this Administration's budgeting strategy. Particularly where our Nation's security is involved, we need a legitimate budget that ties funding to results and mission requirements.

Unfortunately, what I see here is a largely political document which mirrors the fear mongering tactics employed by DHS and others leading up to implementation of sequestration, especially ICE's release, opening the jail doors for several hundred detainees prior to the budget cuts.

Needless to say, this gives me great concern. I certainly hope your testimony allays those concerns as we go on today. I hope and trust that it will. But we have rehashed these things ever since you have been the secretary and we have gone over them time and again. And we reject your pleas and you keep coming back and we keep rejecting them.

We should be spending this time talking about positive things rather than going over old rehashed, rejected proposals. So I welcome your testimony.

[The statement of Mr. Rogers follows:]

Chairman Hal Rogers
House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY14 Department of Homeland Security Budget Request
April 11, 2013
Opening Statement As Prepared

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your comments and for yielding to me. Madam Secretary, thank you for being with us today to discuss the Department of Homeland Security's Fiscal Year 2014 budget request.

In the past three years, the Appropriations Committee has worked across the aisle and across the Capitol, demonstrating the commitment of Members and staff alike to regular order as well as honest and fair negotiations. I am proud to associate myself with similar comments made by Senator Mikulski, my newly minted counterpart in the other body, as well as Ranking Member Nita Lowey, about the importance of having hearings on what the federal agencies are spending, crafting bills that responsibly fund the federal government, and looking for areas in our government where we can be more efficient.

This return to regular order has culminated in a number of bipartisan Appropriations bills that have slowed the pace of government spending in historic fashion, balancing the realities of our dire fiscal situation with the need to protect our homeland and our country's most vulnerable citizens. This is the way it's supposed to work, and the way that is best for our country's economy and the taxpayer.

But, candidly, Madam Secretary, our shared task isn't made any easier with budget submissions like the one you've put before us today. I feel like Yogi Berra with déjà vu all over again:

- Once again, the Department has proposed to decimate Coast Guard and ICE funding that supports the men and women who bravely defend our homeland on the frontlines, in favor of headquarters pet projects and controversial research programs.
- Once again, the budget request uses phony, unauthorized offsets to pay for critical aviation security measures.
- Once again, the Department has failed to submit a number of plans and reports required by law, which are essential to help this Committee do its work – and do its work well.
- And once again, this budget submission would add layers of bureaucracy to the already tangled web of agencies under your purview at DHS headquarters.

Many of these proposals are recycled directly from last year's budget, and nearly all of these misaligned priorities were patently rejected by the Congress in the FY13 bills that passed both Chambers last month. These trends are becoming a sadly predictable tenet of this Administration's budgeting strategy.

Particularly where our Nation's security is involved, we need a *legitimate* budget that ties funding to results and mission requirements – unfortunately, what I see here is a largely political document which mirrors the fear-mongering tactics employed by DHS and others leading up to implementation of sequestration, especially ICE's release of several hundred detainees *prior to* these budget cuts.

Needless to say, this gives me great concern. Madam Secretary, I hope your testimony today will allay my concerns as we work together in protecting our homeland. Thank you.

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Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are honored to have you here.

We are now also honored to have the ranking member of the whole committee, Ms. Lowey. I recognize her for her comments.

Thank you, Ms. Lowey, for being here.

OPENING STATEMENT: MS. LOWEY

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And I want to also acknowledge that I join with Chairman Rogers in hoping that we could have regular order and go through the process and work together to accomplish our goals.

I want to welcome you, Secretary Napolitano. It has been my pleasure working with you over the past four years to secure our borders, prevent acts of terrorism, improve cyber security, and provide our first responders with the equipment and resources they need to protect our communities.

I would also like to thank you and Administrator Fugate for your handling of Super Storm Sandy. As our Nation confronted one of the most severe and damaging storms in our history, you managed the federal response to the storm with precision.

I also truly appreciate your regular updates for Members so that we could get timely information to our local partners on the ground in the immediate aftermath of the storm.

However, you come before us today with a budget that again would consolidate state and local grants into a large pot with little direction without authorization from Congress and expressly against the wishes of this subcommittee.

I am concerned that efforts to consolidate these grants in such a way could result in diluting crucial terrorism funds from the areas most at risk of attacks and leaving transit and port security in the Nation's most densely populated areas without the resources necessary to prevent and respond to acts of terror.

Again, I would like to thank Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Price for holding this hearing today and you, Secretary Napolitano, for joining us. Thank you.

[The statement of Ms. Lowey follows:]

Lowey Statement at Hearing on Department of Homeland Security 2014 Budget Request

Welcome, Secretary Napolitano. It has been my pleasure working with you over the past four years to secure our borders, prevent acts of terrorism, improve cyber security and provide our first responders with the equipment and resources they need to protect our communities.

I would also like to thank you and Administrator Fugate for your handling of Superstorm Sandy. As our nation confronted one of the most severe and damaging storms in our history, you managed the federal response to the storm with precision. I also truly appreciate your regular updates for Members so that we could get timely information to our local partners on the ground in the immediate aftermath of the storm.

However, you come before us today with a budget that again would consolidate FEMA State and local grants into a large pot with little direction, without authorization from Congress, and expressly against the wishes of this Committee. I am concerned that efforts to consolidate these grants in such a way could result in diluting crucial anti-terrorism funds from areas most at risk of attacks and leave transit and port security in the nation's most densely populated areas without the resources necessary to prevent and respond to acts of terror. I look forward to discussing this with you shortly.

Again, I'd like to thank Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Price for holding this hearing today and you, Secretary Napolitano, for joining us.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Ms. Lowey, and, once again, welcome. Madam Secretary, your entire written statement, we have that. It will be entered into the record. You are now recognized for five minutes to summarize your testimony.

OPENING STATEMENT: SECRETARY NAPOLITANO

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, thank you. Thank you, Chairman Carter, Chairman Rogers, Ranking Member Lowey, Ranking Member Price, Members of the committee, subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the President's fiscal year 2014 budget for the Department of Homeland Security [DHS].

There have been several points raised by you and others in their opening statements and I look forward to addressing issues like reports and the FEMA [Federal Emergency Management Agency] consolidation with you during the Q&A part of the program.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the creation of DHS, the largest reorganization of the Federal Government since the formation of the Department of Defense.

After 10 years of effort, DHS has transformed 22 legacy agencies into a single integrated department, building a strengthened homeland security enterprise and a more secure America better equipped to confront the range of threats that we face.

Our workforce of nearly 240,000 law enforcement agents, officers, and men and women on the front lines puts their lives at risk every day securing our land, air, and maritime borders, enforcing our immigration laws, and responding to natural disasters. They work in every state and more than 75 countries strengthening homeland security through cooperation, information sharing, training, and technical assistance with many of our partners.

The President's fiscal year 2014 budget for DHS allows us to build on our progress over the past 10 years by preserving core front-line operational priorities. At the same time, given the current fiscal environment, this is the third straight year that our budget request reflects a reduction from the previous year.

Specifically, the budget request is 2.2 percent or more than \$800 million below the fiscal year 2013 enacted budget. While our mission has not changed and we continue to face evolving threats, we have become more strategic in how we use limited resources focusing on a risk-based approach.

This is coupled with an unprecedented commitment to fiscal discipline, which has led to over \$4 billion in cost avoidances and reductions over the past 4 years through our Efficiency Review.

Before I discuss the department's budget, however, I would like to take a moment to talk about the mandatory reductions imposed by sequestration, which are significant, more than \$3 billion in cuts across DHS over 6 months.

The recent full year appropriations bill enabled DHS to mitigate to some degree the projected sequestered impacts under the CR [Continuing Resolution] on our operations and workforce, but there is no doubt that these cuts will affect operations both in the short and the long terms.

Sustained cuts at these sequester levels will result in reduced operational capacity, breached staffing floors, and economic impacts to the private sector through reduced and canceled contracts.

Nonetheless, we continue to do everything we can to minimize impacts on our core mission and employees consistent with the operational priorities in our 2014 budget, which I will briefly highlight for you.

First, to prevent terrorism and enhance security, the fiscal year 2014 budget continues to support risk-based security initiatives including TSA PreCheck, Global Entry, and other trusted traveler programs. As a result, we expect one in four travelers to receive some form of expedited screening domestically by the end of the year.

The budget supports Administration efforts to secure maritime cargo and the global supply chain by strengthening efforts to interdict threats at the earliest possible point.

We continue our strong support for state and local partners through training, fusion centers, and information sharing on a wide range of critical homeland security issues.

We also fund cutting-edge research and development to address evolving biological, radiological, and nuclear threats, including construction of the NBAF [National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility], a state-of-the-art bio-containment facility central to the protection of the Nation's food supply and our national and economic security.

Next, to secure and manage our borders, the budget continues the Administration's robust border security efforts while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. It sustains historic deployments of personnel between our ports of entry along our borders as well as continued utilization of proven effective surveillance technology along the highest traffic areas of the southwest border.

To expedite travel and trade while reducing wait times at the ports of entry including both land and air ports, the budget requests an additional 3,500 port officers, 1,600 paid for by appropriations and the remainder by an increase to the immigration user fees that have not been adjusted since 2001.

To secure our maritime borders, the budget invests in recapitalization of Coast Guard assets including the seventh National Security Cutter and Fast Response Cutters.

The budget also continues the department's focus on smart and effective enforcement of our Nation's immigration laws. The budget supports the Administration's unprecedented efforts to more effectively focus the enforcement system on public safety threats, border security, and the integrity of the immigration system through initiatives such as the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals and greater use of prosecutorial discretion.

At the same time, the budget makes significant reductions to inefficient programs like the 287(g) Task Force agreements while supporting more cost-effective initiatives like the nationwide implementation of Secure Communities.

The budget invests in monitoring and compliance, promoting adherence to work-site related laws, Form I-9 inspections, the enhancements to the E-Verify program, while continuing to support Alternatives to Detention, detention reform, and immigrant integration efforts.

Comprehensive immigration reform will help us continue to build on these efforts and strengthen border security by enabling DHS

to further focus existing resources on criminals, human smugglers and traffickers, and national security threats.

Next, to safeguard and secure cyberspace, this budget makes significant investments to strengthen cybersecurity including funds to first secure our Nation's information and financial systems and to defend against cyber threats to private-sector and federal systems, the Nation's critical infrastructure, and our economy.

Second, the budget includes funds to support the President's executive order on improving critical infrastructure and cybersecurity, and the presidential policy directive on critical infrastructure security and resilience.

And, finally, the budget includes funds to expedite the deployment of EINSTEIN 3 to prevent and detect intrusions on government computer systems.

Finally, to ensure continued resilience to disasters, the President's budget focuses on a whole community approach through emergency management. It includes resources for the DRF, the disaster relief fund, to support presidentially declared disasters or emergencies.

And the Administration is again proposing the consolidation of 18 grant programs into one National Preparedness Grants Program to create a robust national response capacity while reducing administrative overhead.

This competitive risk-based program will use a comprehensive process to assess gaps, identify and prioritize deployable capabilities, put funding to work quickly, and require grantees to regularly report on their progress.

In conclusion, the fiscal year 2014 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.

Chairman Carter, Representative Price, Members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify here today and I am pleased to be able to answer your questions.

[The information follows:]

Statement for the Record

The Honorable Janet Napolitano

Secretary

United States Department of Homeland Security

Before the

United States House of Representatives

Subcommittee on Homeland Security Appropriations

April 11, 2013

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and Members of the Subcommittee:

Let me begin by saying thank you to this Subcommittee for the strong support you have provided me and the Department over the past 4 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 Subcommittee today to present President Obama's Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the creation of DHS, the largest reorganization of the U.S. Government since the formation of the Department of Defense. After 10 years of effort, DHS has transformed 22 agencies from across the Federal Government into a single integrated Department, building a strengthened homeland security enterprise and a more secure America better equipped to confront the range of threats we face.

Our workforce of nearly 240,000 law enforcement agents, officers, and men and women on the frontlines put their lives at risk every day to protect our country from threats to the homeland, securing our land, air, and maritime borders; enforcing our immigration laws; and responding to natural disasters. Our employees are stationed in every state and in more than 75 countries around the world, engaging with state, local, and foreign partners to strengthen homeland security through cooperation, information sharing, training, and technical assistance. Domestically, DHS works side by side with state and local¹ law enforcement (SLE) and emergency responders in our communities, along our borders, and throughout a national network of fusion centers. The Department also collaborates with international partners, including foreign governments, major multilateral organizations, and global businesses to strengthen the security of the networks of global trade and travel, upon which our Nation's economy and communities rely.

DHS employs a risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to help prevent terrorism and other evolving security threats. Utilizing a multi-layered detection system, DHS focuses on enhanced targeting and information sharing, and on working beyond our borders to interdict threats and dangerous actors at the earliest point possible. Each day, DHS screens 2 million passengers at domestic airports; intercepts thousands of agricultural threats; expedites the transit of nearly 100,000 people through trusted traveler and known crewmember programs; and trains thousands of federal, state, local, rural, tribal, territorial, and international officers and agents through more than 550 basic and advanced training programs available at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). We conduct vulnerability assessments of key infrastructure, disseminate intelligence regarding current and developing threats, and provide connectivity to federal systems to help local law enforcement and homeland security agencies across the country in reporting suspicious activities and implementing protective measures.

Our borders and ports are stronger, more efficient, and better protected than ever before. At the southwest border, apprehensions have decreased to the lowest point in more than 30 years. We have significantly invested in additional personnel, technology, and infrastructure, leading to historic progress along the border. We have deepened partnerships with federal, state, local, and

¹ "Local" law enforcement includes all law enforcement at the municipal, tribal, and territorial levels.

international law enforcement to combat transnational threats and criminal organizations to help keep our border communities safe. We have strengthened entry procedures to protect against the use of fraudulent documents and the entry of individuals who may wish to do us harm. And we have made our ports of entry (POEs) more efficient to expedite lawful travel and trade. Each day, almost 1 million people arrive at our POEs by land, sea, and air. In FY 2012, DHS processed more than 350 million travelers at our POEs, including almost 100 million international air travelers and \$2.3 trillion dollars of trade, while enforcing U.S. laws that welcome travelers, protect health and safety, and facilitate the flow of goods essential to our economy.

DHS has focused on smart and effective enforcement of U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. We have established clear enforcement priorities to focus the enforcement system on the removal of individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders, while implementing a comprehensive worksite enforcement strategy to reduce demand for illegal employment and protect employment opportunities for the Nation's lawful workforce. DHS has implemented major reforms to the Nation's immigration detention system to enhance security and efficiency and protect the health and safety of detainees while expanding nationwide the Secure Communities program, which uses biometric information to identify criminal aliens in state and local correctional facilities. Over the past 4 years, the Department has also improved the legal immigration process by streamlining and modernizing immigration benefits processes; strengthening fraud protections; protecting crime victims, asylees, and refugees; updating rules to keep immigrant families together; and launching new initiatives to spur economic competitiveness.

Today, our borders are more secure and our border communities are among the safest communities in our country. We have removed record numbers of criminals from the United States, and our immigration laws are being enforced according to sensible priorities. We have taken numerous steps to strengthen legal immigration and build greater integrity into the system. We are using our resources smartly, effectively, responsibly.

Despite these improvements, however, our immigration system remains broken and outdated. That is why the Department stands ready to implement common-sense immigration reform that would continue investments in border security, crack down on companies that hire undocumented workers, improve the legal immigration system for employment-sponsored and family-sponsored immigrants, and establish a responsible pathway to earned citizenship. Comprehensive immigration reform will help us continue to build on this progress and strengthen border security by providing additional tools and enabling DHS to further focus existing resources on preventing the entry of criminals, human smugglers and traffickers, and national security threats.

Our Nation's critical infrastructure is crucial to our economy and security. DHS is the Federal Government's lead in securing unclassified federal civilian government networks as well as working with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to secure their networks and protect physical assets through risk assessment, mitigation, forensic analysis, and incident response capabilities. In 2012, DHS issued warnings and responded to an average of 70 incidents per month arising from more than 10,000 daily alerts. The President also issued an executive order on cybersecurity and a presidential policy directive on critical infrastructure security and resilience to strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure against evolving threats through an

updated and overarching national framework that acknowledges the interdependencies between cybersecurity and securing physical assets.

In support of these efforts, DHS serves as the focal point for the U.S. Government's cybersecurity outreach and awareness activities and is focused on the development of a world-class cybersecurity workforce as well as innovative technologies that sustain safe, secure, and resilient critical infrastructure. We work hand-in-hand with our private-sector partners, recognizing the importance of public-private partnerships to build resilience through a whole-of-community approach. In addition to these responsibilities, DHS combats cybercrime by leveraging the skills and resources of the law enforcement community and interagency partners to investigate and prosecute cyber criminals.

DHS has fundamentally changed how we work with our state and local partners to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of disasters. Through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), we have implemented innovative practices to transform our disaster workforce through the creation of FEMA Corps and the DHS Surge Capacity Workforce. Working closely with state and local officials, we preposition resources before disasters hit and have 28 national urban search and rescue teams on standby in addition to dozens of state and local teams to support response efforts. We train more than 2 million emergency management and response personnel annually at the Emergency Management Institute, National Fire Academy, and through Community Emergency Response Teams to improve capabilities across all hazards. Additionally, we have deployed new capabilities to help disaster survivors recover and communities rebuild.

MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The FY 2014 Budget for DHS is \$60.0 billion in total budget authority and \$48.5 billion in gross discretionary funding. These two amounts include \$5.6 billion in Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) appropriations for recovery from major disasters, pursuant to the Budget Control Act. Excluding the \$5.6 billion funding within the DRF, the net discretionary total is \$39 billion.

Realizing Efficiencies and Streamlining Operations

The Department has implemented a variety of initiatives to cut costs, share resources across Components, and consolidate and streamline operations wherever possible. In FY 2014, these initiatives will result in \$1.3 billion in savings from administrative and mission support areas, including contracts, information technology (IT), travel, personnel moves, overtime, directed purchasing, professional services, and vehicle management.

Through the Department-wide, employee-driven Efficiency Review (ER), which began in 2009, as well as other cost-saving initiatives, DHS has identified more than \$4 billion in cost avoidances and reductions, and redeployed those funds to mission-critical initiatives across the Department.

Strategic Sourcing

Through ER and Component initiatives, DHS has used strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department for items such as language services, tactical communications services and devices, intelligence analysis services, and vehicle maintenance services. In FY 2012, we achieved \$368 million in savings, and we project \$250 million in savings

for FY 2013. We expect a comparable level of savings as we continue forward with this approach in FY 2014.

Travel and Conferences

In support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste, DHS strengthened conference and travel policies and controls to reduce travel expenses, ensure conferences are cost-effective, and ensure both travel and conference attendance is driven by critical mission requirements. During 2012, DHS issued a new directive that establishes additional standards for conferences and requires regular reporting on conference spending, further increasing transparency and accountability. The Department's FY 2014 budget projects an additional 20-percent reduction in travel costs from FYs 2013–2016.

Real Property Management

DHS manages a real property portfolio of approximately 38,000 assets, which spans all 50 states and 7 U.S. territories. The Department has adopted strategies to achieve greater efficiencies in the management of its real property portfolio that includes expediting the identification and disposal of under-utilized assets as well as improving the utilization of remaining Department inventory. These efforts will result in reductions in the size of our civilian real estate inventory, annual operating and maintenance costs, and energy usage. DHS anticipates that the amount of space and cost per full-time equivalent employee will continue to decline as spaces are reconfigured or new space is acquired on the basis of new workplace planning assumptions. DHS is committed to continuing to improve the management and alignment of its real property with advances in technology, mission, and work requirements.

Management and Integration

Over the past 4 years, DHS has significantly improved departmental management, developing and implementing a comprehensive, strategic approach to enhance Department-wide maturation and integration. We have improved acquisition oversight, ensuring full consideration of the investment life cycle in cost estimates, establishing procedures to thoroughly vet new requirements and alternative solutions, and supporting full funding policies to minimize acquisition risk. The FY 2014 Budget includes key investments to strengthen the homeland security enterprise, increase integration, address challenges raised by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), and continue to build upon the management reforms that have been implemented under this Administration.

Modernization of the Department's financial management systems has been consistently identified as critical by the Office of Management and Budget, the GAO, and Congress, and is vital to our ability to provide strong stewardship of taxpayer dollars. Over the past several years, we have made significant progress improving financial management practices and establishing internal controls. In 2012, DHS earned a qualified audit opinion on its Balance Sheet, a significant milestone and a pivotal step toward increasing transparency and accountability for the Department's resources. This full-scope audit opinion is a result of DHS's ongoing commitment to instituting sound financial management practices to safeguard taxpayer dollars.

Although DHS continues to maximize cost efficiencies and savings wherever possible, new investment must be made to improve our outdated financial systems and tools. The FY 2014

Budget supports financial system modernization at the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), which also provides financial management services to two other DHS Components.

DHS is also implementing a coordinated management approach for strategic investments and resource decisions involving multiple Components through the Integrated Investment Life Cycle Model. This initiative will help the Department enhance mission effectiveness while achieving management efficiencies by providing a broader, enterprise-wide perspective and ensuring DHS investments address the greatest needs of the Department.

Strategic Re-Organizations

In today's fiscal environment, the Department has challenged its workforce to fundamentally rethink how it does business, from the largest to the smallest investments. To help reduce costs, DHS conducted a formal base budget review, looking at all aspects of the Department's budget to find savings and better align resources with operational requirements.

United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT)

To better align the functions of US-VISIT with the operational Components, the Budget re-proposes the transfer of US-VISIT functions from the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), consistent with the President's FY 2013 Budget. Currently, CBP operates numerous screening and targeting systems, and integrating US-VISIT within CBP will strengthen the Department's overall vetting capability while also realizing operational efficiencies and cost savings.

State and Local Grants

Given the fiscal challenges facing the Department's state and local partners, DHS is also approaching these partnerships in new and innovative ways. The Budget re-proposes the National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP), originally presented in the FY 2013 Budget, to develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country in support of national preparedness, prevention, and response, with appropriate adjustments to respond to stakeholder feedback in 2012. While providing a structure that will give grantees more certainty about how funding will flow, the proposal continues to utilize a comprehensive process for assessing regional and national gaps; support the development of a robust cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable state and local assets; and require grantees to regularly report progress in the acquisition and development of these capabilities.

Land Port of Entry (LPOE) Delegation

Beginning in FY 2013, the General Services Administration (GSA) will work with DHS to delegate the operations of LPOE facilities to CBP. The distinctive nature of LPOEs as mission-oriented, 24/7 operational assets of CBP, as well as national trade and transportation infrastructure, differentiates this part of the portfolio from other federal buildings managed by GSA. The delegation facilitates faster delivery of service tailored to the specific needs of CBP's mission and will be more responsive to changing priorities and critical operations.

DHS Commonality Efforts

The successful integration of 22 legacy agencies into DHS was an important and ambitious undertaking that has increased the Department's ability to understand, mitigate, and protect against threats to the Nation. Further integration of the Department and of the development of a "One-DHS" culture will strengthen effectiveness, improve decision making to address shared issues, and

prioritize resources in an era of fiscal constraint. The FY 2014 Budget continues this emphasis and supports ongoing efforts aimed at furthering integration, some of which are highlighted as follows.

Common Vetting

It is estimated that DHS spends approximately \$1.8 billion annually on information-based screening. Consequently, DHS has established a Common Vetting Initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of vetting operations within the Department. Although this work is ongoing, it is expected that this effort will identify opportunities for streamlining operations and strengthening front-end assessment of requirements as part of an integrated investment life cycle.

Additionally, DHS is leveraging existing capabilities and its research and development (R&D) capabilities at the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to enhance the Department's exit program, and to identify and sanction those who overstay their lawful period of admission to the United States. This initiative is focused on aggregating information within existing data systems, enhancing review of potential overstays, increasing automated matching, and incorporating additional biometric elements to provide the foundation for a future biometric exit solution. The transfer of US-VISIT functions to CBP and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) supports this effort and better aligns mission functions.

Aviation Commonality

The Department is projected to spend approximately \$1.2 billion over FYs 2014–2018 on procurement of aviation assets. In 2011, DHS stood up an aviation commonalities working group to improve operational coordination in acquisition, facilities, maintenance, and logistics between CBP and USCG. The Department also launched an Aviation and Marine Commonalities Pilot Project in the fall of 2012 to test the unified command and control of departmental aviation and marine forces. Complementing this effort, DHS recently began an ER initiative, which will increase cross-Component collaboration for aviation-related equipment and maintenance by establishing excess equipment sharing, maintenance services, and contract teaming agreements, as well as other opportunities for aviation-related efficiencies.

Investigations

A recent partnership between ICE's Homeland Security Investigations and the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) demonstrates the Department's commitment to leveraging capabilities across Components and finding efficiencies. Both ICE and USSS are expanding participation in the existing Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs), which will strengthen the Department's cybercrimes investigative capabilities and realize efficiencies in the procurement of computer forensic hardware, software licensing, and training. This collaboration will integrate resources devoted to investigating transnational criminal organizations; transnational child exploitation; financial crime, including money laundering and identity and intellectual property theft; and network intrusions by domestic and international threats. This will further enhance the response capability of the Department to a cyber event by leveraging the assets of the Secret Service's 31 ECTFs, which bring together more than 2,700 international, federal, state, and local law enforcement partners; 3,100 private-sector members; and 300 academic partners.

CBP Staffing and Mission Integration

Given the Administration's strong and continued focus on border security, DHS has undertaken a series of initiatives to ensure that CBP's operations are integrated and that Border Patrol Agents (BPAs) and CBP Officers (CBPOs) are optimally deployed. As part of its mission integration

efforts, CBP has applied complementary BPA and CBPO deployments to enhance mission sets both at and between the POEs. Toward this goal, CBP has identified numerous mission areas where BPAs can substantially support: port operations, including canine detection operations for drugs and concealed humans; outbound operations that target currency, firearms, and fugitives; port security, counter-surveillance, and perimeter enforcement operations; inbound secondary conveyance inspections for narcotics and human smuggling. CBP has also identified mission areas where BPAs secure and transport seized contraband.

CBP is realizing significant operational and force-multiplying benefits from deploying BPAs to support POE requirements. Over the last year, these efforts have augmented POE operations, enabling CBP to more effectively address the threat of money and weapons being smuggled southbound into Mexico for use by transnational criminal organizations. In 2013, CBP is expanding these efforts by synchronizing mission integration efforts across the four key southwest border operational corridors: South Texas, El Paso/New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. The harmonization of current efforts will increase rapid response capability, develop unified intelligence and targeting approaches, and identify additional areas for on-the-ground operational collaboration.

Supporting Economic Growth and Job Creation

In support of the President's executive order on travel and tourism and to continue building upon the Administration's significant investments in border security, the FY 2014 Budget includes several proposals to invest in the men and women on the frontlines of our 329 POEs along the border and at airports and seaports across the country. Processing the more than 350 million travelers annually provides nearly \$150 billion in economic stimulus, yet the fees that support these operations have not been adjusted in many cases for more than a decade. As the complexity of our operations continues to expand, the gap between fee collections and the operations they support is growing, and the number of workforce hours fees support decreases each year. Accordingly, the Budget supports 3,477 new CBPOs to reduce growing wait times at our POEs and increase seizures of illegal items (guns, drugs, currency, and counterfeit goods). This includes appropriated funding for 1,600 additional CBPOs and, with congressional approval, 1,877 new CBPOs through adjustments in immigration and customs inspections user fees to recover more of the costs associated with providing services. These fee proposals will also help address the staffing gap outlined in CBP's Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, FY 2013 Report to Congress, submitted with the President's Budget. In addition, CBP and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are evaluating financial models to achieve full cost recovery for agricultural inspectional services provided by CBP.

Beyond the additional frontline positions, the President's Budget also provides direct support for thousands of new jobs through major infrastructure projects such as the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) and a consolidated departmental headquarters at the St. Elizabeths Campus. Investment in USCG recapitalization projects supports more than 4,000 jobs as well in the shipbuilding and aircraft industries. Through our grant programs we will continue helping local communities to create and maintain jobs, while strengthening the resiliency of important economic sectors and infrastructure. The Budget additionally supports CBP and ICE efforts to combat commercial trade fraud, including intellectual property law infringement, estimated to cost the economy up to \$250 billion each year.

Continued investment in Coast Guard frontline operations and recapitalization of its aging fleet helps to protect the Nation's Exclusive Economic Zone, a source of \$122 billion in annual U.S. revenue, and to secure 361 ports and thousands of miles of maritime thoroughfares that support 95 percent of trade with the United States. Through CBP and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), we continue to promote safe and secure travel and tourism, supporting a \$2.3 trillion dollar tourism industry. These programs, among others, enhance our Nation's safety and security while fostering economic growth and job creation.

BUDGET PRIORITIES

The FY 2014 Budget prioritizes programs and activities within the homeland security mission areas outlined in the Department's 2010 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, the 2010 Bottom-Up Review, and the FY 2012-2016 DHS Strategic Plan, undertaken by the Department to align its DHS resources with a comprehensive strategy to meet the Nation's homeland security needs.

The Budget builds on the progress the Department has made in each of its mission areas while strengthening existing capabilities, enhancing partnerships across all levels of government and with the private sector, streamlining operations, and increasing efficiencies.

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 U.S. infrastructure and key resources, essential leadership, and major events to terrorist attacks and other hazards.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders – The protection of the Nation's borders—land, air, and sea—from the illegal entry of people, weapons, drugs, and other contraband while facilitating lawful travel and trade is vital to homeland security, as well as the Nation's economic prosperity. 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 – DHS is responsible for securing unclassified federal civilian government networks and working with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to secure their networks through risk assessment, mitigation, and incident response capabilities. To combat cybercrime, DHS leverages the skills and resources of the law enforcement community and interagency partners to investigate and prosecute cyber criminals. DHS also serves as the focal point for the U.S. Government's cybersecurity outreach and awareness efforts to create a more secure environment in which the private or financial information of individuals is better protected.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters – DHS coordinates the comprehensive federal efforts to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other large-scale emergency, while working with individuals; communities; the private and nonprofit sectors; faith-based organizations; and federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal (SLTT) partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery. The Department's efforts to help build a ready and resilient Nation include fostering a whole community approach to emergency management nationally; building the Nation's capacity to stabilize and recover from a catastrophic event; bolstering information sharing and building unity of effort and common strategic understanding among the emergency management team; providing training to our homeland security partners; and leading and coordinating national partnerships to foster preparedness and resilience across the private sector.

In addition to these missions, DHS strives to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations while strengthening the homeland security enterprise. The collective efforts of federal, SLTT, non-governmental, and private-sector partners, as well as individuals and communities across the country are critical to our shared security. This includes enhancing shared awareness of risks and threats, building capable, resilient communities and fostering innovative approaches and solutions through cutting-edge science and technology.

The following are highlights of the FY 2014 Budget.

Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Guarding against terrorism was the founding mission of DHS and remains our top priority. To address evolving terrorist threats and ensure the safety of the traveling public, the Budget safeguards the Nation's transportation systems through a layered detection system and continues to support risk-based security initiatives, including TSA Pre✓™, Global Entry, and other trusted traveler programs. The Budget supports Administration efforts to secure maritime cargo and the global supply chain by strengthening efforts to prescreen and evaluate high-risk cargo. Investments in DHS's intelligence and targeting programs coupled with the expansion of the National Targeting Center, supported by the Budget, will increase operational efficiencies and enhance our ability to interdict threats and dangerous people before they reach the United States.

Funding is included for cutting-edge R&D to address evolving biological, radiological, and nuclear threats. Among the important research investments is the construction of NBAF, a state-of-the-art bio-containment facility for the study of foreign animal and emerging zoonotic diseases that will replace the inadequate facility at Plum Island. The Budget funds the Securing the Cities (STC) program to protect our highest-risk cities from radiological or nuclear attack and continues national bio-preparedness and response efforts. The Budget also continues strong support for state and local partners through the NPGP, training, fusion centers, and intelligence analysis and information sharing on a wide range of critical homeland security issues.

- *Strengthening Risk-Based Aviation Security:* The FY 2014 Budget supports DHS's effort to employ risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks and to reduce the vulnerability of the Nation's aviation system to terrorism. These security measures create a multi-layered system to strengthen aviation security from the time a passenger purchases a ticket to arrival at his or her destination. The FY 2014 Budget:

- Continues expansion of trusted traveler programs, such as TSA Pre✓™ and Global Entry, which are pre-screening initiatives for travelers who volunteer information about themselves before flying in order to potentially expedite screening at domestic checkpoints and through customs. By 2014, TSA anticipates that one in four members of the traveling public will be eligible for expedited domestic screening.
- Continues enhanced behavior detection in which interview and behavioral analysis techniques are used to determine if a traveler should be referred for additional screening at the checkpoint. Analyses from pilots in FY 2013 will inform the next steps on how larger-scale implementation in FY 2014 could improve capabilities in a risk-based security environment.
- Expands Secure Flight to perform watch list matching for passengers before boarding large general aviation aircraft. An estimated 11 million additional Secure Flight Passenger Data sets are expected to be submitted by general aviation operators per year.
- Supports, as part of its multi-layered security strategy, the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew program as a fully reimbursable program under FLETC's existing authorities.
- Prioritizes TSA's mission-critical screening functions, and proposes the transfer of all exit lane staffing to local airports pursuant to federal regulatory authorities. Airports will be responsible for integrating exit lane security into their perimeter security plans, which are assessed regularly by TSA.

Enhancing International Collaboration: To most effectively carry out our core missions, DHS continues to engage countries around the world to protect both national and economic security. The FY 2014 Budget supports DHS's strategic partnerships with international allies and enhanced targeting and information-sharing efforts to interdict threats and dangerous people and cargo at the earliest point possible. The Secretary's focus on international partnerships includes elevating the Office of International Affairs to a stand-alone office and a direct report. The FY 2014 Budget:

- Supports the Immigration Advisory Program and the continued growth of the Pre-Departure Vetting, which have experienced a 156-percent increase in the number of no board recommendations since 2010. Through these programs, CBP identifies high-risk travelers who are likely to be inadmissible into the United States and makes recommendations to commercial carriers to deny boarding.
- Continues to modernize the IT capability for screening visa applications to support the expansion of Visa Security Program (VSP) coverage at existing overseas high-risk visa adjudication posts. The VSP represents ICE's front line in protecting the United States against terrorists and criminal organizations by preventing foreign nationals who pose as a threat to national security from entering the United States. In FY 2014, VSP will enhance visa vetting by increasing automated data exchange with the Department of State and CBP's National Targeting Center. ICE will leverage modernization to increase investigations of visa applicants who pose a potential high risk for terrorism and are attempting to travel to the United States.

- Supports the bilateral Beyond the Border Action Plan with Canada, including CBP's pre-inspection efforts in rail, land, and marine environments. Pre-inspection is a precursor to preclearance, which supports DHS's extended border strategy through the identification and prevention of terrorists, criminals, and other national security threats before they enter the United States. Pre-inspection/preclearance also helps protect U.S. agriculture from the spread of foreign pests, disease and global outbreaks.
- *Supporting Surface Transportation Security:* The surface transportation sector, due to its open access architecture, has a fundamentally different operational environment than aviation. Accordingly, DHS helps secure surface transportation infrastructure through risk-based security assessments, critical infrastructure hardening, and close partnerships with SLLE partners. The FY 2014 Budget supports DHS's efforts to bolster these efforts. Specifically, the Budget:
 - Includes the NPGP, described in more detail on the following pages. This proposal focuses on building national capabilities focused on preventing and responding to threats across the country, including the surface transportation sector, through Urban Search and Rescue teams, canine explosives detection teams, and HAZMAT response as well as target hardening of critical transit infrastructure.
 - Funds surface transportation security inspectors and canine teams who work collaboratively with public and private-sector partners to strengthen security and mitigate the risk to our Nation's transportation systems.
 - Supports compliance inspections throughout the freight rail and mass transit domains, critical facility security reviews for pipeline facilities, comprehensive mass transit assessments that focus on high-risk transit agencies, and corporate security reviews conducted in multiple modes of transportation to assess security.
 - Funds 37 Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams, including 22 multi-modal Teams. VIPR teams are composed 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.
 - Helps secure critical infrastructure and key resources located on or near the water through patrols, enforcing security zones and security escorts of certain vessels (e.g., vessels containing hazardous cargo) in key U.S. ports and waterways.
- *Strengthening Global Supply Chain Security:* The FY 2014 Budget continues to support the Administration's Global Supply Chain Security Strategy, which provides a national vision for global supply chain security that is secure, efficient, and resilient across air, land, and sea modes of transportation. The Budget:
 - Supports increased targeting capability through enhanced automated systems providing CBP with real-time information to focus its enforcement activities on higher-risk passengers and cargo.

- Supports the consolidation of CBP's separate cargo and passenger targeting locations, which will promote increased targeting efficiencies and reduced delays of travelers and cargo.
 - Strengthens the Container Security Initiative, enabling CBP to prescreen and evaluate high-risk containers before they are shipped to the United States.
 - Continues support to improve the coordination of international cargo security efforts, accelerate security efforts in response to vulnerabilities, ensure compliance with screening requirements, and strengthen aviation security operations overseas.
 - Supports ongoing assessments of anti-terrorism measures in the ports of our maritime trading partners through the Coast Guard International Port Security Program.
 - Supports enhanced system efficiency through continued development and deployment of the International Trade Data System. This important resource provides a single automated window for submitting trade information to the federal agencies responsible for facilitating international trade and securing America's supply chain.
- *Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I) at S&T:* The FY 2014 Budget includes \$467 million for RD&I, a \$200 million increase from FY 2012 enacted levels. This funding includes support for unclassified cybersecurity research that supports the public and private sectors and the global Internet infrastructure. It also allows S&T to resume R&D in areas such as land and maritime border security; chemical, biological, and explosive defense research; disaster resilience; cybersecurity; and counterterrorism.
 - *Support to SLLE:* The FY 2014 Budget continues support for SLLE efforts to understand, recognize, prevent, and respond to pre-operational activity and other crimes that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity through training, technical assistance, exercise support, security clearances, connectivity to federal systems, technology, and grant funding. The Budget supports efforts to share intelligence and information on a wide range of critical homeland security issues. The Budget continues to build state and local analytic capabilities through the National Network of Fusion Centers, with a focus on strengthening cross-Department and cross-government interaction with fusion centers. It also elevates the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement to a stand-alone office. The Budget:
 - Enables DHS to continue to assess capability development and performance improvements of the National Network of Fusion Centers through an annual assessment, collection of outcomes-based performance data, and targeted exercises. Resources also enable the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, in partnership with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the Privacy Office, to provide privacy and civil rights and civil liberties training and technical assistance support for fusion centers and their respective liaison officer programs. Additionally, unique partnerships with FEMA, NPPD, USCG, and ICE have facilitated additional analytic training for fusion center analysts on a variety of topics.
 - Continues to support SLTT efforts to counter violent extremism, including the delivery of Building Communities of Trust initiative roundtables, which focus on developing trust

between community leaders and law enforcement officials so they cooperatively address the challenges of crime and terrorism.

- Expands, in partnership with the Departments of Justice (DOJ), Education, and Health and Human Services, ongoing efforts to prevent future mass casualty shootings, improve preparedness, and strengthen security and resilience in schools and other potential targets while working with partners at all levels of government.
- *Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Threat Detection:* Countering biological, nuclear, and radiological threats requires a coordinated, whole-of-government approach. DHS, through the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and the Office of Health Affairs, works in partnership with agencies across federal, state, and local governments to prevent and deter attacks using radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) weapons through nuclear detection and forensics programs and provides medical and scientific expertise to support bio-preparedness and response efforts.

The FY 2014 Budget supports the following efforts:

- *Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA):* DNDO, in coordination with other DHS Components, the Attorney General, and the Departments of State, Defense, and Energy, leads the continued evolution of the GNDA. This comprehensive framework incorporates detector systems, telecommunication, and personnel, with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, analyze, and report on rad/nuc materials that are not in regulatory control.
- *STC:* \$22 million is requested for the STC program to continue developing the domestic portion of the GNDA to enhance the Nation's ability to detect and prevent a radiological or nuclear attack in our highest-risk cities.
- *Transformational R&D:* Funding is requested to develop and demonstrate scientific and technological approaches that address gaps in the GNDA and improve the performance of rad/nuc detection and technical nuclear forensic capabilities. R&D investments are made on the basis of competitive awards, with investigators in all sectors—government laboratories, academia, and private industry—encouraged to participate.
- *Rad/Nuc Detection:* Supports the procurement and deployment of Radiation Portal Monitors and Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems, providing vital detection equipment to CBP, USCG, and TSA to scan for rad/nuc threats.
- *BioWatch:* Continues operations and maintenance of the federally managed, locally operated, nationwide bio-surveillance system designed to detect the release of aerosolized biological agents.
- *NBAF:* The Budget provides full funding for the construction of the main laboratory at NBAF when coupled with the increased cost share from the State of Kansas. This innovative federal-state partnership will support the first Bio Level 4 lab facility of its kind, a state-of-the-art bio-containment facility for the study of foreign animal and emerging

zoonotic diseases that is central to the protection of the Nation's food supply as well as our national and economic security.

In partnership with the State of Kansas, DHS is committed to building a safe and secure facility in Manhattan, Kansas. The main laboratory facility includes enhanced safety and security features to ensure research conducted within the facility will be contained, ultimately protecting the surrounding region and the Nation's food supply. These features, which are incorporated into the current NBAF design and address safety recommendations of the National Academies of Sciences, include specialized air and water decontamination systems, new technologies to handle solid waste on site, and structural components to strengthen the laboratory against hazardous weather conditions.

Funding is also provided for life and safety infrastructure repairs at Plum Island Animal Disease Center while NBAF is being built, to ensure an appropriate transition of research from Plum Island, New York, to Manhattan, Kansas.

Securing and Managing Our Borders

The Budget continues the Administration's robust border security efforts, while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. It sustains historic deployments of personnel along U.S. borders as well as the continued utilization of proven, effective surveillance technology along the highest-trafficked areas of the southwest border to continue achieving record levels of apprehensions and seizures. In support of the President's executive order on travel and tourism, the Budget funds a record number of CBPOs through appropriated funds and proposed increases to user fee rates, to expedite travel and trade while reducing wait times at more than 300 POEs along the border and at airports and seaports across the country. Increased POE staffing of 1,600 CBPOs funded through appropriations and 1,877 CBPOs funded through user fee increases will have a direct impact on the economy. On the basis of a study conducted by the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events - University of Southern California, initial estimates indicate that for every 1,000 CBPOs added, the United States can anticipate a \$2 billion increase in gross domestic product. That research indicates that these additional CBPOs may result in approximately 110,000 more jobs and a potential increase of \$6.95 billion in gross domestic product.

To secure the Nation's maritime borders and 3.4 million nautical square miles of maritime territory, the Budget invests in recapitalization of USCG assets and provides operational funding for new assets coming on line, including National Security Cutters (NSCs), Fast Response Cutters (FRCs), Response Boats-Medium, Maritime Patrol Aircraft, and Command and Control systems.

- *Law Enforcement Officers:* The Budget supports 21,370 BPAs and a record 25,252 CBPOs at POEs who work with federal, state, and local law enforcement to target illicit networks trafficking in people, drugs, illegal weapons, and money and to expedite legal travel and trade. This includes funds from proposed increases to inspection user fees.
- *Travel and Trade:* In 2012, President Obama announced new administrative initiatives through Executive Order 13597 to increase travel and tourism throughout and to the United States, and DHS plays an important role in this work. As discussed in the highlights section, DHS is continuing to develop new ways to increase the efficiency of our port operations and to make international travel and trade easier, more cost-effective and more secure.

- *Technology:* Funding 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, the distinct terrain, and the population density within Arizona.
- *Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS):* DHS will take over operations of TARS beginning in FY 2014. TARS is a multi-mission capability that supports both the counterdrug and air defense missions, providing long-range detection and monitoring of low-level air, maritime, and surface narcotics traffickers.
- *Targeting and Analysis:* The Budget includes additional investments in CBP's targeting capabilities, which will enable CBP to develop and implement an enhanced strategy that more effectively and efficiently divides cargo and travelers according to the potential threat they pose.
- *POE Infrastructure:* CBP, working with its various partners including GSA, continues to modernize and maintain border infrastructure that both facilitates trade and travel, and helps secure the border. In FY 2014, CBP will work with GSA to complete the last phase of the Nogales-Mariposa inspection facility and initiate the site acquisition and design for the southbound phase of the San Ysidro modernization project. Additionally, CBP will work with GSA to initiate construction of a new bus processing terminal at the Lincoln-Juarez Bridge and renovation of the passenger and pedestrian processing facility at the Convent Street inspection facility in Laredo, Texas. Beginning in late FY 2013 and continuing in FY 2014, CBP will assume responsibility for the building operations, maintenance, and repair of the land port inspection facilities from GSA to streamline administrative processes and improve the responsiveness to CBP mission requirements. Finally, CBP proposes legislative authority in the FY 2014 Budget to accept donations from the private sector.
- *CBP Air and Marine Procurement:* Funding is requested for two KA-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA), which provide direct support to CBP efforts to secure our Nation's borders. Unlike the older, less-capable aircraft they are replacing, MEA has the capabilities to detect, track, and intercept general aviation threats; detect and track maritime threats over a wide area; and support ground interdiction operations through a variety of sensors and advanced data and video down-link.
- *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 Federal Government. CBP relies on bonds to collect duties owed when importers fail to pay and efforts to collect from the importer are not successful. This funding will support improvements to increase the efficacy of CBP's bonding process, including the delegation to a centralized office the responsibility for developing and implementing Single Transaction Bond (STB) policy, approving bond applications, reporting on activities, and monitoring results. These resources will fund the automation of STB processing and record keeping and provide effective internal controls that protect the duties and taxes (more than \$38 billion in 2012) collected by CBP. Specifically, CBP will automate and centralize into one location processing of all STBs,

resulting in enhanced program oversight, consistent processing, and reduced write-offs and delinquencies.

- ***Protect Trade and Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement:*** Funding is requested to support intellectual property and commercial trade fraud investigations within ICE's National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center). With 21 partners and the expertise of the Federal Government's largest law enforcement agencies, the IPR Center brings together the full range of legal authorities and law enforcement tools to combat intellectual property theft, including medical regulation; patent, trademark, and copyright protection; border enforcement; organized crime investigations; and undercover operations. ICE will also increase collaboration with CBP through a joint fraud enforcement strategy to coordinate commercial fraud enforcement operations. The FY 2014 Budget also supports CBP's enforcement programs to prevent trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, and to protect consumers and national security from harm from counterfeit goods through special enforcement operations to increase IPR seizures and referrals for criminal investigation. In addition, the FY 2014 Budget supports technology and training to increase the efficiency of targeting IPR infringing merchandise.
- ***USCG Recapitalization:*** The FY 2014 request fully funds a seventh NSC; supports patrol boat recapitalization through the FRC acquisition; continues acquisitions of the Offshore Patrol Cutter and a new polar ice breaker; and provides for critical upgrades to command, control, and aviation sustainment. The total request for USCG Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements is \$951 million.
- ***USCG Operations:*** The FY 2014 request funds nearly 50,000 full-time personnel and nearly 7,000 reservists to maintain safety, security, and stewardship of our Nation's waters and maritime borders. Funds will support a full range of Coast Guard cutters, aircraft, and boats to address threats from inside the ports, within customs waters and out on the high seas.

Enforcing and Administering our Immigration Laws

In the area of immigration, the Budget supports the Administration's unprecedented efforts to more effectively focus the enforcement system on public safety threats, border security, and the integrity of the immigration system while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. Initiatives such as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals and greater use of prosecutorial discretion, where appropriate, support DHS efforts to focus finite resources on individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, and other high-priority cases. At the same time, the Budget significantly reduces inefficient 287(g) task force agreements, while supporting more cost-efficient initiatives like the Secure Communities program. Nationwide implementation of Secure Communities and other enforcement initiatives, coupled with continued collaboration with DOJ to focus resources on the detained docket, is expected to result in the continued increase in the identification and removal of criminal aliens and other priority individuals.

The Budget provides the resources needed to address this changing population, while continuing to support Alternatives to Detention, detention reform, and immigrant integration efforts. Resources are also focused on monitoring and compliance, promoting adherence to worksite-related laws, Form I-9 inspections, and enhancements to the E-Verify program.

Secure Communities: In FY 2013, the Department completed nationwide deployment of the Secure Communities program, which uses biometric information and services to identify and remove criminal and other priority aliens found in state prisons and local jails. Secure Communities is an important tool in ICE's efforts to focus its immigration enforcement resources on the highest-priority individuals who pose a threat to public safety or national security, and the Budget continues support of this program. ICE is committed to ensuring the Secure Communities program respects civil rights and civil liberties, and works closely with law enforcement agencies and stakeholders across the country to ensure the program operates in the most-effective manner possible. To this end, ICE has issued guidance regarding the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in appropriate cases, including in cases involving witnesses and victims of crime, implemented enhanced training for SLLE regarding civil rights issues, and released new guidance that limits the use of detainers to the agency's enforcement priorities and restricts the use of detainers against individuals arrested for minor misdemeanor offenses such as traffic offenses and other petty crimes, among other recent improvements. The Budget also includes \$10 million for 73 ICE attorney positions that will continue prosecutorial discretion reviews of new cases to ensure that resources at the Executive Office for Immigration Review and ICE are focused on priority cases.

- *Immigration Detention:* Under this Administration, ICE has focused its immigration enforcement efforts on identifying and removing priority aliens, including criminals, repeat immigration law violators, and recent border entrants. As ICE focuses on criminal and other priority cases, the agency continues to work to reduce the time removable aliens spend in detention custody, going from 37 days in FY 2010 to fewer than 32 days in FY 2012. Consistent with its stated enforcement priorities and guidance to the field, ICE will continue to focus detention and removal resources on those individuals who have criminal convictions or fall under other priority categories. For low-risk individuals, ICE will work to enhance the effectiveness of Alternatives to Detention, which provides a lower per-day cost than detention. To ensure the most cost-effective use of federal resources, the Budget includes flexibility to transfer funding between immigration detention and the Alternatives to Detention program, commensurate with the level of risk a detainee presents.
- *287(g) Program:* The Budget reflects the cancelation of inefficient task force officer model agreements, reducing the cost of the 287(g) program by \$44 million. The 287(g) jail model agreements, as well as programs such as Secure Communities, have proven to be more efficient and effective in identifying and removing criminal and other priority aliens than the task force officer model agreements.
- *Detention Reform:* ICE will continue building on ongoing detention reform efforts in FY 2014. In FY 2013, ICE implemented its new Risk Classification Assessment nationwide to improve transparency and uniformity in detention custody and classification decisions and to promote identification of vulnerable populations. ICE will continue to work with DOJ to reduce the average length of stay in detention by working to secure orders of removal before the release of criminal aliens from DOJ custody. In addition, ICE will continue implementation of the new transfer directive, which is designed to minimize long-distance transfers of detainees within ICE's detention system, especially for those detainees with family members in the area, local attorneys, or pending immigration proceedings. ICE will also continue implementation of revised national detention standards designed to maximize access to counsel, visitation, and quality medical and mental health care in additional facilities. Finally, DHS anticipates that the

rulemaking applying the Prison Rape Elimination Act to DHS confinement facilities will be finalized in FY 2013 and implemented in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

- *Worksite Enforcement*: Requested funds will continue the Department's focus to promote 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 Budget provides \$114 million to support the continued expansion and enhancement of E-Verify, the Administration's electronic employment eligibility verification system. This funding will also continue support for the expansion of the E-Verify Self-Check program, a voluntary, free, fast, and secure online service that allows individuals in the United States to confirm the accuracy of government records related to their employment eligibility status before formally seeking employment. These enhancements will give individuals unprecedented control over how their social security numbers are used in E-Verify and will further strengthen DHS's ability to identify and prevent identity fraud. In FY 2014, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) also plans to phase in an enhanced enrollment process for E-Verify that reduces the enrollment burden on the employer and the Federal Government, and that will provide more-detailed user information for compliance assistance activities. Additionally, USCIS will finalize the requirements for the electronic I-9 and its supporting processes for E-Verify. These enhancements will deploy in phases in FY 2014 and subsequent years.
- *Verification Information System (VIS)*: The Budget includes \$12 million to fund the VIS Modernization initiative, a major redesign of the system that supports E-Verify that will transform the current E-Verify system, and improve usability and overall ease of operations.
- *Immigrant Integration*: The Budget includes \$10 million to continue support for USCIS immigrant integration efforts—a key element of the President's immigration principles—through funding of citizenship and integration program activities including competitive grants to local immigrant-serving organizations to strengthen citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents.
- *Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)*: The FY 2014 Budget continues support for USCIS SAVE operations and enhancements to assist local, state, and federal agencies in determining the immigration status of benefit applicants. This effort is funded through the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.
- *USCIS Business Transformation*: The Budget continues the multiyear effort to transform USCIS from a paper-based filing system to a customer-focused electronic filing system. This effort is funded through the Immigration Examinations Fee Account. In FY 2013, USCIS will deploy additional functionality into the agency's Electronic Immigration System (ELIS) to allow processing of 1 million customer requests annually. USCIS is committed to adding functionality and benefit types until all workload is processed through ELIS.

Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

The Budget supports initiatives to secure our Nation's information and financial systems and to defend against cyber threats to private-sector and federal systems, the Nation's critical

infrastructure, and the U.S. economy. It also supports the President's executive order on improving critical infrastructure cybersecurity and the presidential policy directive on critical infrastructure security and resilience. Taken together, the Administration's initiatives strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure against evolving threats through an updated and overarching national framework that acknowledges the linkage between cybersecurity and securing physical assets.

Included in the FY 2014 Budget are enhancements to the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) to prevent and detect intrusions on government computer systems, and to the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center to protect against and respond to cybersecurity threats. The Budget also leverages a new operational partnership between ICE and USSS through the established network of USSS ECTFs to safeguard the Nation's financial payment systems, combat cybercrimes, target transnational child exploitation including large-scale producers and distributors of child pornography, and prevent attacks against U.S. critical infrastructure.

- *Federal Network Security*: \$200 million is included for Federal Network Security, which manages activities designed to enable federal agencies to secure their IT networks. The Budget provides funding to further reduce risk in the federal cyber domain by enabling continuous monitoring and diagnostics of networks in support of mitigation activities designed to strengthen the operational security posture of federal civilian networks. DHS will directly support federal civilian departments and agencies in developing capabilities to improve their cybersecurity posture and to better thwart advanced, persistent cyber threats that are emerging in a dynamic threat environment.
- *NCPS*: \$406 million is included for Network Security Deployment, which manages NCPS, operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection, analytics, information-sharing, and intrusion-prevention system that supports DHS responsibilities to defend federal civilian networks.
- *US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)*: \$102 million is included for operations of US-CERT, which leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, promotes cyber information sharing, and manages cyber risks to the Nation. US-CERT encompasses the activities that provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24-hour support in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center. As more federal network traffic is covered by NCPS, additional US-CERT analysts are required to ensure cyber threats are detected and the federal response is effective.
- *SLTT Engagement*: In FY 2014, DHS will expand its support to the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) to assist in providing coverage for all 50 states and 6 U.S. territories in its managed security services program. MS-ISAC is a central entity through which SLTT governments can strengthen their security posture through network defense services and receive early warnings of cyber threats. In addition, the MS-ISAC shares cybersecurity incident information, trends, and other analysis for security planning.
- *Cybersecurity R&D*: The FY 2014 Budget includes \$70 million for S&T's R&D focused on strengthening the Nation's cybersecurity capabilities.

- *Cyber Investigations*: The FY 2014 Budget continues to support ICE and USSS efforts to provide computer forensics support and training for investigations into domestic and international criminal activities, including computer fraud, network intrusions, financial crimes, access device fraud, bank fraud, identity crimes and telecommunications fraud, benefits fraud, arms and strategic technology, money laundering, counterfeit pharmaceuticals, child pornography, and human trafficking occurring on or through the Internet. USSS ECTFs will also continue to focus on the prevention of cyber attacks against U.S. financial payment systems and critical infrastructure.

Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

The Department's efforts to build a ready and resilient Nation focuses on a whole community approach to emergency management by engaging partners at all levels to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards. In the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other large-scale emergency, DHS provides the coordinated, comprehensive federal response while working with federal, state, local, and private-sector partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery effort.

To support the objectives of the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) and to leverage limited grant funding in the current fiscal environment, the Administration is again proposing the NPGP to create a robust national response capacity based on cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable state and local assets, with appropriate adjustments to respond to stakeholder feedback received in 2012. While providing a structure that will give grantees more certainty about how funding will flow, the proposal continues to utilize a comprehensive process for assessing regional and national gaps, identifying and prioritizing deployable capabilities, and requiring grantees to regularly report progress in the acquisition and development of these capabilities.

The Budget also funds initiatives associated with the NPG; FEMA's continued development of catastrophic plans, which include regional plans for response to earthquakes and hurricanes and medical countermeasure dispensing; and training for 2 million emergency managers and first responders.

State and Local Grants: The Budget includes \$2.1 billion for state and local grants, consistent with the amount appropriated by Congress in FY 2012. This funding will sustain resources for fire and emergency management programs while consolidating all other grants into the new, streamlined NPGP. In FY 2014, the NPGP will:

- Focus on the development and sustainment of core national emergency management and homeland security capabilities.
- Utilize gap analyses to determine asset and resource deficiencies and inform the development of new capabilities through a competitive process.
- Build a robust national response capacity based on cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable state and local assets.

Using a competitive, risk-based model, the NPGP will use a comprehensive process for identifying and prioritizing deployable capabilities, limit periods of performance to put funding to work quickly, and require grantees to regularly report progress in the acquisition and development of these capabilities.

- *Firefighter Assistance Grants*: The Budget provides \$670 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants. Included in the amount is \$335 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants to retain and hire firefighters and first responders, and \$335 million for Assistance to Firefighter Grants, of which \$20 million is provided for Fire Prevention and Safety Grants. The Administration re-proposes \$1 billion for SAFER grants as part of the First Responder Stabilization Fund, which was originally proposed in the *American Jobs Act*.
- *Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPGs)*: Also included in the Budget is \$350 million to support emergency managers and emergency management offices in every state across the country. EMPG supports state and local governments in developing and sustaining the core capabilities identified in the NPG and achieving measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management.
- *DRF*: A total of \$6.2 billion is provided for the DRF. Of this, \$586 million is included in the Department's base budget with the remainder provided through the Budget Control Act budget cap adjustment. The DRF provides a significant portion of the total federal response to victims in presidentially declared disasters or emergencies. Because of recently passed legislation, Native American tribes can now request presidential major or emergency declarations. Two tribes, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Navajo Nation, have already received declarations in 2013.
- *National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)*: The NFIP is fully funded by policy fees. This program helps to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure by providing flood-related grants to states, communities, and tribal nations. The FY 2014 Budget reflects implementation of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. The Act improves fiscal soundness by phasing out subsidies for structures built before their flood risk was identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map. In addition, the Act establishes a reserve fund to be used for the payment of claims and claims-handling expenses as well as principal and interest payments on any outstanding Treasury loans. The Budget includes a \$3.5 billion mandatory budget authority, of which \$100 million will be used for three interrelated mitigation grant programs to increase America's resiliency to floods.
- *Training/Exercises*: The Budget includes \$165 million for training and exercise activities to support federal, state, and local officials and first responders. In FY 2014, the Department expects to train more than 2 million first responders and, under the revised National Exercise Program, will conduct more than a dozen exercises across the country to help improve national preparedness. The Budget also supports conducting a Spill of National Significance exercise, and continues development of equipment and techniques that can be used to detect, track, and recover oil in ice-filled waters.
- *Emergency Management Oversight*: The Budget includes \$24 million in base resources for the Office of the Inspector General to continue its Emergency Management Oversight operations.

- *Incident Management:* The Budget enables the Coast Guard to achieve Full Operational Capability for the Incident Management Assist Team, providing an immediate, highly proficient, and deployable surge capacity to Incident Commanders nationwide for response to threats and other disasters.

Maturing and Strengthening the Department and the Homeland Security Enterprise

St. Elizabeths Campus: The Budget includes \$92.7 million to support construction at the St. Elizabeths Campus. Currently, the Department's facilities are scattered in more than 50 locations throughout the National Capital Region, affecting critical communication and coordination across DHS Components. USCG will move to St. Elizabeths in FY 2013. To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department will continue development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus. The requested funding will support Phase 2 renovation of the Center Building Complex for the Secretary's Office and key headquarters functions for command, control, and management of the Department.

Data Center Consolidation: The FY 2014 Budget includes \$54.2 million for data center consolidation funding, which will be used to migrate FEMA, USCIS, TSA, and CBP to the enterprise data centers. A recent study performed by the Department's Office of the Chief Financial Officer analyzed 10 of the first completed migrations to enterprise data centers and determined that an average savings of 14 percent, about \$17.4 million in annual savings, had been achieved.

CONCLUSION

The FY 2014 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, we will continue to preserve core frontline priorities across the Department by cutting costs, sharing resources across Components, and streamlining operations wherever possible.

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 2014 Budget Request and other homeland security issues.

Secretary Janet Napolitano



Janet Napolitano was sworn in on January 21, 2009 as the third Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. Prior to joining the Obama Administration, Napolitano was mid-way through her second term as Governor of the State of Arizona. While Governor, Napolitano became the first woman to chair the National Governors Association, where she was instrumental in creating the Public Safety Task Force and the Homeland Security Advisors Council. She also chaired the Western Governors Association. Napolitano previously served as the Attorney General of Arizona and the U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona.

Napolitano's homeland security background is extensive. As U.S. Attorney, she helped lead the domestic terrorism investigation into the Oklahoma City Bombing. As Arizona Attorney General, she helped write the law to break up human smuggling rings. As Governor, she implemented one of the first state homeland security strategies in the nation, opened the first state counter-terrorism center and spearheaded efforts to transform immigration enforcement. She's also been a pioneer in coordinating federal, state, local and bi-national homeland security efforts, and presided over large scale disaster relief efforts and readiness exercises to ensure well-crafted and functional emergency plans.

Napolitano graduated from Santa Clara University in 1979, where she won a Truman Scholarship, and received her Juris Doctor (J.D.) in 1983 from the University of Virginia School of Law. After law school she served as a law clerk for Judge Mary M. Schroeder of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit before joining the law firm of Lewis and Roca.

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION: OPERATIONAL COSTS

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Madam Secretary. We are pleased to have you here today.

As you know, fiscal year 2013 request short-changed CBP operations including failing to cover pay and benefits of the workforce. Addressing that shortfall put the subcommittee in a real tough spot. That was all last year. In order to fully fund personnel and operations, we had to make trade-offs in acquisitions, IT, and other initiatives.

The bottom line is DHS's budget needs to accurately and legitimately propose funding to cover known costs. I want your personal assurances that fiscal year 2014 budget request include funds necessary to cover known operational costs for CBP including fully funding the essential needs of its front-line personnel, border patrol agents, CBP officers, air and marine interdiction agents.

Do I have your assurance on that issue?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chairman, I would love to give you that assurance, but we are dealing here with an era where, for example, if sequester were to continue past the beginning of the fiscal year, we are going to continue to have impacts on CBP [U.S. Customs and Border Protection] given the way sequester was drafted.

So while I would like to give you that assurance and we will do everything we can in that regard, I cannot give you a 100 percent guarantee.

Mr. CARTER. Well, I understand that. And I think that is an honest appraisal because I have looked at your budget and I do not see how you could guarantee it to be honest with you, but I wanted to see what you had to say about it.

And, you know, I noted something that I think it is important for us to remember and I do not think I have to remind you, but I am going to. Almost the first series of statements that you made you called yourself a law enforcement agency, right?

You are about enforcing the law. That is our first and foremost priority in this job is to enforce the law that exists today. If it is a bad law, we are going to work at fixing it. But until it is fixed, you get the law you got and you got to enforce it.

And in many ways, you have my sympathy on that issue. I have been there on other laws that are pretty rotten myself and I understand how that works, but that is not our job to question. It is our job to do.

And so in looking at this, the money just starting with CBP and it gets a lot worse in other places, especially with the Coast Guard, I have real concerns about the starting point on what we are doing here today.

Quite honestly, I hate to come back to those reports, but that is why we want to know the thinking of the people who help put this thing together. It is critical for my team of people, our team of people, and Mr. Price's team and my team to know what you were thinking and what these people who you have given this responsibility to were thinking in proposing the numbers in this proposal you have given us today.

So from that standpoint, I am not going to beat that horse anymore or I am going to try not to. Okay. If you want to say something, go ahead.

REPORTS, REQUIRED

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We want to be as transparent as possible with the committee and work you through our thought process. I would note that we have just for this subcommittee alone 227 reports that are required. That does not even include the authorizing reports.

Report writing has become almost a whole section of the department. But we will move to get the reports. There are 16-some odd that were specified to be due May 1. We will move heaven and earth to get them to you earlier. But I just ask the chairman to recognize that reports unfortunately were not sequestered.

Mr. CARTER. No. That is life, isn't it? I believe that your list counts monthly, quarterly, and quarterly reports separately. It seems a little bit of an exaggeration. We have been through all this before.

If you are saying that monthly budget execution reports and quarterly acquisition reports are too onerous, we probably have a bigger problem than I thought. These are the very same reports I would think that you would demand to manage your department.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Many of the reports that I think the committee has specified it wants really rely on being able to know what your fiscal year 2013 numbers are. Now, the fiscal year 2013 numbers were not available until a couple of weeks ago. That also has some effect.

I appreciate the fact this committee is having a prompt hearing after the release of the budget and I hope we can follow up with Chairman Mikulski and Chairman Rogers and get back to some kind of regular order in the budget and appropriations process. It would make all of our jobs much easier.

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OFFICERS

Mr. CARTER. I have been preaching regular order to many people for a long time. It is the backbone of being in Congress. So I am for that.

But to finish up on CBP, the budget proposes to bring on 1,600 additional CBP officers in 2014 using appropriated funds. The tail for that increase comes years later.

After all the issues DHS has had to maintain staffing increases over the years, can you assure the subcommittee that DHS will support this increase in the out years?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. The answer is our out-year budget does. And as I mentioned, Mr. Chairman, in my statement, the President's proposal is for roughly 3,400 more port officers, 1,600 of which are appropriated, the remainder paid for through fees.

DETENTION BEDS: NUMBER REQUESTED

Mr. CARTER. Moving on to something else which is something that I have already gotten in the middle of in the last three weeks

is 34,000 detention beds. I found the logic that has been argued to this committee very peculiar over this issue.

Last year, you sat before this subcommittee and you testified that you did not need the capacity of 34,000 ICE detention beds mandated in the law. Yet, earlier this year, ICE released detainees because they were operating at an extremely high level reaching as many as 37,000 detainees in custody and with an average daily population for the first quarter of 34,640 detainees.

With that, under that consideration, you still think you do not need 34,000?

Also, let me ask you this. You still think that number and the fact that the big storm that was created by the release of these detainees across the country from coast to coast, newspapers were screaming about it, TVs were blaring about it and talk show hosts were going crazy, under that circumstance, how do you argue that you do not need 34,000 beds?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, if I might, the President's request is for 31,800 beds. The reason for that is we are proposing to make greater uses of alternatives to detention, which are cheaper. The bed cost that we estimate will be about \$119 per day.

Mr. CARTER. Well, let me ask a question—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. If I might, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. On that just a second. You and I talked about this earlier. You told me you would tell me how many of those people were put on that alternative to detention, but I have never gotten that information.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We will supply it. But if I might, I think Representative Price made a very valuable point to this committee, which is we ought to be managing the actual detention population to risk, not to an arbitrary number.

Of those released, there were very few, a handful of so-called level one offenders. But when you dig down into those cases, you will find, for example, a 68-year-old who had 10 plus years after he committed an offense and was living with his family in New Mexico. So some of those cases, on a case-by-case basis, are clearly understandable.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

The department, ICE was facing a perfect storm when these releases occurred. We did not know we were going to have a budget. They were estimating we were going to continue under the CR and the CR as sequestered. And so with that and given the way that sequester worked account by account by account, reductions in ERO [Enforcement and Removal Operations] were required.

But as we look at it, stepping back and looking at it, really the policy decision for the committee is whether we stick to an artificial number of beds or do we simply require that certain levels of detainees be in beds and that we have those beds available.

[The information follows:]

Response: As of March 25, 2013, the number of aliens released for budgetary reasons from February 9, 2013, through March 1, 2013, was 2,226.¹ ICE continues to seek removal on these cases as appropriate. Released individuals were placed on various types of supervision as illustrated in the following table.

DETAINEES RELEASED FROM FEBRUARY 9, 2013, THROUGH MARCH 1, 2013

Category	Number Released
Alternatives to Detention	102
Bonded out	171
Order of recognizance	1,640
Order of supervision—final order	137
Paroled	172
Other (terminated, turned over to another law enforcement agency, or relief granted by immigration judge)	4
Total	2,226

Terminated refers to alien immigration cases that completed proceedings before the Department of Justice's Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) and the alien was released from custody.

Mr. CARTER. I have heard this argument. You and I have had this argument before. I have also talked to the folks at ICE and they follow the President's instructions.

But here is the problem I have got with this. Right now, in fact, ICE has 36,000 detainees in custody at this time and 96 percent of them meet the priorities set by this Administration for detention according to the priorities that you set.

So, I mean, it is curious that almost the rules start to change in the middle of—and, by the way, I love this argument about we released these people in anticipation, but it was very convenient that that was right during the Administration's the sky is going to be falling campaign and I still question that action because it certainly fell right within the pattern of the world is coming to an end if you have a sequestration vote.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. The 31,800 that we request, we believe, will house all mandatory detainees as all level ones and twos. And as I said, level threes are misdemeanants and only certain misdemeanants. And those, we think, are not—they are not released to the general population. They are put in a different type of supervision. It can be an ankle bracelet. It can be intensive supervision, what have you.

Mr. CARTER. I am glad with alternatives to incarceration. However, let me point out that you released ten level ones in this release that you did and quickly after it became a national issue rounded them all up again which at least somebody was thinking.

But I wonder if it had not been a storm on the horizon from the public whether those ten level one violators would still be on the street.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. There is no doubt——

Mr. CARTER. My time is running out.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Oh, okay.

Mr. CARTER. I just want to point out that, you know, I am going to be very cautious about this 31,800 request.

Okay. Mr. Price, at this time, I yield to Mr. Price.

¹ ICE initially reported the release of 2,228 aliens. Upon a review, two cases were found to be duplicates.

BUDGET CUT IMPACTS: OVERALL

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Madam Secretary, let me return to the question of sequestration which you touched on in your testimony. I would like to have you elaborate.

Sequestration has been in place for 42 days. However, your department did not receive your final 2013 appropriation until late March. At that time, the Department planned to reevaluate sequestration impacts to see what adjustments needed to be made in its March 1 sequestration plan.

Based on OMB's March 1 report, DHS is taking a \$2.8 billion reduction, and that includes funding contained in the Sandy supplemental. It exempts, as it should, of course, Coast Guard military pay.

Two point eight billion dollars, that is a significant amount. There is no doubt it will have a lasting impact on the department's critical missions and we have a huge stake in getting this federal budget on a different footing by the start of fiscal 2014.

Sequestration does not address the main drivers of the deficit at all and, yet, we are saddled with this and we have to deal with it and you have to deal with it. It is a reality that we have got to deal with.

So let me ask you a series of related questions. How did the enactment of the 2013 bill—and I commend the subcommittee chairman and full committee chairman for including the DHS bill produced under the regular order, including that in the CR—affect sequestration as experienced by DHS?

For example, originally TSA thought it would need to furlough employees, but backed off from that assessment in late February. Given that the sum of the funding levels for that agency for 2013 are still below 2012, are furloughs back on the table for that agency?

What about CBP? There have been some mixed reports about whether we might or might not be able to avoid CBP furloughs.

What about that statutory requirement to maintain 34,000 detention beds? With that sitting there, what kind of shifting of sequestration impacts might that require of you?

And let me just say in general that I applaud your efforts, the efforts of other cabinet secretaries and agency heads. Applaud the efforts to mitigate this impact, but I know those cuts have to come from somewhere and your discretion is limited.

Some apologists for sequestration have taken to saying these days that, oh, well, this does not have to be so bad. And whenever a cut is made, they accuse you or the President of a political motivation.

Well, as a matter of fact, sequestration is designed to be unacceptable. It is designed to be a meat ax. It was supposed to force us to a more rational budget plan. Unfortunately, that has not happened.

But these cuts have to come from somewhere. And, sure, you are going to be asked to put out fires to avoid furloughs there, to avoid this or that which has a highly visible impact, but then you are going to have to shift to other areas.

And I want to know, as you get all this criticism and have to avoid this cut or that, what are those less visible areas? What are those less visible areas that are nonetheless critical that we ought to be worried about because these cuts are going to come from somewhere and we need to know where?

And simply playing it politically and pretending that these fires can all be put out with no consequence, I think, is highly misleading.

So what can you tell us about your current strategy?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, Representative Price, we are a personnel heavy department. That drives our budget. We are trying to work through the fiscal year 2013 numbers we were finally given. The negotiators were able to put back in some more money for CBP, some more money for grants. We are working now with the Office of Personnel Management, the government-wide office, to see how that plays out.

But on March 1, pre budget, if I might, we were looking at significant furloughs and reductions in overtime. So now we are working to mitigate those and we do not have a final answer yet for our employees. That is a stress factor that needs to be taken into account.

But I think in order to mitigate, we will be asking the Congress for some reprogramming because as you observed, we were given very little discretion on how to—which accounts money went into. So as we unpack that, we believe that money needs to be moved around.

So we will under the fiscal year 2013 as enacted be coming back to the Congress for some reprogramming. And once that occurs, I think we will be able to get some final answers.

Mr. PRICE. What are those less visible accounts that are nonetheless critical that we ought to be worried about? I mean, it seems in a number of departments, for example, it is all too easy to put out this fire and that and then shift the cuts, let's say, into research.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well—

Mr. PRICE. That is taking place a lot of places. Is it going to happen with DHS?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Things like that, some of the acquisitions get postponed or slowed down. There may not be a reduction in force. But as people retire, we may leave vacancies and not hire new agents or officers.

So that is not readily apparent, but the plain fact of the matter is, for example, take CBP, take port officers, that part of CBP. We had a significant shortage of port officers to begin with.

What we are already seeing in the major international airports, the ones that have international flights, are wait times significantly higher than last year's wait times for March and April. So we anticipate that that will continue, particularly if CBP does not get the budget the President has requested.

Mr. PRICE. That still does not add up to \$2.8 billion, I am afraid, and so we will look forward to continuing to exchange information about this, about what these impacts will be.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We will be happy to give you an inventory, but it ranges across the department. And as I said, some are

personnel savings, some are equipment savings, some are program identifications and reductions.

[The information follows:]

Response: The Department provided a report separately on its post-sequestration operating plans to the Appropriations Committees on April 26, 2013.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Chairman Rogers, I now recognize you for questions.

BUDGET CUT IMPACTS: COAST GUARD, CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to ask you about two pieces. One is cuts to Coast Guard and, two, I wanted to ask you about the CBPs particularly at the Miami Airport which I happened to become acquainted with.

First, you propose to cut critical Coast Guard front-line personnel by over 826 military billets, cut the Coast Guard recapitalization programs by almost 40 percent, and decommission various cutters and aircraft while at the same time increasing headquarters' funding and increasing the science and technology division by 83 percent.

In addition, you propose to slash current and future capabilities for drug interdiction for the Coast Guard and customs and border protection. CBP Air and Marine procurement is reduced by \$87 million. No Coast Guard aviation assets are proposed despite the decommissioning of eight HU-25s and two C13Hs.

We have rejected that type of budget slashing of front-line operations in the past and I do not see any reason why we won't do it again.

But I really wonder what was in your mind because just, for example, on drug interdiction, the country is overrun with drug problems. The deaths from addiction to prescription medicine exceeds the number of people killed in car wrecks, mainly OxyContin.

And then the manufacturer changed the formulation of OxyContin to where it was not crushable and, therefore, you could not crush it and shoot it up and get the 12-hour release into a single jolt. But that patent now expires, has expired, and Canada has six generic manufacturers of the old, original, crushable OxyContin which has hooked and killed thousands of kids in our country.

And I am wondering whether you have interdicted any of that new generic drug coming out of Canada and what will happen with the reduction in the Coast Guard assets that you are proposing that would be used to stop this kind of problem coming from Canada.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. If I might, and I share your concern about OxyContin, we have not in our drug interdictions been picking up any measurable degree of OxyContin or other prescription drugs, the generic, for example.

But if I might, and I will just tick them off, you asked why are we increasing headquarters. Well, we are located in 50 plus different facilities around the National Capital Region. The Coast Guard is moving to the new facility at St. Elizabeths and will have moved by Thanksgiving.

The proposal is to keep moving forward on that project and that was put in the headquarters' budget. Every other item in the headquarters' budget, as you will see, has gone down as it went down last year, travel, training, conferences. You name it, it has been reduced.

So what we are talking about is finally getting this department a consolidated headquarters, which will assist us in the long term in performing our mission.

The increases to the Science and Technology [Directorate (S&T)] are due primarily to the NBAF, and every group that has looked at the issue of biological threat has concluded that the current level four lab we have at Plum Island is inadequate and it will not be adequate in the long term.

There was a peer-reviewed competition for the lab. Kansas is now putting in over \$320 million to partner with us. So at some point, you know, we had to bite the bullet, so to speak, and that went in the S&T budget. But that is the increase there.

With respect to the Coast Guard, the Commandant's number one priority is the completion of the NSC [National Security Cutter] fleet. The budget includes the cost of NSC 7 and that is his number one priority. And, by the way, those ships require fewer personnel than some of the older ships that we are planning to decommission.

We have a slightly different production path for FRCs [Fast Response Cutters] than the Congress has seen or has approved, but it ends up with the same number of FRCs. So that is just a budget, you know, in which year do you take the construction for the Fast Response Cutters.

With respect to the billets, Chairman Rogers, the billets are mostly billets that are either onshore, administrative, or unfilled billets at this time anyway.

Finally, we are working very hard with state and local officials and are able to leverage them in a much better way than perhaps 8 years ago, 7 years ago. So the kind of task forces and Intel-sharing agreements and things we have ongoing now are much more robust and we can depend more on our state and local partners.

ARIZONA BORDER SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY PLAN

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I understand, but I am really puzzled on how you would want to come to us and request that we cut 40 percent of Coast Guard acquisitions and an \$87 million cut to CBP Air and Marine when we have got this terrible drug problem not only on the Canadian border but, of course, the Mexican border, with the drug wars on the southwest border.

And speaking of which, in January of 2011, you froze the activities of what was then called the SBInet—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Right.

Mr. ROGERS [continuing]. And replaced it with what was called the Arizona border technology plan to buy off-the-shelf technology that could be deployed immediately—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Uh-huh.

Mr. ROGERS [continuing]. To meet Border Patrol's clear mission needs and, yet, here we are 27 months later. Very little of that technology has actually been deployed. Only the procurement for thermal imaging devices went out on time. The major awards have

not been made including continued delays for remote video surveillance systems and integrated fixed towers.

Am I correct that it has been four years almost—27 months—I am sorry—since we have had any significant activity?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, if I might, Mr. Chairman—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, I do not know how that works—but in any event—I will just call you both chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Yeah.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. In any event, I said stop on SBInet so that we could avoid throwing good money after bad, I said go back to the drawing board and in each sector develop a technology plan that works for the officers in that sector and meets geographical, topographical, whatever challenges.

That was done. Those were reviewed. They are all in place. The plans have been submitted to Congress. The Arizona procurement is well underway and that technology—I was just down on that border at the end of last week—is being purchased and deployed as we speak.

We are also, by the way, Mr. Chairman, moving more assets down to south Texas, which is the one area of the border right now that we are seeing some increase in traffic and we want to turn it back.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, the idea was with the Arizona border technology plan was that you could buy off-the-shelf technology quickly and put it in place quickly and, therefore, solve the mission more expeditiously and, yet, it has been two and a half years.

Why couldn't you buy that off-the-shelf stuff and put it in place in a week?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yeah. That is because when we said off the shelf, that is kind of a misleading phrase, quite frankly. These things do not translate immediately from, say, the war theater in Afghanistan to what we have down on the border. And some of these things need to be ordered and then built even though they are mobile.

But that process is well underway and I anticipate, if anything, it is going to be speeding up very rapidly.

REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS: AIRPORT PILOT PROGRAMS

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I should hope so.

And quickly, Mr. Chairman, and finally, the Customs and Border Protection offices, particularly at our international airports, I am familiar with the Miami Airport which I think is the biggest in volume of international—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, I think that is true.

Mr. ROGERS [continuing]. Material transport—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Uh-huh.

Mr. ROGERS [continuing]. And, yet, the waiting time there is up to four hours.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And those companies are now beginning to move offshore that otherwise would—because they cannot stand that big time delay. I am told that the mayor has money to pay for more CBP agents. It will cost you nothing. They will give the money and

hire them in order to get this thing expedited because the city sees a looming economic problem.

And I think we authorized five locations in the fiscal 2013 bill——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. That is correct.

Mr. ROGERS [continuing]. To allow private companies to pay——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Uh-huh.

Mr. ROGERS [continuing]. For CBP personnel. Have you picked those five airports yet?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We are in the process. I was just down in Miami myself and I spent the better part of a day with the airport authorities, local authorities. But if I might, we are in the process of selecting the five pilots for a reimbursement type partnership.

In the President's 2014 budget proposal, it would open it up beyond five so that we would always have the ability to seek that kind of reimbursement. It also provides, as I mentioned before, for the 3,400 new CBP officers, many of whom I think would end up deployed at places like Miami, LAX, JFK where we have a lot of international arrivals.

And, finally, with respect to ports, the land ports themselves, it would enable us to go into partnerships with local authorities for things like land exchanges—they build the building, in-kind contributions and so forth.

So the whole idea is to increase our capacity in terms of our own personnel, but also increase our ability to seek reimbursement or partnerships with others.

REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Mr. ROGERS. Well, whatever. But reducing personnel, CBP personnel at an airport like Miami and there are several, of course, like Miami, international——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Uh-huh.

Mr. ROGERS [continuing]. Hubs is going to cause some really economic difficulties for the country because the waiting times are just unacceptable and, yet, we read at the same time you are finalizing an agreement with the United Arab Emirates to accept reimbursement to establish pre-clearance operations in Abu Dhabi.

The airlines are up in arms because that operation would only benefit Etihad Airlines, a state-owned foreign carrier which has three flights to the U.S. each week and, yet, we cannot get help for American airlines, American——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. If I might——

Mr. ROGERS. Yeah.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. This really goes into a more holistic, if I can use that word, strategic plan. We believe it is better for the security of the country if we can push our borders out.

And one of the areas where it would be helpful to push our borders out, where we could check more passengers prior to even getting on a plane is in the Mideast. So Abu Dhabi has volunteered and they are a pilot in some respects. I think Dubai, assuming Abu Dhabi works, might be in the queue, but we are negotiating these pre-clearance agreements, which basically take our personnel and

we do the security clearance and so forth before they even head to the United States.

Why the Middle East? Because for obvious reasons, for tactical and strategic concerns, much better for us to do our work overseas than here.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I would rather you take the personnel in Abu Dhabi and put them in Miami.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, indeed. But I will tell you compared to what Miami needs, it is a drop in a bucket. And what we really need is for the CBP budget as requested, with all of the elements in it that I described, to be supported by the Congress because I agree with you. We have a personnel shortage there.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT REPORT

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, thank you so much.

Madam Secretary, thank you for being here with us.

Let me just follow up. I am going to ask you performance, the GPRA report that is called for you to turn in. But let me ask you. Let me just follow up what the chairman was referring to. I think it is the Section 560 of the H.R. 933 which is the——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. The pilots.

Mr. CUELLAR [continuing]. The pilot programs, the public/private partnership. It does call for five. And any way we can work with you to extend that to cover more, we would appreciate it. We are extremely interested. It is not only the airports and not only the seaports, but the land ports is certainly one.

As you know talking to some of the folks, we are in the process of turning it into a partnership. I would not just say one port, but would cover the Laredo district, the Laredo, McAllen, Brownsville area as one consortium to do that. There are cities that are ready to put money there. Literally they are working on putting some deposits, ready to show that it is good faith.

But my understanding is what they are waiting for, Madam Secretary, I know this just passed, but guidance from DHS to be provided a CBP for the implementation of this new authority.

So we are ready to work with you because it is not only airports or the seaports, but certainly covering the largest land port down in the south, the City of Laredo plus the other areas. We would ask you to provide that guidance as soon as possible, number one.

That only covers services under the Section 560, but in working with the GSA on transfers of land, I think we finally got the magic language that GSA has been saying that they need to actually provide the transfer. And I think you and I have talked about this, transfer of properties instead of just services.

So we are hoping that working with the chairman and the rest of the committee we can actually put the language in there that I think GSA needs, a different committee, but appropriations, so they can actually do the transfer.

So I think, Mr. Chairman, we finally got that language there. So the 560 is on services for a pilot program and then the other is for transfer of lands or whatever might be on those. So we certainly want to work with you on that aspect.

The other thing has to do with the modernization, GPRA's Modernization Act of 2010, which we passed in a bipartisan way, which calls for statutory requirements. And I get all those numbers on reports that you all have to turn in. But I think this is probably one of the most important, if not the most important report because you have to provide your mission.

That is the map or the guidelines for you to go ahead and talk about what your mission is, what your objectives are, what performance measures you are, what efficiencies you are looking at.

And I know we were supposed to have gotten one from you yesterday, but according to your folks, it is almost submitted. It is almost to be submitted. We look forward to working with you on that because this will provide an opportunity for your department and Members of Congress to work together on some areas that we can work together.

So what is the status of that GPRA report?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. My understanding is that it is moving swiftly through. If it has not been submitted already, it is virtually there.

I know that it looks at three major areas of our mission responsibilities, aviation, resilience, I want to say immigration, and immigration.

So I think we will be in compliance with you and get that information to you.

EFFICIENCIES AND STREAMLINING

Mr. CUELLAR. Yeah. Well, we are appreciative. And I think this will be a way we can work together.

The other question, because I think there will be two rounds of questions, but I do want to just add one more thing before I yield my time, I do have to commend you. There is about three or four pages on efficiencies and streamlining operations on your testimony.

And I look forward because I have some ideas on those efficiencies and streamlining, but I would ask you if you can have your staff sit down and give us some details as to what proposals you have to streamline.

I believe for fiscal year 2014, you are talking about \$1.3 billion in savings from administrative and mission supports which covers travel, technology, personnel moves, overtime, purchasing professional services, vehicle management.

Could you ask your staff to give the committee ourselves a detail as to how you intend to save \$1.3 billion in savings and efficiencies?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

**FY 2014 DHS President's Budget
Summary of Efficiencies and Savings by Component (\$000)**

	A&O	CBP	DMO	DNDO	FEMA	FLETC	ICE	NPPD	OIG	OHA	S&T	TSA	USCG	USCIS	USSS	Total
Personnel and Benefits (PC&B and Overtime)	3,335	56,548	10,257	-	-	3,458	114,674	-	316	373	2,069	33,631	75,785	759	12,456	313,661
Travel (OCC 21.0)	545	23,592	2,156	-	803	798	48,368	6,345	1,062	255	1,469	14,763	31,924	-	14,666	146,746
Transportation of Things (OCC 22.0)	-	958	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	488	191	-	-	1,877
Rent, Comm., Util., & Misc Charges (OCC 23.0)	-	15,703	1,681	-	17,389	581	14,701	1,106	-	-	-	-	12,665	-	-	63,826
Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.0)	-	1,246	308	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	1,926
Advisory & Assistance Contracts (OCC 25.1)	11,688	-	29,988	4,577	2,075	-	26,227	14,560	1,237	6,867	2,596	71,261	59,439	-	-	230,515
Other Services and Contracts (OCC 25.2-25.8)	-	155,362	19,369	1,684	27,380	11,312	91,506	4,924	-	-	-	71,336	-	-	8,064	390,937
Supplies & Materials (OCC 26.0)	33	59,302	591	-	-	2,749	28,498	-	52	-	114	13,403	5,433	-	-	110,175
Equipment (OCC 31.0)	-	-	146	-	111	-	43,148	-	-	-	-	-	2,125	-	6,142	51,672
Land and Structures (OCC 32.0)	-	-	-	-	-	3,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,071
Grants and Subsidies (OCC 41.0)	-	-	-	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385
Total	15,601	312,711	64,496	6,261	48,143	22,356	367,122	26,935	2,667	7,495	6,248	205,107	187,562	759	41,328	1,314,790

Efficiencies Proposed in the FY 2014 DHS President's Budget Submission By Object Class (\$000)

Component	Appropriation	Program/Project/Activity	Personnel and Benefits (PC&B and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.0)	Transportation of Things (OCC 22.0)	Rent, Comm., Utl. & Misc. (OCC 23.0)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.0)	Advisory & Assistance Contracts (OCC 25.1)	Other Services (OCC 25.2-25.8)	Supplies & Materials (OCC 26.0)	Equipment (OCC 31.0)	Land and Structures (OCC 32.0)	Grants and Subsidies (OCC 41.0)	Total
Analysis and Operations (A&O)	Analysis and Operations		(3,335)	(545)	-	-	-	(11,688)	-	(33)	-	-	-	(15,601)
A&O Subtotal			(3,335)	(545)	-	-	-	(11,688)	-	(33)	-	-	-	(15,601)
Customs & Border Protection (CBP)	Salaries & Expenses (S&E)		(56,548)	(23,592)	(958)	(15,703)	(1,246)	-	(133,748)	(59,302)	-	-	-	(291,097)
CBP	Automation		-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,543)	-	-	-	-	(12,543)
CBP	Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,071)	-	-	-	-	(9,071)
CBP Subtotal			(56,548)	(23,592)	(958)	(15,703)	(1,246)	-	(155,362)	(59,302)	-	-	-	(312,711)
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)	Working Capital Fund		-	(72)	-	-	(6)	(6,662)	(7,987)	(400)	-	-	-	(15,127)
DMO	Office of the Secretary and Executive Management		(5,389)	(1,768)	-	(1,681)	(302)	(142)	(4,199)	(161)	(107)	-	-	(13,749)
DMO	Under Secretary for Management		(3,445)	(141)	-	-	-	(15,137)	-	(24)	(39)	-	-	(18,786)
DMO	Chief Information Officer		(858)	(175)	-	-	-	(4,980)	(7,183)	-	-	-	-	(13,196)
DMO	Chief Financial Officer		(565)	-	-	-	-	(3,067)	-	(6)	-	-	-	(3,638)
DMO Subtotal			(10,257)	(2,156)	-	(1,681)	(308)	(29,988)	(19,369)	(591)	(146)	-	-	(64,496)
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)	Management & Administration (M&A)		-	-	-	-	-	-	(836)	-	-	-	-	(836)
DNDO	Research, Development, & Operations		-	-	-	-	-	(4,577)	(848)	-	-	-	-	(5,425)
DNDO Subtotal			-	-	-	-	-	(4,577)	(1,684)	-	-	-	-	(6,261)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	S&E		-	(800)	-	(17,389)	-	(1,846)	(10,741)	-	(111)	-	-	(30,887)
FEMA	State & Local Programs		-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,753)	-	-	-	-	(15,753)
FEMA	U.S. Fire Administration		-	(3)	-	-	-	(229)	(886)	-	-	-	(385)	(1,503)
FEMA Subtotal			-	(803)	-	(17,389)	-	(2,075)	(27,380)	-	(111)	-	(385)	(48,143)
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	S&E		(3,458)	(798)	(240)	(581)	(147)	-	(11,312)	(2,749)	-	-	-	(19,285)
FLETC	Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, & Related Expense		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,071)	-	(3,071)
FLETC Subtotal			(3,458)	(798)	(240)	(581)	(147)	-	(11,312)	(2,749)	-	(3,071)	-	(22,356)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	S&E		(114,674)	(48,368)	-	(14,701)	-	(26,227)	(91,506)	(28,498)	(43,148)	-	-	(367,122)
ICE Subtotal			(114,674)	(48,368)	-	(14,701)	-	(26,227)	(91,506)	(28,498)	(43,148)	-	-	(367,122)

Efficiencies Proposed in the FY 2014 DHS President's Budget Submission By Object Class (\$000)

Component	Appropriation	Program/Project/Activity	Personnel and Benefits (PC&B and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.0)	Transportation of Things (OCC 22.0)	Rent, Comm., Util. & Misc. (OCC 23.0)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.0)	Advisory & Assistance Contracts (OCC 25.1)	Other Services (OCC 25.2-25.8)	Supplies & Materials (OCC 26.0)	Equipment (OCC 31.0)	Land and Structures (OCC 32.0)	Grants and Subsidies (OCC 41.0)	Total
National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)	Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS)	Cybersecurity Coordination	-	(181)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181)
NPPD	IPIS	US-CERT Operations	-	(267)	-	(1,034)	-	-	(724)	-	-	-	-	(2,025)
NPPD	IPIS	Federal Network Security	-	(225)	-	(70)	-	(930)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,225)
NPPD	IPIS	Network Security Deployment	-	(191)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(191)
NPPD	IPIS	Global Cyber Security Management	-	(162)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(162)
NPPD	IPIS	Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	-	(1,173)	-	-	-	(2,582)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,755)
NPPD	IPIS	Business Operations	-	(133)	-	-	-	(333)	(134)	-	-	-	-	(600)
NPPD	IPIS	Priority Telecommunications Service	-	(151)	-	-	-	(1,939)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,090)
NPPD	IPIS	Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	-	(101)	-	-	-	(408)	-	-	-	-	-	(509)
NPPD	IPIS	Next Generation Networks	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)
NPPD	IPIS	Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	-	(305)	-	-	-	(369)	-	-	-	-	-	(674)
NPPD	IPIS	Office of Emergency Communications	-	(1,083)	-	(2)	-	(4,585)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,670)
NPPD	IPIS	Regional Field Operations	-	(282)	-	-	-	(920)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,202)
NPPD	IPIS	Sector Management & Governance	-	(297)	-	-	-	(1,600)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	(2,897)
NPPD	IPIS	Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	-	(200)	-	-	-	-	(2,540)	-	-	-	-	(2,740)
NPPD	IPIS	Infrastructure Security Compliance	-	(1,479)	-	-	-	-	(526)	-	-	-	-	(2,005)
NPPD	M&A	Office of the Under Secretary	-	(85)	-	-	-	(894)	-	-	-	-	-	(979)
NPPD Subtotal			-	(6,345)	-	(1,106)	-	(14,560)	(4,924)	-	-	-	-	(26,935)
Office of Inspector General (OIG)	70 0200		(316)	(1,062)	-	-	-	(1,237)	-	(52)	-	-	-	(2,667)
OIG Subtotal			(316)	(1,062)	-	-	-	(1,237)	-	(52)	-	-	-	(2,667)
Office of Health Affairs (OHA)	OHA		(373)	(255)	-	-	-	(6,867)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,495)
OHA Subtotal			(373)	(255)	-	-	-	(6,867)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,495)
Science & Technology Directorate (S&T)	M&A		(2,069)	(191)	-	-	-	(2,340)	-	(114)	-	-	-	(4,714)
S&T	Research, Development, Acquisition, & Operations		-	(1,278)	-	-	-	(256)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,534)
S&T Subtotal			(2,069)	(1,469)	-	-	-	(2,596)	-	(114)	-	-	-	(6,248)

Efficiencies Proposed in the FY 2014 DHS President's Budget Submission By Object Class (\$000)

Component	Appropriation	Program/Project/Activity	Personnel and Benefits (PC&B and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.0)	Transportation of Things (OCC 22.0)	Rent, Comm., Util. & Misc. (OCC 23.0)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.0)	Advisory & Assistance Contracts (OCC 25.1)	Other Services (OCC 25.2-25.8)	Supplies & Materials (OCC 26.0)	Equipment (OCC 31.0)	Land and Structures (OCC 32.0)	Grants and Subsidies (OCC 41.0)	Total
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	Aviation Security		(14,950)	(11,647)	(330)	-	(203)	(40,811)	(32,821)	(11,830)	-	-	-	(112,592)
	Surface Transportation Security		(1,072)	(19)	-	-	(5)	-	(10,710)	(227)	-	-	-	(12,033)
	Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing		(141)	(18)	(37)	-	-	(9,320)	(1,910)	-	-	-	-	(11,426)
	Transportation Security Support		(8,413)	(2,474)	(82)	-	(14)	(15,625)	(25,461)	(540)	-	-	-	(52,609)
	Federal Air Marshals		(9,055)	(605)	(39)	-	(3)	(5,505)	(434)	(806)	-	-	-	(16,447)
TSA Subtotal			(33,631)	(14,763)	(488)	-	(225)	(71,261)	(71,336)	(13,403)	-	-	-	(205,107)
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	Operating Expenses (OE)	Enterprise-Wide Support												
		Personnel Reduction	(1,789)	(26)	(1)	(49)	-	(350)	-	(135)	-	-	-	(2,350)
		Front-Line Mission Support												
USCG	OE	Staffing Reduction	(3,466)	(30)	(6)	(83)	-	(1,217)	-	(218)	-	-	-	(5,020)
USCG	OE	Prior-Year Management Annualizations (FY 2014)	(29,333)	(2,306)	(2,193)	(2,576)	-	(7,384)	-	(1,707)	(112)	-	-	(45,611)
		Telecommunication and Information Systems												
USCG	OE	Command In-sourcing	3,412	155	149	68	-	(6,535)	-	191	-	-	-	(2,560)
USCG	OE	Defense Messaging System	(454)	(7)	-	(14)	-	(485)	-	(40)	-	-	-	(1,000)
		Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Communications Area												
USCG	OE	Master Stations	(229)	(4)	-	(8)	-	(239)	-	(21)	-	-	-	(501)
		Advance Technical Training												
USCG	OE	School Program Reduction	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,000)
USCG	OE	Education Benefits Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,000)
		Officer Accession and Leadership Training Reduction												
USCG	OE	Reduction of Smartphone	(1,211)	(14)	(1)	(28)	-	(203)	-	(77)	-	-	-	(1,534)
		Devices and Service Contracts												
USCG	OE	Government Vehicle Fleet Mix	-	-	-	(3,300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,300)
USCG	OE	Non-Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(800)	-	-	-	(800)
		Reduction												
USCG	OE	General Services	-	(5,724)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,724)
		Administration Footprint												
USCG	OE		-	-	-	(800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(800)
USCG	OE	Divest Coast Guard Housing	-	-	-	-	-	(750)	-	-	-	-	-	(750)
USCG	OE	HU-25 Decommissions	(1,917)	(83)	-	(1,655)	-	(5,377)	-	(320)	(19)	-	-	(9,371)
		Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies (FY 2013)												
USCG	OE	Prior-Year Management Annualizations (FY 2013)	(4,521)	(22,366)	78	(2,284)	-	(24,510)	-	(814)	(1,882)	-	-	(56,299)
		Programmatic Reductions (FY 2013)												
USCG	OE		(5,377)	(1,539)	-	(1,315)	-	(2,397)	-	(368)	-	-	-	(10,996)
USCG	OE		(30,900)	1,020	1,783	(621)	-	(2,992)	-	(1,124)	(112)	-	-	(32,945)
USCG Subtotal			(75,785)	(31,924)	(191)	(12,665)	-	(59,439)	-	(5,433)	(2,125)	-	-	(187,561)

Efficiencies Proposed in the FY 2014 DHS President's Budget Submission By Object Class (\$000)

Component	Appropriation	Program/Project/Activity	Personnel and Benefits (PC&B and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.0)	Transportation of Things (OCC 22.0)	Rent, Comm., Util. & Misc. (OCC 23.0)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.0)	Advisory & Assistance Contracts (OCC 25.1)	Other Services (OCC 25.2-25.8)	Supplies & Materials (OCC 26.0)	Equipment (OCC 31.0)	Land and Structures (OCC 32.0)	Grants and Subsidies (OCC 41.0)	Total
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)	S&E		(759)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(759)
USCIS Subtotal			(759)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(759)
U.S. Secret Service (USSS)	OE		(12,456)	(14,666)	-	-	-	-	(8,064)	-	(6,142)	-	-	(41,328)
USSS Subtotal			(12,456)	(14,666)	-	-	-	-	(8,064)	-	(6,142)	-	-	(41,328)
DHS Total			(313,661)	(146,746)	(1,877)	(63,826)	(1,926)	(230,515)	(390,937)	(110,175)	(51,672)	(3,071)	(385)	(1,314,790)

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. Mr. Chairman, thank you so much. I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Cuellar.

We go in the order that people were here at the time of the gavel. So Mr. Latham is next.

BUDGET CUT IMPACTS: TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome, Madam Secretary.

On March 4th, you warned airline passengers that they should get to the airports extra early because spending cuts had already led to long lines in some security check points and the coming furloughs would only make the situation worse, and that is end of quote.

Today we know that the flights have not been grounded, long lines have not materialized, and government workers have not been sent home en masse. And further TSA announces it does not expect to furlough any additional screeners in fiscal year 2013.

Can you tell us what changed since your warnings when you said the sky was falling, and are you making future changes to the situation?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, the major thing that changed is we got a budget and we got some additional appropriations in the budget after March 4th. And they were specifically for CBP.

Mr. LATHAM. You said it was already happening at that time.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It was because we were well into the fiscal year. We did not know that we were going to get a budget and sequestration was already in effect.

If I might, sequestration is still there and it is still, as Representative Price noted, having impacts. And as Representative Rogers just described, the wait times at Miami, we are seeing that at international arrival airports across the board. And let's not mix up CBP and TSA.

Mr. LATHAM. Right.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. With respect to furloughs, we are working to minimize any furloughs of personnel as well as reductions in overtime pay, but that is easier said than done given the way sequestration works.

Mr. LATHAM. Right.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. So we are still working on that final plan.

Mr. LATHAM. Talking about sequestration, when the President proposed sequestration and insisted on it, were you contacted as to the ramifications for the department before he insisted on including that?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, I do not want to get into who started sequestration, so I won't respond on that. But the answer is no one talked to me about sequestration.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. You said the TSA had gotten additional funding.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. No. I said CBP did. CBP got additional funding.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We got some more money for grants. With respect to TSA——

Mr. LATHAM. Right.

Secretary NAPOLITANO [continuing]. In going through, we discovered some balances in some accounts that we were going to be able to move to the TSO [transportation security officer] line in the budget.

BORDER SECURITY: ALIEN SMUGGLING

Mr. LATHAM. As you know, alien smuggling has been a problem on the southwest border. Can you tell us what kind of enhancements you have made in the last year or so in dealing with the problem and what still remains to be done?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, there are a number of enhancements, technology being one, aerial being a second, and third, we have been in certain areas, highly trafficked areas of the border, actually putting bases physically on the border as opposed to having agents travel out from their central—or from their headquarters.

So what we are seeing is that the traffic basically is still going down. We are still at 1970s levels. As I mentioned earlier, we are having a spike right now in the southern part of Texas, excuse me, in the Rio Grande Valley there. We now have, really, the ability to move resources and technology, an ability we really didn't have 6 or 7 years ago, to go ahead and get ahead of that traffic in Florida.

I would mention that most of that increase is not Mexican nationals. They are from Central America. They are economic migrants, and that really ties into the need for immigration reform because, as you know, the process for immigrating legally into the country is very backlogged and very cumbersome.

Mr. LATHAM. That is one of the stumbling blocks so that is the idea of securing the border first before you get any immigration reform.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yeah, I think, and I testified to this, if I might, having spent 20 years on this issue.

I think it appropriate not to think of it in terms of a line, but it is really, it is really a system, a system that requires and gives us the ability to do more against employers who hire illegal labor—that is a major driver on the border—a system that opens up the visa process appropriately to more incoming, and then continued efforts along the border, both at the ports of entry and in between the ports.

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Well, thank you, Mr. Latham.

Before we go to Mr. Owens, I have a request to recognize Chairman Rogers for a moment.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY REIMBURSEMENTS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Chairman. I will be very brief.

Madam Secretary, we had a terribly devastating tornado in 2012 in my district in East Kentucky. West Liberty was practically erased. It was a terrible disaster.

FEMA was prompt, got there quickly, early on, great help. The County Executive now is having big difficulties with FEMA over reimbursements for certain projects. If I gave you this letter that the administrator of the county had written FEMA, would you be able to look into this for me?

[The information follows:]

MORGAN COUNTY FISCAL COURT
TIMOTHY A. CONLEY, JUDGE EXECUTIVE

**450 PRESTONSBURT STREET
WEST LIBERTY, KY 41472**

**PHONE: (606)743-8697
FAX: (606)743-8695**

April 2, 2013

Mr. Craig Fugate
Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Association
US Department of Homeland Security
500 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20472

Dear Mr. Fugate:

As you are aware, the 2012 tornados devastated the City of West Liberty and a large portion of Morgan County, Kentucky. All government buildings in the city were either destroyed or suffered severe and we also lost a large number of our private businesses, churches and family homes. FEMA was very prompt to arrive on the scene and get the process of funding and assistance to our residents started; the agents on the ground were very helpful with getting funding identified and forms filled, which was quickly sent to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and they, too, were prompt in working on and preparing documentation outlining our financial needs.

However, after working with all of the disaster recovery efforts in our county and the City of West Liberty for just over a year now, we have identified a lot of gaps and now we feel that we are being bogged down with paper work! We are starting to feel that we are being discouraged in our efforts to seek funding through the Public Assistance program in order to assist our recovery efforts. I assume that this result of this discouragement is that we will just give up and go away. But we cannot do that because our total losses are now close to a quarter of a billion dollars and we are a population of fourteen thousand people who live in one of the poorer counties of eastern Kentucky.

FEMA's policy, as I understand it and as it was explained to me by your personnel, is to put public agencies and local governments back to pre-disaster condition. The

following is some examples of that failing to happen: The Morgan County Office Building has an insurance amount of four million dollars to repair the building. By following state building codes, the reconstruction of this building is estimated at approximately \$8.2 million dollars. After submitting the necessary paperwork and forms, FEMA determined that our Public Assistance for this facility was \$23.00 and sent us a check for that amount. That is somewhat insulting! The old Court House has insurance coverage in the amount of three million dollars and the total cost of repairs is \$4.5 million and we received zero from FEMA. The Morgan County Water District Building has insurance of five hundred thousand dollars, it was completely destroyed and had a total of five thousand square feet of space (with an estimated cost of two hundred dollars per square foot to replace, it would cost one million dollars to rebuild this building). We received zero from FEMA.

This list goes on and on; and we do not have time or financial infrastructure to be bogged down with bureaucracy. We have a total of nineteen government structures destroyed, twelve with major damage and eight with minor damages. This does not include the approximately one thousand structures damaged in residence, commercial and churches. Currently we are occupying two additional buildings for temporary office and storage space. We are not receiving any FEMA assistance and this total is between \$1.5 to \$2.0 million dollars. Our insurance policy allows us five hundred thousand dollars for contents, loss of income and temporary placement. Our costs thus far have been well over \$1.5 million dollars with invoices still being received.

While the assistance our county and its' residents received immediately after the disaster from FEMA was extremely beneficial, I must say that since a few weeks after the event, our county's interaction with your Agency has not been good. As noted above, your office in Atlanta went to the trouble of sending us a check for \$23.00 to repair and reconstruct our County Office Building. Additionally, we have provided your Atlanta office with a large number of documents from our insurance company showing very clearly that our policy was a building-by-building policy and that our facilities were and are absolutely eligible for Public Assistance funding.


Because of these issues and the lack of any reasonable response from your Atlanta office, I am asking for a meeting in Washington, DC with you, Congressman Hal Rogers and Senator Mitch McConnell. The support and help that our Congressman, Hal Rogers, has provided to this county has been amazing and I know that Senator McConnell has always supported our county in receiving the assistance our citizens need and deserve. I am sending a copy of this letter to both

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of them so that a time convenient to you and them can be set up. I need this meeting as soon as possible as I am trying to repair and rebuild our county after experiencing the worst disaster in Kentucky since 1974 and our county and its citizens need your help.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this letter and my request and please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information prior to our meeting. I will coordinate with Congressman Rogers' office and Senator McConnell's moving forward.


Timothy Conley, Judge Executive

CC: Honorable Hal Rogers
Honorable Mitch McConnell
Director Gail Wright, Gateway ADD

"WORKING FOR YOU"

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, sir. Absolutely.

Mr. ROGERS. It is a tragic case. Thank you.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yeah, absolutely. I know the tornado you are speaking about.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

PAY SYSTEMS, DIFFERING

Mr. OWENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Madam Secretary. Thank you for being here.

I am going to focus on the border that usually isn't focused on from a perspective. I am hearing a lot from border patrol agents along the northern border in my district about what they perceive to be a disproportionate reduction in overtime to the border patrol as well as, if you will, a greater number of furloughs. A lot of concern about that at every level, both from a personal but also from a security perspective.

And in testimony that we have heard before, ICE seems to have approached it differently. Other agencies within DHS appear to be approaching it differently. Assuming we are working off the same piece of legislation, I am curious as to why that is happening.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, we may be working off the same piece of legislation but we are not working off the same pay systems. Remember, these are legacy agencies that came into the department, so they don't have one unified pay system.

With respect to Border Patrol, they get what is called AUO [administratively uncontrollable overtime] as their premium pay. They are not under the LEAP [law enforcement availability pay] system and their pay basically is just calculated very differently than other elements of the department and as sequestration comes into effect, it is account by account by account, so even if I wanted to, I can't take from Peter over here to pay Paul.

Now, with the additional money that was added in late March for CBP of which 96 or 97 million was specific for Border Patrol, we are now working that through to see how it can be used to reduce any reductions in premium pay and furlough days.

We are doing the same account by account by account, so we are doing the same with port officers who are paid differently. They came out of Customs not out of INS [Immigration and Naturalization Service]. So that is the reason why there is a difference.

And we can provide your staff with, if they would like, a detailed briefing of how that works.

Mr. OWENS. In the short term, about how long will your analysis take and when will that be communicated to the people on the ground?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, we sent an email, Tom Winkowski, the acting commissioner, sent an email to staff yesterday saying steady as she goes for right now. As I mentioned, we are working with the Office of Personnel Management, and we are going to have to seek some reprogrammings and OMB has to be involved in that.

I would like it to have been done 2 weeks ago because I know the stress level that it causes. We are moving as rapidly as we can to get this settled.

Mr. OWENS. We will take you up on your invitation for a briefing.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Okay.

BEYOND THE BORDER

Mr. OWENS. Secondly, can you have your staff, and I would not expect you to have this information in front of you, but in terms of implementation of Beyond the Border, the sense that we have, those of use who are interested in it, those of us who communicate with our Canadian colleagues, is that Canada is moving more deliberately towards implementation, is funding it more directly. That may be simply because our budget is much larger and it is more difficult to see exactly what DHS is doing relative to implementation.

If someone could give us a breakdown of implementation, that would be very helpful.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, and I just had a meeting, a bi-lat with my counterparty in Canada, Minister Toews. He did not raise that concern by the way, and we actually have a Beyond the Border team, that is the U.S. and Canadian, and they have a joint time frame and timeline. There are some things we want to move ahead on that Canada can't move ahead on without passing legislation through their parliament, and so we are waiting for the Prime Minister to offer that legislation.

So there is give and go on both sides, but I will say overall that Beyond the Border is on time and we have really moved mountains there in the last 2 years.

[The information follows:]

Response: The December 2012 Beyond the Border the Border Implementation Report was provided separately to the Committee.

Mr. OWENS. And clearly if it is very important, it also will save us, I think, some dollars in the long run.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It will generate jobs on this side of the border I am confident.

REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS: CANADA

Mr. OWENS. One of the other things I wanted to talk to you about relates to the reimbursable agreements. I represent an area that has many small ports, creates a number of issues. Clearly, I think we need to be moving towards a greater use of technology in those ports where we can have them manned by Canadians, in some instances U.S. and other instances.

But also, we run into situations where there are a lot of small airports that are just on our side of the border where we do have Canadians coming in and we need access to CBP folks in order to clear them, and we are having some difficulty in that process.

The airports are willing to pay for that service. In many cases the available staff is a half hour to forty-five minutes away.

We would like to see some more flexibility in that arena, so that in fact we can continue to enhance the utilization of these small airports by our Canadian neighbors.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, Representative. And that is why the President's fiscal year 2014 budget requests universal authority to enter into those agreements. It is not limited to five pilot projects.

But these small airports between the FAA and CBP, you are undoubtedly going to see a reduction in capability with sequester, you know, being in effect for the rest of the year. Hopefully it ends soon or at least by the end of the year.

But we, like you, recognize the potential of partnerships with some of these smaller communities because these small airports are a part of their economic plan, so we will work with you on that, but I will direct you to that portion of the President's budget.

Mr. OWENS. Thank you very much. I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome, Madam Secretary.

PERSONNEL COSTS: CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION,
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Madam Secretary, as some of my colleagues have mentioned, we have seen conflicting reports about CBP's plans to furlough and cut overtime pay for border patrol agents and there is obvious concern about the ability to fund the number of CBP personnel that this budget calls for at our ports of entry.

With CBP's apparent troubles making decisions about current personnel, as you consider making private reimbursements of CBP personnel, what role do you see the Screening Partnership Program playing at TSA as a way to manage costs?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, you have got apples and oranges in there. It is CBP by the way. With respect to CBP as I mentioned, we are in the process now of unpacking what Congress ultimately passed for CBP and we appreciate the additional appropriation there.

And running the traps through OPM, OMB [Office of Management and Budget], and we will have to come back, I suspect, as soon as possible with some reprogramming requests. That is why there is no firm answer yet for Customs and Border Protection.

With respect to the privatization, the SPP [Screening Partnership Program] for TSA, we have received, I think, 27 total applications and approved, I want to say, 22 or 24; two are pending. So that is moving along.

We have not had a great demand for that by airports by the way. It is not as if there is a queue to privatize in that arena. But for those that have applied, we have been moving those very quickly.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Aderholt.

STAFFING MODEL: TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Secretary, good to have you here today and for the subcommittee and it is encouraging to see a resolve that has moved ahead with a Level 4 lab facility known as IMBAC. This is a capability, as you know and we have discussed many times in the past and it is important for it appear in the President's budget, so that is encouraging, I think, to all of us to see it move forward on that.

I want to follow up a little bit with a question that Mr. Fleischmann has asked about the private screening. I know that Chairman Carter's staff has been engaged in the Office of the CFO

at TSA in order to determine whether a review of applications from a private screening company really is truly comparing apples to apples. And I am referring to comparing the cost of TSA screeners versus private company screeners when it comes to matters as how many supervisors per screeners are required, how many TSA employees are counted or not counted in the TSA model and when TSA employees perhaps have more than one they do with an airport.

Can you give the subcommittee an indication of the progress in getting those metrics back to the committee?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I will follow up with TSA after this hearing. You want the metrics on what TSA's staffing model is?

Mr. ADERHOLT. Right, and how those compare so that when you do a comparison, you are comparing apples to apples as compares to, you know, to truly get a cost of what the real cost in comparing the private screeners as opposed to TSA.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. And that is so that we can do the comparison over time because as I mentioned to Representative Fleischmann, if we have denied any agreements, it may only be one, but we have been granting them, so that comparison has not been used as a reason for any kind of miles.

But I think over time that is a very useful set of metrics to have, so let me see where we are on that.

[The information follows:]

Response: When comparing the costs of private screening to Federal screening, TSA uses actual costs from contracts which are currently in place under the Screening Partnership Program (SPP) and looks at comparable Federal screening costs at non-SPP airports to obtain an "apples to apples" comparison. When assessing the cost of Federal screening, estimates are based on actual expenditures specific to the airport which directly align with the contracted screening proposal to enable comparison to the actual costs of private screening. The current methodology for estimating the cost of Federal screening incorporates GAO recommendations and has been reviewed by DHS cost estimation experts. The estimated cost of Federal screening accounts for all cost elements and includes:

- Compensation (pay and benefits, premium pay, bonuses, etc.)
- Ancillary costs such as uniforms, facilities, and training
- Overhead costs and Worker's compensation
- Increased TSA management staff if the airport already participates in SPP
- Adjustments for liability insurance
- Adjustments for taxes recouped
- Adjustments for future retirement liabilities
- Transition costs (Federal to private and private to Federal)
- The cost of deploying TSA national deployment force as necessary

Lastly, there are some Federal positions that are present at airports regardless if the airport uses private or Federal screeners and are not redundant. These positions provide overall supervision and responsibility for security. The allocation of these positions is determined by established business rules. These types of staff allocations are lower at SPP airports than Federal since they are not responsible for personnel management of security officers. Because these Federal positions are present in both cases, they are not included in the cost analysis comparison.

FEDERAL FLIGHT DECK OFFICER PROGRAM

Mr. ADERHOLT. Okay. If you could follow up with that and get us the information on that.

Administrator Pistole testified before Congress regarding changes to the TSA prohibited items list and the need for TSA to continually mature its risk-based security processes in order to defend against critical threats such as those posed by non-metallic explosive devices.

During that testimony with Administrator Pistole, he commented on the value of the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program [FFDO] in positioning TSA to implement other critical needed risk-based measures.

In view of the President's proposal for the FFDO program, it seems reasonable to conclude that you either agree with the Administrator's assessment of the value of this program in implementing significant risk-based security strategies or not the need for this. So I just wanted to see what your position on this was in moving forward.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, I think what we have done in President's budget with respect to FFDOs, which is not a risk-based program per se, it is just where you have a pilot you have a pilot who may be on a flight.

But nonetheless, we are working through the carriers themselves and offering training for those who seek to be FFDOs, and I think that is the appropriate way to go.

Mr. ADERHOLT. So you would agree with the Administrator that this is an important thing to move forward on?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I would. I wouldn't say it is the most important thing if I had to rank, but it is certainly there. And as I said before in preparing the budget we decided that the way to go was to offer the training through the carriers themselves.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Yeah, well, you know, the concern about it was, as far as the budget zeros out this program, and that is, you know, the thing that, you know, TSA Administrator Pistole says that it is, you know, there is a real value on this and there is zero in the budget for it, so I think that is the concern, so I just wanted to know where you came down as far as between the, you know, thinking this is something that we need to put value on or whether it is not something that needs to be, you know, has little value.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. As I said, I think to the extent we offer training, there is a value, but if I had to rank the programs in TSA according to whether they are risk based or not, this would not be of much value.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberson.

REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Secretary, I have two areas I wanted to ask about and then I know we are going to have a second round. Airline pilots associations have brought to my attention that in its budget proposals CBP is attempting to establish a preclearance facility at the Abu Dhabi International Airport in United Arab Emirates, yet I am aware that the agency has not been fully funding facilities here in the United States and I understand also from the pilots association that no U.S. airline even serves Abu Dhabi.

Could you please talk to us about why you would expand a preclearance facility in a foreign airport benefitting foreign airlines when you are short of money and no U.S. airline even serves that airport and you are not fully staffing, for example, the facility at the Houston Intercontinental Airport and other airports in the United States. What is the logic?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, this is—yes. The strategic goal we have in mind is to push borders out because our ability to minimize risk is maximized the further out we can go. It just gives us one more layer.

This is in the initial stages of negotiation. It would be a reimbursable agreement. In other words, the U.S. taxpayer would not be paying for it. But it would allow us for the first time in the Middle East where we have a keen interest in making sure the traveling public is safe, to try this out.

There are several other countries that are interested in doing the same thing, but again from a security strategy perspective, moving the borders out as well as maintaining what we have here makes all the sense in the world.

Mr. CULBERSON. And you said you have zero cost to U.S. taxpayers?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It would be a reimbursable agreement.

Mr. CULBERSON. At zero cost?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes. That is reimbursable.

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION: AIRPORT STAFFING LEVELS

Mr. CULBERSON. Yeah, but that is the goal, is to make it zero cost.

We have an urgent need for additional agents at facilities, for example, at the Eastern Airport. I know others around the country, and I understand what you are saying about reimbursable and pushing the borders out. What can you tell us about increasing the staffing levels like, for examples, facilities at Houston and other airports so that there is not delay that causes people to miss flights when the flight's coming in from its international origin, lands in Houston, transfers to another flight going overseas? You guys have downsized the staffing levels and it is causing a lot of folks to miss flights.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, we haven't downsized staffing levels. The fact is, the traveling public has increased and we haven't increased staffing levels.

What the President is requesting in the budget is the ability to add 3,400 more CBP officers for the airports and the land ports, 1,600 to be paid for by Appropriation, the remainder by an increase in the Immigration User Fee and the COBRA fee, a \$2 increase, which would cover the costs of that.

We believe we have the capacity to bring on board, train and deploy that significant number within fiscal year 2014. That will go a long way based on our calculations and assessment to mitigating lines.

We also have Global Entry and PreCheck to expedite travelers, and we have piloted—I actually think one of the Houston airports is part of the pilot—Express Check, as well as One Stop Check to facilitate the movement of passengers.

DETAINEES: LAWS

Mr. CULBERSON. Right. Moving on to another subject I want to ask you about—if Congress enacts a law that uses the word “shall”, what does “shall” mean?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Shall means shall.

Mr. CULBERSON. Is there any discretion, if the law says “shall”, what options does that give a federal agency? I mean “shall” means shall. You have to do it.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well——

Mr. CULBERSON. It means shall. That is mandatory, right?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It is intended to be mandatory. However, when it says “shall” and subsequently doesn’t appropriate the money to meet the “shall”, you have a difficult choice to make. Do you violate the appropriations that you were given and do you violate those laws or do you violate the underlying law?

So every time we have a ceiling, floor, or a bed level or what have you, in my view that means shall, subject to appropriations.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, and if you have two laws, one that says you shall build a new office building or shall expand headquarters and another law that says you shall protect public safety when you are short of money, which one of those would you do first?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, obviously public safety is always our number one priority.

Mr. CULBERSON. Particularly if it has a “shall”. It is not optional.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It is just, we were founded in response to 9/11, and public safety is our number one goal, but if you look at, and I think you are getting to why is there money in here for a headquarters for DHS.

Our ability to connect the dots and to work in an integrated fashion is facilitated by having a headquarters where people can actually meet and talk with each other. We are at fifty-plus buildings in the National Capitol Region, so to do our best work, ultimately we are going to need a headquarters.

Mr. CULBERSON. If “shall” is not optional therefore, you have to make choices and you don’t have enough money to do everything on your plate and your top priority is protecting public safety, would the Department of Homeland Security be doing its job if ICE agents released onto the street a criminal who had been arrested by local enforcement authorities for assault, sexual assault, drug dealing or other crimes? ICE has a mandatory “shall” responsibility to hold those people pending the termination of their final disposition, would the Department of Homeland Security be doing its job if they released criminals who had been arrested for assault of other violent crimes in light of the statute that says they shall be held for removal proceedings?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, two things. One, there were a handful of level ones released. That was a mistake but, nonetheless, it was a mistake made because when you look at the underlying facts of each arrest and you look at the actual detainee, they were determined not to be a danger to public safety.

The President’s budget for ICE provides for the detention beds for all those who are mandatory detainees.

Mr. CULBERSON. If I may, excuse me for the interruption because our time is limited and the Chairman has been very generous, but you say the agents determine the criminals are not a threat to public safety. I don’t see that determination language in the statute that mandates that ICE hold these folks. The statute is Title VIII, Section 1225 of the United States Code and I don’t see language requiring a determination that they are a threat to public safety.

The statute is very clear that an ICE agent determines, quoting from the statute that, "An alien seeking admission is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted. The alien shall be detained for removal proceedings."

There is nothing about a determination of public safety. That is not optional. That is mandatory or in violation of the law and have endangered the safety of the people of the United States that you are sworn to protect by releasing these dangerous criminals.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, I think we have to be very careful in our language here, Representative. The individuals that were released by ICE were not released into the general population per se. They were put in an alternative to detention.

We believe that alternatives to detention have become much better than they were years ago and, by the way, are more cost effective and efficient.

If a mistake was made on a particular release, we will deal with that and with the agent or agents involved with that mistake.

Mr. CULBERSON. So a release, that in this case you admit that was a mistake and I am glad to hear you say that. So you agree that that is a mandatory obligation on the part of ICE, the statute's very clear, "the alien shall be detained for removal proceedings." That is not optional.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, again, with respect to how we manage the beds, right, I think Representative Price has it right. We ought to be detaining according to our priorities, according to public safety threats, level of offense and the like, so according to the individual, not an arbitrary bed number.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the time.

Mr. CARTER. And Ms. Roybal-Allard.

PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for being late but I was in another hearing.

I would like to thank you and President Obama for extending the Prison Rape Elimination Act [PREA] to apply to immigration detention facilities. As you know, according to DHS records obtained by the ACLU more than 180 cases of sexual abuse in detention centers were reported between 2007 and mid-2011, and your extension of PREA will make a huge difference in protecting detained women from sexual assault.

However, I understand one of the challenges that you face with implementing the PREA regulations is the fact that the majority of ICE detainees are held in state, local and privately run facilities.

Once the regulations are finalized, how long will it take to fully implement these regulations at every facility and how will you assure that contract facilities are complying with the requirements of the PREA?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yeah, we have a whole implementation plan for PREA. It is an important value. It is important to us that those whom the law is detaining, the government is detaining be done in a safe manner. So we have a whole implementation plan.

With respect to the private contractors, many of them are holding inmates for other entities rights, so they already are beginning to deploy PREA because they have to but, nonetheless, as a fairly

large consumer in the private prison realm. That is something we will attempt to implement now, but also as their contracts come up for renewal.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. So there will be some oversight even if it is based on whether or not they get a contract renewal, but that is part of what will be looked at——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes.

ALIEN ABUSE AND DEATHS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD [continuing]. In determining that?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Over the past three years at least 20 different individuals have died in incidents involving CBP personnel. And I personally met with several other families and their stories really are heartbreaking. For example, Anastasio Hernandez Rojas, who is a father of five, died after being beaten and tazed five times near San Diego, even though video footage showed that he was not resisting arrest.

Similarly, in Arizona, a man named Jose Gutierrez who was trying to reach his hospitalized U.S. citizen daughter, was beaten into a coma by CBP officers and suffered serious brain damage.

The President's immigration reform proposal recognized the need to address this pattern of abuse by calling for increased civil rights and civil liberties training for border enforcement personnel. What steps are you taking in response to the President's proposal to prevent future incidents of abuse and unnecessary deaths at the border and is this one of the priorities?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, and if I might, I think we need to be careful not to extrapolate from individual cases to cases as a whole. As you know, we process hundreds of thousands of individuals every year.

With respect to use of force, an appropriate use of force, we examine each and every case in which there is a death to evaluate what happened and whether or not the agent or agents involved should be subject to some sort of disciplinary measure.

In extreme cases we involve the Department of Justice and the FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation] and that really can elongate everything because those investigations take a long time, but our interest is in making sure it is a safe and secure border through which travel and trade can occur. We want to facilitate that, but we want to make sure that we meet our law enforcement responsibilities there.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay, but there will be training?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. There is training now. There is absolutely training now, yes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Dent.

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION: AVIATION STAFFING

Mr. DENT. Thanks, Mr. Chairman. Good to see you again, Madam Secretary.

A couple of questions. Some of my airports were concerned about some issues as it relates to CBP. One question specifically—when can the aviation industry, airlines and airports, expect to get infor-

mation on the CBP staffing allocation, we can learn that issue, and will CBP share that information with the ports of entry about how many staff are allocated to their POE.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Right now, Representative Dent, what we are trying to do is take the additional money that was ultimately appropriated to CBP and identify how it works, which account it can go in and so forth.

We do have a staffing model that we are using and that underlies our request for 3,400 more port officers and will be happy to discuss that with your staff.

TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL

Mr. DENT. Thank you. I appreciate that. I like to get more updated. Some of my airports are inquiring so thank you for that.

On the issue of CFATS, as required by, you know, the CFATS for regulated facilities must implement measures designed to identify people with terrorist ties. The agency's expectation of recurrent vetting may exceed the scope of the regulation. If so, this unnecessarily prohibits the use of every compliant and credentialing program to meet the CFATS requirement, except TWIC card.

Industry has maintained that the acceptance of other federal credentials which vet against the terrorist screen database meet the CFATS requirement. What is NPPD doing to address that requirement?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. The TWIC card requirement, if I might?

Mr. DENT. Yeah.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, right now I'm unaware of any effort to change it, but I do know that there are regulations underway. If they haven't been issued already, they will soon be issued on TWIC Readers, as well as on how people can renew their TWIC IDs. We have developed kind of a less expensive TWIC ID that only requires an individual to make one trip, so we are trying to facilitate and streamline the entire process.

CHEMICAL FACILITY ANTI-TERRORISM STANDARDS

Mr. DENT. Thank you. And under CFATS, once a facility is assigned final tier, it is to submit a site security plan, and the 2011 internal memorandum that discussed various challenges facing the CFATS program stated the process was overly complicated, you know, based on recent testimony by GAO on infrastructure protection. The Infrastructure Security and Compliance Division, ISCD, has improved its security plan review process, but GAO estimates it could take another seven to nine years to review the plans at thousands of these facilities that have already been assigned a final tier. I think we would agree that is not acceptable.

How can the ISCD further accelerate the review process at these facilities?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yeah, we are looking at that. Obviously, we would like to be able to do the review more quickly than that.

It is partially a personnel and resource issue quite frankly, but the CFATS program as you know got off to a rocky and slow start and we have had to take a number of measures to improve it, put it on timelines with benchmarks.

They are making and have made terrific progress over the last year. They are going to continue to make progress. I hope we can bring down that review number.

DETENTION BEDS: POPULATION

Mr. DENT. And finally, and I don't know how much time I have left, but I will be real quick on this. With respect to ICE and detention beds and I think Judge Carter probably already spoke about that issue, you know, I too, like Judge Carter, was concerned about the timing of the statements, pre-implementation of sequester with respect to the visa-certain detainees. I understand that this happens from time to time for various reasons. Is our capacity today 34,000 beds and do we have as many as 37,000 detainees on Sundays, is that true? I am trying to get the numbers. I know you were requesting, I think, 31,800 beds in the budget request, and there are 34,000 available detention beds is my understanding. But we have had as many as, is it true, 37,000?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yeah, detention populations ebb and flow, and that is one of the problems of managing with a bed number as opposed to looking at the actual facts of a particular case as to whether detention is appropriate or not.

The President's budget is designed to make sure that all mandatory detainees have a bed and all the costs that go along with being detained. But it is also designed to facilitate alternatives to detention.

And just like last year we asked for the flexibility to move money, you know, between those accounts in case we have a spike that needed mandatory detention, we were able to cover that.

BORDER SECURITY: TECHNOLOGY

Mr. DENT. And this is more comment than question. As we engage in this whole discussion of comprehensive immigration reform, let us face it, the public doesn't trust us when we say the border's operationally secured. They don't trust us on the issue of enforcement.

How do you think we should go about verifying or certifying that the border is operationally secure to trigger whatever may come out of any immigration reform bill? What would you advise to this subcommittee?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. You know, public perceptions are difficult to change, but anyone who has been at that border recognizes that it is very different now than it was then or when illegal immigration was illegal—I mean, was at record highs.

I think we need to continue to look at staffing and technology at the border. I actually think the technology is key. I also believe, however, that we can relieve pressure on the border itself if we had more tools to deal with the two drivers of illegal immigration, work and employers on this side of the border. We need E-Verify or something of that sort, and we need greater penalties for employers who break the law and we need to reform the legal migration system.

That all is knit together. Then that would free up resources to focus on the narco and others who are using that border.

Mr. DENT. What is the holdup at USCIS on developing a biometric ID for all visitors coming into this country? I go into Disney World, into the Magic Kingdom, and they take a biometric ID of me and they take my thumb print and they process it in all of about 30 seconds and it is biometric and they can do it, processing tens of thousands of folks a day.

Why can't we do this? It has been years we have been talking about it and what would you recommend?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Why can't we do it? Because it is very, very expensive and because we are checking more databases than Disneyland is checking.

Mr. DENT. Well, the banks, too. I mean, all right. I was going to say the banks and I can take money out and support——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. They are not looking at all the things that we should be and must look at for security reasons.

However, we have developed, using the dozens of databases that we have, a very enhanced process for measuring exit that is virtually the same as biometric, and I would be happy to get you briefed on that.

Mr. DENT. That would be great. Thank you.

Thank you, Judge.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yeah, sorry to go overtime.

Mr. CARTER. Madam Secretary, I have talked to my colleague, Mr. Price. We are going to have a brief second round, and you have brought up several—it is like you were reading my mind. You mentioned de-verify.

The budget request includes a modest increase in that system, but in the context of immigration reform which you and I have talked about, much more is needed. As most if not all proposals that we see, both the Senate and the House, include mandatory employment verification system which is E-Verify.

For that reason, sixteen months ago, DHS was required to formally submit a report on the cost of mandatory E-Verify, a report, the basic cost data and assumptions that DHS has already produced internally.

In the media a couple of months ago with you and I personally, you pledged to me to provide me this report. You agreed that months before, there was a discussion, and quite honestly I could use it tonight okay but I don't have it, and there are others that are working on immigration issues. And E-Verify, the number is very critical to the analysis as anyone starts to look at immigration reform.

I am not trying to be a horse's ass on this one. I am being serious. We need this one, okay.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Let me follow up on that and see where that is and get back to.

Mr. CARTER. We really need this.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I got you.

Mr. CARTER. Give me some idea because I have got scheduled on my secret committee which is not so secret anymore——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. The non-secret secret committee?

Mr. CARTER. Yeah. So anyway, you know, the very——

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chairman, I understand. Let me go track that down.

REPORT, COAST GUARD

Mr. CARTER. Okay. Thank you very much.

And finally, I want to just mention the reports that I have been trying to get back, if we could get that Coast Guard report ASAP. The Commandant will be in next week.

Okay. Next week he will be in.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It will certainly be in as soon as possible, yes, and no later than May 1.

Mr. CARTER. Well, if it is any chance we can get it before we have to talk to the Commandant, it certainly would be helpful.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I understand.

Mr. CARTER. All right. Mr. Price.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will touch on two topics quickly and submit the other questions for the record.

I do want to revisit the question of border security, but first I want to just register a strong concern about the FEMA state and local grant programs.

The fiscal 2014 budget request proposes a total of \$2.1 billion for state and local and first responder grants.

That is a decrease of \$367 million from fiscal 2013. And as you know, we worked very, very hard in fiscal 2013 to get that number up from a disastrously low number in 2012, so we have worked on this a long time.

And then there is this question of reorganization. Significant restructuring is proposed for the state and local grant programs in the broad categories and that is despite the prohibition of that kind of shift in the fiscal 2013 Act.

So I want to ask you a few questions about this and you might want to elaborate for the record. The fiscal 2013 Act did prohibit the department for implementing this broad national preparedness grant program without an explicit authorization and it provided specific funding levels for the urban area grants, port and transit security and fire fighters and other existing programs and this was a broad agreement with Chairman Aderholt, then the chairman of this subcommittee, Chairwoman Landrieu, Ranking Member Coats and myself.

We earnestly examined and discussed what we perceived as flaws in that national preparedness grant program concept. Each of these grant programs operates under different authorities, has its own purposes as reflected in different formulas. So they are challenged this year.

So just quickly, do you plan on seeking authorization legislation this year for a proposed national—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes. Yes.

Mr. PRICE. All right. That is to that one.

I want you to tell me more about the rationale for this proposal. How different is it or is it different from the proposal Congress specifically rejected just a few weeks ago? And are there changes that are responsive to some of the criticisms?

Now, I know in the past, you have talked about the desirability of more directly assessing risk and moving quickly to procure deployable assets. I wonder what the implications are for longer term security and hardening projects such as those that we fund through the port and transit grants?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, if I might. Going back to the amount that the President requests in the fiscal year 2014 budget, in terms of the actual grant dollars available, it is virtually the same, but we have moved some of the administrative expenses into other line items within the FEMA budget, so we will be happy to walk that through with you.

With respect to grant consolidation, yes, we are coming back. We have had over 70 conferences, meetings, et cetera, with stakeholders since our last proposal and we have made some changes in that proposal as a result. We offer it to the committee and we are going to offer it to the authorizers for your consideration because, just as you said, these are legacy grant programs that came from different statutes, different committees. They used different formulas, et cetera, et cetera.

What we want and what we believe is better for the country is to put these all under one roof, which by the way diminishes the administrative cost for the grantees, and so we can fairly assess risk across the board and really look at national capacity.

And what I mean by that, Chairman, almost Chairman—Ranking Member Price, excuse me—is for example, we want to have the ability to say, you know, every locality should have a grant for its own hazmat team or maybe we can have a hazmat capability for a small region.

Does every grantee need the same number of K–9 detection teams, same logic?

So I think from an administrative perspective, a simplification perspective, and an ability to get us to a national capacity evaluation as opposed to grantee by grantee by grantee, consolidation should be evaluated.

Mr. PRICE. All right. We, of course, have had the budget only a day, so we will look in more detail at the changes you are proposing and the rationale for them.

There was a welter of grants at one point. We use to have many, many more \$50 million range grants and I think it was desirable to clean some of that up and to consolidate some of that.

But when you talk about legacy programs, some of these aren't such ancient legacies. The Port and Transit Grants actually are fairly recent and they are there for a reason. They are risk based, and they focus on specific vulnerabilities, and I just think there are genuine questions as to the degree to which these efforts should be folded together, particularly when it is accompanied by reductions in funding.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. You know, every region is to prepare its own Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. It is designed to take those characteristics of the port and transit security grants and be able to use it more broadly, so I am hopeful. I am always an optimist. I am hopeful that I can begin to persuade the committee that consolidation in this regard makes a lot of sense.

But obviously you have more questions. We will be happy to answer those.

Mr. PRICE. Right, and there are questions about an authorization as opposed to doing this simply through appropriations. All right.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. And we do intend to submit authorizing language.

BORDER SECURITY: IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. PRICE. All right. Let me quickly wrap up with a revisiting of this border security issue which, of course, has had you and me in the news accounts and as the bipartisan groups in both chambers work on immigration reform. This question of border security as a precondition for reform has come up and I indicated in my opening statement, that sets off some alarm bells because one could imagine that being a real obstacle to progress and almost an undefinable objective for the way some might interpret it.

I am going to ask you to submit for the record as opposed to doing this orally, some of the estimates that you might give us about your preparation for immigration reform more broadly, especially the operations of Citizenship and Immigration Services and the kind of preplanning, and anticipation of expenses and organizational needs.

We need to know more about this, but here in just the open session, I want to wrap up by returning to that question of security as a piece of the puzzle.

In your response to Mr. Dent just a moment ago, I heard you say, I believe, that border security really is both cause and effect, or the causal areas work both ways. You can say we don't undertake broad reform until a certain level of security is present, but you are clearly depending on reform and all of its aspect to enhance security, and so it is a matter of causal forces working both ways.

You are very well positioned. I think you have a lot of credibility on this issue when you factor in your past life as a border state governor and, of course, your current responsibilities. So I want to give you a chance as we close here to reflect on this issue. What does a secure border look like? It can't just be a matter of measuring inputs. We all talk about inputs. I talked about inputs in my opening statement, the number of personnel, the miles of fence, the sensors and all the rest.

And we all know it is notoriously difficult to measure the output side. But yet we do need to have some resolution on this and I wonder what your current thoughts are.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. You know, it is tempting just to draw an arbitrary number out of the air and say that is the magic number, that is the metric and until you reach that, we can't do reform.

But I believe as you have said that we really need interior reform to get the maximum out of all of the border security that we already have and that we are continuing to build upon, which to my mind is manpower and it is infrastructure. It is aerial and it is technology—most important, technology at this point.

The border now is so different than the border then, always a work in progress, absolutely big, complicated borders. You can, you

know, you can always go down and find somebody who is unhappy or thinks it is insecure or whatever.

What I think we should be doing, however, is looking at a whole universe of things, apprehensions, crime rates, seizures, property values, things of that sort that help tell us whether the border is a safe and secure border zone.

And when you look at all of those things, you will see that they are all trending in the right direction overall and border-wide. We want to continue that, and I think one of the suspicions is that after the '86 Act, those enforcement issues were not universally pursued.

We want to make sure we continue that, but I think some kind of false border security number doesn't really get us anything in terms of maximizing border safety.

Mr. PRICE. Well, the irony would be if this quest for the holy grail of total security actually stood in the way of enacting the comprehensive measures that would enhance security.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, I think for those who are seeking immigration reform, the suspicion quite frankly is that some sort of false border security metric, if you can ever decide on one holy grail, was actually a reason never to get to reform on the underlying system.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberson.

DETAINEES: LAWS

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Secretary Napolitano, first, I want to thank you for your admission that that was a mistake to release those individuals that had committed a crime and endangered the public. The American people appreciate that. The Congress appreciates it and I thank you also. If we could, here today, I think it would be very helpful to make sure that everyone listening and our immigration officers out there listening know that they are hearing it from you and from the Congress that when the law says "shall", that is not optional, right?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I think we have already had that discussion.

Mr. CULBERSON. I just want to make sure I understand clearly that when you are talking about Title VIII, Section 1225, you agree that is not optional.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, you are absolutely right. The statute uses "shall", but as I further explained sometimes you have shall, but there is no way to do the shall because the resources haven't been made available and I think that needs to be taken into account.

Mr. CULBERSON. Right. But for the officer in the street, who took an oath to enforce the law and protect the public, this statute says "shall" and that is not optional correct?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, the safety of the community is something that always needs to be taken into account.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is top priority.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. That is a top priority, yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. The top priority.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I would say the top priority, yes.

OPERATION STREAMLINE

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. Very good. Thank you. I appreciate that. I deeply appreciate that. That is important for the public to hear.

I also want to be sure with my friend, Henry Cuellar here, my good friend Judge Carter, our new chairman, congratulations, Mr. Chairman, that we, to reiterate and to reenforce the terrific, partnership that we have in Texas, with Mexico, the long history we have, the friendships we have, Henry, the work that we have done over the years, Judge Carter, we look forward to working with you and continuing to strengthen a very successful initiative in Congressman Cuellar's district that we have supported in a bipartisan way, Operation Streamline. No better way to ensure public safety than to enforce the law. It is working beautifully.

And I wanted to ask you if you could, to talk about the expansion of Operation Streamline and working with Congressman Cuellar, Judge Carter and I and the Texas delegation in ensuring that the law is enforced, obviously with common sense and a human heart, but that the law is enforced.

If you would talk to us about working with us and making sure that we expand that very successful program Operation Streamline up and down the border, starting with Texas?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Well, I think Streamline may have actually started in Arizona, if I might, however, it is a very good program. It has been effective. There are other, we call them consequence delivery programs because there should be a consequence for breaking the law and immigrating illegally.

But there are others that are similar to Streamline that we think are also very promising and don't take up as much judicial time, but yeah, I would say that Operation Streamline is very helpful.

Mr. CULBERSON. And I hope you look to Judge Ludlum and her work in the Del Rio sector as a role model for that.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

VEHICLE DISMOUNT AND EXPLOITATION RADAR SYSTEMS

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, thank you so much.

Could you tell us, are you all planning to order more VADER radar systems? I know that—right.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yeah, I think it is a very promising technology. It is one that comes to us out of Afghanistan, so we are in the initial stages of testing on how it works.

Representative Cuellar, it doesn't really—it is very good in some areas of the border. In other areas of the border, it is not that helpful because you have a lot of, you know, South Texas, for example, where you have a lot of those south seeders and the other brush that impedes sight, but in areas that are more open, it is a very promising technology.

COMMUNITY LEADERS, SCHEDULED MEETING WITH

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. Well, we certainly want to work with you on that particular area.

Number one, the other question I have has to do with the President's budget because it talks about cutting the number of detention beds from 34,000 to 31,800, and some of us have, of course, we want to work with you on that.

But at the same time if you are looking at alternatives to detention which is again what we want to keep the low risk folks—and they supported this alternative by, I think it started under President Bush. The problem is that I think there is also a reduction in the alternative by 25 percent, so we got to do one or the other, and you know, we will be happy to work with you on this alternative to detention because I understand it does serve a particular purpose on that.

The other thing I would ask also is, I guess this has to do more with down to the border, and I am one of those, I was born on the border. I have lived there and it is now the wild, wild west that people paint it to be. It is certainly not like that. My wife and my two kids are there, and my family, my mom, dad, everybody lives there. It is not the wild, wild west that people paint it, but we do need to do some work without a doubt. I mean, I think the problem is people get to the stream, one, they call it the wild, wild west, and then the other side, you know, they call it a perfect heaven that nobody's coming across.

And I think you and I are both that it is probably closer to the middle, that more in the practical aspect of it.

But one thing I do ask because I know that I was with you the last time you were at the border several months ago, I think it was last year, and we asked if you could talk to some of the other stakeholders or the business community and all that and you couldn't do it. This last time you sent out a press release and you said you were going to be in Arizona and Texas and then you had an unannounced visit and I asked Congressman Vela, Ruben Hinojosa, then you were going to be there. I didn't know you were going to be there, which is again, you don't have to notify us. I have seen both Republican and Democratic Secretary of States do that to us which is fine.

But the problem that I do have is that then you, the day before or the day after you were in Houston and you had a press conference there and you had met with several business folks and other folks, and that puts some of us in a very difficult situation with being on the border because besides you going in and talking to your men and women, which you need to do.

But there are other stakeholders, other people, communities, so I would ask the next time you go to South Texas, the border, I would ask you to make time to talk to the other community leaders that quite frankly want to sit down and spend some time and be supportive of the work that you do.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Indeed, and we do try to keep Congress on notice when I am traveling. Representative Shiela Jackson Lee actually was in Houston.

Mr. CUELLAR. I saw her in the photograph.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Right, and it was primarily designed to meet with business leaders and there were NGO [non-governmental organization] representatives there to talk about the, kind of, business side of immigration as it were, but I meet with different groups, depending on where I am. It is hard to get a schedule where you meet with everybody all in one visit.

But by way of comparison, when I went to Douglas, I had a roundtable with all the police chiefs and the next chief's county sheriff and so forth to hear what they were seeing on the ground. So it does vary each time I go.

That is primarily driven by schedule.

Mr. CUELLAR. Correct. Yeah. No, I understand. I am just asking if you could work on your schedule. The third visit you make down there, if you can just spend some time with the other folks.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We will work with your office on that.

BORDER PATROL AGENTS

Mr. CUELLAR. Yes, ma'am. Last thing, Mr. Chairman, on this one. I think you have, and I want to try to have as many men and women on the border, border patrol and I know it is been up and the largest amount we have, but I know at headquarters the last time I talked to you had about 250 border patrol stationed here at headquarters. I don't know how many CBP officers, probably over 200 from what I remember last time, and I understand they serve a purpose working here at headquarters. I understand that.

But I would ask you if you could just tell us if you can try to send as many of them. I do understand they serve a purpose, but I was wondering if you can send as many of them down to the front line, you know, we would appreciate having them. It is going to be in our headquarters, number one.

And number two, do they get overtime just like the front-line people when they are over here? Is that automatic overtime for border patrol?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. No, it depends on whether they are Border Patrol, port officers and what level they are in the system.

And with respect to moving people to the actual border, I would point you to another part of the President's budget where we are asking again, this is the second year, the ability to close nine interior border stations so we can move those agents right to the border.

Congress rejected that last year, but that is the kind of thing we need to be able to do.

Mr. CUELLAR. Right. And if you can just—I do understand that, but I do understand, the folks here at the headquarters, I am talking about headquarters, so again I know they are here for training and I understand they serve a purpose but the more we can have away from headquarters down as the front line, a lot of us down there at the border would appreciate that, but I want to say thank you. You have been more—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. But look at the interior stations as well.

Mr. CUELLAR. Yes, I agree. It is going to be a balance approach and I appreciate the good work that you are doing. Thank you very much.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Frelinghuysen.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I always associate high noon with Texas, Mr. Chairman and I know that the Secretary has been here for quite a long time and I want to express my appreciation to her and the good people on FEMA that were on the ground, in the New York, New Jersey, Connecticut region in the aftermath of hurricane Sandy. I think it is a tribute to the good work that they did. A lot of people's immediate needs were met, obviously.

The Disaster Relief Fund is pretty important to us. I know there is \$6.2 billion in there. I looked at the allocation for Hurricane Sandy. I believe it is in the \$1.2 billion region. I don't think that is going to be enough. I hope that you might take a look at that because we have about 40,000 families just in my state, New Jersey, which are displaced, living with relatives and hotels and there are some, pretty immediate needs. I just want to put in a plug. We will welcome you back any time to our neck of the woods.

We admire the work you do and especially the work that FEMA has done for a variety of issues. Your department was created out of September 11th, 2001 and we still suffer, you know, from that mightily, and we appreciate what you do.

But if you could take a look at the Disaster Relief Fund and understand that our needs continue to be great and the more money we get out on the street to alleviate people's pain and suffering would be extremely beneficial.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Yes, and I enjoy—it was terrible circumstances to be in New Jersey. The people were great to work with and just very impressive and probably were handling this disaster.

Two points I would make. One is, Sandy relief efforts are not just in FEMA's budget but they are also in HUD.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. And the Army Corps as well.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Exactly, right.

And secondly, we currently have a large surplus as it were, unused balance, better way to put it, in the DRF, so if the FEMA expenses exceed what we proceed, we do have a cushion.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Good. Well, I appreciate that. Again, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sorry to be late. I had other hearings.

Thank you, Madam Secretary.

AMMUNITION

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Madam Secretary, as we close the hearing, a couple of other things I wanted to talk to you about just for the record. I want to correct the record, first.

Our research shows that only 187 of the 2,228 detainees released by ICE recently are 8 percent of the number, were placed on formal alternatives to detention. We still have no definitive answer from the Department of Bonds or on their own recognizance, but neither of those are alternatives to detention so I think that just needs to be made clear.

There is an issue out there that is almost the king of the blogosphere. The number one question in all of the town halls that I have been in in the last two weeks, it has been whenever I have come back to Congress and the chairman of this department, I have had numerous members from out of the country come in with this is the same issue. I think you know what it is. It is that the DHS is buying up all the ammunition in the United States. Now, people can smile at that, but there are people who are seriously concerned about that.

We have got to get accurate numbers to be able to report this to people because I am telling you, every stop, and I did at least ten public gatherings when I was home, it was first. It was the biggest, most concern in my area. And a lot of those have said the same thing. Can you get us information—and some of this we have gotten—this has gotten some of us, but how many rounds of ammunition has DHS purchase each fiscal year since 2009?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. It averages about 150 million.

Mr. CARTER. At a buy component. In other words—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Oh, you want it split up.

Mr. CARTER. By bullet, okay. So I mean, if it's—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Seventy million for CBP.

Mr. CARTER. Nine millimeter, we won't know how many nine millimeter.

How many rounds of ammunition has DHS utilized each fiscal year by component. I mean, how much have you used?

The reason I question is because when we are looking at the preliminary numbers that I got—I don't know whether you are an expert, but I have been around guns all my life, and I didn't—I went and shot to qualify with sheriff's deputies.

A thousand rounds is a pretty chunk of bullets for guys to have a year and the numbers I saw were closer to 1,500 to 2,000. I may be. Talking the Sheriff, I mean, the Chief of Police in Austin. We were discussing this. Maybe even, you have a liberal shooting policy which I am in favor of, quite honestly, to make sure that these are very accurate shooters.

I don't, but I like them. Can you also tell us about the training regime by each department? If you got mugged and called security or gun-toting folks, it would just be very helpful because I want to write a letter to everybody that is asking a question about this, and so are all my colleagues, so you are talking about both sides of the aisle, every member of Congress is getting these questions that we are going to try to compose in an intelligent letter that will hopefully solve this rumor which is very important to our people.

So that is just—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We will provide any assistance we can. I think we have gotten a lot of correspondence, too. I know we have done a lot of briefings. There is a two-page white paper that we distributed. The way I explain it to people, Your Honor, Judge, is it is an up-to contract. It is a 5-year contract. It is called strategic sourcing because we get an 80-percent reduction in the per-bullet cost by buying it this way.

And we train not just within DHS but other law enforcement agents as well. And as I said, I think our average is about 150 mil-

lion rounds per year. And I believe in some of our units you have got to qualify several times per years.

So whatever information we can give you, we will plug it in.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has many law enforcement and security-related missions.

- DHS has approximately 72,000 agents and officers¹ that carry one or more firearms in the conduct of their missions, including Border Patrol Agents, Customs and Border Protection Officers, Secret Service Agents, Federal Air Marshals, Federal Protective Service Officers, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agents and Officers.
- Each of these agents and officers is required to qualify four times each year on any weapon issued to him or her. Typically agents and officers qualify on pistol as well as rifle or shotgun. Agents and Officers typically are allotted 200 rounds for qualification and preceding practice. Some specialized agents or teams also will participate periodically in advanced firearms training.
- The United States Coast Guard, a Component of DHS, consists of more than 41,000 uniformed members of the military.
- DHS also houses four training sites that comprise the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), which trains more than 70,000 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel every year.
- DHS Components have some of the most stringent qualifying requirements in the Federal Government compared to the military or state and local law enforcement. This can be attributed, in part, to the nature of its missions such as the Secret Service protection of the President, Federal Air Marshals' operation on airplanes, and the rugged conditions that members of the Border Patrol face.

DHS's purchase of ammunition has remained relatively constant since 2006.²

- DHS buys approximately 120 million rounds of ammunition per year of all calibers and types and fires approximately the same number of rounds per year, almost exclusively in training. In FY2012 DHS ordered 103,178,200 rounds and used 116,227,781 rounds.³

¹ National Finance Center Job Series data from 2/9/2013 71,998 employees includes Series 0083 (police), 1801 (General Inspection, Investigation, Enforcement and Compliance—ICE, TSA, and FPS only), 1811 (Criminal Investigating), 1895 (Border Patrol Enforcement) 1896 (Customs and Border Protection), and 0080 (Security Administration, FPS only)

² FPDS.gov spending data retrieved 2/22/2013

³ DHS data call to Components November 20, 2012

- The budget and spending data for FY 2013, to date, indicate DHS is on pace to buy roughly the same amount this fiscal year as in previous years.⁴
- The Department has had only minor fluctuations to its buying patterns, with an increase in purchases due to the addition of more than 2000 Border Patrol Agents each year from FY 2006–FY 2009. Purchases peaked in FY 2010, and have since decreased and leveled off.⁵
- DHS has a roughly 2-year supply of ammunition on hand to manage training and operational posture needs because delivery from manufacturers can take 6 months to a year. At the beginning of FY 2013, DHS had 263,733,362 rounds on hand.⁶

DHS has a variety of contracts that it uses to purchase ammunition efficiently. DHS utilizes its size to drive down the cost of goods and services by combining its requirements across the Department for everything from computer equipment to ammunition. DHS has saved \$1.7 billion dollars under its Strategic Sourcing Program since 2005. By combining the requirements of the entire department, DHS has been able to leverage its buying power and secure very competitive prices from manufacturers.

- DHS has strategically sourced contracts for .40 caliber, .38 caliber, 9mm Luger, .223 Remington, and 12ga shotgun ammunition. Each contract is an Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ)-type contract with various contract ceilings and periods of performance of up to 5 years. These contracts are not purchases, but rather lock in the price, specifications, delivery costs, and other requirements for the period of performance. DHS only orders off the contracts as needed and pays for the ammunition on delivery. Total orders may not exceed the negotiated ceiling of rounds. DHS is only required to buy a minimum that represents about 1 month of the projected DHS requirement.
- The largest of the contracts are the .40 caliber and the .223 Remington contracts. These contracts have lifetime (5 years) ceilings of 450 million and 165 million rounds, respectively.
- DHS has used similar contract vehicles in the past. In 2008 and 2009, DHS competed and awarded three contracts for .40 caliber ammunition of varying grains with ceilings totaling 466 million rounds over 5 years. DHS has moved almost exclusively to 180gr bullets for its .40 caliber ammunition, so these contracts have been allowed to expire and their requirements combined to the single vehicle referenced above.
- The price per round under the current DHS .40 caliber duty ammunition contract is \$0.243, which represents more than an 80-percent savings over some retail prices and an average savings of 57 percent.
- The ammunition that is procured is of extremely high quality, and is lot-tested to monitor quality.

⁴ FPDS.gov spending data retrieved 3/21/2013; budget data retrieved in DHS November 20, 2012 data call

⁵ FPDS.gov spending data retrieved 2/22/2013

⁶ DHS Data call to components November 20, 2012

- Field Offices, Border Patrol Stations, and training facilities order off these contracts for delivery directly to the field based on their needs. Components also may set up smaller contracts for specialized or unique needs.
- Shelf life of the ammunition is not of particular concern because of an effort to rotate training ammunition (oldest ordered first) and to cycle ammunition issued to officers in the field for use in one out of their four required practice and qualifying sessions each year.

DHS uses its duty rounds for training in most cases.

- DHS officers and agents are engaged in work around the country at remote border locations and small field offices. Delivering and storing different types of ammunition for training and operational use creates complex logistical challenges, and could potentially create an officer safety issue if the wrong ammunition is used in the field. Given the low price that DHS is able to negotiate on its ammunition contracts, officers and agents generally use the same types of rounds for both purposes.
- DHS uses hollow-point pistol ammunition in most duty situations, which is standard practice in law enforcement, to limit potential collateral damage. DHS agents and officers have a variety of less than lethal weapons, and only use firearms when use of deadly force is required and legally authorized.
- At FLETC, all the ammunition used is for training purposes, and FLETC orders specific training ammunition such as Commercial Leaded Training Ammunition and low-lead or “green” ammunition, and closely monitor it to make sure it is not removed from FLETC facilities and accidentally used for operational purposes.
- DHS also is investigating whether industry can make an even less expensive training round, but it also will need to be readily identifiable (i.e., a different color) so that there is little chance of confusing the rounds.
- DHS also has considered ways to use less ammunition without jeopardizing officer preparedness. All training expenses are being closely scrutinized given the current budget sequestration.

DHS has been transparent about its activities.

- Every contract solicitation and award has been advertized on www.fedbizopps.gov with a full description of the contract vehicle and details about the ceilings and period of performance.
- In limited cases, procurement sensitive information such as proprietary information and bid information has been redacted in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.
- The DHS Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Congressional Relations have responded to inquiries from more than 100 congressional offices by phone and email.

- To date, DHS has received 19 letters from Members of Congress and has responded to 14 of those letters; the remaining 5 have all been received in the last month, and DHS actively is working to respond to them.
- DHS OLA has provided extensive information on this topic to the Congressional Research Service, the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. I appreciate it. And I will get Ms. Piato to do some of that work for you.

Finally, you are not—you don't have 2,700 or 27,000 tanks that you have?

Secretary NAPOLITANO. Not that I know of.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. Well, that's being recorded.

You do have some M-wraps.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We do.

Mr. CARTER. And they were given to you by the Marine Corps to try out, and they were proven not to be very effective.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. They are not ideal for the environment in which we deal, yeah.

Mr. CARTER. These are some of the other questions that are certainly in this blog—

Secretary NAPOLITANO. I understand. I get some of the same questions.

Mr. CARTER. Yeah, I just wanted to know the record so if anybody happens to be watching this, they can know we are checking on this.

Thanks for being here. I want to say that, you know, in my view, this is one that may be falling down on the job and unfortunately, you got to make this budget work. You got to crunch into it and you've got to take the information you are going to provide me and I am grateful you are going to do that so we can try to make intelligent decisions on your department.

I think you know, if you don't know. I am a law enforcement guy and I am going to do everything in my power to see that you have what you need to meet your mission, your primary mission of defending this nation. And you are as important as any of our military components, and I am going to do everything within my power to do that.

However, we after having information to make intelligent decisions and so I would ask that you do that and we are going to have to work on some of these harsh cuts in some of the areas we are dealing with.

And we will be all shaking it out and quite honestly we may see some different numbers, too, so I don't know what's going to happen. But we are going to work together and I appreciate it if you would do that.

Secretary NAPOLITANO. We'll work with you, Mr. Chairman. I really appreciate the time, you know when your staff, and Representative Price, you and your staff spend on DHS matters.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Madam Secretary. Subcommittee is adjourned.

[Questions for the record follow:]

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY**THE HONORABLE John Carter****Secretary Janet Napolitano**
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2014 DHS Budget Request
April 11, 2013**FY 2014 Efficiencies and Savings in the FY 2014 Budget Request**

Question: Please provide a table that reflects, for each component of the Department, the amount of savings proposed in the fiscal year 2014 budget as a result of programmatic and administrative efficiencies, as well as those taken in fiscal year 2013, compared to fiscal year 2012 funding levels. Please subdivide these reductions by professional services, administrative savings, and other efficiencies, and include detailed totals for these categories and for each component. Please indicate whether there are any operational impacts to these reductions. If no detailed estimates are available, please identify those that are simply rough estimates.

Answer: Please find on the following pages tables that display the Savings and Efficiencies incorporated into the FY 2014 and FY 2013 Congressional Justifications respectively. As the FY 2013 Appropriations Act had not been passed when the FY 2014 President's Budget was submitted, the FY 2014 table includes efficiencies proposed in the FY 2013 President's Budget. These efficiencies are not expected to have significant operational impacts.

**Department of Homeland Security – FY 2014 Congressional Justification
Savings and Efficiencies**

	Component	Appropriation	PPA	Personnel and Benefits (PCRB and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.0)	Transportation of Things (OCC 22.0)	Rent, Comm., Util. & Misc. (OCC 23.0)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.0)	Advisory & Assistance Contracts (OCC 25.1)	Other Services (OCC 25.2-25.8)	Supplies & Materials (OCC)	Equipment (OCC 31.0)	Land and Structures (OCC 32.0)	Grants and Subsidies (OCC)	Total
	Analysis and Operations	Analysis and Operations		(3,335)	(545)	-	-	-	(11,688)	-	(33)	-	-	-	(15,661)
	A&O Subtotal			(3,335)	(545)	-	-	-	(11,688)	-	(33)	-	-	-	(15,661)
	CBP	Salaries & Expenses		(56,548)	(23,502)	(958)	(15,703)	(1,246)	-	(133,748)	(9,302)	-	-	-	(291,897)
	CBP	Automation		-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,543)	-	-	-	-	(12,543)
	CBP	Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,071)	-	-	-	-	(9,071)
	CBP Subtotal			(56,548)	(23,502)	(958)	(15,703)	(1,246)	-	(155,362)	(9,302)	-	-	-	(312,711)
	DMO	WCF		-	(72)	-	-	(6)	(6,662)	(7,987)	(400)	-	-	-	(15,127)
	DMO	OSHM		(5,389)	(1,788)	-	(1,681)	(302)	(142)	(4,199)	(161)	(107)	-	-	(13,749)
	DMO	USM		(3,445)	(141)	-	-	-	(15,137)	-	(24)	(39)	-	-	(18,786)
	DMO	CIO		(858)	(175)	-	-	-	(4,980)	(7,183)	-	-	-	-	(13,196)
	DMO	CYD		(565)	-	-	-	-	(3,067)	-	(6)	-	-	-	(3,638)
	DMO Subtotal			(10,257)	(2,156)	-	(1,681)	(308)	(29,988)	(19,369)	(591)	(146)	-	-	(64,496)
	DNDO	M&A		-	-	-	-	-	-	(836)	-	-	-	-	(836)
	DNDO	RD&O		-	-	-	-	-	(4,577)	(848)	-	-	-	-	(5,425)
	DNDO Subtotal			-	-	-	-	-	(4,577)	(1,684)	-	-	-	-	(6,261)
		S&E		-	(800)	-	(17,389)	-	(1,846)	(10,741)	-	(111)	-	-	(30,887)
		SAI/P		-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,753)	-	-	-	-	(15,753)
		US/A		-	(3)	-	-	-	(229)	(866)	-	-	-	(385)	(1,563)
	FEMA Subtotal			-	(803)	-	(17,389)	-	(2,075)	(27,380)	-	(111)	-	(385)	(48,143)
	FLETC	S&E		(3,458)	(798)	(240)	(581)	(147)	-	(11,312)	(2,749)	-	-	-	(19,285)
	FLETC	ACT&RF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,071)	-	(3,071)
	FLETC Subtotal			(3,458)	(798)	(240)	(581)	(147)	-	(11,312)	(2,749)	-	(3,071)	-	(22,356)
	ICE	S&E		(114,674)	(48,368)	-	(14,701)	-	(26,227)	(91,506)	(28,498)	(43,148)	-	-	(367,122)
	ICE Subtotal			(114,674)	(48,368)	-	(14,701)	-	(26,227)	(91,506)	(28,498)	(43,148)	-	-	(367,122)

Department of Homeland Security – FY 2014 Congressional Justification
Savings and Efficiencies

	Component	Appropriation	PPA	Personnel and Benefits (PCA&B and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.0)	Transportation of Things (OCC 22.0)	Rent, Comm., Util. & Misc (OCC 23.0)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.0)	Advisory & Assistance Contracts (OCC 25.1)	Other Services (OCC 25.2-25.8)	Supplies & Materials (OCC 31.0)	Equipment (OCC 31.0)	Land and Structures (OCC 32.0)	Grants and Subsidies (OCC 33.0)	Total
	NPPD	IPIS	Cybersecurity Coordination	-	(181)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181)
	NPPD	IPIS	US-CERT Operations	-	(267)	-	(1,034)	-	-	(724)	-	-	-	-	(2,025)
	NPPD	IPIS	Federal Network Security	-	(225)	-	(70)	-	(930)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,225)
	NPPD	IPIS	Network Security Development	-	(191)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(191)
	NPPD	IPIS	Global Cyber Security Management	-	(162)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(162)
	NPPD	IPIS	Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	-	(1,173)	-	-	-	(2,582)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,755)
	NPPD	IPIS	Business Operations	-	(133)	-	-	-	(333)	(134)	-	-	-	-	(600)
	NPPD	IPIS	Priority Telecommunications Service	-	(151)	-	-	-	(1,939)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,090)
	NPPD	IPIS	Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	-	(101)	-	-	-	(408)	-	-	-	-	-	(509)
	NPPD	IPIS	Next Generation Networks	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)
	NPPD	IPIS	Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	-	(305)	-	-	-	(369)	-	-	-	-	-	(674)
	NPPD	IPIS	Office of Interagency Communications	-	(1,083)	-	(2)	-	(4,585)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,670)
	NPPD	IPIS	Regional Field Operations	-	(282)	-	-	-	(920)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,202)
	NPPD	IPIS	Sector Management & Governance	-	(297)	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	(2,897)
	NPPD	IPIS	Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	-	(300)	-	-	-	-	(2,540)	-	-	-	-	(2,740)
	NPPD	IPIS	Infrastructure Security Compliance	-	(1,479)	-	-	-	-	(526)	-	-	-	-	(2,005)
	NPPD	M&A	Office of the Under Secretary	-	(85)	-	-	-	(894)	-	-	-	-	-	(979)
	NPPD Subtotal			-	(6,345)	-	(1,106)	-	(14,500)	(4,924)	-	-	-	-	(26,935)
		701200			(316)	(1,062)	-	-	(1,237)	-	(52)	-	-	-	(2,667)
	OIG Subtotal				(316)	(1,062)	-	-	(1,237)	-	(52)	-	-	-	(2,667)
		OHA	Office of Health Affairs		(373)	(255)	-	-	(6,867)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,495)
	OHA Subtotal				(373)	(255)	-	-	(6,867)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,495)
		M&A			(2,069)	(191)	-	-	(2,340)	-	(114)	-	-	-	(4,714)
		S&T	RDA&C		-	(1,270)	-	-	(256)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,524)
	S&T Subtotal				(2,069)	(1,469)	-	-	(2,596)	-	(114)	-	-	-	(6,248)
		Aviation Security		(14590)	(11,647)	(330)	-	(203)	(40,811)	(32,821)	(11,830)	-	-	-	(112,592)
		Surface Transportation Security		(1,072)	(19)	-	-	(5)	-	(10,710)	(227)	-	-	-	(12,033)
		Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing		(141)	(13)	(37)	-	-	(9,320)	(15,100)	-	-	-	-	(11,426)
		Transportation Security Support		(8,413)	(2,474)	(82)	-	(14)	(15,625)	(25,461)	(540)	-	-	-	(52,609)
		Federal Air Marshals		(9155)	(605)	(39)	-	(3)	(5,505)	(434)	(806)	-	-	-	(16,447)
	TSA Subtotal				(33,631)	(14,763)	(480)	(225)	(71,261)	(71,336)	(13,403)	-	-	-	(205,187)

**Department of Homeland Security – FY 2014 Congressional Justification
Savings and Efficiencies**

	Component	Appropriation	FPA	Personnel and Benefits (PC&B and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.0)	Transportation of Things (OCC 22.0)	Rest, Comm., Util. & Misc (OCC 23.0)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.0)	Advisory & Assistance Contracts (OCC 25.1)	Other Services (OCC 25.2-25.8)	Supplies & Materials (OCC)	Equipment (OCC 31.0)	Land and Structures (OCC 32.0)	Grants and Subsidies (OCC)	Total
	USCG	OE	Enterprise Wide Support Personnel Reduction	(1,674)	(26)	(1)	(49)	-	(350)	-	(135)	-	-	-	(2,235)
	USCG	OE	Front Line Mission Support Staffing Reduction	(3,488)	(30)	(6)	(83)	-	(1,217)	-	(218)	-	-	-	(5,042)
	USCG	OE	Prior Year Management Annulations (FY 2014)	(29,333)	(2,300)	(2,193)	(2,576)	-	(7,384)	-	(1,707)	(112)	-	-	(45,611)
	USCG	OE	Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In sourcing	3,412	155	149	68	-	(6,535)	-	191	-	-	-	(2,560)
	USCG	OE	Defense Messaging System Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Communications Area Master Stations	(448)	(7)	-	(14)	-	(485)	-	(40)	-	-	-	(994)
	USCG	OE	Advance Technical Training School Program Reduction	(237)	(4)	-	(8)	-	(239)	-	(21)	-	-	-	(509)
	USCG	OE	Education Benefits Reduction	-	(11,000)	-	-	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,000)
	USCG	OE	Officer Accession and Leadership Training Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,000)
	USCG	OE	Reduction of Smartphone Devices and Service Contracts	(1,288)	(14)	(1)	(28)	-	(203)	-	(77)	-	-	-	(1,611)
	USCG	OE	Government Vehicle Fleet Mix Reduction	-	-	-	(3,300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,300)
	USCG	OE	Non-Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(800)	-	-	-	(800)
	USCG	OE	GSA Footprint	-	(25,724)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,724)
	USCG	OE	HU-25 Decommissions	-	-	-	(800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(800)
	USCG	OE	Divers Coast Guard Housing	-	-	-	-	-	(750)	-	-	-	-	-	(750)
	USCG	OE	Prior Year Management Annulations (FY 2013)	(1,917)	(83)	-	(1,655)	-	(5,377)	-	(320)	(19)	-	-	(9,371)
	USCG	OE	Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies (FY 2013)	(4,521)	(22,366)	78	(2,284)	-	(24,510)	-	(814)	(1,882)	-	-	(56,299)
	USCG	OE	Prior Year Management Annulations (FY 2013)	(5,377)	(1,530)	-	(1,315)	-	(2,307)	-	(368)	-	-	-	(10,996)
	USCG	OE	Programmatic Reductions (FY 2013)	(30,800)	1,120	1,783	(621)	-	(2,992)	-	(1,124)	(112)	-	-	(32,945)
	USCG Subtotal			(75,771)	(31,924)	(191)	(12,665)	-	(59,439)	-	(5,433)	(2,125)	-	-	(207,547)
	USCIS	N&E		(759)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(759)
	USCIS Subtotal			(759)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(759)
	USNS	Operating Expenses		(12,456)	(14,660)	-	-	-	-	(8,064)	-	(6,142)	-	-	(41,328)
	USNS Subtotal			(12,456)	(14,660)	-	-	-	-	(8,064)	-	(6,142)	-	-	(41,328)
	DHS Total			(91,986)	(46,544)	(1,877)	(63,826)	(1,926)	(230,515)	(398,937)	(110,175)	(51,672)	(3,071)	(385)	(1,334,776)

**Department of Homeland Security – FY 2013 Congressional Justification
Savings and Efficiencies**

Component	Appropriation	General Efficiencies	Enterprise Wide Efficiencies/ Admin Saving	Mgmt/Tech. Efficiencies	Management Efficiencies
TOTAL - DMO		(27,458)	(12,896)	-	(40,264)
DMO	OSDM	(7,322)	(2,001)	-	(9,323)
DMO	USM	(6,374)	(9,024)	-	(15,398)
DMO	CFO	(2,340)	(780)	-	(3,120)
DMO	CIO	(11,422)	(1,001)	-	(12,423)
TOTAL - A&O		(2,398)	(5,614)	0,839	(17,851)
TOTAL - ORG		-	(2,851)	-	(2,351)
TOTAL - CRP		-	(138,674)	(5,380)	(144,060)
CRP	Salaries & Expenses	-	(126,131)	(380)	(126,511)
CRP	B.S.F.I.T.	-	-	-	-
CRP	Automation	-	(12,543)	-	(12,543)
CRP	Facilities	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
TOTAL - ICE		(29,650)	(68,329)	(129,724)	(237,693)
ICE		(29,650)	(68,329)	(129,724)	(237,693)
TOTAL - TSA		-	(63,131)	(66,878)	(179,297)
TSA	Aviation Security	-	(31,790)	(27,120)	(58,920)
TSA	Surface	-	(1,525)	(9,307)	(10,830)
TSA	TTAC	-	(5,749)	(2,604)	(8,653)
TSA	Support	-	(33,385)	(12,194)	(45,579)
TSA	FAMS	-	(10,679)	(4,540)	(15,225)
TOTAL - USCG		(32,945)	(86,299)	(10,996)	(100,240)
USCG	Operating Expenses	(32,945)	(86,299)	(10,996)	(100,240)
TOTAL - USSS		-	(145)	(37,569)	(37,714)
USSS	Salaries & Expenses	-	(145)	(37,569)	(37,714)
TOTAL - NPPD		(23,622)	(14,309)	(348)	(38,179)
NPPD	M&A	(500)	-	-	(500)
NPPD	IPIS	(23,022)	(14,309)	(348)	(37,679)
TOTAL - OHA		(5,864)	(1,424)	-	(7,288)
TOTAL - FEMA		(31,762)	-	(3)	(31,765)
FEMA	M&A	(18,187)	-	-	(18,187)
FEMA	DRF	(12,300)	-	-	(12,300)
FEMA	Risk Map.	-	-	(3)	(3)
FEMA	USFA	(875)	-	-	(875)
TOTAL - CIS		-	-	(30)	(30)
TOTAL - FLETC		(1,945)	-	(7,956)	(9,901)
FLETC	SAE	(1,945)	-	(4,885)	(6,830)
FLETC	ACTRE	-	-	(3,071)	(3,071)
TOTAL - S&T		-	-	(563)	(563)
S&T	M&A	-	-	(563)	(563)
TOTAL - DNDO		-	-	(6,261)	(6,261)
DNDO	M&A	-	-	(836)	(836)
DNDO	REM&O	-	-	(5,425)	(5,425)
TOTAL - DHS		(165,444)	(183,082)	(304,751)	(853,277)

Acquisition Management

Question: The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) has grown in recent years, in large part by focusing on building the DHS acquisition workforce, in particular with competencies in systems engineering, program management, logistics and business cost estimating. OCPO's budget justification describes a more disciplined process for tracking, hiring and deploying acquisition professionals, and more resources to training, internship programs, and the management of the DHS Acquisition Professional Career Program. Please provide, by DHS agency or component, data on the numbers of acquisition personnel numbers and their positions; training spending; and systems investments.

Answer: Attached please find the requested information on the number of acquisition personnel at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This information was obtained from the Federal Acquisition Institute Training Application System (FAITAS) 2. FAITAS 2 is a web-based training registration and certification system that DHS built in partnership with the Federal Acquisition Institute. In addition to these functions, DHS uses FAITAS 2 as its primary tool for identifying and tracking its acquisition workforce (AW) members. While FAITAS 2 represents a significant improvement in the Department's ability to identify the acquisition workforce, the system relies upon DHS employees identifying their status as acquisition workforce members, and DHS continues to work to improve the accuracy of the system. In December 2012, DHS commenced a department-wide FAITAS 2 AW validation effort, where Components were requested to review and update, as necessary, FAITAS 2 data for all AW members in their Component. This effort helped to improve workforce data and more importantly identified additional system enhancements to improve workforce data integrity. DHS is also enhancing FAITAS 2 to allow AW members to identify the acquisition program to which they are assigned and the role they serve.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, DHS spent approximately \$10.1 million on centrally managed acquisition workforce functions, including course development and delivery, and general acquisition workforce management efforts. During FY 2012, DHS delivered 215 in-resident classes and trained over 6,000 students to include training approximately 1,000 students in DHS on-line acquisition courses.

DHS Acquisition Workforce Population by Function and Component

	Business-Cost Estimating	Contracting	Education, Training and Career Development	Industrial Contract Property Management	Life Cycle Logistics	Production, Quality and Manufacturing	Program Financial Management	Program Management	Program Systems Engineer	Purchasing	Science and Technology Manager	Systems Engineering	Test and Evaluation	Career Field Not Identified	Overall Totals per Component
USM															893
APCP	3	71	1		1	1		48	1	1		14		1	142
OCFO	1	3					2	9						5	20
OCHCO		3						23						3	29
OCIO		24	4		2		6	129	1	1	8	7	1	17	200
OCPO	1	53	6		1		1	16				1		2	81
OCSSO		4	1	1			1	2						2	11
CRCL		1						1							2
MGMT	1	8			1			19						4	33
OPS		5	1		1			14		1		1		1	24
PLCY								7			2			1	10
OPO		200						19	1	1				5	226
OSA	1	18													19
CRSSO		6	1		3		1	42					1	5	59
OGC		1												2	3
PRIV														1	1
PARM	13				1		1	16				1	1		33
CBP	3	336	34	13	31	2	62	568	7	32	18	40	25	139	1310
DNDO							2	53			5	3	7	7	77
FEMA	5	441	78	6	46	6	30	456	1	39	19	6	3	127	1263
FLETC	2	84	12	1	3	2	4	52		3	1	1	1	30	196
ICE	2	285	8	2	1		16	193		20	5	6	1	67	606
NCSC					1										1
NPPD	9	166	18		5	1	18	277	3	2	4	19	6	52	580
OHA		2	2	1				11			1			3	20
I&A		13	3		1		2	25		1	3		2	12	62
OIG		4	2					2		2				1	22
S&T		10	1		2		12	99			48	5	34	18	229
TSA	1	204	14	4	18	1	52	337	3	88	6	9	22	77	836
USCIS	6	138	5	1	4	2	19	216	2	9	1	7	5	54	469
USCG	18	855	57	35	178	49	72	727	45	201	40	104	61	353	2795
USSS	1	32	5	3	1		7	62		3	6	6	4	29	159
Totals per CF	67	2,967	253	67	301	64	308	3,423	64	404	167	230	175	1028	9,518

Question: Please update the information provided for last year's hearing regarding the Department's current baseline capabilities to manage the Department's acquisition portfolio management for these organizations, any remaining gaps in needed capabilities from that baseline, and how your requested budget for acquisition staff, training and systems investments will fill such gaps.

Answer: The Department has continued to improve baseline capabilities to manage our acquisition portfolio to centralize the acquisition processes within the agency. The Department's acquisition management framework is growing stronger through the refinement of our policy, processes, procedures, and placement of people with the right skill sets in the program offices. Our goal is for every major program to be implemented in an efficient and effective manner. The Department's enterprise-wide acquisition framework is a key element of DHS's integration strategy, and we have taken a number of steps this past year to strengthen it and the FY 2014 budget supports these critical efforts.

Since its inception in 2003, the concept of portfolio management has evolved across the Department. In 2010, the Secretary formalized the Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework. The EA framework is segmented into a series of mission and functional portfolios that allow the Department to better account for and manage its \$60 billion budget.

The Under Secretary for Management (USM) has focused on addressing baseline capability gaps within the department-wide acquisition management infrastructure to ensure that the structures, processes, systems, and people are in place to effectively manage acquisition investments. While GAO has recently acknowledged the Department's significant progress to integrate these areas, there is still work to be done. The following highlights the progress to close organizational capability gaps and how the requested budget will sustain that progress.

In 2010, as a means to fortify the acquisition program management structure, the USM created the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) to serve as the principal executive office to oversee all acquisition programs. PARM has addressed organizational capability gaps by improving the quality of the cost estimating function, maturing business intelligence and enhancing Departmental governance over major acquisition programs.

In addition, the Department understands that to mature portfolio management, we must improve our acquisition workforce. The Department assessed our current capabilities to understand the acquisition core competencies required for powerful risk mitigation teams that can execute consistent and high quality acquisitions. In FY 2012, the Department conducted a DHS-wide survey to assess the status of the acquisition workforce. We identified areas where acquisition workforce improvements have been achieved and steps for further improvement. The overall objective is to establish core skill sets that the acquisition workforce needs at the entry level and then to establish how to mature those skills over the course of the employee's acquisition career. The focus for 2013 and 2014 is on the Program Manager. This is one of the most critical positions for effective and efficient acquisition execution. The Department is partnering with DOD through an inter-agency working group to research Program Manager competencies as they relate to certification.

The continued improvement of the DHS acquisition process and workforce continues to be a major management priority in FY 2014. The Under Secretary for Management is leading an

effort to improve the overall acquisition process by reforming the early requirements development process and enhancing our ability to manage the implementation and execution of acquisition programs.

Staffing for DHS Departmental Management

Question: Please provide the Committee with a table showing your current on-board FTE levels for each Departmental office within Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) and Under Secretary for Management (USM), broken down by appointment type for appointees, what is anticipated for the end of fiscal year 2013 and what is requested for fiscal year 2014.

Answer:

Current on-boards within OSEM/USM Offices as of December 31, 2012 (PP26)				
OSEM /USM	Office	Appointment Type	Appointment Type Description	Total
OSEM	Assistant Secretary For Policy	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	124
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	42
		03	Competitive-Term, Taper, Indefinite, SES -Military Term Or Emergency	2
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES - Noncareer	5
		07	Excepted-Conditional	7
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	15
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	3
Assistant Secretary For Policy Total:				198
OSEM	Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	22
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	10
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES -Time Limited-Noncareer	1
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman Total:				35
OSEM	Executive Secretariat	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	34
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	16
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1

Current on-boards within OSEM/USM Offices as of December 31, 2012 (PP26)				
OSEM /USM	Office	Appointment Type	Appointment Type Description	Total
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	4
Executive Secretariat Total:				56
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	2
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	4
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary Total:				7
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Secretary	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	1
		06	Excepted-Permanent SES-Noncareer	3
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	2
Immediate Office of the Secretary Total:				6
OSEM	Intergovernmental Affairs	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	8
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	1
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	2
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	2
Intergovernmental Affairs Total:				13
OSEM	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	64
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	26
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	3
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	5
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Total:				99
OSEM	Office of Legislative Affairs	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	18
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	5
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	3
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	4
Office of Legislative Affairs Total:				30
OSEM	Office of Public Affairs	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	15
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	4
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1

Current on-boards within OSEM/USM Offices as of December 31, 2012 (PP26)				
OSEM /USM	Office	Appointment Type	Appointment Type Description	Total
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	11
Office of Public Affairs Total:				31
OSEM	Office of the Chief of Staff	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	1
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	1
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES - Noncareer	2
		07	Excepted-Conditional	1
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	8
Office of the Chief of Staff Total:				13
OSEM	Office of the General Counsel	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	44
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	10
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	55
		07	Excepted-Conditional	18
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	28
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	15
Office of the General Counsel Total:				170
OSEM	Office of the Privacy Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	30
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	10
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	1
Office of the Privacy Officer Total:				42
OSEM Total:				700
USM	Chief Financial Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	185
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	46
		07	Excepted-Conditional	17
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	1
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	26
Chief Financial Officer Total:				275
USM	Chief Human Capital Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	168

Current on-boards within OSEM/USM Offices as of December 31, 2012 (PP26)				
OSEM /USM	Office	Appointment Type	Appointment Type Description	Total
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	32
		03	Competitive-Term, Taper, Indefinite, SES-Military Term Or Emergency	4
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	3
		07	Excepted-Conditional	9
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	1
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	11
Chief Human Capital Officer Total:				228
USM	Chief Information Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	213
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	140
		03	Competitive-Term, Taper, Indefinite, SES-Military Term Or Emergency	3
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	1
		07	Excepted-Conditional	3
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	3
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	1
Chief Information Officer Total:				364
USM	Chief Procurement Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	369
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	155
		03	Competitive-Term, Taper, Indefinite, SES-Military Term Or Emergency	3
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	2
		07	Excepted-Conditional	20
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	2
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	9
Chief Procurement Officer Total:				560
USM	Chief Security Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	180
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	61
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	2
		07	Excepted-Conditional	2
Chief Security Officer Total:				245
USM	Immediate Office of the Undersecretary	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	12

Current on-boards within OSEM/USM Offices as of December 31, 2012 (PP26)				
OSEM /USM	Office	Appointment Type	Appointment Type Description	Total
	of Management			
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	2
		06	Excepted-Permanent, SES-Noncareer	3
		08	Excepted-Indefinite, Excepted-Limited (More Than 1 Year)	1
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	2
Immediate Office of the Undersecretary of Management Total:				20
USM	Chief Readiness Support Officer	01	Competitive-Career, SES Career	99
		02	Competitive-Career-Conditional	26
		07	Excepted-Conditional	2
		09	Excepted-Temporary, SES-Time Limited-Noncareer	2
Chief Readiness Support Officer Total:				129
USM Total:				1,821
Grand Total:				2,521
				*

* Includes Working Capital Fund reimbursable positions

	Office	Anticipated FY 2013	Requested FY 2014
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Secretary	6	6
	Deputy Secretary	7	5
	Chief of Staff	13	13
	Executive Secretary	55	55
	General Counsel	112	108
	Civil Rights Civil Liberties	97	97
	Public Affairs	30	26
	Legislative Affairs	28	28
	Privacy Officer	42	45
	CIS Ombudsman	32	30
	Policy	194	201
	Intergovernmental Affairs	14	14
TOTAL OSEM		630	628
USM	Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	17	17
	Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	124	100
	Office of the Chief Human Capital	110	114

	Officer		
	Human Resources Information Technology	20	24
	Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	327	353
	Office of the Chief Security Officer	245	254
	Office of the Chief Financial Officer	212	208
	Office of the Chief Information Officer	283	274
	TOTAL USM	1,338	1,354
TOTAL DMO		1,968	1,982

Please note that these projections do not include Reimbursable positions. The FY 2014 budget requests for positions were calculated using the cost module based on the assumption that all were Competitive-Career positions.

International Presence

Question: Please list all Departmental personnel located overseas (even on temporary appointment) in fiscal year 2012, fiscal year 2013 planned and year to date, and fiscal year 2014 planned, to include the component they represent, a brief description of the function they serve/the capabilities they provide, and the funding for that position to include salary, benefits, housing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other expenses. Where personnel are not funded by the component they represent, please also note the Department or DHS component that supports that cost.

Answer:

Please see accompanying spreadsheet providing requested information.

DHS Leadership/Management Position Vacancies

Question: Please list by office and position all director-level positions and higher across DHS that are vacant or held by individuals in an acting capacity.

Answer: The table below identifies vacant positions (as of May 8, 2013) that are SES or equivalent and have been identified at the 'Director' level and above. The 'Director' designation is a subjective term and DHS Components may not apply the same criteria when creating position titles. **Many of these positions are now in the final stages of the hiring process.**

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
CBP	Office of Air & Marine Operations	Executive Director, Operations, Air and Marine
CBP	Office of Field Operations	Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Field Operations
CBP	Office of Information & Technology	Executive Director, Cargo Systems Programs Office

FY2014 Questions for the Record

House Appropriations Committee Hearing with the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security

April 11, 2013

QFR #5 - International Presence

Please list all Departmental personnel located overseas (even on temporary appointment) in fiscal year 2012, fiscal year 2013 planned and year to date, and fiscal year 2014 planned, to include the component they represent, a brief description of the function they serve/the capabilities they provide, and the funding for that position to include salary, benefits, housing, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other expenses. Where personnel are not funded by the component they represent, please also note the Department or DHS component that supports that cost.

Response:

The following pages contain a listing of all DHS personnel located overseas broken out by DHS component for fiscal year 2012, fiscal year 2013 planned and year to date, and fiscal year 2014. The below key provides greater detail of what is included in each column.

- Location Country
- Location City
- Number of Federal Employees
- Component Name
- Office Function (e.g. Immigration Services, Container Security Initiative; Investigations; etc.)
- Reimbursing Agency, if applicable.
- Object Class Code 11 & 12: FY12 Salaries, Benefits and Allowances.
- Object Class Code 11 & 12: FY13 (10/1 to 4/30) Salaries, Benefits and Allowances.
- Object Class Code 11 & 12: FY13 (5/1 to 9/30) Projected Salaries, Benefits and Allowances.
- Object Class Code 11 & 12: FY14 Projected Salaries, Benefits and Allowances.
- Object Class Code 21: FY12 Travel; FY13 Travel (10/1 to 4/30); FY13 Travel (5/1 to 9/30); FY14 Travel (non-PCS).
- Object Class Code 23, 25, 26, 31: FY12 Rents, Services, Utilities, Supplies, Subscriptions, Contracts, and Equipment.
- Object Class Code 23, 25, 26, 31: FY13 (10/1 to 4/30) Rents, Services, Utilities, Supplies, Subscriptions, Contracts, and Equipment.
- Object Class Code 23, 25, 26, 31: FY13 (5/1 to 9/30) Rents, Services, Utilities, Supplies, Subscriptions, Contracts, and Equipment.
- Object Class Code 23, 25, 26, 31: FY14 Rents, Services, Utilities, Supplies, Subscriptions, Contracts, and Equipment.
- FY12 International Cooperative Admin. Support Costs (ICASS) and Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Costs.
- FY13 International Cooperative Admin. Support Costs (ICASS) and Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Costs.
- FY14 International Cooperative Admin. Support Costs (ICASS) and Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Costs.

CBP - International Presence

Location	Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY14	FY14
Country	City								
Canada	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
United States	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
Other	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
Other	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin
	CCP	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin	CCP Admin

Location		Ind	Component	Offici Function	Outside Agency	FY12 to Date	FY13 Planned	FY14
Country	City					OCG21	OCG22	OCG23
Qatar	Doha	2-CP	13 TD MP Officers - Right Screening/Global Entry Support and Enrollment		Reimbursement	\$ 213,848	\$ 208,797	\$ 500,000
Singapore	Singapore	2-CP	2-CP Analysts			\$ 20,701	\$ 1,235	\$ 5,160
						\$ 100	\$ 11,235	\$ 50
South Africa	Durban	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 10,899	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
South Korea	Seoul	2-CP	2-CP Analysts			\$ 2,243	\$ 2,451	\$ 2,320
						\$ 3,900	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Spain	Madrid	2-CP	11 MP Analysts			\$ 7,086	\$ -	\$ -
						\$ 28,735	\$ 8,971	\$ 42,900
Thailand	Bangkok	2-CP	13 TD MP Officers - Right Screening/Global Entry Support and Enrollment			\$ 408,703	\$ 389,723.14	\$ 900,000
						\$ 1,697	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,000
Vietnam	Hanoi	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 1,607	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,000
						\$ 1,607	\$ 1,433	\$ 1,000
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 105	\$ -	\$ -
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 6,901	\$ -	\$ -
						\$ 8,712	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,138
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 600	\$ 500	\$ 500
						\$ 78,827	\$ 130,248	\$ 132,216
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 3,563	\$ 30,000	\$ 31,320
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ -	\$ 12,815	\$ 250,340
								\$ 4,714,400
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000
								\$ 400,000
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 1,000
						\$ 3,000	\$ 1,300	\$ 500
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 175,989	\$ 167,848.09	\$ 300,000
						\$ 2,117,407	\$ 1,692,907	\$ 2,500,400
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 12,647	\$ 367,396	\$ 367,396
								\$ 1,000,000
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative			\$ 76,500	\$ 881	\$ 30,760
								\$ 2,738
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security Initiative					
Yemen	Sana'a	2-CP	Consular Security					

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Location		Ref	Component	Office Function	Outfall Agency		FY12	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY14
Country	City				Reimbursement		COS	COS	COS	COS	COS
Total											
Singapore	Singapore	2-SP	2-SP machine	2-1 Year Officers - Right							
			2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
Singapore	Singapore	2-SP	2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
			2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
South Africa	Durban	2-SP	2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
			2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
South Korea	Seoul	1-SP	1-1 Year Officers - Right	1-1 Year Officers - Right							
			1-SP machine	1-SP machine							
Spain	Madrid	1-SP	1-1 Year Officers - Right	1-1 Year Officers - Right							
			1-SP machine	1-SP machine							
Thailand	Bangkok	2-SP	2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
			2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
United Arab Emirates	Dubai	1-SP	1-1 Year Officers - Right	1-1 Year Officers - Right							
			1-SP machine	1-SP machine							
United Kingdom	London	2-SP	2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
			2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
United States	Washington DC	2-SP	2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
			2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
Vietnam	Hanoi	2-SP	2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
			2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
Zimbabwe	Harare	2-SP	2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
			2-SP machine	2-SP machine							
TOTALS											

FEMA - International Presence

Location	Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY13 Planned	FY14	FY14
				Reimbursement	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12
Belgium	Brussels	2 FEMA	OPPA-IAD-NATO		\$ 115,835	\$ 314,316	\$ 75,511	\$ 64,749	\$ 51,235	\$ 221,307	\$ 115,835	\$ 39,316
		FEMA	OPPA-IAD-USEU		\$ 167,835	\$ 426,478	\$ 106,511	\$ 86,753	\$ 74,235	\$ 296,687	\$ -	\$ -
ICASS Washington Costs (70xx)												
CSCS												
Total	2				\$ 283,670	\$ 740,794	\$ 182,022	\$ 151,502	\$ 125,470	\$ 517,994	\$ 115,835	\$ 39,316

FEMA - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY14
	City				Reimbursement	OCC21	OCC21	OCC21	OCC21
Belgium	Brussels	2	FEMA	OPPA-IAD-NATO		\$ 6,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 63,000
			FEMA	OPPA-IAD-USEU		\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -
ICASS Washington Costs (70xx)									
CSCS									
Total		2				\$ 14,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 63,000

FEMA - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY13 Planned	FY14	FY14
					Reimbursement	OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26
Belgium	Brussels	2	FEMA	OPPA-IAD-NATO		\$ 15,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -
			FEMA	OPPA-IAD-USEU		\$ 15,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -
ICASS Washington Costs (70xx)													
CSCS													
Total		2				\$ 30,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -

FEMA - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY14
	City					Reimbursement	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS
Belgium	Brussels	2	FEMA	OPPA-IAD-NATO		\$ 52,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 33,588	\$ -	\$ -
			FEMA	OPPA-IAD-USEU		\$ 52,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 33,588	\$ -	\$ -
ICASS Washington Costs (70xx)											
CSCS											
Total		2				\$ 104,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 104,000	\$ 67,176	\$ -	\$ -

FLETC - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13 To	FY13 To	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY14
	City				Reimbursement	OCC11	OCC12	Date	Date	Planned	Planned	OCC11	OCC12
Botswana	Gaborone	1	FLETC	Law Enforcement Training		\$ 132,737	\$ 39,320	\$ 66,369	\$ 19,600	\$ 132,737	\$ 39,320	\$ 132,737	\$ 39,320
Thailand	Bangkok	1	FLETC	Law Enforcement Training		\$ 122,556	\$ 35,233	\$ 61,278	\$ 17,617	\$ 122,556	\$ 35,233	\$ 122,556	\$ 35,233
ICASS Washington Costs													
CSCS													
Total		2				\$ 255,293	\$ 74,553	\$ 127,647	\$ 37,217	\$ 255,293	\$ 74,553	\$ 255,293	\$ 74,553

FLETC - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY14
	City					Reimbursement OCC21	OCC21	OCC21	OCC21
Botswana	Gaborone	1	FLETC	Law Enforcement Training		\$ 11,474	\$ 10,562	\$ 19,030	\$ 19,043
Thailand	Bangkok	1	FLETC	Law Enforcement Training		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
ICASS Washington Costs									
CSCS									
Total		2				\$ 11,474	\$ 10,562	\$ 19,030	\$ 29,043

FLETC - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY13 Planned	FY14	FY14
	City				Reimbursement	OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26
Botswana	Gaborone	1	FLETC	Law Enforcement Training		\$ 55,015		\$ 25,536		\$ 51,072		\$ 56,179	
Thailand	Bangkok	1	FLETC	Law Enforcement Training		\$ 53,870		\$ 30,559		\$ 61,177		\$ 63,445	
ICASS Washington Costs													
CSCS													
Total		2				\$ 108,885	\$ -	\$ 56,095	\$ -	\$ 112,249	\$ -	\$ 119,624	\$ -

FLETC - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY14
City					Reimbursement	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS		ICASS	CSCS
Botswana	Gaborone	1	FLETC	Law Enforcement Training		\$ 58,801		\$ 50,929		\$ 50,929	
Thailand	Bangkok	1	FLETC	Law Enforcement Training		\$ 15,888		\$ 13,077		\$ 13,077	
ICASS Washington Costs						\$ 14,188		\$ 14,188		\$ 14,188	
CSCS							\$ 47,601		\$ 16,716		\$ 16,716
Total		2				\$ 88,874	\$ 47,601	\$ 78,194	\$ 16,716	\$ 78,194	\$ 16,716

ICE - International Presence

Location	Country	City	Component	Office Function	Partner Agency	FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY14	
						OCCL	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Baku	ICE	Security Building	Ministry of Internal Affairs	\$ 2,881,112	\$ 875,135	\$ 1,546,618	\$ 1,877,612	\$ 1,088,235	\$ 1,777,612	\$ 2,000,118	\$ 3,103,709
Argentina	Argentina	Buenos Aires	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Security	\$ 638,105	\$ 205,175	\$ 282,020	\$ 155,976	\$ 524,011	\$ 313,251	\$ 492,157	\$ 294,532
Australia	Australia	Sydney	ICE	Investigations	Department of Immigration and Border Protection	\$ 473,434	\$ 305,454	\$ 276,056	\$ 175,217	\$ 952,112	\$ 950,634	\$ 318,988	\$ 292,998
Bahamas	Bahamas	Nassau	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 39,822	\$ 51,172	\$ 61,412	\$ 31,157	\$ 112,544	\$ 67,074	\$ 116,207	\$ 61,000
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Dhaka	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 253,138	\$ 156,765	\$ 165,816	\$ 91,538	\$ 331,722	\$ 182,278	\$ 311,458	\$ 174,158
Brazil	Brazil	Brasilia	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 427,538	\$ 210,798	\$ 278,135	\$ 134,614	\$ 556,646	\$ 389,215	\$ 525,206	\$ 253,076
Cameroon	Cameroon	Yaounde	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 311,546	\$ 375,174	\$ 193,146	\$ 200,078	\$ 386,746	\$ 400,146	\$ 361,568	\$ 294,147
Canada	Canada	Ottawa	ICE	Investigations/Asylum & Security	Ministry of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship	\$ 385,030	\$ 370,682	\$ 274,856	\$ 281,088	\$ 549,312	\$ 582,168	\$ 516,817	\$ 528,458
Chile	Chile	Santiago	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 260,020	\$ 273,546	\$ 278,558	\$ 180,738	\$ 361,446	\$ 438,768	\$ 339,216	\$ 421,458
China	China	Beijing	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 252,417	\$ 340,352	\$ 382,196	\$ 210,657	\$ 432,210	\$ 511,676	\$ 407,174	\$ 377,668
Colombia	Colombia	Bogota	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 554,165	\$ 288,125	\$ 192,165	\$ 94,504	\$ 384,376	\$ 189,008	\$ 361,115	\$ 277,668
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	San Jose	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 258,186	\$ 121,125	\$ 142,140	\$ 69,976	\$ 139,568	\$ 139,568	\$ 278,508	\$ 131,568
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Prague	ICE	Investigations/Asylum & Security	Ministry of Police	\$ 441,097	\$ 244,556	\$ 208,146	\$ 123,848	\$ 416,974	\$ 247,662	\$ 391,967	\$ 232,668
Denmark	Denmark	Copenhagen	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 651,140	\$ 394,434	\$ 395,556	\$ 250,946	\$ 793,108	\$ 951,965	\$ 765,527	\$ 871,827
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 232,602	\$ 140,437	\$ 106,132	\$ 68,874	\$ 212,671	\$ 133,792	\$ 199,216	\$ 125,712
Ecuador	Ecuador	Quito	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 217,107	\$ 136,022	\$ 2,838	\$ 1,696	\$ 5,271	\$ 3,388	\$ 4,966	\$ 3,177
Egypt	Egypt	Cairo	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 383,150	\$ 177,114	\$ 205,846	\$ 92,342	\$ 410,936	\$ 185,164	\$ 394,742	\$ 174,054
El Salvador	El Salvador	San Salvador	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 285,416	\$ 71,317	\$ 142,405	\$ 63,794	\$ 248,944	\$ 127,546	\$ 267,562	\$ 146,954
France	France	Paris	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 388,133	\$ 183,754	\$ 274,356	\$ 93,637	\$ 450,568	\$ 187,134	\$ 423,553	\$ 176,076
Germany	Germany	Berlin	ICE	Investigations/Asylum & Security	Ministry of Police	\$ 221,497	\$ 76,335	\$ 108,432	\$ 73,397	\$ 337,844	\$ 146,762	\$ 317,517	\$ 187,976
Ghana	Ghana	Accra	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 403,202	\$ 267,176	\$ 187,203	\$ 108,668	\$ 374,464	\$ 211,188	\$ 351,845	\$ 205,158
Greece	Greece	Athens	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 401,176	\$ 447,427	\$ 451,116	\$ 245,791	\$ 903,020	\$ 487,596	\$ 648,115	\$ 458,182
Honduras	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 160,914	\$ 110,566	\$ 84,005	\$ 46,574	\$ 169,804	\$ 81,146	\$ 159,074	\$ 76,274
India	India	New Delhi	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 246,652	\$ 177,112	\$ 142,246	\$ 102,227	\$ 284,688	\$ 202,454	\$ 267,566	\$ 196,807
Indonesia	Indonesia	Jakarta	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 492,759	\$ 226,890	\$ 238,054	\$ 134,607	\$ 575,168	\$ 140,214	\$ 541,543	\$ 253,002
Iran	Iran	Tehran	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 251,477	\$ 121,968	\$ 146,352	\$ 59,127	\$ 292,247	\$ 115,247	\$ 274,977	\$ 111,157
Italy	Italy	Rome	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 260,845	\$ 122,546	\$ 105,838	\$ 46,177	\$ 211,716	\$ 92,944	\$ 149,022	\$ 87,176
Japan	Japan	Tokyo	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 260,888	\$ 177,254	\$ 143,865	\$ 64,182	\$ 296,716	\$ 126,716	\$ 278,653	\$ 120,076
Kenya	Kenya	Nairobi	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 221,802	\$ 151,701	\$ 140,058	\$ 85,338	\$ 251,394	\$ 170,676	\$ 245,702	\$ 140,437
Malaysia	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 481,158	\$ 236,025	\$ 205,165	\$ 126,076	\$ 418,364	\$ 276,104	\$ 399,424	\$ 228,154
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico City	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 394,155	\$ 206,516	\$ 255,076	\$ 131,974	\$ 511,947	\$ 263,956	\$ 481,226	\$ 248,121
Netherlands	Netherlands	Amsterdam	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 379,242	\$ 165,712	\$ 214,056	\$ 84,976	\$ 429,914	\$ 177,944	\$ 424,121	\$ 165,504
Nigeria	Nigeria	Lagos	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 267,286	\$ 152,762	\$ 132,766	\$ 96,412	\$ 305,527	\$ 199,044	\$ 287,188	\$ 187,102
Poland	Poland	Warsaw	ICE	Investigations	Ministry of Police	\$ 251,805	\$ 153,005	\$ 140,115	\$ 89,304	\$ 283,031	\$ 178,601	\$ 264,742	\$ 140,668

Location	Country	City	Fol	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY14		FY14		
							OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2			
Mexico	Mexico	Guadalupe	1-CE	Investigations	Reimbursement		\$ 485,571	\$ 352,683	\$ 283,748	\$ 158,726	\$ 487,402	\$ 313,452	\$ 148,188	\$ 294,649			
		Guadalupe	2-CE	Investigations			\$ 4,799	\$ 367	\$ 74,136	\$ 144,138	\$ 72,008	\$ 139,119	\$ 67,658				
		Hermosillo	4-CE	Investigations			\$ 384,370	\$ 210,315	\$ 204,235	\$ 141,005	\$ 528,412	\$ 286,310	\$ 486,707	\$ 269,801			
		Manzanillo	3-CE	Investigations													
		Merida	3-CE	Investigations			\$ 81,858	\$ 41,118	\$ 127,694	\$ 375,338	\$ 186,246	\$ 352,868	\$ 175,073				
United States	United States	Mexico City	1-CE	Investigations			\$ 1,867,725	\$ 624,814	\$ 798,535	\$ 860,314	\$ 1,597,130	\$ 736,628	\$ 1,591,283	\$ 692,430			
		Monterrey	5-CE	Investigations			\$ 517,051	\$ 381,205	\$ 484,002	\$ 370,540	\$ 968,004	\$ 741,080	\$ 692,914	\$ 696,515			
		Nogales	4-CE	Investigations													
		Nuevo Laredo	4-CE	Investigations													
		Tijuana	5-CE	Investigations			\$ 535,813	\$ 338,007	\$ 298,499	\$ 197,832	\$ 598,996	\$ 383,646	\$ 501,170	\$ 160,644			
Morocco	Morocco	Casablanca	1-CE	Via Security Unit			\$ 330,287	\$ 175,241	\$ 73,131	\$ 37,078	\$ 150,762	\$ 74,055	\$ 141,143	\$ 69,515			
		Agadir	2-CE	Investigations			\$ 115,255	\$ 63,723	\$ 66,756	\$ 37,783	\$ 13,512	\$ 75,358	\$ 125,501	\$ 71,034			
		Alaoui Larouj	3-CE	Investigations			\$ 278,854	\$ 158,745	\$ 127,538	\$ 77,814	\$ 284,736	\$ 155,658	\$ 239,452	\$ 145,328			
		The Hague	3-CE	Investigations													
		Almarrud	3-CE	Via Security Unit			\$ 477,823	\$ 279,765	\$ 270,383	\$ 174,765	\$ 540,710	\$ 349,576	\$ 508,382	\$ 328,600			
Morocco	Morocco	Agadir	3-CE	Investigations			\$ 598,812	\$ 232,594	\$ 408,739	\$ 193,177	\$ 817,469	\$ 382,746	\$ 766,412	\$ 593,375			
		Almarrud	3-CE	Investigations/Via Security			\$ 888,544	\$ 345,116	\$ 509,395	\$ 216,004	\$ 1,019,386	\$ 432,006	\$ 556,099	\$ 466,086			
		Almarrud	3-CE	Investigations			\$ 138,679	\$ 72,073	\$ 128,649	\$ 80,901	\$ 277,398	\$ 161,322	\$ 160,666	\$ 152,207			
		Almarrud	3-CE	Via Security Unit			\$ 228,990	\$ 128,823	\$ 104,321	\$ 89,304	\$ 328,402	\$ 178,409	\$ 308,688	\$ 267,892			
		Almarrud	3-CE	Via Security Unit			\$ 151,651	\$ 78,337	\$ 78,527	\$ 41,391	\$ 157,834	\$ 82,742	\$ 148,288	\$ 77,515			
Morocco	Morocco	Agadir	4-CE	Via Security Unit			\$ 552,267	\$ 304,675	\$ 309,598	\$ 175,968	\$ 619,872	\$ 351,593	\$ 582,688	\$ 330,829			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations			\$ 432,692	\$ 265,975	\$ 277,109	\$ 145,324	\$ 544,208	\$ 330,148	\$ 511,505	\$ 310,801			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations			\$ 668,101	\$ 395,741	\$ 228,688	\$ 105,377	\$ 497,105	\$ 311,544	\$ 429,934	\$ 308,561			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations													
		Almarrud	4-CE	Via Security Unit													
Morocco	Morocco	Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations													
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations			\$ 206,744	\$ 101,855	\$ 197,190	\$ 95,031	\$ 394,388	\$ 190,068	\$ 370,715	\$ 178,942			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations			\$ 378,538	\$ 228,044	\$ 209,275	\$ 119,304	\$ 418,500	\$ 238,688	\$ 391,437	\$ 224,292			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations			\$ 710,058	\$ 348,228	\$ 398,236	\$ 187,582	\$ 796,512	\$ 371,164	\$ 748,712	\$ 352,654			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations/Via Security			\$ 386,796	\$ 200,463	\$ 232,894	\$ 108,077	\$ 465,768	\$ 216,154	\$ 437,844	\$ 203,185			
Morocco	Morocco	Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations/Via Security			\$ 205,327	\$ 106,294	\$ 86,477	\$ 41,057	\$ 178,954	\$ 84,114	\$ 168,215	\$ 79,069			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations/Via Security			\$ 684,635	\$ 449,231	\$ 515,366	\$ 379,014	\$ 1,090,776	\$ 748,446	\$ 968,829	\$ 721,545			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations/Via Security			\$ 221,755	\$ 135,962	\$ 179,726	\$ 97,554	\$ 399,456	\$ 195,168	\$ 337,885	\$ 185,402			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations			\$ 289,454	\$ 104,198	\$ 155,326	\$ 61,683	\$ 310,596	\$ 123,120	\$ 293,948	\$ 115,974			
		Almarrud	4-CE	Investigations			\$ 221,064	\$ 140,506	\$ 112,677	\$ 81,026	\$ 226,734	\$ 186,026	\$ 211,833	\$ 156,097			
USS Washington (CST 7020)																	
Total			220				\$ 25,751,099	\$ 14,509,190	\$ 15,300,433	\$ 8,594,887	\$ 30,560,866	\$ 17,489,774	\$ 28,727,115	\$ 16,158,391			

ICE - International Presence

Position	Country	City	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY14	
						OECA	OECA	OECA	OECA	OECA	OECA	OECA	OECA
Ambassador	Belgium	Brussels	ICE	Embassy Building	Belgium	\$ 538,838	\$ 354,940	\$ 37,734	\$ 99,320	\$ 668,734			
Ambassador	Argentina	Buenos Aires	ICE	Investigations		\$ 97,158	\$ 37,734	\$ 37,734	\$ 97,158	\$ 37,734	\$ 97,158	\$ 37,734	\$ 97,158
Ambassador	Austria	Vienna	ICE	Investigations		\$ 84,004	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 84,004	\$ 24,000	\$ 84,004	\$ 24,000	\$ 84,004
Ambassador	Bahamas	Nassau	ICE	Investigations		\$ 14,598	\$ 1,459	\$ 1,459	\$ 14,598	\$ 1,459	\$ 14,598	\$ 1,459	\$ 14,598
Ambassador	Belgium	Brussels	ICE	Investigations		\$ 33,642	\$ 27,332	\$ 27,332	\$ 33,642	\$ 27,332	\$ 33,642	\$ 27,332	\$ 33,642
Ambassador	Brazil	Brasilia	ICE	Investigations		\$ 25,337	\$ 50,140	\$ 50,140	\$ 25,337	\$ 50,140	\$ 25,337	\$ 50,140	\$ 25,337
Ambassador	Cameroon	Yaounde	ICE	Investigations		\$ 28,331	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,400	\$ 28,331	\$ 3,400	\$ 28,331	\$ 3,400	\$ 28,331
Ambassador	Canada	Ottawa	ICE	Investigations		\$ 1,059	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,059	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,059	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,059
Ambassador	Chile	Santiago	ICE	Investigations		\$ 28,068	\$ 13,831	\$ 13,831	\$ 28,068	\$ 13,831	\$ 28,068	\$ 13,831	\$ 28,068
Ambassador	China	Beijing	ICE	Investigations		\$ 11,074	\$ 3,836	\$ 3,836	\$ 11,074	\$ 3,836	\$ 11,074	\$ 3,836	\$ 11,074
Ambassador	Colombia	Bogota	ICE	Investigations		\$ 18,510	\$ 3,836	\$ 3,836	\$ 18,510	\$ 3,836	\$ 18,510	\$ 3,836	\$ 18,510
Ambassador	Costa Rica	San Jose	ICE	Investigations		\$ 85,275	\$ 18,506	\$ 18,506	\$ 85,275	\$ 18,506	\$ 85,275	\$ 18,506	\$ 85,275
Ambassador	Czech Republic	Prague	ICE	Investigations		\$ 20,288	\$ 3,836	\$ 3,836	\$ 20,288	\$ 3,836	\$ 20,288	\$ 3,836	\$ 20,288
Ambassador	Denmark	Copenhagen	ICE	Investigations		\$ 49,268	\$ 25,400	\$ 25,400	\$ 49,268	\$ 25,400	\$ 49,268	\$ 25,400	\$ 49,268
Ambassador	Ecuador	Quito	ICE	Investigations		\$ 284,448	\$ 57,797	\$ 57,797	\$ 284,448	\$ 57,797	\$ 284,448	\$ 57,797	\$ 284,448
Ambassador	El Salvador	San Salvador	ICE	Investigations		\$ 30,168	\$ 8,568	\$ 8,568	\$ 30,168	\$ 8,568	\$ 30,168	\$ 8,568	\$ 30,168
Ambassador	France	Paris	ICE	Investigations		\$ 11,917	\$ 3,836	\$ 3,836	\$ 11,917	\$ 3,836	\$ 11,917	\$ 3,836	\$ 11,917
Ambassador	Germany	Berlin	ICE	Investigations		\$ 108,425	\$ 35,288	\$ 35,288	\$ 108,425	\$ 35,288	\$ 108,425	\$ 35,288	\$ 108,425
Ambassador	Ghana	Accra	ICE	Investigations		\$ 50,844	\$ 14,529	\$ 14,529	\$ 50,844	\$ 14,529	\$ 50,844	\$ 14,529	\$ 50,844
Ambassador	Guatemala	Guatemala City	ICE	Investigations		\$ 114,458	\$ 24,586	\$ 24,586	\$ 114,458	\$ 24,586	\$ 114,458	\$ 24,586	\$ 114,458
Ambassador	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	ICE	Investigations		\$ 11,556	\$ 10,222	\$ 10,222	\$ 11,556	\$ 10,222	\$ 11,556	\$ 10,222	\$ 11,556
Ambassador	India	New Delhi	ICE	Investigations		\$ 20,888	\$ 16,406	\$ 16,406	\$ 20,888	\$ 16,406	\$ 20,888	\$ 16,406	\$ 20,888
Ambassador	Indonesia	Jakarta	ICE	Investigations		\$ 49,508	\$ 31,432	\$ 31,432	\$ 49,508	\$ 31,432	\$ 49,508	\$ 31,432	\$ 49,508
Ambassador	Italy	Rome	ICE	Investigations		\$ 13,226	\$ 5,117	\$ 5,117	\$ 13,226	\$ 5,117	\$ 13,226	\$ 5,117	\$ 13,226
Ambassador	Japan	Tokyo	ICE	Investigations		\$ 454,424	\$ 61,216	\$ 61,216	\$ 454,424	\$ 61,216	\$ 454,424	\$ 61,216	\$ 454,424
Ambassador	Korea	Seoul	ICE	Investigations		\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Ambassador	Madagascar	Antananarivo	ICE	Investigations		\$ 25,565	\$ 1,447	\$ 1,447	\$ 25,565	\$ 1,447	\$ 25,565	\$ 1,447	\$ 25,565
Ambassador	Mexico	Mexico City	ICE	Investigations		\$ 9,771	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,446	\$ 9,771	\$ 1,446	\$ 9,771	\$ 1,446	\$ 9,771
Ambassador	Nicaragua	Managua	ICE	Investigations		\$ 3,022	\$ 11,322	\$ 11,322	\$ 3,022	\$ 11,322	\$ 3,022	\$ 11,322	\$ 3,022
Ambassador	Peru	Lima	ICE	Investigations		\$ 41,740	\$ 13,440	\$ 13,440	\$ 41,740	\$ 13,440	\$ 41,740	\$ 13,440	\$ 41,740
Ambassador	Philippines	Manila	ICE	Investigations		\$ 27,448	\$ 7,100	\$ 7,100	\$ 27,448	\$ 7,100	\$ 27,448	\$ 7,100	\$ 27,448
Ambassador	Romania	Bucharest	ICE	Investigations		\$ 5,774	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500	\$ 5,774	\$ 3,500	\$ 5,774	\$ 3,500	\$ 5,774
Ambassador	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	ICE	Investigations		\$ 31,384	\$ 14,072	\$ 14,072	\$ 31,384	\$ 14,072	\$ 31,384	\$ 14,072	\$ 31,384
Ambassador	Senegal	Dakar	ICE	Investigations		\$ 47,804	\$ 19,280	\$ 19,280	\$ 47,804	\$ 19,280	\$ 47,804	\$ 19,280	\$ 47,804
Ambassador	South Africa	Johannesburg	ICE	Investigations		\$ 28,051	\$ 15,118	\$ 15,118	\$ 28,051	\$ 15,118	\$ 28,051	\$ 15,118	\$ 28,051
Ambassador	Spain	Madrid	ICE	Investigations		\$ 26,174	\$ 12,590	\$ 12,590	\$ 26,174	\$ 12,590	\$ 26,174	\$ 12,590	\$ 26,174
Ambassador	Sweden	Stockholm	ICE	Investigations		\$ 12,285	\$ 14,608	\$ 14,608	\$ 12,285	\$ 14,608	\$ 12,285	\$ 14,608	\$ 12,285

Location		Component		Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned	FY14
Country	City					OCG1	OCG2	OCG1	OCG2		
Mexico	Cuadalupe	5	CE	Investigations	Reimbursement	\$ 11,500	\$ 3,068	\$ 14,564	\$ 14,564		
		4	CE	Investigations		\$ 20,837	\$ 6,144	\$ 6,144	\$ 6,144		
	Monterrey	4	CE	Investigations		\$ 34,326	\$ 6,037	\$ 16,200	\$ 15,500		
	Matamoros	3	CE	Investigations		\$ 1,116	\$ 2,445	\$ 6,946	\$ 6,550		
	Merida	3	CE	Investigations		\$ 281,425	\$ 16,088	\$ 8,228	\$ 8,392		
	Mexico City	11	CE	Investigations		\$ 280,131	\$ 32,128	\$ 56,400	\$ 53,015		
	Monterrey	5	CE	Investigations		\$ 44,266	\$ 5,025	\$ 14,748	\$ 13,865		
	Nezahualcoyotl	1	CE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
	Nuevo Laredo	10	CE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
	Tijuana	5	CE	Investigations		\$ 20,802	\$ 2,098	\$ 10,400	\$ 9,375		
Morocco	Casablanca	1	CE	Via Security Unit		\$ 11,599	\$ 2,702	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,400		
Nicaragua	Managua	10	CE	Investigations		\$ 12,536	\$ 3,315	\$ -	\$ -		
Netherlands	Amsterdam	3	CE	Investigations		\$ 48,027	\$ 8,732	\$ 14,500	\$ 14,005		
Philippines	Manila	9	CE	Via Security Unit		\$ 11,359	\$ 17,248	\$ 56,500	\$ 51,110		
Poland	Warsaw	1	CE	Investigations		\$ 68,008	\$ 65,425	\$ 16,800	\$ 16,200		
Russia	Moscow	2	CE	Investigations/Via Security		\$ 75,816	\$ 17,550	\$ 51,271	\$ 46,075		
Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	2	CE	Via Security Unit		\$ 66,168	\$ 39,485	\$ 25,500	\$ 23,872		
	Ovashon	1	CE	Via Security Unit		\$ 23,778	\$ 1,802	\$ 9,200	\$ 8,640		
	Riyadh	1	CE	Via Security Unit		\$ -	\$ 2,962	\$ -	\$ -		
Singapore	Singapore	6	CE	Investigations		\$ 30,185	\$ 12,048	\$ 28,000	\$ 26,320		
South Africa	Pretoria	3	CE	Investigations		\$ 140,315	\$ 55,822	\$ 84,000	\$ 31,560		
Thailand	Bangkok	1	CE	Investigations		\$ 43,756	\$ 17,062	\$ 65,000	\$ 79,500		
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	1	CE	Via Security Unit		\$ 9,452	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
	Dubai	1	CE	Investigations		\$ 22,328	\$ 51,053	\$ -	\$ -		
United Kingdom	London	8	CE	Investigations/Via Security		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
	London	8	CE	Investigations/Via Security		\$ 54,068	\$ 11,553	\$ 33,712	\$ 31,688		
	Madrid	2	CE	Investigations		\$ 36,071	\$ 8,414	\$ 24,000	\$ 22,500		
	Bangkok	1	CE	Investigations		\$ 70,198	\$ 23,447	\$ 42,500	\$ 39,752		
	Abu Dhabi	2	CE	Investigations/Via Security		\$ 87,805	\$ 96,108	\$ 80,011	\$ 75,212		
	Dubai	1	CE	Investigations/Via Security		\$ 52,036	\$ 13,211	\$ 41,170	\$ 38,700		
	London	8	CE	Investigations/Via Security		\$ 54,426	\$ 7,086	\$ 20,540	\$ 19,273		
	Correas	3	CE	Via Security Unit		\$ 7,256	\$ 4,227	\$ 10,068	\$ 9,462		
	Hanoi	2	CE	Investigations		\$ 55,305	\$ 10,427	\$ 15,824	\$ 14,875		
	Sana'a	1	CE	Via Security Unit		\$ 155,134	\$ 10,139	\$ 76,400	\$ 71,383		
CSCS											
Total						\$ 4,860,040	\$ 1,102,811	\$ 3,060,975	\$ 2,877,348		

ICE - International Presence

Country	City	ICE Component	Office Location	Fiscal Agent	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19		FY20	
					OCG3	OCG4	OCG3	OCG4	OCG3	OCG4	OCG3	OCG4	OCG3	OCG4	OCG3	OCG4	OCG3	OCG4	OCG3	OCG4	OCG3	OCG4
Argentina	Buenos Aires	ICE	Security Building	ICE	\$ 20,000	\$ 599,335	\$ 121,155	\$ 1,171,736	\$ 25,115	\$ 397,745	\$ 51,000	\$ 526,990	\$ 56,000	\$ 799,400	\$ 105,250	\$ 1,188,112	\$ 58,000	\$ 194,666	\$ 226,258	\$ 113,876	\$ 184,666	\$ 226,258
	Buenos Aires	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 316,250	\$ 37,100	\$ 20,354	\$ 700	\$ 174,090	\$ 62,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 306,000	\$ 96,800	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 278,432	\$ 91,000	\$ 8,240	\$ 2,500	\$ 194,666	\$ 226,258
Australia	Melbourne	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 17,800	\$ 5,728	\$ 48,870	\$ 143,000	\$ 6,710	\$ 3,550	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 306,000	\$ 6,700	\$ 8,610	\$ 2,486,302	\$ 4,500	\$ 9,240	\$ 5,500	\$ 9,240	\$ 194,666	\$ 226,258
	Melbourne	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 56,748	\$ 5,000	\$ 14,830	\$ 63,990	\$ 3,000	\$ 7,070	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 131,000	\$ 1,600	\$ 2,720	\$ 227,410	\$ 2,400	\$ 8,130	\$ 5,500	\$ 8,130	\$ 194,666	\$ 226,258
Belgium	Brussels	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 205,490	\$ 85,770	\$ 25,500	\$ 63,340	\$ 66,080	\$ 32,940	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 330,000	\$ 13,300	\$ 8,000	\$ 13,300	\$ 13,300	\$ 13,300	\$ 13,300	\$ 13,300	\$ 13,300	\$ 13,300
	Brussels	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 302,700	\$ 24,100	\$ 30,000	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500	\$ 105,500
Brazil	Brasilia	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 41,600	\$ 1,400	\$ 3,000	\$ 7,900	\$ 96,500	\$ 340	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
	Brasilia	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 41,600	\$ 1,400	\$ 3,000	\$ 7,900	\$ 96,500	\$ 340	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
Canada	Montreal	ICE	Investigations/NS & Security	ICE	\$ 41,600	\$ 1,400	\$ 3,000	\$ 7,900	\$ 96,500	\$ 340	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
	Montreal	ICE	Investigations/NS & Security	ICE	\$ 41,600	\$ 1,400	\$ 3,000	\$ 7,900	\$ 96,500	\$ 340	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
Chile	Santiago	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 26,330	\$ 3,540	\$ 1,970	\$ 1,100	\$ 8,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 300	\$ 1,100	\$ 17,000	\$ 660	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
	Santiago	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 112,350	\$ 10,420	\$ 500	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600	\$ 44,600
Czech Republic	Prague	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 14,000	\$ 20,420	\$ 1,400	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,150	\$ 4,600	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 10,000	\$ 4,600	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	Prague	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 340,450	\$ 13,420	\$ 21,690	\$ 104,120	\$ 133,790	\$ 10,720	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
China	Guangzhou	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 142,680	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
	Guangzhou	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 142,680	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	ICE	Investigations/NS & Security	ICE	\$ 566,150	\$ 20,660	\$ 10,140	\$ 4,230	\$ 260,160	\$ 34,730	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 594,760	\$ 11,040	\$ 7,900	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140
	Hong Kong	ICE	Investigations/NS & Security	ICE	\$ 566,150	\$ 20,660	\$ 10,140	\$ 4,230	\$ 260,160	\$ 34,730	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 594,760	\$ 11,040	\$ 7,900	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,140
Colombia	Bogota	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 779,200	\$ 118,870	\$ 337,470	\$ 299,940	\$ 17,470	\$ 17,470	\$ 2,040	\$ 2,040	\$ 977,600	\$ 37,400	\$ 14,350	\$ 1,900	\$ 14,350	\$ 14,350	\$ 14,350	\$ 14,350	\$ 14,350	\$ 14,350
	Bogota	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 186,150	\$ 21,090	\$ 5,500	\$ 9,130	\$ 61,540	\$ 15,130	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ 897,400	\$ 28,430	\$ 6,130	\$ 1,670	\$ 180,150	\$ 26,720	\$ 4,170	\$ 1,830	\$ 180,150	\$ 26,720
Czech Republic	Copenhagen	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 63,660	\$ 7,720	\$ 3,450	\$ 2,470	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	Copenhagen	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 297,300	\$ 59,740	\$ 185,190	\$ 140,510	\$ 8,720	\$ 6,120	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ 302,680	\$ 8,720	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,340
Dominican Republic	Santiago	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 42,800	\$ 5,340	\$ 5,400	\$ 7,400	\$ 42,700	\$ 1,500	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 62,000	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,400	\$ 62,000	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,400	\$ 62,000	\$ 2,100
	Santiago	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 42,800	\$ 5,340	\$ 5,400	\$ 7,400	\$ 42,700	\$ 1,500	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 62,000	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,400	\$ 62,000	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,400	\$ 62,000	\$ 2,100
Ecuador	Quito	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 227,450	\$ 42,890	\$ 21,020	\$ 50,700	\$ 21,020	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 40,700	\$ 15,900	\$ 5,600	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800
	Quito	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 227,450	\$ 42,890	\$ 21,020	\$ 50,700	\$ 21,020	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 40,700	\$ 15,900	\$ 5,600	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,800
El Salvador	San Salvador	ICE	NS Security Unit	ICE	\$ 15,740	\$ 2,600	\$ 4,400	\$ 78,150	\$ 31,470	\$ 11,000	\$ 4,500	\$ 12,300	\$ 13,400	\$ 17,200	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400
	San Salvador	ICE	NS Security Unit	ICE	\$ 15,740	\$ 2,600	\$ 4,400	\$ 78,150	\$ 31,470	\$ 11,000	\$ 4,500	\$ 12,300	\$ 13,400	\$ 17,200	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400
France	Paris	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 862,130	\$ 53,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,130	\$ 465,400	\$ 1,300	\$ 30,000	\$ 488,400	\$ 70,170	\$ 5,000	\$ 393,200	\$ 65,900	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	Paris	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 142,410	\$ 48,170	\$ 32,840	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460	\$ 100,460
Germany	Berlin	ICE	Investigations/NS & Security	ICE	\$ 81,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 18,500	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200
	Berlin	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 81,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 18,500	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200
Greece	Athens	ICE	Investigative	ICE	\$ 60,400	\$ 5,670	\$ 3,470	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,300	\$ 470	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,350	\$ 3,300	\$ 940	\$ 3,170	\$ 3,000	\$ 800	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	Athens	ICE	Investigative	ICE	\$ 60,400	\$ 5,670	\$ 3,470	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,300	\$ 470	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,350	\$ 3,300	\$ 940	\$ 3,170	\$ 3,000	\$ 800	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Guatemala	Guatemala City	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 178,150	\$ 25,500	\$ 7,910	\$ 305,500	\$ 22,310	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,140	\$ 217,740	\$ 9,250	\$ 4,070	\$ 204,670	\$ 8,600	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910
	Guatemala City	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 178,150	\$ 25,500	\$ 7,910	\$ 305,500	\$ 22,310	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,140	\$ 217,740	\$ 9,250	\$ 4,070	\$ 204,670	\$ 8,600	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910	\$ 7,910
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 51,000	\$ 28,790	\$ 10,120	\$ 380,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ 127,500	\$ 17,400	\$ 14,000	\$ 128,900	\$ 140,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000
	Tegucigalpa	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 51,000	\$ 28,790	\$ 10,120	\$ 380,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ 127,500	\$ 17,400	\$ 14,000	\$ 128,900	\$ 140,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000
India	New Delhi	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 177,500	\$ 12,100	\$ 8,130	\$ 95,000	\$ 4,470	\$ 2,200	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 344,000	\$ 270	\$ 8,010	\$ 154,100	\$ 124	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010
	New Delhi	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 177,500	\$ 12,100	\$ 8,130	\$ 95,000	\$ 4,470	\$ 2,200	\$ 80	\$ 80	\$ 344,000	\$ 270	\$ 8,010	\$ 154,100	\$ 124	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010
Indonesia	Jakarta	ICE	NS Security Unit	ICE	\$ 143,150	\$ 2,220	\$ 4,560	\$ 21,190	\$ 51,900	\$ 740	\$ 1,440	\$ 8,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,400	\$ 5,800	\$ 69,910	\$ 1,400	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700
	Jakarta	ICE	NS Security Unit	ICE	\$ 143,150	\$ 2,220	\$ 4,560	\$ 21,190	\$ 51,900	\$ 740	\$ 1,440	\$ 8,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,400	\$ 5,800	\$ 69,910	\$ 1,400	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700
Israel	Jerusalem	ICE	NS Security Unit	ICE	\$ 94,440	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,330	\$ 3,720	\$ 49,580	\$ 8,000	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 102,440	\$ 9,500	\$ 4,300	\$ 96,700	\$ 9,500	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	Jerusalem	ICE	NS Security Unit	ICE	\$ 94,440	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,330	\$ 3,720	\$ 49,580	\$ 8,000	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 102,440	\$ 9,500	\$ 4,300	\$ 96,700	\$ 9,500	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Italy	Rome	ICE	NS Security Unit	ICE	\$ 193,000	\$ 117,770	\$ 6,000	\$ 103,130	\$ 6,230	\$ 90,770	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 190,070	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 190,070	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700
	Rome	ICE	NS Security Unit	ICE	\$ 193,000	\$ 117,770	\$ 6,000	\$ 103,130	\$ 6,230	\$ 90,770	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 190,070	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 190,070	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700
Japan	Tokyo	ICE	Investigations	ICE	\$ 315,470	\$ 28,850	\$ 4,400	\$ 17,280	\$ 200,940	\$ 11,600	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 376,070	\$ 37,710	\$ 9,620	\$ 1,340	\$ 353,900	\$ 35,500	\$			

Station	Country	City	Office Function	Component	Outside Agency	FY12		FY12		FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 To Date		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY13 Planned		FY14		FY14		FY14							
						OCG3	OCG2	OCG1	OCG3	OCG2	OCG1	OCG3	OCG2	OCG1	OCG3	OCG2	OCG1	OCG3	OCG2	OCG1	OCG3	OCG2	OCG1	OCG3	OCG2	OCG1	OCG3	OCG2	OCG1				
Mexico	Coahuila de Zaragoza	Coahuila de Zaragoza	Investigations	Reimbursement		\$ 118,991	\$ 11,066	\$ 9,400	\$ 8,000	\$ 72,500	\$ 6,456	\$ 1,108	\$ 488	\$ 165,000	\$ 8,115	\$ 5,144	\$ 1,136	\$ 156,000	\$ 7,812	\$ 5,025	\$ 1,136	\$ 156,000	\$ 7,812	\$ 5,025	\$ 1,136	\$ 156,000	\$ 7,812	\$ 5,025	\$ 1,136				
						\$ 60,144	\$ 11,020	\$ 15,000	\$ 26,130	\$ 57,550	\$ 700	\$ 712	\$ 300	\$ 87,000	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,840	\$ 300	\$ 87,000	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,840	\$ 300	\$ 87,000	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,840	\$ 300	\$ 87,000	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,840	\$ 300	\$ 87,000	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,840	\$ 300
						\$ 151,169	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 14,900	\$ 93,400	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,300	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300
						\$ 98,680	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 14,900	\$ 93,400	\$ 1,790	\$ 1,300	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 194,700	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300
						\$ 50,494	\$ 9,312	\$ 48,800	\$ 52,838	\$ 48,800	\$ 998	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 191,500	\$ 2,984	\$ 3,820	\$ 1,000	\$ 191,500	\$ 2,984	\$ 3,820	\$ 1,000	\$ 191,500	\$ 2,984	\$ 3,820	\$ 1,000	\$ 191,500	\$ 2,984	\$ 3,820	\$ 1,000	\$ 191,500	\$ 2,984	\$ 3,820	\$ 1,000
						\$ 630,848	\$ 43,200	\$ 20,050	\$ 47,070	\$ 11,500	\$ 4,250	\$ 10,050	\$ 2,958	\$ 33,677	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 33,677	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 33,677	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 33,677	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 33,677	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
						\$ 185,598	\$ 4,312	\$ 7,500	\$ 10,100	\$ 10,100	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,162	\$ 203,242	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,325	\$ 1,162	\$ 203,242	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,325	\$ 1,162	\$ 203,242	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,325	\$ 1,162	\$ 203,242	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,325	\$ 1,162	\$ 203,242	\$ 6,325	\$ 6,325	\$ 1,162
						\$ 185,238	\$ 6,515	\$ 6,495	\$ 11,900	\$ 87,938	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,472	\$ 300	\$ 195,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 195,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 195,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 195,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300	\$ 195,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 300
						\$ 139,145	\$ 13,165	\$ 4,700	\$ 60,000	\$ 6,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 130,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 130,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 130,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 130,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 130,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 1,500
						\$ 18,600	\$ 1,168	\$ 3,000	\$ 520	\$ 60,762	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,000	\$ 81,000	\$ 375	\$ 375	\$ 2,100	\$ 81,000	\$ 375	\$ 375	\$ 2,100	\$ 81,000	\$ 375	\$ 375	\$ 2,100	\$ 81,000	\$ 375	\$ 375	\$ 2,100	\$ 81,000	\$ 375	\$ 375
The Netherlands	Rottterdam	The Netherlands	Investigations	Reimbursement		\$ 271,666	\$ 13,915	\$ 6,498	\$ 2,068	\$ 129,217	\$ 5,500	\$ 2,148	\$ 2,148	\$ 288,625	\$ 8,727	\$ 7,437	\$ 2,148	\$ 288,625	\$ 8,727	\$ 7,437	\$ 2,148	\$ 288,625	\$ 8,727	\$ 7,437	\$ 2,148	\$ 288,625	\$ 8,727	\$ 7,437	\$ 2,148				
						\$ 150,480	\$ 10,775	\$ 14,146	\$ 41,702	\$ 35,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,000	\$ 167,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 167,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 167,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 167,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 167,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 2,000
						\$ 251,290	\$ 99,846	\$ 28,800	\$ 347,708	\$ 148,212	\$ 4,800	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,600	\$ 372,312	\$ 6,188	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,600	\$ 372,312	\$ 6,188	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,600	\$ 372,312	\$ 6,188	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,600	\$ 372,312	\$ 6,188	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,600	\$ 372,312	\$ 6,188	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,600
						\$ 524,178	\$ 73,070	\$ 34,720	\$ 31,400	\$ 127,817	\$ 25,594	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 398,448	\$ 27,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 398,448	\$ 27,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 398,448	\$ 27,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 398,448	\$ 27,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 398,448	\$ 27,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,000
						\$ 126,640	\$ 2,865	\$ 2,855	\$ 46,246	\$ 800	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 133,250	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 133,250	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 133,250	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 133,250	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 133,250	\$ 1,940	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
						\$ 5,763	\$ 6,040	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,947	\$ 3,500	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 800	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 800	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 800	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 800	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 800
						\$ 189,105	\$ 19,955	\$ 10,637	\$ 9,933	\$ 148,280	\$ 11,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 198,188	\$ 8,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 198,188	\$ 8,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 198,188	\$ 8,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 198,188	\$ 8,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 198,188	\$ 8,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,000
						\$ 146,070	\$ 32,020	\$ 11,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 273,670	\$ 56,100	\$ 5,732	\$ 5,732	\$ 446,900	\$ 1,540	\$ 22,100	\$ 5,732	\$ 446,900	\$ 1,540	\$ 22,100	\$ 5,732	\$ 446,900	\$ 1,540	\$ 22,100	\$ 5,732	\$ 446,900	\$ 1,540	\$ 22,100	\$ 5,732	\$ 446,900	\$ 1,540	\$ 22,100	\$ 5,732
						\$ 108,561	\$ 59,535	\$ 26,878	\$ 6,000	\$ 111,110	\$ 35,314	\$ 15,425	\$ 300	\$ 125,754	\$ 63,711	\$ 37,944	\$ 300	\$ 125,754	\$ 63,711	\$ 37,944	\$ 300	\$ 125,754	\$ 63,711	\$ 37,944	\$ 300	\$ 125,754	\$ 63,711	\$ 37,944	\$ 300	\$ 125,754	\$ 63,711	\$ 37,944	\$ 300
						\$ 981,272	\$ 9,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 76,200	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 78,200	\$ 140,188	\$ 78,000	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768	\$ 248,517	\$ 131,768
South Korea	Seoul	South Korea	Investigations	Reimbursement		\$ 240,443	\$ 26,100	\$ 13,000	\$ 12,400	\$ 158,246	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,312	\$ 1,000	\$ 166,188	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 166,188	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 166,188	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 166,188	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000				
						\$ 211,651	\$ 35,550	\$ 15,000	\$ 107,350	\$ 6,455	\$ 3,372	\$ 3,372	\$ 3,372	\$ 213,400	\$ 3,820	\$ 9,488	\$ 3,372	\$ 213,400	\$ 3,820	\$ 9,488	\$ 3,372	\$ 213,400	\$ 3,820	\$ 9,488	\$ 3,372	\$ 213,400	\$ 3,820	\$ 9,488	\$ 3,372	\$ 213,400	\$ 3,820	\$ 9,488	\$ 3,372
						\$ 498,964	\$ 16,127	\$ 10,512	\$ 8,000	\$ 370,051	\$ 5,050	\$ 4,569	\$ 4,569	\$ 581,088	\$ 6,898	\$ 8,357	\$ 4,569	\$ 581,088	\$ 6,898	\$ 8,357	\$ 4,569	\$ 581,088	\$ 6,898	\$ 8,357	\$ 4,569	\$ 581,088	\$ 6,898	\$ 8,357	\$ 4,569	\$ 581,088	\$ 6,898	\$ 8,357	\$ 4,569
						\$ 229,884	\$ 23,631	\$ 8,378	\$ 52,800	\$ 76,435	\$ 9,448	\$ 7,564	\$ 1,010	\$ 215,240	\$ 19,900	\$ 15,120	\$ 1,010	\$ 215,240	\$ 19,900	\$ 15,120	\$ 1,010	\$ 215,240	\$ 19,900	\$ 15,120	\$ 1,010	\$ 215,240	\$ 19,900	\$ 15,120	\$ 1,010	\$ 215,240	\$ 19,900	\$ 15,120	\$ 1,010
						\$ 215,586	\$ 5,994	\$ 5,000	\$ 145,500	\$ 11,800	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 214,200	\$ 8,915	\$ 7,280	\$ 1,000	\$ 214,200	\$ 8,915	\$ 7,280	\$ 1,000	\$ 214,200	\$ 8,915	\$ 7,280	\$ 1,000	\$ 214,200	\$ 8,915	\$ 7,280	\$ 1,000	\$ 214,200	\$ 8,915	\$ 7,280	\$ 1,000
						\$ 801,085	\$ 69,412	\$ 31,000	\$ 391,600	\$ 15,000	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500	\$ 861,000	\$ 12,948	\$ 7,280	\$ 9,500	\$ 861,000	\$ 12,948	\$ 7,280	\$ 9,500	\$ 861,000	\$ 12,948	\$ 7,280	\$ 9,500	\$ 861,000	\$ 12,948	\$ 7,280	\$ 9,500	\$ 861,000	\$ 12,948	\$ 7,280	\$ 9,500
						\$ 85,484	\$ 25,520	\$ 4,250	\$ 2,200	\$ 109,000	\$ 10,814	\$ 998	\$ 1,100	\$ 170,104	\$ 11,632	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,100	\$ 170,104	\$ 11,632	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,100	\$ 170,104	\$ 11,632	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,100	\$ 170,104	\$ 11,632	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,100	\$ 170,104	\$ 11,632	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,100
						\$ 103,446	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,475	\$ 51,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 108,400	\$ 6,527	\$ 4,353	\$ 2,000	\$ 108,400	\$ 6,527	\$ 4,353	\$ 2,000	\$ 108,400	\$ 6,527	\$ 4,353	\$ 2,000	\$ 108,400	\$ 6,527	\$ 4,353	\$ 2,000	\$ 108,400	\$ 6,527	\$ 4,353	\$ 2,000
						\$ 40,184	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,400	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800	\$ 38,200	\$ 5,384	\$ 10,844	\$ 4,800	\$ 38,200	\$ 5,384	\$ 10,844	\$ 4,800	\$ 38,200	\$ 5,384	\$ 10,844	\$ 4,800	\$ 38,200	\$ 5,384	\$ 10,844	\$ 4,800	\$ 38,200	\$ 5,384	\$ 10,844	\$ 4,800
						United Kingdom	London	United Kingdom	Investigations	Reimbursement		\$ 13,200,572	\$ 3,990,328	\$ 1,101,062	\$ 5,539,513	\$ 8,844,079	\$ 1,134,979	\$ 967,149	\$ 969,185	\$ 14,001,868	\$ 1,783,400	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572
\$ 13,200,572	\$ 3,990,328	\$ 1,101,062	\$ 5,539,513	\$ 8,844,079	\$ 1,134,979							\$ 967,149	\$ 969,185	\$ 14,001,868	\$ 1,783,400	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432
\$ 13,200,572	\$ 3,990,328	\$ 1,101,062	\$ 5,539,513	\$ 8,844,079	\$ 1,134,979							\$ 967,149	\$ 969,185	\$ 14,001,868	\$ 1,783,400	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432	\$ 13,844,206	\$ 13,200,572	\$ 645,875	\$ 473,432
\$ 13,200,572	\$ 3,990,328	\$ 1,101,062	\$ 5,539,513	\$ 8,844,079	\$ 1,134,979							\$ 967,149	\$ 969,185	\$ 14,001,868	\$ 1,783,400																		

Location	Country	City	Agency	Office function	FY12	FY12	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY14
					GAAS	CSG	GAAS	CSG	GAAS	CSG
Algeria	Algeria	Algiers	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Australia	Australia	Sydney	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bahamas	Bahamas	Nassau	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brazil	Brazil	Brazilia	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Sofia	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	Canada	Ottawa	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chad	Chad	N'Djamena	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
China	China	Beijing	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Croatia	Croatia	Zagreb	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cuba	Cuba	Havana	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Prague	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Egypt	Egypt	Cairo	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
El Salvador	El Salvador	San Salvador	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
France	France	Paris	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Germany	Germany	Berlin	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ghana	Ghana	Accra	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Greece	Greece	Athens	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala City	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Honduras	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
India	India	New Delhi	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Indonesia	Indonesia	Jakarta	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Israel	Israel	Jerusalem	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Italy	Italy	Rome	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Japan	Japan	Tokyo	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kenya	Kenya	Nairobi	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Madagascar	Madagascar	Antananarivo	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico City	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Managua	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Norway	Norway	Oslo	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pakistan	Pakistan	Islamabad	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Panama	Panama	Panama City	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Paraguay	Paraguay	Asuncion	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Peru	Peru	Lima	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Philippines	Philippines	Manila	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Poland	Poland	Warsaw	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Portugal	Portugal	Lisbon	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Romania	Romania	Bucharest	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Russia	Russia	Moscow	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Senegal	Senegal	Dakar	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Slovakia	Slovakia	Bratislava	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Slovenia	Slovenia	Ljubljana	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
South Africa	South Africa	Cape Town	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spain	Spain	Madrid	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sweden	Sweden	Stockholm	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Switzerland	Switzerland	Bern	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taiwan	Taiwan	Taipei	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Tanzania	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Thailand	Thailand	Bangkok	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Togo	Togo	Lome	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Turkey	Turkey	Ankara	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Uganda	Uganda	Kampala	Embassy	Investigations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Location		Ref	Component	Office function	Discrete Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY14
Country	City				Reimbursement	CAS	CSC	CAS	CSC	CAS	CSC
Africa	Algeria		ACE	Investigations		\$ 81,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,258	\$ -
	Cameroon		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86,594	\$ -
	Chad		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,916	\$ -
	Democratic Republic of Congo		ACE	Investigations		\$ 83,086	\$ 188,835	\$ -	\$ 142,303	\$ -	\$ 145,137
	Egypt		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,762	\$ -
	Guinea		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,088	\$ -
	Kenya		ACE	Investigations		\$ 588,138	\$ 905,625	\$ 1,203,788	\$ 948,782	\$ 1,227,844	\$ 968,715
	Mali		ACE	Investigations		\$ 95,856	\$ 327,444	\$ -	\$ 222,354	\$ -	\$ 228,868
	Morocco		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,916	\$ -
	Nigeria		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,312	\$ -
Americas	Argentina		ACE	Investigations		\$ 83,323	\$ 151,008	\$ -	\$ 138,924	\$ -	\$ 138,822
	Brazil		ACE	Investigations		\$ 150,725	\$ 55,690	\$ 113,675	\$ 6,895	\$ 156,750	\$ 7,025
	Canada		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Chile		ACE	Investigations		\$ 31,499	\$ -	\$ 43,108	\$ -	\$ 45,888	\$ -
	Colombia		ACE	Investigations		\$ 85,432	\$ 260,054	\$ 83,140	\$ 64,935	\$ 84,808	\$ 66,234
	Costa Rica		ACE	Investigations		\$ 170,138	\$ 253,117	\$ 288,630	\$ 184,904	\$ 294,403	\$ 198,822
	Cuba		ACE	Investigations		\$ 288,775	\$ 151,008	\$ 218,887	\$ 102,637	\$ 218,305	\$ 105,505
	Dominican Republic		ACE	Investigations		\$ 333,955	\$ -	\$ 288,368	\$ 333,175	\$ 294,135	\$ 379,838
	Ecuador		ACE	Investigations		\$ 231,232	\$ 152,184	\$ 213,642	\$ 84,258	\$ 217,925	\$ 86,954
	El Salvador		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ 112,084	\$ -	\$ 67,767	\$ -	\$ 69,127
Europe	Belgium		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	France		ACE	Investigations		\$ 855,411	\$ 113,350	\$ 937,108	\$ 64,825	\$ 955,851	\$ 66,224
	Germany		ACE	Investigations		\$ 294,134	\$ 112,184	\$ 261,956	\$ 84,248	\$ 268,828	\$ 85,994
	Greece		ACE	Investigations		\$ 127,731	\$ 131,338	\$ 150,607	\$ 103,615	\$ 255,470	\$ 105,688
	Italy		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Spain		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Sweden		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Switzerland		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	United Kingdom		ACE	Investigations		\$ 178,040	\$ 216,538	\$ 287,037	\$ 161,248	\$ 200,378	\$ 184,875
	United States		ACE	Investigations		\$ 247,206	\$ -	\$ 251,276	\$ 186,975	\$ 255,302	\$ 198,468
Middle East	Algeria		ACE	Investigations		\$ 113,318	\$ -	\$ 114,094	\$ -	\$ 116,378	\$ -
	Arab Emirates		ACE	Investigations		\$ 289,457	\$ 173,057	\$ 455,436	\$ 127,796	\$ 464,527	\$ 128,315
	Bahrain		ACE	Investigations		\$ 166,886	\$ 94,417	\$ -	\$ 45,581	\$ -	\$ 46,988
	Iran		ACE	Investigations		\$ 458,422	\$ 207,718	\$ 482,029	\$ 142,303	\$ 471,265	\$ 145,137
	Israel		ACE	Investigations		\$ 109,331	\$ 75,554	\$ 234,026	\$ 138,882	\$ 238,768	\$ 139,582
	Jordan		ACE	Investigations		\$ 271,125	\$ 75,942	\$ 255,520	\$ 26,238	\$ 264,716	\$ 26,798
	Lebanon		ACE	Investigations		\$ 180,039	\$ 37,767	\$ 327,802	\$ 3,298	\$ 333,606	\$ 3,305
	Saudi Arabia		ACE	Investigations		\$ 1,486,579	\$ -	\$ 1,547,320	\$ -	\$ 1,578,266	\$ -
	Syria		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Yemen		ACE	Investigations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total						\$ 14,468,857	\$ 7,514,421	\$ 15,580,488	\$ 6,829,489	\$ 15,892,102	\$ 6,944,601

NPPD - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY14		FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY14
					Reimbursement	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12	OCC21	OCC21	OCC21	OCC21
Australia	Canberra		1 NPPD	Liaison Officer		\$ 91,066	\$ 52,746	\$ 49,507	\$ 27,813			N/A	N/A	\$ 8,189	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	London		1 NPPD	Liaison Officer		\$ 112,781	\$ 65,279	\$ 60,145	\$ 38,494			N/A	N/A	\$ 5,724	N/A	N/A	N/A
ICASS Washington Costs (70XX)																	
CSCS																	
Total		2				\$ 203,846	\$ 118,025	\$ 109,652	\$ 66,306	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,913	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY14		FY12		FY13		FY14	
OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26	OCC25	OCC26	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS
\$ 6,139	N/A	\$ 2,854	N/A	\$ 5,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 32,006	\$ 2,931	\$ 14,936	\$ 1,241	N/A	N/A
\$ 4,801	N/A	\$ 2,597	N/A	\$ 2,401	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 32,006	\$ 2,931	\$ 14,936	\$ 1,241	N/A	N/A
\$ 10,940	\$ -	\$ 5,451	\$ -	\$ 7,401	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,012	\$ 5,861	\$ 29,872	\$ 2,482	\$ -	\$ -

Office of Policy - International Presence

Location		Fid	Component	Office function	Outside agency	FY12		FY13 to Date	FY13 Planned	FY13 Planned	FY14	
City						OCCL1	OCCL2				OCCL1	OCCL2
Algeria	Algiers	1	PCT	Capacity Building	Reinforcement			\$ 70,500	\$ 77,109	\$ 53,640	\$ 56,831	\$ 174,007
Belgium	Brussels	1	PCT	On-site assistance	No	\$ 6,680	\$ 1,242	\$ 79,738	\$ 22,371	\$ 81,644	\$ 33,877	\$ 151,480
Kenya	Nairobi	1	PCT	On-site assistance	No	\$ 31,570	\$ 9,524	\$ 74,820	\$ 17,503	\$ 60,840	\$ 22,243	\$ 149,749
Mexico	Mexico City	1	PCT	On-site assistance	No			\$ 74,000	\$ 41,751	\$ 56,290	\$ 68,048	\$ 175,117
Spain	Madrid	1	PCT	On-site assistance	Department of State			\$ 59,774	\$ 43,754	\$ 59,390	\$ 53,160	\$ 113,550
United Kingdom	London	1	PCT	On-site assistance	Department of State			\$ 60,000	\$ 53,125	\$ 87,238	\$ 23,031	\$ 160,000
USA	Washington, DC	1	PCT	On-site assistance	Department of State							
Total		6				\$ 219,345	\$ 49,737	\$ 414,777	\$ 215,909	\$ 453,124	\$ 196,763	\$ 926,905

FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY14
OGCI	OGCI	OGCI	OGCI
\$ 24,798 \$	41,364 \$	102,817 \$	51,000
\$ 178,081 \$	8,333 \$	35,600 \$	25,500
\$ 184,084 \$		10,500 \$	10,710
\$ 57,252		800 \$	816
\$ 44,288		30,474 \$	50,000
\$ 117,661 \$	5,843 \$	140,596 \$	10,100
\$ 665,155 \$	51,440 \$	210,181 \$	148,228

FY12	FY12	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY14
	GCIS	GCIS	GCIS	GCIS	GCIS
\$ 3,840,058		\$ 6,166,097		\$ 6,500,000	
\$ 80,269		\$ 39,449		\$ 90,000	
\$ 61,844		\$ 43,693		\$ 45,000	
\$ 58,576		\$ 47,658		\$ 45,000	
\$ 97,445		\$ 90,539		\$ 95,000	
\$ 126,697		\$ 202,711		\$ 210,000	
\$ 589,205		\$ 610,531		\$ 714,000	
\$ 3,763,528	\$ 589,205	\$ 6,776,627	\$ 610,531	\$ 6,885,000	\$ 714,000

S&T - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planne d	FY13 Planne d	FY14	FY14
					Reimbursement	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12	OCC11	OCC12
United Kingdom	London	1	S&T	Manage S&T cooperation with European Partners		\$ 98,678	\$ 52,981	\$ 63,568	\$ 44,713	\$ 41,437	\$ 27,986	\$ 107,067	\$ 64,240
CASS Washington Costs (70xx)													
CSCS													
Total		1				\$ 98,678	\$ 52,981	\$ 63,568	\$ 44,713	\$ 41,437	\$ 27,986	\$ 107,067	\$ 64,240

S&T - International Presence

Location	Fed Component		Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY14
					OC21	OC21	OC21	OC21
United Kingdom	City	London	Average S&T Cooperation with European Partners	Reimbursement	\$ 13,980	\$ 3,549	\$ 8,000	\$ 20,000
ACASS Washington Costs (7000)								
CSIS								
Total		1			\$ 13,980	\$ 3,549	\$ 8,000	\$ 20,000

S&T - International Presence

Location		Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY12	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 To Date	FY13 To Date	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planne d	FY13 Planne d	FY13 Planne d	FY13 Planne d	FY14	FY14	FY14	FY14
					Reimbursement	OCC23	OCC25	OCC26	OCC31	OCC23	OCC25	OCC26	OCC31	OCC23	OCC25	OCC26	OCC31	OCC23	OCC25	OCC26	OCC31
United Kingdom	London	1	S&T	Manage S&T cooperation with European Partners		\$ 75,572	\$ 30,000	\$ 2,494	\$ 691	\$ 37,169	\$ -	\$ 742	\$ -	\$ 38,500	\$ 30,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 500	\$ 80,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000
ICASS Washington Costs (70ex)																					
CSCS																					
Total		1				\$ 75,572	\$ 30,000	\$ 2,494	\$ 691	\$ 37,169	\$ -	\$ 742	\$ -	\$ 38,500	\$ 30,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 500	\$ 80,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000

S&T - International Presence

Location	Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13	FY13	FY14	FY14	FY14
					ICASS	CSGS	ICASS	CSGS	ICASS	CSGS	CSGS
United Kingdom				Reimbursement							
											</

TSA - International Presence

Location	Feed Component	Office Location	Outside Agency Reimbursement	FY12 OCO21	FY13 To Date OCO21	FY13 Planned OCO21	FY14 Planned OCO21
Afghanistan	City						
	Kabul	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)					
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$ 52,884	\$ 56,508	\$ 50,000	\$ 51,000
Australia	Sydney	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$ 82,339	\$ 2,345	\$ 140,000	\$ 142,800
Bahrain	Musalla	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$ 56,411	\$ 82,884	\$ 101,000	\$ 103,000
Belgium	Brussels	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$ 43,338	\$ 31,735	\$ 75,000	\$ 74,000
Brazil	Brazilia	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$	\$ 36,279	\$ 32,000	\$ 34,300
Canada	Ottawa	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4) & International Industry Representative (IR)		\$ 46,835	\$ 43,083	\$ 103,719	\$ 102,650
China	Beijing	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4) & International Industry Representative (IR)		\$ 67,443	\$ 65,399	\$ 171,001	\$ 170,523
France	Paris	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$ 54,006	\$ 33,034	\$ 64,000	\$ 63,380
Germany	Berlin	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$ 27,586	\$ 30,011	\$ 64,500	\$ 67,850
Frankfurt		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4), International Industry Representative (IR) & Transportation Security Representative/Inspector (RS)		\$ 833,625	\$ 8,087,145	\$ 1,095,535	\$ 1,118,607
Stuttgart AFRICOM HQ		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	AFRICOM	\$	\$	\$	\$
Senegal	Dakar	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$ 43,367	\$ 3,372	\$ 46,500	\$ 48,200
Italy	Rome	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)		\$ 79,435	\$ 26,835	\$ 56,000	\$ 67,300

Location	Fed	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY14
City				Reimbursement	0001	0001	0001	0001
Total		75			\$ 260,331	\$ 275,288	\$ 281,096	\$ 307,837

F44	Component	Location	City	Outside Agency Employment	Office Function	FY12		FY12		FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 To Date		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY13 Planned		FY14		FY14		FY14			
						OC23	OC23	OC26	OC26	OC23	OC23	OC26	OC26	OC23	OC23	OC26	OC26	OC23	OC23	OC26	OC26	OC23	OC23	OC26	OC26	OC23	OC23	OC26	OC26
1	USA	Japan	Tokyo		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 3,127	\$ 2,231	\$ 1,003	\$ 31	\$ 208	\$ 6,220	\$ 38	\$ 1	\$ 3,508	\$ 2,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 1	\$ 15,700	\$ 7,600	\$ 4,500	\$ 1	\$ 15,700	\$ 7,600	\$ 4,500	\$ 1	\$ 15,700	\$ 7,600	\$ 4,500	\$ 1
1	USA	Iran	Tehran		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 17,445	\$ 3,261	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,604	\$ 262	\$ 1,438	\$ -	\$ 13,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 13,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 13,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 13,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -
1	USA	Kenya	Nairobi		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 32,684	\$ 32,636	\$ 4,790	\$ -	\$ 6,084	\$ 1,217	\$ 766	\$ 348	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,17	\$ 766	\$ -	\$ 10,400	\$ 6,676	\$ 3,662	\$ -	\$ 10,400	\$ 6,676	\$ 3,662	\$ -	\$ 10,400	\$ 6,676	\$ 3,662	\$ -
1	USA	Mexico	Mexico City		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 1,081	\$ 388	\$ 2,661	\$ 9,799	\$ 731	\$ 10,348	\$ 107	\$ 1,382	\$ 5,500	\$ 7,750	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,610	\$ 7,903	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,610	\$ 7,903	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,610	\$ 7,903	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,610	\$ 7,903	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,610
1	USA	The Netherlands	The Hague		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 20,210	\$ 3,378	\$ 17,771	\$ 10,978	\$ 2,494	\$ 2,077	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,122	\$ 80,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 21,480	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,120	\$ 11,220	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,120	\$ 11,220	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,120	\$ 11,220	\$ 4,000
1	USA	Panama	Panama City		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 208,840	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 208,840	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 208,840	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 208,840	\$ -	\$ -
1	USA	Philippines	Manila		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 4,590	\$ 8,500	\$ 5,637	\$ 9,388	\$ 1,568	\$ 476	\$ 661	\$ -	\$ 80,000	\$ 8,500	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 10,400	\$ 6,676	\$ 3,662	\$ -	\$ 10,400	\$ 6,676	\$ 3,662	\$ -	\$ 10,400	\$ 6,676	\$ 3,662	\$ -
1	USA	Poland	Warsaw		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR) & International Security Representative (ISAR)	\$ 65,311	\$ 4,362	\$ 360	\$ 31,771	\$ 70,318	\$ 1,321	\$ 498	\$ 160	\$ 88,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 91,321	\$ 32,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 91,321	\$ 32,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 91,321	\$ 32,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,000
1	USA	Singapore	Singapore		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 88,421	\$ 65,042	\$ 4,260	\$ 11,841	\$ 41,286	\$ 131,800	\$ 895	\$ 2,438	\$ 89,000	\$ 173,670	\$ 42,810	\$ 106,860	\$ 176,311	\$ 42,810	\$ 106,860	\$ 176,311	\$ 42,810	\$ 106,860	\$ 176,311	\$ 42,810	\$ 106,860	\$ 176,311	\$ 42,810	\$ 106,860
1	USA	South Africa	Johannesburg		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 5,515	\$ 1,145	\$ 2,431	\$ -	\$ 2,044	\$ -	\$ 107	\$ -	\$ 6,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 6,120	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 6,120	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 6,120	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -
1	USA	Spain	Madrid		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 2,251	\$ -	\$ 36	\$ 4,355	\$ 2,593	\$ 1,521	\$ 145	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ -
1	USA	Thailand	Bangkok		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 21,083	\$ 2,499	\$ 2,110	\$ 175	\$ 9,898	\$ 1,209	\$ 1,814	\$ 674	\$ 40,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
1	USA	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR) & International Industry Representative (IIR)	\$ 1,331	\$ 80,062	\$ 9,203	\$ 77,147	\$ 1,871	\$ 6,279	\$ 2,159	\$ 1,326	\$ 11,400	\$ 11,000	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ 11,428	\$ 11,120	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ 11,428	\$ 11,120	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ 11,428	\$ 11,120	\$ 1,000	\$ -
1	USA	United Kingdom	London		Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSAR)	\$ 6,730	\$ 2,171	\$ 2,137	\$ -	\$ 6,564	\$ 246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,000	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 9,976	\$ 8,160	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 9,976	\$ 8,160	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 9,976	\$ 8,160	\$ 3,000	\$ -
1	USA	USA Washington, DC (HQ)																											

TSA - International Presence

Location	Head Component	Office Function	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY14	
			ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS
Afghanistan	1 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)								
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Argentina	1 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 54,939	\$ 99,542	\$ 56,038	\$ 99,542	\$ 57,139	\$ 99,542		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Australia	1 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 61,137	\$ 36,608	\$ 62,136	\$ 36,608	\$ 63,134	\$ 36,608		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Bahamas	1 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 17,100	\$ 36,608	\$ 17,144	\$ 36,608	\$ 17,179	\$ 36,608		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Belgium	1 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 235,885	\$ 36,608	\$ 240,135	\$ 36,608	\$ 243,342	\$ 36,608		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Brazil	1	Transportation Security (TSA)								
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Canada	2 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 49,751	\$ 36,608	\$ 50,747	\$ 36,608	\$ 51,742	\$ 36,608		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
China	2 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 83,975	\$ 42,136	\$ 85,656	\$ 42,136	\$ 87,366	\$ 42,136		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
France	1 LBP	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 122,661	\$ 36,608	\$ 126,134	\$ 36,608	\$ 128,657	\$ 36,608		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Germany	1 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 48,140	\$ 36,608	\$ 49,089	\$ 36,608	\$ 50,070	\$ 36,608		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
France	3 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 1,042,125	\$ 715,532	\$ 1,051,549	\$ 715,532	\$ 1,061,541	\$ 715,532		
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Switzerland	1 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)								
		Airline Representative (AR)								
Italy	1 TSA	Transportation Security (TSA)	\$ 114,415	\$ 36,608	\$ 116,224	\$ 36,608	\$ 118,058	\$ 36,608		
		Airline Representative (AR)								

Location	Fid	Component	Office Function	FY12		FY13		FY14	
				GLSS	SGS	GLSS	SGS	GLSS	SGS
Spain		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 75,345	\$ 38,688	\$ 77,358	\$ 38,688	\$ 78,397	\$ 38,688
Jordan		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 41,111	\$ 38,688	\$ 41,335	\$ 38,688	\$ 42,772	\$ 38,688
Kenya		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 63,702	\$ 42,138	\$ 64,978	\$ 42,138	\$ 66,279	\$ 42,138
Mexico		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 51,242	\$ 38,688	\$ 52,287	\$ 38,688	\$ 53,312	\$ 38,688
Netherlands		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 63,423	\$ 38,688	\$ 65,729	\$ 38,688	\$ 68,084	\$ 38,688
Poland		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$	\$	\$ 27,008	\$ 38,688	\$ 53,008	
Philippines		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 48,382	\$ 39,545	\$ 49,358	\$ 39,545	\$ 50,337	\$ 39,545
Poland		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 76,232	\$ 38,073	\$ 78,270	\$ 38,073	\$ 79,815	\$ 38,073
Singapore		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 443,467	\$ 270,818	\$ 452,338	\$ 270,818	\$ 464,381	\$ 270,818
South Africa		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 53,911	\$ 38,688	\$ 54,988	\$ 38,688	\$ 56,088	\$ 38,688
Spain		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 102,299	\$ 38,688	\$ 114,485	\$ 38,688	\$ 113,715	\$ 38,688
Thailand		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 21,147	\$ 38,688	\$ 24,038	\$ 38,688	\$ 24,998	\$ 38,688
United Arab Emirates		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 42,382	\$ 58,072	\$ 43,028	\$ 58,072	\$ 43,888	\$ 58,072
United Kingdom		1 TSA	Transportation Security Aviation Representative (TSA4)	\$ 72,445	\$ 38,688	\$ 73,594	\$ 38,688	\$ 75,372	\$ 38,688
GLSS Waiver/In-Cost (2014)									
SGS									

USCIS - International Presence

Location	Field Count	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency Reimbursement	FY12	FY13 To Date	FY13 Planned	FY14	FY14
					OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL3	OCCL2	OCCL3
City	12								
Australia		1,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 130,740	\$ 48,098	\$ 63,243	\$ 28,798	\$ 43,500
China		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 169,701	\$ 72,827	\$ 110,898	\$ 49,088	\$ 63,814
Guangzhou		4,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 431,234	\$ 165,516	\$ 265,944	\$ 98,007	\$ 162,240
Guangzhou		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 254,608	\$ 79,838	\$ 22,877	\$ 42,866	\$ 129,721
Dominican Republic		1,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 239,022	\$ 67,338	\$ 172,517	\$ 45,400	\$ 64,500
Donnington		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 169,228	\$ 34,907	\$ 132,242	\$ 37,493	\$ 40,888
El Salvador		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 286,931	\$ 86,276	\$ 176,537	\$ 64,331	\$ 80,647
Germany		4,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 107,413	\$ 55,548	\$ 110,088	\$ 46,183	\$ 48,338
Ghana		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 235,316	\$ 137,115	\$ 168,098	\$ 71,440	\$ 107,238
Greece		3,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 337,434	\$ 164,314	\$ 173,304	\$ 59,494	\$ 164,138
Guatemala		3,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 181,541	\$ 66,761	\$ 188,598	\$ 51,148	\$ 68,404
Haiti		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 99,882	\$ 32,087	\$ 59,898	\$ 19,650	\$ 21,235
Honduras		1,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 350,409	\$ 100,158	\$ 188,485	\$ 39,387	\$ 111,944
India		7,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 766,281	\$ 386,025	\$ 427,298	\$ 314,817	\$ 278,568
Italy		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 111,107	\$ 40,358	\$ 40,198	\$ 13,668	\$ 13,668
Japan		3,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 113,804	\$ 61,678	\$ 61,131	\$ 34,738	\$ 46,701
Jordan		1,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 236,241	\$ 76,122	\$ 134,518	\$ 47,387	\$ 92,648
Korea		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 213,142	\$ 111,718	\$ 114,678	\$ 61,088	\$ 88,488
Mexico		4,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 581,574	\$ 179,948	\$ 382,217	\$ 115,279	\$ 280,337
Mexico City		3,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 238,177	\$ 74,877	\$ 137,247	\$ 58,415	\$ 49,948
Moscow		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 152,899	\$ 49,938	\$ 83,211	\$ 10,851	\$ 10,851
Paraguay		1,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 144,171	\$ 49,877	\$ 91,122	\$ 31,877	\$ 61,500
Peru		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 286,588	\$ 82,201	\$ 103,549	\$ 50,778	\$ 113,078
Philippines		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 460,370	\$ 204,047	\$ 234,937	\$ 95,480	\$ 218,678
Russia		5,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 67,278	\$ 20,221	\$ 62,887	\$ 18,977	\$ 4,381
South Africa		1,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 180,531	\$ 73,022	\$ 108,258	\$ 43,206	\$ 72,258
South Korea		2,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 797,186	\$ 325,168	\$ 507,531	\$ 147,661	\$ 286,578
Thailand		1,0525	Immigration Services		\$ 183,681	\$ 90,148	\$ 93,222	\$ 57,682	\$ 70,448
United Kingdom		1,0525	Immigration Services						
USCIS Washington Coils									
USCIS									
Total	90				\$ 7,387,471	\$ 2,905,579	\$ 4,504,894	\$ 1,755,351	\$ 2,852,804
								\$ 7,884,751	\$ 2,801,142

USCIS: International Presence

Location	City	Fed Court Component	Office Function	Outside Agency Reimbursement	FY12		FY13 To Date		FY14	
					OC21		OC21	OC21	OC21	OC21
Austria	Vienna	1-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 14,138	\$ 4,950	\$ 2,100	\$ 6,885		
China	Beijing	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 80,779	\$ 35,000		\$ 35,175		
	Guangzhou	4-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 76,209	\$ 21,048	\$ 13,340	\$ 35,158		
Cuba	Havana	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 15,414	\$ 30,065	\$ 21,800	\$ 52,265		
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	1-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 6,641	\$ 28,000		\$ 28,140		
El Salvador	San Salvador	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 1,402	\$ 6,500	\$ 5,300	\$ 11,750		
Germany	Frankfurt	4-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 19,500	\$ 35,550	\$ 2,350	\$ 28,944		
Ghana	Accra	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 33,802	\$ 10,500	\$ 13,000	\$ 24,070		
Greece	Athens	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 55,504	\$ 22,800	\$ 15,500	\$ 51,557		
Guatemala	Guatemala City	3-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 13,035	\$ 11,155	\$ 9,500	\$ 20,786		
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 14,937	\$ 4,500	\$ 2,600	\$ 7,035		
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	1-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 11,891	\$ 3,700		\$ 3,710		
India	New Delhi	3-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 41,236	\$ 41,125	\$ 16,846	\$ 60,135		
Italy	Rome	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 162,002	\$ 63,498	\$ 13,400	\$ 87,330		
Jamaica	Kingston	1-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 1,349	\$ 800	\$ -	\$ 804		
Jordan	Amman	1-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 14,275	\$ 3,000	\$ 5,500	\$ 8,543		
Kenya	Nairobi	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 54,056	\$ 46,735	\$ 27,230	\$ 74,975		
Mexico	Guadalajara	4-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 2,391	\$ 14,171		\$ 14,244		
	Mexico City	6-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 161,054	\$ 128,682	\$ 24,414	\$ 153,258		
Morocco	Morocco	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 17,636	\$ 6,441	\$ -	\$ 4,483		
Panama	Panama City	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 1,926	\$ 280	\$ -	\$ 251		
Peru	Lima	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 19,900	\$ 2,600	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,643		
Philippines	Manila	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 30,540	\$ 15,174	\$ 11,811	\$ 27,130		
Russia	Moscow	3-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 80,839	\$ 35,371	\$ 13,340	\$ 67,610		
South Africa	Johannesburg	1-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 35,508	\$ 20,800	\$ 15,500	\$ 36,482		
South Korea	Seoul	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 32,034	\$ 13,594	\$ 32,240	\$ 53,500		
Thailand	Bangkok	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ 226,876	\$ 134,546	\$ 105,357	\$ 241,746		
United Kingdom	London	2-UC15	Immigration Services		\$ -	\$ 22,350	\$ -	\$ 22,482		
USOS Washington Field Office	Washington DC									
Total					\$ 1,261,756	\$ 768,118	\$ 386,616	\$ 1,146,538		

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USCIS - International Presence

Location	Ref Count	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY14
City				Function	ICASS	CSIS	ICASS	CSIS	ICASS
Austria	12			Immigration Services					
Vienna		12	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 245,533	\$ 91,138	\$ 231,111	\$ 61,152	\$ 232,326
China	2			Immigration Services					
Beijing		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 278,223	\$ 139,246	\$ 283,595	\$ 132,348	\$ 289,030
Guangzhou		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 332,418	\$ 138,726	\$ 391,948	\$ 107,015	\$ 360,768
Cuba	2			Immigration Services					
Havana		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 240,033	\$ 66,426	\$ 266,664	\$ 61,727	\$ 288,079
Dominican Republic	2			Immigration Services					
Santo Domingo		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 38,880	\$ 14,820	\$ 66,275	\$ 45,864	\$ 66,610
El Salvador	2			Immigration Services					
San Salvador		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 122,890	\$ 86,410	\$ 124,544	\$ 76,440	\$ 125,187
Germany	4			Immigration Services					
Frankfurt		4	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 25,214	\$ 15,548	\$ 32,164	\$ 32,224	\$ 33,322
Ghana	2			Immigration Services					
Accra		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 180,023	\$ 86,416	\$ 191,600	\$ 76,440	\$ 192,558
Greece	2			Immigration Services					
Athens		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 361,493	\$ 103,700	\$ 364,005	\$ 92,727	\$ 362,008
Guatemala	3			Immigration Services					
Guatemala		3	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 145,594	\$ 120,848	\$ 169,643	\$ 107,015	\$ 170,492
Haiti	2			Immigration Services					
Port-au-Prince		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 151,442	\$ 155,530	\$ 362,348	\$ 131,591	\$ 364,165
Honduras	2			Immigration Services					
Tegucigalpa		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 53,084	\$ 61,138	\$ 62,317	\$ 76,440	\$ 62,626
India	7			Immigration Services					
New Delhi		7	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 217,983	\$ 252,240	\$ 280,123	\$ 145,070	\$ 280,532
Italy	2			Immigration Services					
Rome		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 610,082	\$ 311,028	\$ 596,242	\$ 248,637	\$ 593,153
Japan	1			Immigration Services					
Osaka		1	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 281,013	\$ 51,850	\$ 115,048	\$ 45,864	\$ 115,605
Jordan	2			Immigration Services					
Amman		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 16,334	\$ 14,826	\$ 54,498	\$ 45,834	\$ 54,776
Kenya	2			Immigration Services					
Nairobi		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 180,042	\$ 86,416	\$ 218,611	\$ 76,440	\$ 217,696
Mexico	2			Immigration Services					
Cuernavaca		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 113,540	\$ 311,028	\$ 133,576	\$ 275,138	\$ 124,344
Mexico City		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 302,376	\$ 311,028	\$ 314,154	\$ 239,836	\$ 313,725
Morocco	2			Immigration Services					
Morocco		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 111,444	\$ 100,508	\$ 105,545	\$ 94,452	\$ 140,115
Panama City	2			Immigration Services					
Panama City		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 78,200	\$ 51,820	\$ 87,756	\$ 53,288	\$ 86,232
Peru	2			Immigration Services					
Lima		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 61,968	\$ 61,138	\$ 96,028	\$ 76,440	\$ 97,411
Philippines	2			Immigration Services					
Manila		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 111,200	\$ 156,530	\$ 143,846	\$ 127,620	\$ 144,571
Russia	5			Immigration Services					
Moscow		5	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 689,951	\$ 190,116	\$ 635,833	\$ 129,838	\$ 699,012
South Africa	1			Immigration Services					
Johannesburg		1	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 42,371	\$ 34,525	\$ 96,995	\$ 36,576	\$ 97,488
South Korea	2			Immigration Services					
Seoul		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 146,314	\$ 86,416	\$ 160,972	\$ 76,440	\$ 161,742
Thailand	2			Immigration Services					
Bangkok		2	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 145,874	\$ 259,810	\$ 156,508	\$ 269,895	\$ 157,292
United Kingdom	1			Immigration Services					
London		1	USCIS	Immigration Services	\$ 147,614	\$ 51,820	\$ 142,662	\$ 61,132	\$ 143,375
USCIS Washington Field Office									
Washington, DC					\$ 700,021		\$ 727,382		\$ 731,018
Total	90				\$ 8,378,160	\$ 3,644,521	\$ 8,865,482	\$ 3,183,538	\$ 8,840,460

[illegible]

Location	City	Post	Component	Office Function	Attache Agency	FY12		FY13		FY14	
						LCSS	CSS	LCSS	CSS	LCSS	CSS
Norway	Oslo	1	USC1	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Embassy						
Panama	Panama City	1	USC1	CGI Liaison Officer		\$ 36,321	\$ 51,316	\$ 36,321	\$ 51,316	\$ 36,321	\$ 51,316
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	22	USC1	Office of Program Manager-Middle Eastern Security Forces	Ministry of Defense						
Singapore	Singapore	16	USC1	Marine Inspection Division	Ministry of Defense	\$ 68,130	\$ 146,151	\$ 68,130	\$ 146,151	\$ 68,130	\$ 146,151
South Korea	Seoul	1	USC1	CGI Liaison Officer		\$ 51,094	\$ 20,879	\$ 51,094	\$ 20,879	\$ 51,094	\$ 20,879
Sweden	Stockholm	1	USC1	World Maritime University							
Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	1	USC1	CGI Attache							
United Kingdom	Canterbury	1	USC1	Soloing Pilot							
Venezuela	Caracas	1	USC1	CGI Attache	USA						
USNS Washington State (Texas)								\$ 1,178,022			
USNS									\$ 631,166		
Total		392				\$ 778,835	\$ 855,015	\$ 1,954,859	\$ 1,488,384	\$ 778,835	\$ 855,015

USSS - International Presence

Location	City	Role	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY14	
						OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2
Australia	Sydney	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	Embassyment	\$ 159,176	\$ 249,401	\$ 63,574	\$ 175,169	\$ 193,176	\$ 249,401	\$ 175,613	\$ 251,893
Brazil	Brasilia	2	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 477,142	\$ 234,165	\$ 94,321	\$ 47,344	\$ 473,642	\$ 234,165	\$ 482,721	\$ 237,113
Bulgaria	Sofia	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 354,602	\$ 285,734	\$ 204,251	\$ 103,650	\$ 354,042	\$ 285,734	\$ 357,583	\$ 288,351
Canada	Montreal	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	Montreal budget held and reported within Ottawa's data.								
Ottawa		3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 244,431	\$ 294,938	\$ 204,470	\$ 587,423	\$ 264,431	\$ 294,938	\$ 267,076	\$ 206,979
Toronto		0	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 251,386	\$ 331,442						
Vancouver		3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 142,796	\$ 195,540	\$ 122,046	\$ 144,543	\$ 142,796	\$ 195,540	\$ 156,634	\$ 197,540
China	Beijing	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 141,229	\$ 70,718	\$ 71,446	\$ 34,628	\$ 141,229	\$ 70,718	\$ 142,641	\$ 71,421
Hong Kong		3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 277,139	\$ 84,389	\$ 100,663	\$ 32,437	\$ 277,139	\$ 84,389	\$ 279,371	\$ 95,535
Colombia	Bogota	4	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 84,320	\$ 77,844	\$ 196,462	\$ 86,308	\$ 84,320	\$ 77,844	\$ 85,770	\$ 78,822
Ecuador	Quito	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 384,346	\$ 140,422	\$ 153,151	\$ 74,091	\$ 383,384	\$ 140,422	\$ 387,628	\$ 141,870
France	Lyon	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	Personnel reported to INTERPOL, therefore, no costs captured.								
Paris		7	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 165,346	\$ 873,545	\$ 542,435	\$ 338,074	\$ 165,346	\$ 873,545	\$ 975,040	\$ 882,050
Germany	Frankfurt	7	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 604,270	\$ 694,652	\$ 522,417	\$ 199,478	\$ 604,270	\$ 694,652	\$ 610,312	\$ 701,598
Italy	Rome	8	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 918,204	\$ 613,144	\$ 337,931	\$ 200,820	\$ 918,204	\$ 613,144	\$ 927,846	\$ 619,259
Jordan	Amman	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 90,731	\$ 42,560	\$ 24,958	\$ 43,515	\$ 90,731	\$ 42,560	\$ 91,440	\$ 42,385
Mexico	Mexico City	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 374,076	\$ 148,520	\$ 183,190	\$ 79,144	\$ 374,076	\$ 148,520	\$ 378,321	\$ 160,008
The Netherlands	The Hague	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 115,086	\$ 127,750	\$ 62,322	\$ 36,374	\$ 115,086	\$ 127,750	\$ 116,217	\$ 126,028
Peru	Lima	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 883	\$ 84,385	\$ 57,962	\$ 29,423	\$ 14,123	\$ 47,895	\$ 115,346	\$ 48,374

Location	City	Fed Component	Office Function	Outside Agency Reimbursement	FY12		FY12 To Date		FY13 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY14		
					OCCL	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2	OCCL1	OCCL2			
Romania	Bucharest	3	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 393,762	\$ 181,500	\$ 176,150	\$ 75,126	\$ 893,762	\$ 181,500	\$ 397,700	\$ 183,115			
Russia	Moscow	1	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 134,680	\$ 69,661	\$ 31,500	\$ 17,660	\$ 134,680	\$ 69,661	\$ 136,033	\$ 70,377			
South Africa	Pretoria	3	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 311,601	\$ 332,455	\$ 151,648	\$ 63,236	\$ 311,601	\$ 332,455	\$ 314,717	\$ 335,779			
Spain	Madrid	1	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 133,231	\$ 67,159	\$ 32,748	\$ 15,240	\$ 133,231	\$ 67,159	\$ 134,569	\$ 67,890			
Thailand	Bangkok	4	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 437,136	\$ 265,020	\$ 206,044	\$ 103,061	\$ 437,136	\$ 265,020	\$ 441,508	\$ 267,971			
United Kingdom	London	6	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 566,883	\$ 713,978	\$ 274,882	\$ 158,687	\$ 566,883	\$ 713,978	\$ 572,653	\$ 760,025			
USCS Washington Costs															
USCS															
Total					\$ 7,578,432	\$ 6,217,695	\$ 3,622,880	\$ 2,663,223	\$ 7,440,183	\$ 6,049,763	\$ 7,514,585	\$ 5,808,381			

USSS - International Presence

Location		Ref	Component	Office Function	Outside Agency	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15 To Date		FY13 Planned		FY14 Planned		FY14	
	City					OCG1	OCG2	OCG1	OCG2	OCG1	OCG2	OCG1	OCG2	OCG1	OCG2	OCG1	OCG2	OCG1	OCG2
Australia	Sydney	1	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 32,500	\$ 7,124	\$ 32,500	\$ 32,500	\$ 32,500	\$ 13,385	\$ 4,636	\$ 37,233	\$ 3,052	\$ 19,385	\$ 4,836	\$ 19,385	\$ 4,836	
Brazil	Brasilia	2	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 140,753	\$ 52,370	\$ 140,753	\$ 140,753	\$ 283,385	\$ 5,500	\$ 194,485	\$ 5,527	\$ 563,285	\$ 5,500	\$ 263,285	\$ 5,500	\$ 263,285	
Bulgaria	Sofia	3	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 133,851	\$ 65,819	\$ 132,057	\$ 132,057	\$ 99,359	\$ 6,505	\$ 75,100	\$ 10,054	\$ 99,359	\$ 8,505	\$ 99,359	\$ 8,505	\$ 99,359	
Canada	Montreal	1	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	Montreal budget held and reported within Ottawa's data.														
	Ottawa	3	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 20,406	\$ 7,842	\$ 20,406	\$ 20,406	\$ 104,000	\$ 8,278	\$ 117,712	\$ 4,641	\$ 104,000	\$ 8,278	\$ 104,000	\$ 8,278	\$ 104,000	
	Toronto	0	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 22,879				\$ 133,502	\$ 9,406								
	Vancouver	3	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 14,559	\$ 1,429	\$ 18,559	\$ 18,559	\$ 115,997	\$ 5,841	\$ 117,708	\$ 1,940	\$ 115,997	\$ 5,841	\$ 115,997	\$ 5,841	\$ 115,997	
China	Shanghai	1	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 11,221	\$ 6,069	\$ 11,221	\$ 11,221	\$ 8,826	\$ 68	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,219	\$ 8,826	\$ 68	\$ 8,826	\$ 68	\$ 8,826	
	Hong Kong	3	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 64,720	\$ 37,997	\$ 64,720	\$ 64,720	\$ 236,539	\$ 7,400	\$ 221,832	\$ 5,500	\$ 236,539	\$ 7,400	\$ 236,539	\$ 7,400	\$ 236,539	
Croatia	Zagreb	4	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 206,940	\$ 113,342	\$ 286,940	\$ 286,940	\$ 169,351	\$ 17,490	\$ 151,874	\$ 81,391	\$ 193,191	\$ 177,981	\$ 169,351	\$ 169,351	\$ 177,981	
Estonia	Tallinn	3	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 66,367	\$ 34,329	\$ 66,367	\$ 66,367	\$ 74,993	\$ 5,532	\$ 78,039	\$ 3,900	\$ 74,993	\$ 5,532	\$ 74,993	\$ 5,532	\$ 74,993	
France	Lyon	1	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	Operational, reported to INTERPOL therefore, no costs captured.														
	Paris	7	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 168,816	\$ 76,877	\$ 168,816	\$ 168,816	\$ 271,103	\$ 7,344	\$ 286,734	\$ 3,500	\$ 271,103	\$ 7,344	\$ 271,103	\$ 7,344	\$ 271,103	
Germany	Frankfurt	7	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 168,831	\$ 68,814	\$ 168,831	\$ 168,831	\$ 351,739	\$ 17,438	\$ 332,522	\$ 11,831	\$ 351,739	\$ 17,438	\$ 351,739	\$ 17,438	\$ 351,739	
Italy	Rome	8	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 244,472	\$ 108,253	\$ 244,472	\$ 244,472	\$ 448,513	\$ 17,983	\$ 372,480	\$ 15,201	\$ 448,513	\$ 17,983	\$ 448,513	\$ 17,983	\$ 448,513	
Jordan	Amman	1	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 30,952	\$ 44,451	\$ 30,952	\$ 30,952	\$ 54,131	\$ 2,475	\$ 75,712	\$ 3,000	\$ 54,131	\$ 2,475	\$ 54,131	\$ 2,475	\$ 54,131	
Mexico	Mexico City	3	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 94,688	\$ 26,837	\$ 94,688	\$ 94,688	\$ 141,871	\$ 16,600	\$ 91,280	\$ 6,024	\$ 141,871	\$ 16,600	\$ 141,871	\$ 16,600	\$ 141,871	
The Netherlands	The Hague	1	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 6,509	\$ 2,202	\$ 6,509	\$ 6,509	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,271	\$ 4,801	\$ 1,621	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,271	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,271	\$ 3,397	
Peru	Lima	3	OCG1	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 1,089	\$ 5,988	\$ 11,975	\$ 11,975	\$ 222,410	\$ 4,189	\$ 39,380	\$ 11,565	\$ 76,126	\$ 20,920	\$ 76,126	\$ 20,920	\$ 76,126	

US55 - International Presence

Location		Field Component	Office Function	Outlets Agency	FY12		FY13		FY14	
		City			ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS
Australia	Sydney	2	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 133,384		\$ 136,977		\$ 143,826	
			US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 229,471		\$ 260,901		\$ 273,846	
Brazil	São Paulo	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 217,914		\$ 218,999		\$ 229,214	
			US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons						
Canada	Montreal	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons						
			US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons						
Ottawa	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 379,119		\$ 264,071		\$ 277,275	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Toronto	0	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Vancouver	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
China	Beijing	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 181,046		\$ 206,250		\$ 216,542	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Hong Kong	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 115,935		\$ 126,973		\$ 133,122	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Colombia	Bogotá	4	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 160,337		\$ 148,106		\$ 155,511	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Egypt	Tallinn	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 143,745		\$ 171,083		\$ 179,837	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
France	Lyon	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons						
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Paris	7	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 1,023,749		\$ 1,031,466		\$ 1,068,088	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Germany	Frankfurt	7	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 384,185		\$ 520,228		\$ 536,239	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Italy	Rome	8	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 466,677		\$ 429,722		\$ 459,443	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Jordan	Amman	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 42,426		\$ 38,185		\$ 40,094	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Mexico	Mexico City	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 77,149		\$ 114,403		\$ 120,131	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
The Netherlands	The Hague	1	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 31,566		\$ 30,703		\$ 32,238	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							
Peru	Lima	3	US55	Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons	\$ 22,834		\$ 71,085		\$ 74,839	
			Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons							

Location		Yed	Component	Office Function	Justice Agency	FY12		FY13		FY14	
		City			Reimbursement	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS	ICASS	CSCS
Romania		Bucharest	3	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 213,989		\$ 138,875		\$ 208,619	
Russia		Moscow	1	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 117,874		\$ 107,740		\$ 105,832	
South Africa		Pretoria	3	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 134,385		\$ 125,581		\$ 131,860	
Spain		Madrid	1	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 119,987		\$ 77,328		\$ 81,192	
Thailand		Bangkok	4	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 33,739		\$ 55,682		\$ 58,445	
United Kingdom		London	6	US55 Counterfeit, Financial Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Protection of Persons		\$ 281,120		\$ 418,140		\$ 488,958	
ICASS Washington Costs						\$ 495,101		\$ 400,642		\$ 420,674	
CSCS							\$ 2,398,750		\$ 2,093,586		\$ 1,901,369
Total						\$ 5,045,842	\$ 2,588,750	\$ 4,959,919	\$ 2,093,586	\$ 5,245,715	\$ 1,901,369
						74					

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
CBP	Office of Information & Technology	Executive Director, Enterprise Networks & Technical Support
CBP	Office of Intelligence & Investigative Liaison	Dep. Assistant Commissioner, Intelligence & Investigative Liaison
CBP	Office of International Affairs	Deputy Assistant Commissioner, International Affairs
CBP	Office of International Trade	Executive Director, Trade Policy and Programs
CBP	Office of Technology Innovation & Acquisition	Deputy Asst. Commissioner, Technology Innovation & Acquisition
CBP	Office of the Commissioner	Commissioner
CBP	Office of the Commissioner	Director, Policy and Planning
CBP	Office of Training & Development	Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Training & Development
CBP	U.S. Border Patrol	Chief Patrol Agent (El Centro)
CIS	Office of Field Operations	Deputy Associate Director, Office of Field Operations
CIS	Office of Field Operations	District Director, Field Services (San Francisco, CA)
CIS	Office of Management	Deputy Associate Director, Office of Management
CIS	Office of Refugee, Asylum & International Operations	Associate Dir, Refugee, Asylum & International Operations
CIS	Office of Refugee, Asylum & International Operations	Chief, Asylum
CIS	Office of the Director	Chief of Staff
CIS	Office of the Director	Chief, Administrative Appeals Office
CIS	Office of the Director	Chief, Immigrant Investor Program
CIS	Office of the Director	Chief, Office of Communications
CIS	Office of the Director	Deputy Chief, Office of Transformation Coordination
CIS	Service Center Operations	Deputy Director, Service Center (Lincoln, NE)
CIS	Service Center Operations	Director, Service Center (Laguna Niguel, CA)
DNDO	Immediate Office	Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
FEMA	FEMA Regions	Regional Administrator (Region I Boston)
FEMA	FEMA Regions	Regional Administrator (Region II New York)
FEMA	FEMA Regions	Regional Administrator (Region VIII Denver)
FEMA	Mission Support Bureau	Chief Administrative Officer

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
FEMA	Mission Support Bureau	Chief Information Officer
FEMA	Office of External Affairs	Director, External Affairs & Communications
FEMA	Office of the Chief Financial Officer	Deputy Chief Financial Officer
FEMA	Protection and National Preparedness	Assistant Administrator, Grant Programs
FEMA	Protection and National Preparedness	Deputy Assistant Administrator, Grant Programs
FEMA	Response and Recovery	Director, National Disaster Recovery Planning Division
FEMA	Response and Recovery	National Incident Management Assistance Team Leader
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Assistant Director, Chief Financial Officer
I&A	Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Analysis	Deputy Under Secretary for Analysis
I&A	Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Analysis	Director, Border Security Division
I&A	Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Analysis	Director, Cyber-Infrastructure Intelligence Division
I&A	Office of the State and Local Program Office (SLPO)	Director, Operations (SLPO)
I&A	Office of the Under Secretary	Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis
ICE	Office of Enforcement & Removal Operations	Assistant Director, Enforcement & Removal Operations, Law Enforcement Systems & Analysis Division
ICE	Office of Enforcement & Removal Operations	Assistant Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, Field Operations
ICE	Office of Enforcement & Removal Operations	Assistant Director, Operations Support, ERO
ICE	Office of Enforcement & Removal Operations	Assistant Director, Secure Communities & Enforcement
ICE	Office of Enforcement & Removal Operations	Field Office Director, Phoenix, AZ, ERO
ICE	Office of General Counsel	Chief Counsel, New York, ICE
ICE	Office of Homeland Security Investigations	Deputy Assistant Dir, Financial, Narcotics & Public Safety
ICE	Office of Homeland Security Investigations	Special Agent in Charge (Detroit)
ICE	Office of Homeland Security Investigations	Special Agent in Charge (El Paso)
ICE	Office of Homeland Security Investigations	Special Agent in Charge (San Antonio)

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
ICE	Office of Homeland Security Investigations	Special Agent in Charge (San Juan)
ICE	Office of Information & Technology	Deputy Chief Information Officer
ICE	Office of International Affairs	Senior Advisor, International Affairs (Incumbent Only)
ICE	Office of the Assistant Secretary	Chief of Staff
ICE	Office of the Assistant Secretary	Executive Director, Management and Administration
MGMT	Office of Chief Readiness Support Officer	Director, Headquarters Management and Development
MGMT	Office of the Chief Information Officer	Executive Director, Office of Applied Technology (Chief Technology Officer)
MGMT	Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	Director, Oversight and Strategic Support
MGMT	Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	Executive Director, Program Accountability & Risk Mgmt Office
NPPD	Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)	Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)
NPPD	CS&C	Director, Enterprise Performance Management
NPPD	CS&C	Director, Federal Network Security
NPPD	Office of Infrastructure Protection	Director, Sector Outreach and Programs Division
NPPD	Office of the Under Secretary for NPPD	Deputy Under Secretary for Cybersecurity for NPPD
NPPD	Office of the Under Secretary for NPPD	Director, Human Resources Management
NPPD	Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM), formerly known as US-VISIT	Chief Technology Officer, OBIM
OCPD	Operations Coordination & Planning Directorate	Director, Plans Division
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	Associate General Counsel for General Law
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	Associate General Counsel for Technology Programs
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	Chief of Staff
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	Deputy General Counsel
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	General Counsel
OHA	Office of Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs	Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs/Chief Medical Officer

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
OHA	Office of Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs	Deputy Director, Health Threats Resilience
OS	Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs	Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
OS	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL)
OS	Office of the CIS Ombudsman	Deputy Director, CIS Ombudsman
OS	Office of the Executive Secretary	Executive Secretary, Operations & Administration
OS	Office of the Privacy Officer	Chief Privacy Officer
POLICY	Assistant Secretary for International Affairs	Deputy Assistant Secretary for International (Policy)
POLICY	Assistant Secretary for International Affairs	DHS Attaché to Kabul, Afghanistan
ST	Research & Development Partnerships	Director, Research & Development Partnerships
TSA	Deputy Federal Security Directors	DFSD - Cat X (Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport), Atlanta, GA
TSA	Deputy Federal Security Directors	DFSD - Cat X (La Guardia International Airport), New York, NY
TSA	Deputy Federal Security Directors	DFSD - Cat X (Phoenix International Airport), Phoenix, AZ
TSA	Deputy Federal Security Directors	DFSD (Operations)- Cat X (LAX Airport), Los Angeles, CA
TSA	Federal Air Marshal Service	Director, Security Services & Assessments Division
TSA	Federal Air Marshal Service	Regional Director, Western Region, Office of Field Operations
TSA	Federal Air Marshal Service	Supervisory Air Marshal in Charge, Boston Field Office
TSA	Federal Air Marshal Service	Supervisory Air Marshal in Charge, Los Angeles Field Office
TSA	Federal Security Directors	FSD - Cat 1 (San Antonio International Airport), San Antonio, TX
TSA	Federal Security Directors	FSD - Cat X (Atlanta International Airport), Atlanta, GA
TSA	Federal Security Directors	FSD - Cat X (Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport), Dallas, TX
TSA	Federal Security Directors	FSD - Cat X (Denver International Airport), Aurora, CO
TSA	Federal Security Directors	FSD - Cat X (John F. Kennedy Airport), New York, NY
TSA	Federal Security Directors	FSD - Cat X (Seattle-Tacoma International Airport), Seattle, WA

Component	Subcomponent	Position Title
TSA	Office of Chief Counsel	Assistant Chief Counsel for Field Operations
TSA	Office of Global Strategies	Director, Global Compliance Division
TSA	Office of Global Strategies	Regional Director (Middle East/Africa)
TSA	Office of Human Capital	Executive Director, Labor/Employee Relations & Executive Programs
TSA	Office of Information Technology	Deputy Asst. Administrator for Information Technology/Deputy CIO
TSA	Office of Intelligence & Analysis	Senior Intelligence Advisor
TSA	Office of Security Operations	Deputy Director, Operations Performance Division
TSA	Office of Security Operations	Director, Mission Support Division
TSA	Office of the Assistant Secretary	Special Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for TSA
USCG	United States Coast Guard	Chief Procurement Law Counsel & Chief Trial Attorney
USCG	United States Coast Guard	Director, International Affairs and Foreign Policy Advisor
USCG	United States Coast Guard	Senior Procurement Executive/Head of Contracting Activity
USSH	Office of Administration	Component Acquisition Executive
USSH	Office of Strategic Intelligence & Information	Deputy Assistant Director, Strategic Intelligence & Information
USSH	Office of Strategic Intelligence & Information	Special Agent in Charge (Protective Intelligence & Assessment Division)
USSH	Office of the Director	Chief of Staff

NOTE – TSA has an allocation of 165 Transportation Security Executive Service (TSES) positions, including 4 positions held for political appointees. TSA periodically reallocates their positions, with DHS approval, based on mission needs.

DHS Leadership/Management Position Vacancies

Questions: CBP has been without a Senate-confirmed Commissioner for four years. Since that time, the Administration has nominated the same individual twice, ignoring bipartisan opposition to that nominee – an issue that the organization has not faced in many years, if ever. When will a CBP Commissioner be nominated? When will a permanent Deputy Commissioner be named?

Answers: The Administration is currently considering candidates for nomination. We have confidence in Thomas Winkowski's ability to lead the organization until CBP has a new Commissioner.

Thomas Winkowski assumed the role of Deputy Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, performing the duties of the acting Commissioner on March 30, 2013. While

Deputy Commissioner Winkowski is performing these duties, Kevin K. McAleenan is serving as acting Deputy Commissioner, effective March 30, 2013.

Bonuses

Question: Please list all OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO SES bonuses provided in 2012 by position, office and amount.

Answer:

Component	Position	Bonus Amount
OSEM/CRCL Subtotal:		\$30,880
	Director, Equal Employment Opportunity & Diversity Director	\$12,530
	Deputy Officer, Programs and Compliance	\$10,200
	Director, Programs Division	\$8,150
OSEM/Deputy Secretary Subtotal:		\$8,985
	Counselor to the Deputy Secretary	\$8,985
OSEM/Executive Secretary Subtotal:		\$10,916
	Deputy Executive Secretary, Operations and Administration	\$10,916
OSEM/CIS Ombudsman Subtotal:		\$7,893
	Deputy Director, CIS Ombudsman	\$7,893
OSEM/Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Subtotal:		\$6,784
	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs	\$6,784
OSEM/Office of General Counsel Subtotal:		\$83,349
	Associate General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs	\$10,407
	Associate General Counsel for Operations and Enforcement	\$11,130
	Associate General Counsel for Ethics	\$8,000
	Associate General Counsel for Intelligence	\$8,790
	Associate General Counsel for General Law	\$8,100
	Deputy Associate General Counsel for Legal Counsel	\$12,376
	Managing Counsel	\$10,170
	Principal Deputy General Counsel	\$14,376
OSEM/Policy Subtotal:		\$76,344
	Attaché to London	\$12,579
	Assistant Secretary for Strategy, Planning, Analysis & Risk	\$12,580
	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism Policy	\$8,214
	Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs	\$10,403
	Deputy Assistant Secretary, Screening Coordination Office	\$11,672
	Executive Director for Analysis	\$10,292
	Executive Director for Strategy and Planning	\$10,604
OSEM/Privacy Officer Subtotal:		\$16,000
	Deputy Chief Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer	\$7,900

Component	Position	Bonus Amount
	Deputy Chief Privacy Officer	\$8,100
USM/CFO Subtotal:		\$66,016
	Chief Financial Officer (Current CFO retains SES career rights for performance award consideration)	\$14,376
	Deputy Director, Office of Budget	\$8,829
	Director, Financial Operations	\$7,628
	Director, Financial Management	\$11,356
	Director, Internal Control & Risk Management Division	\$8,275
	Director, Resources Management Transformation	\$7,539
	Director, Departmental GAO/IG Liaison Office	\$8,013
USM/CHCO Subtotal:		\$72,345
	Chief Human Capital Officer	\$11,681
	Chief Learning Officer	\$8,651
	Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer	\$8,250
	Executive Director, Enterprise Leader Development Programs	\$8,985
	Executive Director, Balanced Workforce Program Mgmt. Office	\$8,610
	Executive Director, Policy and Programs	\$8,415
	Executive Director, Human Capital Business Systems	\$8,859
	Executive Director, Diversity and Inclusion	\$8,894
USM/CIO Subtotal:		\$58,551
	Deputy Chief Information Officer	\$8,678
	Director, Enterprise Business Management Office	\$8,559
	Director, Enterprise System Development Office	\$7,714
	Director, Office of Applied Technology	\$8,382
	Executive Director, Customer Relationship Management Division	\$8,553
	Executive Director, Information Sharing	\$8,319
	Executive Director, Information Technology Services Office	\$8,346
USM/CPO Subtotal:		\$61,748
	Chief Procurement Officer	\$11,681
	Deputy Chief Procurement Officer	\$10,400
	Director, Procurement Policy and Oversight	\$11,593
	Director, Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	\$11,356
	Director, Enterprise Acquisition and Information Technology	\$8,168
	Executive Director, Office of Procurement Operations	\$8,550
USM/CSO Subtotal:		\$38,585
	Chief Security Officer	\$11,681
	Deputy Chief Security Officer	\$9,439
	Chief, Counterintelligence & Investigation Division	\$8,321

Component	Position	Bonus Amount
	Chief Personnel Security Officer	\$9,144
USM/Immediate Office Subtotal:		\$31,225
	Chief of Staff	\$10,559
	Senior Advisor to the Under Secretary for Management	\$8,985
	Senior Counselor to Under Secretary for Management	\$11,681
USM/CRSO Subtotal:		\$29,818
	Chief Readiness Support Officer	\$12,579
	Director of Asset & Logistics Management	\$8,695
	Director, Administrative Operations	\$8,544
Grand Total:		\$599,439

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2012, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

Answer: Please see tables below, which include performance-based bonuses. Please note that when the number of bonuses/QSI exceeds the number of employees in a specific Grade this is due to an employee receiving multiple bonuses or a bonus and QSI in the calendar year.

OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012– Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)						
OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board		Grade	Number of bonuses / QSIs
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management			641			469
OSEM	Assistant Secretary For Policy		Total: 180			Total: 120
		EX-04	1			
		GS-07	5	GS-07	1	\$2,227
		GS-09	15	GS-09	5	\$8,368
		GS-11	18	GS-11	11	\$18,918
		GS-12	28	GS-12	24	\$38,054
		GS-13	20	GS-13	13	\$25,983
		GS-14	38	GS-14	28	\$44,846
		GS-15	52	GS-15	37	\$71,379
		SL-00	3	SL-00	1	\$8,265
OSEM	Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman		Total: 33			Total: 29
		GS-07	1			
		GS-09	3	GS-09	1	\$750
		GS-11	4	GS-11	3	\$1,750

OSEM/USM Offices						
Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012– Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)						
OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of bonuses / QSIs	Total amount of bonus/QSI
		GS-12	4	GS-12	6	\$4,169
		GS-13	11	GS-13	9	\$5,476
		GS-14	5	GS-14	5	\$6,864
		GS-15	5	GS-15	5	\$5,180
OSEM	Executive Secretariat		Total: 54		Total: 52	\$60,159
		GS-07	7	GS-07	6	\$5,791
		GS-09	6	GS-09	4	\$3,000
		GS-11	9	GS-11	8	\$9,200
		GS-12	7	GS-12	8	\$8,792
		GS-13	9	GS-13	8	\$11,600
		GS-14	9	GS-14	11	\$10,559
		GS-15	7	GS-15	7	\$11,217
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary		Total: 5		Total: 1	\$1,900
		EX-02	1			
		GS-12	2			
		GS-13	1	GS-13	1	\$1,900
		GS-15	1			
OSEM	Immediate Office of the Secretary		Total: 3		Total: 1	\$1,900
		EX-01	1	GS-15	1	\$1,900
		GS-15	2			
OSEM	Intergovernmental Affairs		Total: 11		Total: 9	\$33,719
		GS-07	1	GS-07	2	\$9,369
		GS-09	2			
		GS-13	4	GS-13	3	\$10,096
		GS-14	3	GS-14	3	\$10,097
		GS-15	1	GS-15	1	\$4,157
OSEM	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties		Total: 96		Total: 83	\$124,062
		GS-01	1			
		GS-04	1			
		GS-07	3			
		GS-08	4	GS-08	4	\$3,250
		GS-09	5	GS-09	2	\$2,750

OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012– Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)						
OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of bonuses / QSIs	Total amount of bonus/QSI
		GS-11	2	GS-11	1	\$1,750
		GS-12	2	GS-12	2	\$2,250
		GS-13	8	GS-13	7	\$7,364
		GS-14	37	GS-14	37	\$56,292
		GS-15	33	GS-15	30	\$50,406
OSEM	Office of Legislative Affairs		Total: 27		Total: 23	\$73,250
		GS-08	1	GS-08	1	\$1,450
				GS-09	2	\$11,400
		GS-11	7	GS-11	4	\$10,850
		GS-12	2	GS-12	1	\$1,450
		GS-13	1	GS-13	1	\$1,500
		GS-14	6	GS-14	6	\$13,100
		GS-15	10	GS-15	8	\$33,500
OSEM	Office of Public Affairs		Total: 28		Total: 0	\$0
		GS-07	3			
		GS-09	3			
		GS-11	2			
		GS-12	2			
		GS-13	4			
		GS-14	7			
		GS-15	7			
OSEM	Office of the Chief of Staff		Total: 11		Total: 2	\$3,800
		GS-07	2	GS-07	1	\$1,900
		GS-09	1			
		GS-11	1			
		GS-12	2			
		GS-13	1			
		GS-14	3	GS-14	1	\$1,900
		GS-15	1			
OSEM	Office of the General Counsel		Total: 153		Total: 102	\$166,044
		EF-00	1			
		GS-01	1			
		GS-02	1			

OSEM/USM Offices						
Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012– Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)						
OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of bonuses / QSIs	Total amount of bonus/QSI
		GS-03	1			
		GS-04	6			
		GS-07	4	GS-07	1	\$1,000
		GS-09	5			
		GS-11	5	GS-11	4	\$4,099
		GS-12	9	GS-12	7	\$6,156
		GS-13	8	GS-13	4	\$5,613
		GS-14	35	GS-14	18	\$20,978
		GS-15	74	GS-15	66	\$113,698
		SL-00	3	SL-00	2	\$14,500
OSEM	Office of the Privacy Officer		Total: 40		Total: 47	\$100,072
		GS-04	1	GS-04	1	\$1,485
		GS-11	4	GS-11	3	\$7,026
		GS-12	6	GS-12	9	\$21,475
		GS-13	11	GS-13	10	\$22,561
		GS-14	8	GS-14	11	\$20,125
		GS-15	10	GS-15	13	\$27,400
Under Secretary for Management			Total: 1769		Total: 1490	\$1,921,200
USM	Chief Financial Officer		Total: 266		Total: 204	\$265,732
		EF-00	1			
		EX-04	1			
		GS-01	1			
		GS-03	3			
		GS-04	7			
		GS-07	15	GS-07	10	\$6,886
		GS-09	24	GS-09	12	\$6,866
		GS-11	12	GS-11	13	\$12,969
		GS-12	35	GS-12	26	\$25,428
		GS-13	27	GS-13	21	\$21,313
		GS-14	96	GS-14	84	\$119,990
		GS-15	44	GS-15	38	\$72,280
USM	Chief Human		Total: 220		Total: 189	\$254,982

OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012– Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)						
OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of bonuses / QSIs	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	Capital Officer	GS-04	11	GS-04	3	\$786
		GS-05	4	GS-05	3	\$1,359
		GS-07	5	GS-07	4	\$2,108
		GS-08	4	GS-08	9	\$1,602
		GS-09	9	GS-09	3	\$4,653
		GS-11	15	GS-11	13	\$13,604
		GS-12	11	GS-12	11	\$10,547
		GS-13	39	GS-13	29	\$30,463
		GS-14	83	GS-14	75	\$108,725
		GS-15	39	GS-15	39	\$81,135
USM	Chief Information Officer		Total: 356		Total: 309	\$398,823
		GS-01	1			
		GS-04	1			
		GS-05	1	GS-05	1	\$1,008
		GS-09	3	GS-09	2	\$2,016
		GS-11	5	GS-11	6	\$7,024
		GS-12	18	GS-12	10	\$13,067
		GS-13	76	GS-13	68	\$82,813
		GS-14	149	GS-14	136	\$177,092
		GS-15	101	GS-15	85	\$109,802
USM	Chief Procurement Officer	SL-00	1	SL-00	1	\$6,001
			Total: 551		Total: 492	\$539,386
		GS-02	1			
		GS-03	1			
		GS-04	8	GS-04	1	\$250
		GS-05	1	GS-05	1	\$1,000
		GS-06	2	GS-06	2	\$1,800
		GS-07	37	GS-07	18	\$9,875
		GS-09	26	GS-09	26	\$10,285
		GS-11	101	GS-11	101	\$41,204
		GS-12	65	GS-12	55	\$49,302
		GS-13	45	GS-13	40	\$43,291
		GS-14	73	GS-14	72	\$92,237
		GS-15	188	GS-15	173	\$281,142
		SL-00	3	SL-00	3	\$9,000

OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012– Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)						
OSEM / USM	Office	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of bonuses / QSIs	Total amount of bonus/QSI
USM	Chief Security Officer		Total: 241		Total: 178	\$263,754
		GS-04	1			
		GS-05	2	GS-05	1	\$1,100
		GS-07	4	GS-07	3	\$4,200
		GS-09	12	GS-09	12	\$16,269
		GS-11	7	GS-11	2	\$3,300
		GS-12	39	GS-12	26	\$33,496
		GS-13	93	GS-13	69	\$90,970
		GS-14	58	GS-14	50	\$82,693
		GS-15	25	GS-15	15	\$31,726
USM	Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management		Total: 13		Total: 09	\$9,220
		EX-02	1			
		GS-07	2	GS-07	1	\$700
		GS-11	1	GS-11	1	\$1,000
				GS-12	1	\$1,000
		GS-13	1	GS-13	1	\$1,000
		GS-14	5	GS-14	2	\$1,270
		GS-15	3	GS-15	3	\$4,250
USM	Chief Readiness Support Officer		Total: 122		Total: 109	\$189,303
		GS-04	1			
		GS-06	1			
		GS-07	1			
		GS-09	1	GS-09	1	\$742
		GS-11	4	GS-11	1	\$742
		GS-12	12	GS-12	10	\$12,175
		GS-13	34	GS-13	33	\$50,339
		GS-14	46	GS-14	43	\$71,534
		GS-15	21	GS-15	20	\$50,771
		SL-00	1	SL-00	1	\$3,000
	Grand Totals:		2,410		1,959	\$2,728,334

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
CBP		Total: 60,046		Total: 37,011	\$59,252,208
	GS-01	15	GG-05	6	\$4,445
	GS-02	53	GG-07	22	\$18,563
	GS-03	51	GG-09	5	\$2,275
			GS-01	3	\$2,675
			GS-02	7	\$4,670
			GS-03	17	\$19,787
	GS-04	123	GS-04	34	\$30,142
	GS-05	618	GS-05	130	\$85,126
	GS-06	76	GS-06	42	\$34,850
	GS-07	2282	GS-07	1092	\$1,036,372
	GS-08	38	GS-08	23	\$14,214
	GS-09	1659	GS-09	1044	\$1,171,997
	GS-10	1			
	GS-11	4467	GS-11	3055	\$3,860,911
	GS-12	32864	GS-12	19902	\$32,679,415
	GS-13	10455	GS-13	7291	\$11,951,546
	GS-14	3141	GS-14	2531	\$4,307,896
	GS-15	838	GS-15	792	\$1,992,986
	GL-05	144	GL-05	1	\$1,000
	GL-07	795	GL-07	12	\$10,750
	GL-09	1237	GL-09	94	\$96,425
	GG-05	9			
	GG-07	33			
	GG-09	6			
	GG-11	34	GG-11	27	\$16,969
	GG-12	407	GG-12	481	\$1,312,405
	GG-13	101	GG-13	94	\$281,825
	GG-14	7	GG-14	6	\$13,425
	WG-04	3	WG-04	4	\$2,552
	WG-05	2			
	WG-06	42	WG-06	16	\$13,659
	WG-07	2	WG-07	1	\$334
	WG-08	30	WG-08	11	\$6,870

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	WG-10	393	WG-10	181	\$158,106
	WL-07	1			
	WL-10	48	WL-10	31	\$35,304
	WS-05	1			
	WS-10	66	WS-10	52	\$68,715
	WS-12	2	WS-12	2	\$4,000
	ST-00	2	ST-00	2	\$12,000
CIS		Total: 11,762		Total: 8,447	\$10,376,134
	GS-02	1			
	GS-03	12	GS-03	4	\$2,050
	GS-04	48	GS-04	23	\$10,304
	GS-05	533	GS-05	200	\$109,458
	GS-06	202	GS-06	108	\$58,247
	GS-07	1013	GS-07	616	\$427,089
	GS-08	62	GS-08	46	\$39,424
	GS-09	1553	GS-09	946	\$724,042
	GS-10	25	GS-10	16	\$19,888
	GS-11	864	GS-11	671	\$603,378
	GS-12	3319	GS-12	2613	\$2,972,556
	GS-13	2028	GS-13	1689	\$2,429,661
	GS-14	1406	GS-14	1048	\$1,803,625
	GS-15	692	GS-15	465	\$1,174,896
	WG-06	2	WG-06	2	\$1,516
	EX-03	1			
	ED-00	1			
DNDO		Total: 107		Total: 65	\$117,971
	GS-01	1			
	GS-04	2			
	GS-12	6	GS-12	2	\$2,500
	GS-13	14	GS-13	3	\$5,900.00
	GS-14	23	GS-14	14	\$22,775
	GS-15	60	GS-15	45	\$80,771
	ST-00	1	ST-00	1	\$6,025

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
FEMA		Total: 17,059		Total: 6,291	\$7,527,219
	EX-02	1			
	EX-03	2			
	EX-04	1			
	GS-02	7			
	GS-03	6	GS-03	1	\$929
	GS-04	26	GS-04	2	\$1,657
	GS-05	56	GS-05	9	\$3,688
	GS-06	68	GS-06	23	\$38,367
	GS-07	326	GS-07	121	\$143,360
	GS-08	95	GS-08	54	\$49,989
	GS-09	1100	GS-09	242	\$322,777
	GS-10	3	GS-10	4	\$6,000
	GS-11	891	GS-11	409	\$647,214
	GS-12	1923	GS-12	1038	\$1,414,311
	GS-13	1568	GS-13	1013	\$1,500,200
	GS-14	901	GS-14	643	\$1,128,394
	GS-15	500	GS-15	382	\$862,223
	SL-00	1	SL-00	1	\$500
	WG-02	1	WG-02	1	\$500
	WG-03	1			
	WG-04	21	WG-04	17	\$13,900
	WG-06	38	WG-06	30	\$20,578
	WG-07	13	WG-07	11	\$7,675
	WG-08	15	WG-08	6	\$6,700
	WG-09	6	WG-09	7	\$3,770
	WG-10	19	WG-10	13	\$9,021
	WG-11	63	WG-11	52	\$38,755
	WG-12	34	WG-12	29	\$27,965
	WL-04	1			
	WL-06	1	WL-06	1	\$1,000
	WL-08	4	WL-08	2	\$1,500
	WL-09	1	WL-09	1	\$600
	WL-10	2	WL-10	2	\$1,456

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	WL-11	7	WL-11	5	\$4,116
	WL-12	1	WL-12	1	\$1,230
	WS-04	1			
	WS-05	2	WS-05	1	\$900
	WS-08	3	WS-08	2	\$3,000
	WS-10	2	WS-10	2	\$1,435
	WS-11	6	WS-11	6	\$6,668
	WS-12	1			
	AD-00	9337	AD-00	2158	\$1,253,991
	GM-14	1	GM-14	1	\$1,850
	XL-08	1	XL-08	1	\$1,000
	EF-13	1			
	EF-14	1			
FLETC		Total: 1,094		Total: 1,024	\$897,216
	GS-03	2	GS-03	1	\$600
	GS-04	2	GS-04	2	\$1,700
	GS-05	6	GS-05	5	\$4,000
	GS-06	4	GS-06	4	\$3,900
	GS-07	30	GS-07	24	\$19,899
	GS-08	20	GS-08	18	\$14,820
	GS-09	79	GS-09	75	\$69,043
	GS-11	85	GS-11	79	\$69,109
	GS-12	279	GS-12	250	\$208,060
	GS-13	339	GS-13	328	\$295,306
	GS-14	127	GS-14	120	\$103,390
	GS-15	74	GS-15	73	\$66,389
	WG-05	1	WG-05	1	\$1,100
	WG-08	10	WG-08	10	\$9,000
	WG-10	22	WG-10	21	\$20,600
	WG-11	10	WG-11	10	\$8,000
	WL-10	2	WL-10	2	\$1,700
	WS-11	2	WS-11	1	\$600
ICE		Total:		Total: 8,461	\$13,204,156

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
NPPD		20,165			
	EX-04	1			
	GS-01	17			
	GS-02	23	GS-02	7	\$3,080
	GS-03	39	GS-03	5	\$2,600
	GS-04	92	GS-04	20	\$11,650
	GS-05	199	GS-05	64	\$42,516
	GS-06	104	GS-06	37	\$28,930
	GS-07	715	GS-07	222	\$199,563
	GS-08	690	GS-08	329	\$272,697
	GS-09	376	GS-09	141	\$151,596
	GS-11	1632	GS-11	652	\$801,857
	GS-12	2917	GS-12	1384	\$1,727,601
	GS-13	6162	GS-13	2038	\$3,817,939
	GS-14	3188	GS-14	1524	\$2,903,613
	GS-15	999	GS-15	711	\$2,012,150
	GG-06	1			
	GG-11	9			
	GG-12	2			
			GG-14	1	\$7,432
	GL-04	3			
	GL-05	33	GL-05	4	\$2,783
	GL-07	168	GL-07	56	\$61,050
	GL-09	2746	GL-09	1244	\$1,140,057
	WG-06	3	WG-06	1	\$400
	WG-07	2	WG-07	2	\$1,250
	WG-09	1			
	WG-10	36	WG-10	15	\$12,342
	WG-11	2	WG-11	1	\$750
	WL-10	1			
	WS-09	1	WS-09	1	\$1,150
	WS-10	1			
	WS-11	1	WS-11	1	\$1,000
	SQ-00	1	SQ-00	1	\$150
NPPD		Total:		Total: 2,084	\$2,270,452

Non-OSEM/USM Offices					
Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
		2,861			
	GS-03	11			
	GS-04	6			
	GS-05	17	GS-05	4	\$1,294
	GS-06	4	GS-06	2	\$1,434
	GS-07	38	GS-07	21	\$10,629
	GS-08	32	GS-08	21	\$10,972
	GS-09	129	GS-09	66	\$40,210
	GS-10	7	GS-10	4	\$3,358
	GS-11	189	GS-11	108	\$76,372
	GS-12	780	GS-12	548	\$470,775
	GS-13	684	GS-13	540	\$624,315
	GS-14	649	GS-14	531	\$644,443
	GS-15	311	GS-15	237	\$384,911
	ST-00	1			
	GM-14	1	GM-14	1	\$828
	GM-15	1	GM-15	1	\$911
	EX-03	1			
Office of Health Affairs		Total: 78		Total: 79	\$158,918
	EX-04	1			
	GS-09	1	GS-09	1	\$1,208
	GS-11	7	GS-11	7	\$9,302
	GS-12	2	GS-12	3	\$6,121
	GS-13	16	GS-13	17	\$26,095
	GS-14	25	GS-14	25	\$49,397
	GS-15	17	GS-15	19	\$36,295
	SL-00	2	SL-00	2	\$7,250
	ST-00	6	ST-00	5	\$23,250
Office of the Inspector General	GP-15	1	GL-07	1	\$2,000
		Total: 751		Total: 569	\$849,453
	GS-03	1	GS-04	6	\$4,207
	GS-04	23	GS-05	4	\$2,550
	GS-05	8	GS-06	1	\$750
	GS-06	2			

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-07	12	GS-08	1	\$500
	GS-09	31	GS-09	22	\$20,524
	GS-11	40	GS-11	35	\$41,214
	GS-12	132	GS-12	97	\$117,238
	GS-13	266	GS-13	193	\$267,875
	GS-14	162	GS-14	134	\$243,447
	GS-15	68	GS-15	65	\$140,419
	GL-07	1	GS-07	9	\$7,979
	GL-09	5	GL-09	1	\$750
A&O*		Total: 823		Total: 490	\$628,294
	GS-02	1			
	GS-03	5			
	GS-04	13	GS-04	1	\$184
	GS-05	5	GS-05	1	\$206
	GS-07	16	GS-07	5	\$1,240
	GS-09	25	GS-09	6	\$3,234
	GS-11	50	GS-11	22	\$21,836
	GS-12	128	GS-12	74	\$75,996
	GS-13	164	GS-13	96	\$102,519
	GS-14	254	GS-14	165	\$186,461
	GS-15	155	GS-15	115	\$196,618
	SL-00	6	SL-00	5	\$40,000
	ED-00	1			
Science and Technology		Total: 469		Total: 353	\$690,329
	GS-01	1			
	GS-02	2			
	GS-03	2			
	GS-04	6			
	GS-05	3	GS-05	2	\$4,800
	GS-06	1			
	GS-07	7	GS-07	5	\$7,727
	GS-08	3	GS-08	1	\$2,400
	GS-09	23	GS-09	17	\$25,118
	GS-11	12	GS-11	7	\$12,850

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-12	45	GS-12	41	\$56,325
	GS-13	49	GS-13	38	\$56,780
	GS-14	97	GS-14	76	\$129,982
	GS-15	171	GS-15	134	\$263,488
	SL-00	2	SL-00	2	\$10,500
	AD-00	11	AD-00	9	\$21,000
	WG-06	7	WG-06	3	\$3,375
	ST-00	22	ST-00	14	\$90,000
	WL-06	2	WL-06	2	\$2,250
	EX-03	1			
	WS-05	1	WS-05	1	\$1,867
	WS-06	1	WS-06	1	\$1,867
Transportation Security Administration		Total: 65,289		Total: 52,760	\$86,370,787
	EX-04	1			
	SV-02	5	SV-02	1	\$500
	SV-03	31			
	SV-04	11097	SV-04	6082	\$8,561,044
	SV-05	25532	SV-05	22195	\$41,369,803
	SV-06	9548	SV-06	8984	\$15,660,803
	SV-07	6500	SV-07	6026	\$10,799,579
	SV-08	3470	SV-08	2958	\$2,366,858
	SV-09	5969	SV-09	3924	\$4,106,918
	SV-10	2120	SV-10	1668	\$1,942,430
	SV-11	942	SV-11	861	\$1,375,381
	SV-12	74	SV-12	61	\$187,471
USCG		Total: 8645		Total: 5,757	\$6,971,735
			GS-01	1	\$250
	GS-02	1			
	GS-03	1	GS-03	3	\$1,200
	GS-04	42	GS-04	27	\$16,698
	GS-05	186	GS-05	103	\$89,939
	GS-06	273	GS-06	157	\$176,801
	GS-07	728	GS-07	443	\$416,634

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSIs by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GS-08	196	GS-08	147	\$224,779
	GS-09	635	GS-09	385	\$412,935
	GS-10	24	GS-10	12	\$15,918
	GS-11	1010	GS-11	659	\$701,350
	GS-12	1640	GS-12	1107	\$1,303,842
	GS-13	1437	GS-13	961	\$1,414,820
	GS-14	676	GS-14	488	\$868,225
	GS-15	205	GS-15	153	\$354,271
	GL-09	1	GL-09	1	\$934
	GM-13	22	GM-13	14	\$18,275
	GM-14	13	GM-14	10	\$17,106
	GM-15	1	GM-15	2	\$5,580
	WG-01	8	WG-01	9	\$4,900
	WG-02	9	WG-02	6	\$3,648
	WG-03	36	WG-03	34	\$17,483
	WG-04	2	WG-04	2	\$1,560.00
	WG-05	59	WG-05	43	\$28,591
	WG-06	65	WG-06	32	\$31,196
	WG-07	43	WG-07	33	\$26,518
	WG-08	153	WG-08	132	\$99,719
	WG-09	124	WG-09	84	\$71,366
	WG-10	496	WG-10	349	\$294,627
	WG-11	102	WG-11	72	\$64,845
	WG-12	22	WG-12	17	\$15,654
	WG-13	3	WG-13	3	\$2,406
	WD-05	9	WD-05	9	\$7,285
	WD-06	3	WD-06	1	\$700
	WD-07	5	WD-07	5	\$3,820
	WD-08	26	WD-08	18	\$15,424
	WL-05	2	WL-05	1	\$1,409
	WL-06	3	WL-06	3	\$4,215
	WL-07	4	WL-07	2	\$1,996
	WL-08	7	WL-08	5	\$4,723
	WL-09	15	WL-09	13	\$11,045
	WL-10	107	WL-10	76	\$71,809
	WL-11	15	WL-11	13	\$11,291

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSI by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	WL-12	4	WL-12	5	\$3,500
	WS-05	2	WS-05	2	\$1,298
	WS-06	4	WS-06	3	\$4,130
	WS-07	1			
	WS-08	2			
	WS-09	13	WS-09	10	\$7,101
	WS-10	43	WS-10	32	\$26,655
	WS-11	31	WS-11	25	\$21,547
	WS-12	9	WS-12	6	\$5,407
	WS-13	6	WS-13	3	\$2,604
	WS-14	4	WS-14	1	\$1,136
	WS-15	9	WS-15	10	\$11,343
	WS-18	4	WS-18	4	\$2,800
	WN-07	2	WN-07	1	\$1,048
	SL-00	1	SL-00	1	\$7,890
	AD-00	95	AD-00	19	\$39,490
	AL-03	6			
USSS		Total: 6,643		Total: 4,882	\$6,735,735
	GS-02	7	GS-02	6	\$1,575
	GS-03	10	GS-03	5	\$2,275
	GS-04	38	GS-04	39	\$12,536
	GS-05	21	GS-05	24	\$10,049
	GS-06	20	GS-06	27	\$15,752
	GS-07	64	GS-07	57	\$34,783
	GS-08	178	GS-08	156	\$132,179
	GS-09	141	GS-09	131	\$125,321
	GS-10	7	GS-10	5	\$7,621
	GS-11	359	GS-11	292	\$283,161
	GS-12	436	GS-12	349	\$364,043
	GS-13	2930	GS-13	2109	\$2,503,649
	GS-14	625	GS-14	569	\$1,428,282
	GS-15	221	GS-15	217	\$924,290
	GL-07	6	GL-07	4	\$1,156
	GL-08	10	GL-08	6	\$5,291

Non-OSEM/USM Offices Employees on-board as of 12/31/2012 – Bonus (Awards) and QSI by Component and Pay Grade for CY2012 (Excluding SES/TSES)					
Agency	Grade	On-board	Grade	Number of Employees who received bonus/QSI	Total amount of bonus/QSI
	GL-09	165	GL-09	125	\$106,814
	GL-10	20	GL-10	20	\$18,373
	WG-06	1	WG-06	1	\$600
	WG-08	3	WG-08	3	\$2,750
	WG-14	3	WG-14	3	\$2,500
	LE-01	1101	LE-01	508	\$381,555
	LE-04	166	LE-04	132	\$153,229
	LE-05	62	LE-05	48	\$74,492
	LE-07	22	LE-07	22	\$48,670
	LE-08	14	LE-08	14	\$45,584
	LE-09	5	LE-09	4	\$19,915
	LE-11	1	LE-11	1	\$6,557
	SL-00	1	SL-00	1	\$7,000
	GM-13	2	GM-13	2	\$5,840
	GM-14	1	GM-14	1	\$4,065
	GM-15	1	GM-15	1	\$5,828
	EF-00	1			
	EF-14	1			
Grand Total		195,792		128,273	\$196,050,607

*Note: A&O is OPS Coordination & Planning Directorate and the Intelligence & Analysis office.

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the fiscal year 2014 budget for bonuses for OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO political employees; OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO SES employees; and OSEM, USM, CIO, and CFO non-SES employees.

Answer: The bonuses are included within the salaries and benefits object classes in the FY 2014 Budget Request. The amounts shown below were calculated using the projected salaries for FY 2014 based upon the SES/non-SES breakout. We used the OPM provided 5 percent and 1 percent calculation levels. While there is no specific amount requested for bonuses, the following table provides an estimate:

FY 2014 Budget Estimate for Bonuses				
Appropriation	Political Employees	SES Employees	Non-SES Employees	Total
OSEM	\$0	\$462,000	\$686,000	\$1,148,000
USM	\$0	\$318,000	\$1,003,000	\$1,321,000
OCFO	\$0	\$100,000	\$251,000	\$351,000
OCIO	\$0	\$72,000	\$325,000	\$397,000
Grand Total	\$0	\$952,000	\$2,265,000	\$3,217,000

Travel

Question: Please provide a detailed justification for the fiscal year 2014 travel budgets for the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and the Chief of Staff as compared to the fiscal years 2011-13 enacted levels and identify the travel “offsets” claimed in the budget that allow for a reduced request. Please also provide travel costs projected for the new direct reporting offices (Private Sector, State and Local Law Enforcement, and International Affairs) and compare with funding provided previously for those functions under the Office of Policy. Please indicate those instances in fiscal year 2011 and to date where the Secretary or Deputy Secretary travel was provided by Coast Guard aircraft, and projected and budgeted for the remainder of the year and for fiscal year 2014.

Answer:

Travel Budget				
Amount in (\$000's)				
Office	FY11 C.R.	FY12 Revised Enacted	FY13 Enacted	FY14 Request
Office of the Secretary	2000	2427	1485	1515
Office of the Deputy Secretary	697	518	372	339
Chief of Staff	380	339	169	226

Reduced levels in the FY 2013 Enacted and FY 2014 Request are a result of Executive Order 13589 directing agencies to reduce travel from FY 2010 levels by no less than 20%. Further reductions in FY 2013 Enacted are a result of fewer trips taken and utilization of Amtrak and Gov't Car where possible.

FY 2012-FY 2014 Travel Funding Levels

Office	2012 Actuals	2013 Enacted	2014 Request
	Travel Amount	Travel Amount ¹	Travel Amount
International Affairs	399,201	238,508	451,000
Private Sector Office	54,360	54,000	37,000
State and Local Law Enforcement	72,058	70,000	52,000

Please see Executive Aircraft Usage and Funding Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress as of April 25, 2013 for travel on Coast Guard aircraft. Includes all trips billed as of April 29, 2013.

Remaining Projected Travel Provided by USCG		
	FY13 (May-Sept.)	FY14
Office of the Secretary	\$432,132	\$1,071,863
Office of the Deputy Secretary	\$51,928	\$121,464

Question: Please provide a breakdown of the official and non-official the travel thus far taken by the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Chief of Staff in fiscal year 2013, listing dates, destinations, purposes and costs (to include direct and indirect) by trip, as well as the balances remaining in their travel budgets for the current fiscal year.

Answer: Please see the tables on the following pages.

¹ Visa Waiver Program fully transitioned to Office of International Affairs in FY2013. However, travel in FY13 is substantially reduced as a result of reductions planned as a result of sequestration.

FY 2013 Trips to Date²

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
S1	10/05/2012	10/05/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Arizona where she was joined by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Deputy Commissioner David V. Aguilar and CBP Commander of Arizona Joint Field Command Jeffrey Self to express their condolences to the family of Border Patrol Agent Nicholas J. Ivie. Secretary Napolitano, Deputy Commissioner Aguilar and Commander Self also met with federal, state and local law enforcement officials at the Brian A. Terry Border Patrol Station in Bisbee for a briefing on the ongoing investigation, and surveyed the U.S.-Mexico border at Naco where the incident occurred.	Sierra Vista, AZ; Bisbee, AZ	\$39,159	USCG		\$0
S1	10/06/2012	10/13/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Lyon, France to meet with INTERPOL officials to discuss the Department's collaboration with international partners on increasing cybersecurity, combating transnational crime, and preventing human trafficking. Secretary Napolitano met with Secretary	Paris, France; Lyon, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$114,564	USCG	\$6,950	\$544

² Includes all trips with USCG costs billed as of 4/29/2013³ Includes only costs for trips taken

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			General of INTERPOL Ronald Noble to sign a joint statement on border management; a joint statement on the INTERPOL Complex for Global Innovation research and development facility; a joint statement reaffirming a mutual commitment to combating human trafficking; and a DHS Blue Campaign Co-branding Agreement enabling DHS and INTERPOL to work together on training and awareness materials, share existing resources and best practices, strengthen support for victims, increase regional partnerships, and enhance cooperation on combating human trafficking. While in Lyon, Secretary Napolitano also met with senior staff, division directors and U.S. officials stationed at INTERPOL and visited the French National Police Academy, where she delivered remarks highlighting the Department's partnerships with the international community to share information and best practices and collaborate on joint investigations. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Paris, where she met with Minister of the Interior Manuel Valls to discuss shared security goals, information sharing and global supply chain security. She also met with General Secretariat for Defense and National Security Francis Delon to discuss collaboration on cybersecurity, and					

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			<p>science and technology. The Secretary then met with senior advisors to French President François Hollande, Paul Jean-Ortiz and General Benoît Puga, to discuss information sharing, shared interests in securing borders and cyberspace, and preventing transnational crime and terrorism. Secretary Napolitano traveled to Sofia, Bulgaria and met with President Rosen Plevneliev and Prime Minister Boyko Borisov in Bulgaria to discuss the Department's collaboration with Bulgarian partners on information sharing, law enforcement, cybersecurity, counterterrorism, and border security. Secretary Napolitano also signed an Agreement on Preventing and Combating Serious Crime with Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Tsvetan Tsvetanov. The Secretary also met with Bulgarian non-governmental organizations, and visited the Bulgarian National Coordination Center for Border Security and Sofia Airport to survey border management and passport control operations.</p> <p>Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Ankara, Turkey where she met with counterparts to discuss the Department's collaboration with international partners on enhancing information sharing and combating</p>					

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			<p>transnational crime, while strengthening economic ties. The Secretary met bilaterally with Deputy Prime Minister Beşir Atalay to discuss collaboration on effective border management and the facilitation of legitimate travel and trade, while promoting economic prosperity. She also met with Minister of Customs and Trade Hayati Yazıcı, Minister of Interior İdris Naim Şahin, Minister of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications Binali Yıldırım, and General Director of the Turkish National Police Mehmet Kılıçlar.</p> <p>Secretary Napolitano traveled to Istanbul, Turkey where she met with Turkish private sector representatives and local business leaders to discuss initiatives to facilitate trade and travel, while strengthening security. Secretary Napolitano delivered remarks to the Turkish Foreign Relations Board, underscoring the Department of Homeland Security's commitment to working closely with Turkish partners to address shared threats while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. While in Istanbul, Secretary Napolitano also visited the port of Istanbul, shipping facilities along the Bosphorus, and Turkish Coast Guard and Maritime Authority security operations.</p>					

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)³
S1	10/27/2012	10/28/2012	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$34,407	USCG		\$0
S1	11/01/2012	11/01/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Bridgeport, CT and New York, NY to oversee Hurricane Sandy Relief Efforts. In Bridgeport, the Secretary visited a Red Cross Shelter, participated in a FEMA Briefing, and visited a Disaster Recovery Center with Governor Malloy, Senator Lieberman, Senator Blumenthal, Rep Courtney, Rep De Lauro, and Rep Murphy. In New York, the Secretary saw damage in the Rockaways, visited Battery Tunnel in Manhattan with Mayor Bloomberg, Gov Cuomo, and Senators Gillibrand and Schumer. She additionally participated in a Recovery Briefing at the Emergency Control Center.	Bridgeport, CT; New York, NY	\$9,384	USCG		\$0
S1	11/02/2012	11/02/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Staten Island, NY to view Hurricane Sandy relief and recovery efforts where she visited a Shelter and participated in an ops briefing at Susan Wagner High School and visited with the Red Cross/National Guard.	Staten Island, NY	\$8,345	USCG		\$0
S1	11/03/2012	11/03/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Charleston, WV and Long Island, NY to oversee Hurricane Sandy relief and recovery efforts. In Charleston, WV, the Secretary participated in an Ops Briefing at the National Guard Joint Ops Center, held a statewide video briefing, and visited the National Guard JOC. In Long Island, the	Charleston, WV; Long Island, NY	\$14,097	USCG		\$0

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			Secretary participated in a briefing, met with Firefighters in Island Park FH, toured the West End, Massepequa, and Lindenhurst neighborhoods, and participated in State and Local Ops Briefing at Massapequa FH.					
SI	11/04/2012	11/04/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Monmouth County and Hoboken NJ to review Hurricane Sandy Relief and Recovery Efforts. Secretary Napolitano reiterated the ongoing support of DHS, FEMA, and the rest of the federal family as local communities continue to respond to and recover from the storm. In Monmouth County, NJ, Secretary Napolitano visited a shelter at Monmouth University and the FEMA Emergency Operations Center and Point of Distribution site at the Holy Family School where she met with Lieutenant Governor Kim Guadagno, U.S. Representatives Frank Pallone and Rush Holt, Union Beach Mayor Paul Smith and other state and local officials to view response and recovery efforts. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Hoboken, NJ, where she visited a food pantry at the Hoboken Elks Club and the FEMA mobile Disaster Recovery Center with Governor Chris Christie, Senators Frank Lautenberg and Robert Menendez, U.S. Representative Albio Sires, Hoboken	Monmouth County NJ; Hoboken, NJ	\$8,687	USCG		\$0

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			Mayor Dawn Zimmer and other state and local officials to discuss coordination among federal, state and local partners on response and recovery efforts throughout the region.					
SI	11/05/2012	11/05/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY, Coney Island, NY, and Rockaway Beach, NY to view Hurricane Sandy recovery and relief efforts. In New York, NY, the Secretary visited the Staten Island Ferry Terminal and South Ferry Subway Station with Representatives Nadler and Turner, City Department of Transportation Commissioner Janette Sadik-Khan, Senator Schumer, and USCG CAPT Gordon Loeble. In Coney Island, the Secretary visited the Seagate Community and the Coney Island POD/DRC where she participated in a briefing. In the Rockaways, the Secretary visited a DRC and viewed damage with Assemblyman Phil Goldfeder, and Representatives Meeks and Turner.	New York, NY: Coney Island, NY	\$8,087	USCG		\$0
SI	11/06/2012	11/06/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Long Island, NY to oversee Hurricane Sandy Relief and Recovery Efforts where she visited the South Seaford neighborhood and the Nassau County Command Center where she met with employees and participated in a brief with state and local officials including	Long Island, NY	\$8,539	USCG		\$0

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			Congressman King, Congressman Israel, and Senator Schumer.					
S1	11/11/2012	11/13/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to NY, NY, Staten Island, NY, Brooklyn, NY, and Boston, MA for Veterans Day to view Hurricane Sandy relief and recovery efforts. In New York, NY, the Secretary delivered remarks at the Mayor's Veterans Day Breakfast and delivered remarks and participated in a wreath laying at the opening ceremony of the Madison Square Park Veterans Day Ceremony and Parade. In Staten Island, the Secretary met with Local Officials at the Father Capodanno DRC, visited the Mt Manresa Jesuit House DRC and Shelter, visited the TS Kennedy and met with member of the DHS Surge Force. In Brooklyn, the Secretary hosted a FEMA Corp meeting and visited the IOF. In Boston, the Secretary delivered remarks at the Northeastern University Veterans Day Ceremony, met with Northeastern University (NU) President Aoun and visited the DHS S&T Center of Excellence at NU. She additionally visited the USCG Sector Boston where she participated in a brief and delivered	New York, NY; Staten Island, NY; Brooklyn, NY; Boston, MA	\$13,318	USCG		\$178

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			remarks at an All Hands and wrapped up her time in Boston with a Harvard Student Event with Governor Doyle.					
SI	11/15/2012	11/16/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Long Island, Staten Island, and New York, NY and Middletown, NJ to oversee Hurricane Sandy Relief Efforts. In Long Island, the Secretary met with local officials and visited a DRC in Long Beach. Secretary Napolitano traveled with POTUS to Staten Island where they visited Miller Field DRC and visited a neighborhood in Staten Island. In New York, NY, the Secretary visited a Red Cross Office and met with Secretary Donovan and Senator Schumer. She additionally participated in a Naturalization Ceremony.	Long Island, NY; Staten Island, NY; New York, NY	\$10,797	USCG		\$107
SI	11/19/2012	11/21/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to London, UK to participate in the G6 plus 1 Session on Radicalization and Cooperation in North Africa and the Sahel. The Secretary held 6 bilats with German Interior Minister Friedrich, Spanish Interior Minister Diez, Italian Minister Cancellieri, UK Home Secretary May, UK Dep't for Transport Secretary McLoughlin, and IMO Secretary Sekimizu. She also held a signing with Commissioner Kroes, met with Ambassador Susman,	London, UK	\$71,794	USCG	\$5,900	\$324

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			and met with DHS Embassy staff.					
S1	11/30/2012	12/02/2012	Personal	Danville, Oakland, CA	\$48,770	USCG		\$0
S1	12/08/2012	12/08/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Long Beach, CA along with the USCG Commandant in response to the death of USCG Chief Petty Officer Terrell Horne where she had an Executive Staff meeting, a private meeting with the Crew, and delivered remarks at the memorial service.	Long Beach, CA	\$0 (mission of opportunity)	USCG		\$0
S1	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Nogales, AZ and Mexico City, Mexico. In Nogales, the Secretary participated in an Operational Brief with Forward Operating Base leadership. In Mexico City, the Secretary participated in two bilats with Secretary of Interior Osorio and Secretary of Finance Videgaray, met with DHS employees at the Embassy, and received a Fusion Center and Security Brief.	Nogales, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$55,544	USCG		\$96
S1	12/21/2012	12/28/2012	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$32,338	USCG		\$0
S1	01/04/2013	01/13/2013	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$33,731	USCG		\$0

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
S1	01/25/2013	01/25/2013	The Secretary traveled to Richmond, Virginia to participate in a Gun Safety Roundtable with VPOTUS and Secretary Sebelius, Senator Kaine, and Congressman Scott.	Richmond, VA	\$0 (traveled on AF2)	N/A		\$0
S1	01/29/2013	01/29/2013	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Las Vegas with POTUS and Secretary Salazar for POTUS speech on Immigration Reform.	Las Vegas, NV	\$0 (traveled on AF1)	N/A		\$0
S1	01/30/2013	01/30/2013	The Secretary traveled to New Orleans to participate in the NFL's Superbowl Security Brief with Federal, State, and Local representatives.	New Orleans, LA	\$23,362	USCG		\$0
S1	02/02/2013	02/05/2013	Secretary Napolitano traveled to San Diego and El Paso, TX. In San Diego, the Secretary viewed border security operations at the SW border and held a roundtable with federal, state, and local law enforcement. In El Paso, TX the Secretary inspected border security ops at the Southwest border, met with state and local stakeholders, and discussed the Department's on-going efforts to secure the border while facilitating lawful travel and trade.	San Diego, CA; El Paso, TX	\$45,544	USCG		\$92
S1	02/16/2013	02/17/2013	Personal	New York, NY	N/A	Amtrak		\$0

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
S1	02/19/2013	02/20/2013	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Nogales, AZ to meet with Senator Carper where they participated in an aerial overview of the West Desert/Bear Valley FOC, held a meeting at the Mariposa Port of Entry with CBP leadership, and met with Nogales City Leadership. Secretary Napolitano traveled to Ft. Lauderdale and Miami FL with Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz to see customs and security operations at Port Everglades and Miami International Airport, and to discuss the Department's on-going efforts to facilitate lawful travel and trade. In Port Everglades, the Secretary participated in a Roundtable with airport and airline leaders. In Miami, the Secretary visited the airport and met with Mayor Gimenez, Chairwoman Sosa, MDAD Director and American Airlines.	Nogales, AZ; Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Miami, FL	\$49,902	USCG		
S1	03/05/2013	03/05/2013	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to give the IATA Key Note Address and provide remarks at the NYPD Shield Event.	New York, NY	N/A	Amtrak		\$435
S1	04/02/2013	04/02/2013	On April 2, Secretary Napolitano traveled to Drexel University to announce seven colleges and universities competitively selected to participate in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Campus Resilience Pilot Program (CR Pilot). DHS will work with the seven selected colleges and universities to	Philadelphia, PA	N/A	Amtrak		\$207

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			collaborate with federal, state and local stakeholders and identify new innovative approaches to promote campus resilience—directly supporting the goals of the President's Plan to Reduce Gun Violence, and making educational institutions safer and more prepared. Secretary Napolitano also met with local DHS employees and with Philadelphia Police Commissioner Charles Ramsey to discuss common efforts to reduce gun violence, and the federal government's ongoing efforts with partners at all levels of government to support state and local law enforcement to implement measures to prevent, protect, respond, react, and recover from potential future mass casualty events.					
S1	05/09/2013	05/09/2013	On May 9, Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York City where she met with business community leaders to discuss the need for commonsense immigration reform. She also attended the inaugural Forbes Women's Summit, where she participated in a panel discussion regarding the role of women in shaping policy.	New York, NY	N/A	Amtrak		\$469
S2	10/01/2012	10/02/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute led a DHS delegation in bilateral discussions during the semi-annual meeting of the Security Cooperation Group (SCG).	Munich, Germany	\$40,969	USCG	\$0	\$669

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			the US-German cooperative relationship on counterterrorism, law enforcement and homeland security matters. S2 was accompanied by a delegation of eight DHS CyberSecurity Policy experts and staff. The Deputy Secretary provided remarks to international students attending the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies and met with leaders from the NATO School in Oberammergau.					
S2	10/11/2012	10/12/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute led a DHS delegation to attend the funeral ceremony of Border Patrol Agent Nicholas J. Ivis.	Provo, UT	\$38,923	USCG		\$46
S2	10/14/2012	10/16/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute met with Cyber industry leaders and participated in the opening bell ceremony at NASDAQ in recognition of CyberSecurity Awareness Month. Deputy Secretary Lute participated in a roundtable discussion with industry leaders and two members of Congress. Deputy Secretary Lute conducted meetings with the Provost of Cornell NYC Tech on the topic of CyberSecurity.	New York, NY	N/A	Gov't Car		\$872
S2	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute visited the New York Field Operations Center supporting Hurricane Sandy recovery operations. Deputy Secretary met with members of the Surge Capacity Force supporting DHS Hurricane Sandy recovery operations. Deputy Secretary visited the City of Newark's	New York, NY	N/A	Gov't Car		\$862

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost ¹	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation) ³
			Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Deputy Secretary provided remarks at the Security Investor Conference on the topic of CyberSecurity.					
S2	01/31/2013	02/03/2013	Deputy Secretary Lute attended the 49 th Annual Munich Security Conference in Munich, Germany as a member of the US delegation led by the Vice President. Deputy Secretary was the member of an international panel discussing issues of CyberSecurity and CyberCrime. Deputy Secretary met with the German Minister of the Interior and the U.S. Ambassador to Germany.	Munich, Germany	N/A	Commercial Carrier		\$1,115
S2	03/27/2013	03/28/2013	Deputy Secretary Lute provided remarks at the Eastern District Court Naturalization Ceremony in Brooklyn, NY, welcoming 280 new citizens to the United States. Deputy Secretary Lute met with industry leaders to discuss public/private collaboration on CyberSecurity related initiatives.	New York, NY	N/A	Gov't Car		N/A
COS	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	Staffing the Secretary on a trip to Arizona and Mexico City	Nogales, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	N/A	USCG		\$2,429.20
COS	2/4/2013	2/5/2013	Staffing the Secretary on a trip to San Diego and El Paso	San Diego, CA; El Paso, TX	N/A	USCG		\$1,482.05

Remaining Balance in Travel Budget for FY13 as of April, 29, 2013

Office of the Secretary	\$794,734
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Office of the Deputy Secretary	\$224,187
Chief of Staff	\$79,027

Question: Please provide a table that shows all the funds expended by OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO political employees for travel in 2012. Include the name of each traveler, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

Answer:

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Albert, Brian M	Meetings/Official Business	07-Mar-12	10-Mar-12	San Diego, CA	\$1,768.18
Albert, Brian M	Meetings/Official Business	10-Sep-12	12-Sep-12	Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,513.97
Anderson, Audrey	Training; Eagle Horizon Exercise	20-Jun-12	20-Jun-12	Berryville, VA	\$127.41
Anderson, Audrey	Program/Site Visit	10-Sep-12	11-Sep-12	Atlanta, GA	\$649.29
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	19-Jan-12	20-Jan-12	New York, NY; Orient, NY; New York, NY	\$666.21
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	25-Feb-12	29-Feb-12	San Jose, Costa Rica	\$1,726.95
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	13-Apr-12	16-Apr-12	San Jose, CA; Los Angeles, CA	\$1,742.87
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	14-May-12	22-May-12	Tel Aviv, Israel	\$6,109.65
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	01-Jul-12	03-Jul-12	Colorado Springs, CO	\$1,118.32
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	14-Jul-12	15-Jul-12	Williamsburg, VA	\$203.27
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	04-Oct-12	13-Oct-12	Ankara, Turkey	\$4,691.39
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	31-Oct-12	04-Nov-12	Hartford, CT; Staten Island, NY; Hoboken, NJ	\$3,048.12
Angelo, Matthew R	Advanced the Secretary	14-Nov-12	16-Nov-12	New York, NY	\$1,260.49

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Bernstein, Jarrod	Accompany the Secretary	27-Aug-12	27-Aug-12	New York, NY	\$130.07
Bernstein, Jarrod	Accompany the Secretary	10-Sep-12	10-Sep-12	New York, NY	\$135.07
Bernstein, Jarrod ⁴	Accompany the Secretary	11-Sep-12	11-Sep-12	Washington, DC	\$207.93
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	03-Feb-12	13-Feb-12	San Diego, CA; Tucson, AZ	\$921.92
Bersin, Alan D	Accompany the Secretary	27-Feb-12	29-Feb-12	Guatemala City, Guatemala; San Jose, Costa Rica	\$535.68
Bersin, Alan D	Accompany the Secretary	01-Mar-12	02-Mar-12	Ottawa, Canada	\$815.70
Bersin, Alan D	Meetings/Official Business	07-Mar-12	11-Mar-12	San Diego, CA	\$981.17
Bersin, Alan D	Meetings/Official Business	14-Mar-12	16-Mar-12	Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,326.97
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	11-Apr-12	13-Apr-12	Providence, RI	\$1,090.91
Bersin, Alan D	Conference; Meetings/Official Business	14-Apr-12	05-May-12	Auckland, New Zealand; Wellington, New Zealand; Christchurch, New Zealand; Melbourne, Australia; Canberra, Australia; Sydney, Australia; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Singapore, Singapore; Brisbane, Australia	\$17,395.80
Bersin, Alan D	Meetings/Official Business	07-May-12	09-May-12	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,514.21
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	11-Jun-12	15-Jun-12	Montreal, Canada; Mexico City, Mexico	\$2,711.63
Bersin, Alan D	Program/Site Visit	05-Jun-12	07-Jun-12	Jacksonville, FL	\$1,063.01
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	20-Jun-12	30-Jun-12	Ottawa, Canada; San Diego, CA	\$2,151.31

⁴ This trip crossed fiscal years and is the return trip from New York, NY.

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Bersin, Alan D	Accompany the Secretary	10-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	Brasilia, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	\$1,037.59
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	22-Jul-12	26-Jul-12	Aspen, CO; San Antonio, TX	\$1,876.09
Bersin, Alan D	Program/Site Visit	15-Aug-12	19-Aug-12	Tapachula, Mexico; Tuxtla Gutierrez, Mexico; Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,974.37
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	23-Aug-12	26-Aug-12	San Diego, CA	\$1,119.12
Bersin, Alan D	Program/Site Visit	14-Sep-12	19-Sep-12	Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Kabul, Afghanistan	\$5,185.03
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	24-Sep-12	28-Sep-12	Copenhagen, Denmark	\$455.43
Bersin, Alan D	Accompany the Secretary	11-Sep-12	12-Sep-12	New York, NY; Montreal, Canada	\$188.43
Bersin, Alan D	Accompany the Secretary	29-Sep-12	30-Sep-12	San Diego, CA	\$1,084.84
Bersin, Alan D	Conference	27-Oct-12	10-Nov-12	Rome, Italy	\$5,634.47
Bersin, Alan D	Conference	01-Oct-12	02-Oct-12	San Diego, CA	\$710.32
Bersin, Alan D	Accompany the Secretary	07-Oct-12	13-Oct-12	Paris, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$2,502.36
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	17-Oct-12	22-Oct-12	Tucson, AZ; San Diego, CA	\$1,876.08
Bersin, Alan D	Conference	13-Nov-12	15-Nov-12	San Diego, CA; Oakland, CA	\$43.60
Bersin, Alan D	Accompany the Secretary	12-Dec-12	14-Dec-12	New York, NY; Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,307.89
Bersin, Alan D	Speech/Presentation	13-Nov-12	15-Nov-12	San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA	\$986.58
Boogaard, Peter	Accompany the Secretary	30-Jan-12	01-Feb-12	Indianapolis, IN	\$466.04
Boogaard, Peter	Accompany the Secretary	11-Nov-12	13-Nov-12	New York, NY; Boston, MA	\$936.52
Borras, Rafael	Program/Site Visit	24-Jan-12	24-Jan-12	Shepherdstown, WV	\$75.17
Borras, Rafael	Program/Site Visit	27-Mar-12	01-Apr-12	Seattle, WA; Astoria, OR; San Francisco, CA	\$2,985.89
Borras, Rafael	Speech/Presentation	06-Jun-12	07-Jun-12	Charlotte, NC	\$660.54
Borras, Rafael	Program/Site Visit	12-Jun-12	14-Jun-12	San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$1,836.91
Borras, Rafael	Speech/Presentation	18-Jun-12	20-Jun-12	Jacksonville, FL; Glynco, GA	\$1,179.08
Borras, Rafael	Program/Site Visit	12-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$687.39

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Borras, Rafael	Speech/Presentation	08-Aug-12	10-Aug-12	San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$1,389.79
Borras, Rafael	Program/Site Visit	23-Sep-12	26-Sep-12	Kodiak, AK	\$635.97
Borras, Rafael	Program/Site Visit	02-Oct-12	02-Oct-12	New London, CT	\$39.68
Callahan, Mary Ellen	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	01-Feb-12	05-Feb-12	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA	\$1,266.08
Callahan, Mary Ellen	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	06-Feb-12	08-Feb-12	Brussels, Belgium	\$2,697.41
Callahan, Mary Ellen	Accompany the Secretary	02-Mar-12	02-Mar-12	Ottawa, Canada	\$123.93
Callahan, Mary Ellen	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	20-Mar-12	22-Mar-12	San Francisco, CA	\$1,629.19
Callahan, Mary Ellen	Conference	30-Apr-12	01-May-12	Charlottesville, VA	\$231.91
Callahan, Mary Ellen	Meetings/Official Business	21-Jun-12	21-Jun-12	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,191.33
Carusone, Pia	Program/Site Visit	13-Aug-12	15-Aug-12	Jacksonville, FL; Key West, FL	\$1,416.64
Carusone, Pia	Accompany the Secretary	26-Aug-12	27-Aug-12	New York, NY	\$334.43
Carusone, Pia	Accompany the Secretary	02-Sep-12	02-Sep-12	New Orleans, LA	\$65.18
Carusone, Pia	Program/Site Visit	20-Sep-12	20-Sep-12	Mount Weather, VA	\$79.65
Carusone, Pia	Program/Site Visit	10-Oct-12	10-Oct-12	Dundalk, MD	\$68.55
Catron, Marsha	Speech/Presentation	27-Sep-12	28-Sep-12	Madison, WI	\$668.50
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	20-Jan-12	20-Jan-12	Atlantic City, NJ	\$11.93
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	01-Feb-12	03-Feb-12	McAllen, TX	\$1,309.31
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	18-Feb-12	21-Feb-12	Phoenix, AZ; Tucson, AZ; McAllen, TX	\$621.72
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	27-Feb-12	29-Feb-12	Mexico City, Mexico; Guatemala City, Guatemala; San Salvador, El Salvador; San Jose, Costa Rica; Panama City, Panama	\$554.45
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	03-Apr-12	04-Apr-12	Phoenix, AZ	\$263.42
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	12-Apr-12	17-Apr-12	Artesia, NM; Albuquerque, NM; Los Angeles, CA; Santa Barbara, CA; San Jose, CA	\$1,215.64

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	17-May-12	23-May-12	Munich, Germany; Jerusalem, Israel; Tel Aviv, Israel; Amman, Jordan	\$2,850.34
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	03-Jun-12	04-Jun-12	New York, NY	\$398.58
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	20-Jun-12	23-Jun-12	Copenhagen, Denmark, Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium	\$1,451.46
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	02-Jul-12	03-Jul-12	Denver, CO; Colorado Springs, CO; Boise, ID	\$244.93
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	10-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	Brasilia, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$1,044.10
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	05-Aug-12	09-Aug-12	Reno, NV; Anchorage, AK	\$1,559.29
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	02-Sep-12	02-Sep-12	Bay St. Louis, MS	\$46.43
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	10-Sep-12	12-Sep-12	Philadelphia, PA; New York, NY; Montreal, Canada	\$877.89
Chandler, Matthew M	Program/Site Visit	23-Sep-12	25-Sep-12	New York, NY	\$647.09
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	05-Oct-12	05-Oct-12	Sierra Vista, AZ	\$46.43
Chandler, Matthew M	Accompany the Secretary	12-Dec-12	14-Dec-12	Nogales, AZ; Phoenix, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$588.96
Chuang, Theodore	Conference	17-Nov-11	20-Nov-11	Atlanta, GA	\$1,287.37
Chuang, Theodore	Program/Site Visit	01-Feb-12	02-Feb-12	New Orleans, LA	\$871.47
Chuang, Theodore	Training; Eagle Horizon Exercise	19-Jun-12	19-Jun-12	Berryville, VA	\$99.91
Chuang, Theodore	Speech/Presentation	20-Aug-12	20-Aug-12	Chicago, IL	\$415.13
Chuang, Theodore	Program/Site Visit	23-Sep-12	25-Sep-12	Tucson, AZ	\$1,434.62
Colburn, Christopher	Accompany the Secretary	09-Mar-12	09-Mar-12	New York, NY	\$199.19
Colburn, Christopher	Accompany the Secretary	24-Jan-12	26-Jan-12	Davos, Switzerland	\$1,095.43
Contreras, January	Speech/Presentation	31-Oct-11	04-Nov-11	Phoenix, AZ; Tucson, AZ	\$1,380.60
Contreras, January	Speech/Presentation	18-Jan-12	19-Jan-12	Los Angeles, CA; San Jose, CA	\$1,267.29
Contreras, January	Conference	21-Jan-12	21-Jan-12	San Jose, CA	\$144.78
Contreras, January	Program/Site Visit	08-Feb-12	11-Feb-12	Cincinnati, OH; Cleveland, OH	\$1,181.21
Contreras, January	Speech/Presentation	15-Feb-12	16-Feb-12	Albuquerque, NM	\$708.58
Dao, Jacklyn	Advanced the Secretary	11-Jul-12	14-Jul-12	San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$1,705.68
Dao, Jacklyn	Advanced the Secretary	03-Oct-12	11-Oct-12	Sofia, Bulgaria	\$3,850.09
Dao, Jacklyn	Advanced the Secretary	02-Nov-12	03-Nov-12	Charleston, WV	\$783.73
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	13-Jan-12	14-Jan-12	Copenhagen, Denmark	\$3,287.85

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	06-Feb-12	08-Feb-12	London, United Kingdom; Brussels, Belgium	\$2,645.75
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	01-Feb-12	03-Feb-12	San Francisco, CA	\$981.83
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	20-Mar-12	22-Mar-12	San Francisco, CA	\$817.54
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	17-Apr-12	26-Apr-12	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India; Tokyo City, Japan; Tbilisi, Georgia; Luxembourg	\$3,826.10
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	07-May-12	09-May-12	London, United Kingdom	\$2,483.87
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	02-May-12	03-May-12	New York, NY	\$590.30
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	10-Jun-12	12-Jun-12	New York, NY	\$919.11
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	15-Jul-12	19-Jul-12	London, United Kingdom; Rome, Italy; Brussels, Belgium	\$5,510.48
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	08-Aug-12	09-Aug-12	San Francisco, CA	\$910.42
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	08-Sep-12	16-Sep-12	Beijing, China; Shanghai, China; Hong Kong, Hong Kong	\$5,927.41
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	30-Sep-12	30-Sep-12	Munich, Germany	\$532.51
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	01-Oct-12	02-Oct-12	Munich, Germany	\$679.98
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	11-Oct-12	11-Oct-12	Provo, UT; Salt Lake City, UT	\$429.48
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	11-Oct-12	11-Oct-12	Provo, UT; Salt Lake City, UT	\$34.26
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	14-Oct-12	16-Oct-12	New York, NY	\$873.45
De Vallance, Brian M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	12-Dec-12	14-Dec-12	New York, NY	\$895.45
Decker, Danielle	Conference	21-May-12	24-May-12	Columbus, OH	\$896.04
Decker, Danielle	Program/Site Visit	22-Aug-12	27-Aug-12	San Diego, CA	\$1,378.86
Decker, Danielle	Program/Site Visit	18-Sep-12	19-Sep-12	Minneapolis, MN	\$857.65
Degroff, Amanda	Meetings/Official Business	12-Nov-12	30-Nov-12	New York, NY	\$4,462.39
Fong, Ivan K	Conference	19-Mar-12	19-Mar-12	Charleston, SC	\$34.26

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Fong, Ivan K	Program/Site Visit	24-Apr-12	25-Apr-12	Boston, MA	\$590.42
Fong, Ivan K	Training; Eagle Horizon Exercise	19-Jun-12	19-Jun-12	Berryville, VA	\$85.49
Fong, Ivan K	Training	27-Jun-12	29-Jun-12	Uniontown, PA	\$1,049.29
Fong, Ivan K	Conference	13-Sep-12	13-Sep-12	Brunswick, GA	\$1,119.38
Gross-Davis, Leslie M	Program/Site Visit	25-Sep-12	27-Sep-12	San Diego, CA; Seattle, WA	\$1,617.89
Gross-Davis, Leslie M	Program/Site Visit	21-Sep-12	21-Sep-12	New York, NY	\$315.38
Grossman, Seth	Conference	12-Jan-12	13-Jan-12	Salt Lake City, UT	\$1,143.23
Grossman, Seth	Program/Site Visit	20-Feb-12	23-Feb-12	San Francisco, CA; San Jose, CA	\$1,213.28
Grossman, Seth	Program/Site Visit	30-Mar-12	01-Apr-12	Boston, MA	\$994.15
Grossman, Seth	Program/Site Visit	21-May-12	22-May-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,061.46
Grossman, Seth	Accompany the Secretary	14-Jun-12	16-Jun-12	San Francisco, CA	\$34.26
Grossman, Seth	Program/Site Visit	12-Sep-12	13-Sep-12	Atlanta, GA	\$600.87
Grossman, Seth	Program/Site Visit	27-Sep-12	27-Sep-12	Chicago, IL	\$390.12
Grossman, Seth	Program/Site Visit	18-Sep-12	19-Sep-12	Sacramento, CA	\$1,804.47
Grossman, Seth	Conference	02-Oct-12	03-Oct-12	Chicago, IL	\$876.55
Guliani, Neema S	Advanced the Secretary	23-Feb-12	28-Feb-12	Guatemala City, Guatemala	\$2,202.25
Guliani, Neema S	Advanced the Secretary	16-May-12	24-May-12	Amman, Jordan	\$4,479.54
Guliani, Neema S	Program/Site Visit	10-Jun-12	13-Jun-12	Natchez, MS	\$1,747.01
Guliani, Neema S	Program/Site Visit	20-Sep-12	21-Sep-12	Kansas City, MO	\$1,070.22
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	19-Jan-12	26-Jan-12	Davos, Switzerland	\$3,817.67
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	19-Jan-12	26-Jan-12	Davos, Switzerland	\$955.01
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	16-Feb-12	28-Feb-12	McAllen, TX; Guatemala City, Guatemala	\$4,598.04
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	10-Apr-12	17-Apr-12	Roswell, NM; Albuquerque, NM; Los Angeles, CA	\$2,017.00
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	28-Apr-12	06-May-12	Brisbane, Australia	\$6,158.72
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	11-May-12	12-May-12	New Orleans, LA	\$762.44
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	16-May-12	24-May-12	Amman, Jordan	\$4,376.93
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	17-Jun-12	24-Jun-12	Paris, France	\$4,612.62
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	01-Jul-12	03-Jul-12	Denver, CO	\$1,132.03
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	05-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	Sao Paulo, Brazil	\$4,786.45
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	04-Aug-12	07-Aug-12	Kodiak, AK	\$2,138.66
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	06-Sep-12	12-Sep-12	New London, CT; Montreal, Canada	\$3,634.93
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	04-Oct-12	14-Oct-12	Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$3,828.52

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	02-Nov-12	06-Nov-12	Islip, NY	\$1,556.58
Hadziselimovic, Dina	Advanced the Secretary	07-Dec-12	08-Dec-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$692.37
Hake, Davis	Program/Site Visit	26-Sep-12	28-Sep-12	Idaho Falls, ID	\$1,247.07
Harper, Daniel J	Program/Site Visit	17-Jan-12	20-Jan-12	Glynco, GA	\$820.02
Harper, Daniel J	Training; Eagle Horizon Exercise	19-Jun-12	20-Jun-12	Winchester, VA	\$124.93
Harper, Daniel J	Conference	20-Jul-12	25-Jul-12	Reno, NV	\$1,698.99
Harper, Daniel J	Program/Site Visit	04-Nov-12	18-Nov-12	New York, NY	\$4,831.64
Hartman, Katrina	Advanced the Secretary	03-Oct-12	11-Oct-12	Lyon, France; Paris, France	\$3,424.75
Hartman, Katrina	Program/Site Visit	05-Jun-12	07-Jun-12	Brunswick, GA	\$1,095.51
Hartman, Katrina	Advanced the Secretary	18-Jun-12	24-Jun-12	Brussels, Belgium	\$4,089.90
Heyman, David	Program/Site Visit	22-Jan-12	23-Jan-12	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,334.29
Heyman, David	Accompany the Secretary	23-Jan-12	26-Jan-12	Davos, Switzerland	\$1,513.13
Heyman, David	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	31-Jan-12	03-Feb-12	San Francisco, CA	\$1,982.82
Heyman, David	Speech/Presentation	09-Feb-12	10-Feb-12	Seattle, WA	\$1,800.97
Heyman, David	Program/Site Visit	19-Feb-12	29-Feb-12	Tokyo City, Japan; Bangkok, Thailand; Beijing, China; Shanghai, China	\$9,033.86
Heyman, David	Conference	01-Apr-12	06-Apr-12	Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	\$1,094.76
Heyman, David	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	17-Apr-12	24-Apr-12	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India; Tokyo City, Japan	\$4,225.26
Heyman, David	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	30-Apr-12	03-May-12	Charlottesville, VA; New York, NY	\$1,457.98
Heyman, David	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	07-May-12	09-May-12	London, United Kingdom	\$2,616.17
Heyman, David	Meetings/Official Business	24-May-12	24-May-12	Toronto, Canada	\$1,207.53
Heyman, David	Program/Site Visit	04-Jul-12	05-Jul-12	New York, NY	\$783.92
Heyman, David	Speech/Presentation	30-May-12	31-May-12	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,375.87
Heyman, David	Meeting/Official Business	04-Jun-12	09-Jun-12	Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$3,576.19
Heyman, David	Speech/Presentation	16-Jun-12	24-Jun-12	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA	\$1,140.73
Heyman, David	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	22-Jul-12	29-Jul-12	Aspen, CO	\$4,380.22
Heyman, David	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	08-Sep-12	15-Sep-12	Beijing, China; Nanjing, China; Shanghai, China; Hong Kong, Hong Kong	\$5,464.13
Heyman, David	Program/Site Visit	27-Aug-12	30-Aug-12	Miami, FL; Key West, FL; Guantanamo	\$43.60

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Heyman, David	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	30-Sep-12	30-Sep-12	Bay, Cuba; Miami, FL	
Heyman, David	Meetings/Official Business	10-Oct-12	11-Oct-12	Munich, Germany	\$664.81
Heyman, David	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	01-Oct-12	02-Oct-12	Key West, FL; Miami, FL	\$1,719.06
Heyman, David	Conference	07-Nov-12	08-Nov-12	Munich, Germany	\$735.31
Heyman, David	Conference	19-Nov-12	20-Nov-12	Colorado Springs, CO	\$9.34
Heyman, David	Conference	11-Dec-12	13-Dec-12	Halifax, Canada	\$432.13
Hill, Alice	Program/Site Visit	23-Jan-12	25-Jan-12	Brussels, Belgium; Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	\$6,644.14
Hill, Alice	Accompany the Secretary	20-Jan-12	20-Jan-12	Houston, TX; Brownsville, TX	\$1,695.69
Hill, Alice	Speech/Presentation	08-Mar-12	09-Mar-12	Atlanta, GA; Islip, NY	\$46.19
Hill, Alice	Speech/Presentation	29-Mar-12	30-Mar-12	Scottsdale, AZ	\$1,026.46
Hill, Alice	Speech/Presentation	19-Apr-12	21-Apr-12	Seattle, WA	\$866.42
Hill, Alice	Conference	12-Apr-12	13-Apr-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$763.85
Hill, Alice	Program/Site Visit	04-Jun-12	06-Jun-12	Lexington, VA	\$481.42
Hill, Alice	Speech/Presentation	19-Jun-12	22-Jun-12	Colorado Springs, CO	\$9.34
Hill, Alice	Program/Site Visit	30-Jul-12	01-Aug-12	Cambridge, MA; New Orleans, LA	\$1,401.67
Hill, Alice	Program/Site Visit	29-Aug-12	31-Aug-12	Atlanta, GA; Brunswick, GA	\$1,164.65
Hill, Alice	Speech/Presentation	12-Sep-12	13-Sep-12	Denver, CO	\$1,526.53
Hill, Alice	Conference	23-Oct-12	27-Oct-12	Jacksonville, FL	\$435.85
Hill, Alice	Speech/Presentation	15-Nov-12	17-Nov-12	Sao Paulo, Brazil	\$3,098.09
Hill, Alice	Speech/Presentation	06-Dec-12	07-Dec-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,171.06
Hoelzle, Jennifer	Meetings/Official Business	27-Jan-12	30-Jan-12	Jupiter, FL	\$626.66
Hoelzle, Jennifer	Meetings/Official Business	19-Jan-12	22-Jan-12	Tampa, FL	\$701.07
Hoelzle, Jennifer	Speech/Presentation	17-May-12	18-May-12	San Jose, CA; San Francisco, CA	\$1,467.33
Hoelzle, Jennifer	Program/Site Visit	10-Jun-12	13-Jun-12	Houston, TX	\$1,001.92
Hoelzle, Jennifer	Conference	17-Jul-12	22-Jul-12	Brunswick, GA	\$1,324.29
Joseph, Leonard	Program/Site Visit	19-Mar-12	22-Mar-12	Chicago, IL	\$917.01
Kielsmeier, Lauren	Program/Site Visit	15-Feb-12	16-Feb-12	San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$1,978.99
Kielsmeier, Lauren	Program/Site Visit	24-Feb-12	24-Feb-12	Alexandria, LA; Port-Au-Prince, Haiti	\$2,026.79
Kielsmeier, Lauren	Conference	12-Dec-12	13-Dec-12	Miami, FL	\$1,121.63
Kroloff, Noah	Meetings/Official Business	01-Feb-12	03-Feb-12	Long Island City, NY	\$9.34
				Madison, WI	\$890.74
				McAllen, TX	\$9.34

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Kroloff, Noah	Accompany the Secretary	25-Mar-12	28-Mar-12	Phoenix, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$2,630.67
Kroloff, Noah	Meetings/Official Business	29-Apr-12	01-May-12	Corpus Christi, TX; McAllen, TX	\$1,349.47
Kroloff, Noah	Accompany the Secretary	17-May-12	23-May-12	Munich, Germany; Jerusalem, Israel; Amman, Jordan	\$2,728.43
Kroloff, Noah	Accompany the Secretary	03-Jun-12	05-Jun-12	New York, NY	\$973.79
Kroloff, Noah	Program/Site Visit	05-Sep-12	07-Sep-12	Corpus Christi, TX	\$9.34
Kroloff, Noah	Accompany the Secretary	10-Sep-12	12-Sep-12	New York, NY; Montreal, Canada	\$896.39
Kroloff, Noah	Accompany the Secretary	23-Sep-12	25-Sep-12	New York, NY	\$1,101.43
Kroloff, Noah	Meetings/Official Business	12-Nov-12	14-Nov-12	McAllen, TX	\$9.34
Kroloff, Noah	Accompany the Secretary	12-Dec-12	14-Dec-12	Phoenix, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$485.84
Kuban, Sara A	Accompany the Secretary	31-Jan-12	01-Feb-12	Indianapolis, IN	\$560.84
Kuban, Sara A	Meetings/Official Business	16-Mar-12	16-Mar-12	New York, NY	\$350.93
Kuban, Sara A	Conference	29-Mar-12	03-Apr-12	Phoenix, AZ	\$244.43
Kuban, Sara A	Accompany the Secretary	26-Aug-12	27-Aug-12	New York, NY	\$693.48
Lee, Jennifer	Conference	17-Sep-12	20-Sep-12	Tampa, FL	\$1,028.86
Lopez, Alfonso	Program/Site Visit	08-Nov-12	24-Nov-12	New York, NY	\$1,030.43
Lute, Jane H	Conference	13-Jan-12	14-Jan-12	Copenhagen, Denmark	\$3,605.40
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	06-Feb-12	08-Feb-12	London, United Kingdom; Brussels, Belgium	\$2,595.05
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	01-Feb-12	03-Feb-12	San Francisco, CA	\$885.83
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	20-Mar-12	22-Mar-12	San Francisco, CA	\$767.54
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	17-Apr-12	26-Apr-12	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India; Tokyo City, Japan; Tbilisi, Georgia; Luxembourg	\$3,776.95
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	07-May-12	09-May-12	London, United Kingdom	\$2,483.87
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	02-May-12	03-May-12	New York, NY	\$568.80
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	22-Jul-12	31-Jul-12	Denver, CO; Aspen, CO	\$2,522.98
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	10-Jun-12	12-Jun-12	New York, NY	\$907.71
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	15-Jul-12	19-Jul-12	London, United Kingdom; Rome, Italy; Brussels, Belgium	\$5,468.48
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	08-Aug-12	09-Aug-12	San Francisco, CA	\$856.42
Lute, Jane H	Program/Site Visit	08-Sep-12	16-Sep-12	Beijing, China; Shanghai, China; Hong Kong, Hong Kong	\$5,854.08
Lute, Jane H	Program/Site Visit	08-Sep-12	16-Sep-12	Beijing, China; Shanghai, China; Hong Kong, Hong Kong	\$64.54

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	30-Sep-12	30-Sep-12	Munich, Germany	\$510.51
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	01-Oct-12	02-Oct-12	Munich, Germany	\$680.98
Lute, Jane H	Speech/Presentation	11-Oct-12	11-Oct-12	Provo, UT; Salt Lake City, UT	\$429.48
Lute, Jane H	Speech/Presentation	14-Oct-12	16-Oct-12	New York, NY	\$883.95
Lute, Jane H	Meetings/Official Business	12-Dec-12	14-Dec-12	New York, NY	\$873.45
Markey, Betsy	Program/Site Visit	19-Jan-12	24-Jan-12	San Jose, CA; Las Vegas, NV	\$1,660.28
Markey, Betsy	Speech/Presentation	29-Jan-12	30-Jan-12	Tampa, FL	\$737.61
Markey, Betsy	Speech/Presentation	23-Mar-12	24-Mar-12	Milwaukee, WI	\$556.52
Markey, Betsy	Speech/Presentation	17-May-12	18-May-12	Houston, TX	\$1,435.12
Markey, Betsy	Program/Site Visit	11-May-12	14-May-12	San Francisco, CA	\$88.18
Markey, Betsy	Speech/Presentation	20-May-12	21-May-12	Charlotte, NC	\$585.66
Markey, Betsy	Speech/Presentation	20-Jun-12	22-Jun-12	Seattle, WA	\$1,045.11
Markey, Betsy	Conference	13-Jun-12	15-Jun-12	Orlando, FL	\$885.10
Markey, Betsy	Program/Site Visit	03-Jun-12	04-Jun-12	Albany, NY	\$9.34
Markey, Betsy	Meetings/Official Business	17-Jul-12	19-Jul-12	Chicago, IL	\$919.35
Markey, Betsy	Meetings/Official Business	11-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$1,171.13
Markey, Betsy	Accompany the Secretary	14-Jul-12	15-Jul-12	Williamsburg, VA	\$218.90
Markey, Betsy	Program/Site Visit	22-Aug-12	24-Aug-12	San Diego, CA	\$1,399.99
Markey, Betsy	Program/Site Visit	18-Sep-12	19-Sep-12	Minneapolis, MN	\$929.78
Markey, Betsy	Speech/Presentation	27-Sep-12	28-Sep-12	Madison, WI	\$607.04
Markey, Betsy	Speech/Presentation	16-Oct-12	17-Oct-12	Salt Lake City, UT	\$847.87
McCullough, Brianna	Advanced the Secretary	24-Feb-12	28-Feb-12	Mexico City, Mexico	\$2,186.65
McCullough, Brianna	Advanced the Secretary	05-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	Sao Paulo, Brazil	\$4,728.94
McCullough, Brianna	Advanced the Secretary	04-Oct-12	06-Oct-12	Tucson, AZ	\$886.37
McCullough, Brianna	Advanced the Secretary	31-Oct-12	04-Nov-12	Hartford, CT; Staten Island, NY; Hoboken, NJ	\$1,908.62
McCullough, Brianna	Advanced the Secretary	15-Nov-12	16-Nov-12	Newark, NJ	\$1,224.71
McCullough, Brianna	Advanced the Secretary	09-Dec-12	15-Dec-12	Mexico City, Mexico	\$2,801.80
McNamara, Philip A	Speech/Presentation	12-Jan-12	13-Jan-12	Pittsburgh, PA	\$1,428.03
McNamara, Philip A	Program/Site Visit	24-Apr-12	27-Apr-12	Los Angeles, CA; San Diego, CA	\$1,435.01
McNamara, Philip A	Accompany the Secretary	20-Jun-12	23-Jun-12	Copenhagen, Denmark; Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium	\$1,414.31

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
McNamara, Philip A	Conference	31-Oct-12	31-Oct-12	Baltimore, MD	\$48.93
McNamara, Philip A	Program/Site Visit	26-Sep-12	28-Sep-12	Idaho Falls, ID	\$1,374.01
McNamara, Philip A	Program/Site Visit	22-Oct-12	24-Oct-12	Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Miami, FL	\$883.74
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	23-Jan-12	26-Jan-12	Davos, Switzerland	\$507.18
Napolitano, Janet A	Program/Site Visit	18-Feb-12	21-Feb-12	Scottsdale, AZ; Tucson, AZ; McAllen, TX	\$86.93
Napolitano, Janet A	Meetings/Official Business	27-Feb-12	29-Feb-12	Mexico City, Mexico; Guatemala City, Guatemala; San Salvador, El Salvador; San Jose, Costa Rica; Panama City, Panama	\$96.93
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	03-Apr-12	04-Apr-12	Phoenix, AZ	\$70.18
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	12-Apr-12	17-Apr-12	Artesia, NM; Albuquerque, NM; San Jose, CA; Los Angeles, CA	\$85.18
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	30-Apr-12	06-May-12	Honolulu, HI; Wellington, New Zealand; Canberra, Australia; Brisbane, Australia	\$444.43
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	03-Jun-12	04-Jun-12	New York, NY	\$70.18
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	17-May-12	23-May-12	Munich, Germany; Tel Aviv, Israel; Jerusalem, Israel; Tel Aviv, Israel; Amman, Jordan	\$546.43
Napolitano, Janet A	Conference	20-Jun-12	23-Jun-12	Copenhagen, Denmark; Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium	\$355.18
Napolitano, Janet A	Program/Site Visit	02-Jul-12	03-Jul-12	Denver, CO; Colorado Springs, CO; Boise, ID; Des Moines, IA	\$99.68
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	10-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	Brasilia, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$420.93
Napolitano, Janet A	Program/Site Visit	30-Jul-12	09-Aug-12	Reno, NV; Anchorage, AK	\$163.93
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	26-Aug-12	27-Aug-12	New York, NY	\$40.18
Napolitano, Janet A	Program/Site Visit	02-Sep-12	02-Sep-12	Bay St. Louis, MS; Slidell, LA	\$11.93
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	10-Sep-12	12-Sep-12	Philadelphia, PA; New York, NY; Montreal, Canada	\$81.18
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	07-Oct-12	13-Oct-12	Paris, France; Lyon, France; Paris, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$555.43
Napolitano, Janet A	Speech/Presentation	29-Oct-12	30-Oct-12	New York, NY	\$34.26
Napolitano, Janet A	Program/Site Visit	15-Nov-12	16-Nov-12	New York, NY	\$118.43
Napolitano, Janet A	Program/Site Visit	11-Nov-12	13-Nov-12	New York, NY; Boston, MA	\$189.43

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Napolitano, Janet A	Meetings/Official Business	19-Nov-12	21-Nov-12	London, United Kingdom	\$335.93
Napolitano, Janet A	Meetings/Official Business	12-Dec-12	14-Dec-12	Nogales, AZ; Scottsdale, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$105.43
Nosanchuk, Matt	Conference	10-Sep-12	13-Sep-12	Brunswick, GA; Glynco, GA	\$1,602.68
Olavarria, Esther M	Conference	10-Jan-12	11-Jan-12	Orlando, FL	\$9.34
Olavarria, Esther M	Conference	03-Feb-12	03-Feb-12	Tampa, FL	\$442.87
Olavarria, Esther M	Conference	09-Feb-12	11-Feb-12	Atlanta, GA	\$748.15
Olavarria, Esther M	Conference	16-Mar-12	17-Mar-12	Raleigh, NC	\$1,057.73
Olavarria, Esther M	Conference	26-Mar-12	28-Mar-12	San Jose, Costa Rica	\$1,743.47
Olavarria, Esther M	Conference	04-Apr-12	06-Apr-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,660.28
Olavarria, Esther M	Conference	26-Apr-12	26-Apr-12	Orlando, FL	\$312.13
Olavarria, Esther M	Meetings/Official Business	15-May-12	18-May-12	Washington, DC	\$950.37
Olavarria, Esther M	Meetings/Official Business	05-Jun-12	07-Jun-12	Washington, DC	\$1,091.70
Olavarria, Esther M	Meetings/Official Business	17-Jun-12	18-Jun-12	Washington, DC	\$755.43
Olavarria, Esther M	Meetings/Official Business	12-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	Washington, DC	\$791.63
Olavarria, Esther M	Conference	18-Jul-12	18-Jul-12	Washington, DC	\$620.37
Olavarria, Esther M	Program/Site Visit	17-Sep-12	22-Sep-12	San Salvador, El Salvador; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Guatemala City, Guatemala	\$2,809.54
Olavarria, Esther M	Speech/Presentation	04-Dec-12	04-Dec-12	Atlanta, GA	\$451.13
Olavarria, Esther M	Meetings/Official Business	20-Dec-12	20-Dec-12	New York, NY	\$470.19
Page, Abigail A	Advanced the Secretary	26-Feb-12	02-Mar-12	Panama City, Panama	\$2,512.33
Page, Abigail A	Advanced the Secretary	24-Mar-12	26-Mar-12	Phoenix, AZ	\$777.52
Page, Abigail A	Advanced the Secretary	31-May-12	04-Jun-12	New York, NY	\$1,247.72
Page, Abigail A	Advanced the Secretary	11-Jul-12	14-Jul-12	San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$1,788.68
Page, Abigail A	Advanced the Secretary	27-Sep-12	30-Sep-12	San Diego, CA	\$841.67
Page, Abigail A	Advanced the Secretary	07-Oct-12	14-Oct-12	Istanbul, Turkey	\$4,412.62
Page, Abigail A	Advanced the Secretary	08-Nov-12	12-Nov-12	New York, NY	\$1,330.69
Parker, Jalynda	Training	13-Aug-12	14-Aug-12	Atlanta, GA	\$683.20
Parker, Jalynda	Training	25-Sep-12	27-Sep-12	Salt Lake City, UT	\$1,093.03
Peacock, Nelson	Program/Site Visit	28-May-12	01-Jun-12	Mission Viejo, CA; San Diego, CA	\$269.36
Peacock, Nelson	Accompany the Secretary	05-Aug-12	09-Aug-12	Reno, NV; Kodiak, AK; Anchorage, AK	\$1,885.62
Peacock, Nelson	Program/Site Visit	26-Sep-12	28-Sep-12	Idaho Falls, UT	\$1,337.01
Peacock, Nelson	Program/Site Visit	22-Oct-12	24-Oct-12	Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Miami, FL	\$925.44
Pressman, David J	Meetings/Official Business	13-Jan-12	15-Jan-12	Copenhagen, Denmark	\$3,188.98
Pressman, David J	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	01-Feb-12	05-Feb-12	San Francisco, CA	\$1,399.17

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Pressman, David J	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	20-Mar-12	24-Mar-12	San Francisco, CA	\$1,372.37
Pressman, David J	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	20-Mar-12	24-Mar-12	San Francisco, CA	\$391.06
Pressman, David J	Program/Site Visit	17-Apr-12	22-Apr-12	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India	\$3,343.55
Pressman, David J	Meetings/Official Business	13-May-12	14-May-12	New York, NY	\$789.28
Pressman, David J	Meetings/Official Business	13-May-12	14-May-12	New York, NY	\$60.93
Pressman, David J	Program/Site Visit	22-May-12	24-May-12	Montgomery, AL; Birmingham, AL	\$1,500.36
Pressman, David J	Conference	29-Jun-12	11-Jul-12	Madrid, Spain	\$3,072.29
Pressman, David J	Program/Site Visit	20-Sep-12	21-Sep-12	Kansas City, MO	\$1,128.93
Pressman, David J	Conference	13-Oct-12	21-Oct-12	Yangon, Myanmar	\$4,811.70
Quijas, Louis F	Conference	31-Jan-12	03-Feb-12	Las Vegas, NV	\$1,944.89
Quijas, Louis F	Conference	14-Feb-12	17-Feb-12	Miami, FL	\$9.34
Quijas, Louis F	Conference	26-Jul-12	01-Aug-12	Dallas, TX	\$2,165.85
Quijas, Louis F	Meetings/Official Business	14-Mar-12	17-Mar-12	Nashville, TN	\$1,560.79
Quijas, Louis F	Program/Site Visit	17-Apr-12	21-Apr-12	New Delhi, India	\$7,608.48
Quijas, Louis F	Program/Site Visit	11-Apr-12	13-Apr-12	Artesia, NM; El Paso, TX	\$1,361.44
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	28-May-12	31-May-12	Dallas, TX; Glynco, GA	\$1,839.28
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	07-May-12	10-May-12	San Antonio, TX	\$1,168.75
Quijas, Louis F	Conference	13-Jun-12	23-Jun-12	Nashville, TN	\$2,416.44
Quijas, Louis F	Conference	27-Jun-12	01-Jul-12	Dallas, TX	\$1,457.57
Quijas, Louis F	Program/Site Visit	10-Jun-12	11-Jun-12	New York, NY	\$759.40
Quijas, Louis F	Program/Site Visit	03-Jul-12	06-Jul-12	Philadelphia, PA; New York, NY	\$1,139.80
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	21-Jul-12	24-Jul-12	Little Rock, AR	\$1,099.24
Quijas, Louis F	Meetings/Official Business	10-Aug-12	11-Aug-12	Charlotte, NC	\$959.66
Quijas, Louis F	Program/Site Visit	13-Aug-12	14-Aug-12	Birmingham, AL	\$1,178.01
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	17-Sep-12	19-Sep-12	Las Vegas, NV	\$1,552.27
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	10-Sep-12	11-Sep-12	Ocean City, MD	\$479.06
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	27-Sep-12	30-Sep-12	San Diego, CA	\$2,057.96
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	08-Oct-12	10-Oct-12	Long Beach, CA	\$1,422.37
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	01-Oct-12	03-Oct-12	San Diego, CA	\$1,562.14
Quijas, Louis F	Speech/Presentation	11-Dec-12	14-Dec-12	Kansas City, MO	\$1,862.18
Ramanathan, Subhasri	Program/Site Visit	25-Nov-12	28-Nov-12	Pasco, WA	\$9.34
Ramanathan, Sue	Program/Site Visit	24-Apr-12	27-Apr-12	Los Angeles, CA; San Diego, CA	\$9.34
Ramanathan, Sue	Program/Site Visit	10-Jun-12	13-Jun-12	New Orleans, LA; Houston, TX	\$9.34
Ramanathan, Sue	Program/Site Visit	25-Jul-12	27-Jul-12	Newark, NJ; Boston, MA	\$1,179.22
Ramanathan, Sue	Program/Site Visit	11-Aug-12	18-Aug-12	Seattle, WA; Kodiak, AK; Valdez, AK;	\$3,850.63

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
				Anchorage, AK	
Ramanathan, Sue	Program/Site Visit	10-Sep-12	12-Sep-12	Houston, TX	\$1,044.19
Ramanathan, Sue	Program/Site Visit	01-Oct-12	02-Oct-12	Philadelphia, PA	\$365.93
Saad, Fayrouz	Conference	05-Oct-11	08-Oct-11	Detroit, MI	\$914.19
Sandweg, John R	Program/Site Visit	27-Sep-12	30-Sep-12	Idaho Falls, ID; Bozeman, MT	\$1,778.76
Sandweg, John R	Speech/Presentation	18-Sep-12	19-Sep-12	Sacramento, CA	\$1,114.83
Sandweg, John R	Meetings/Official Business	21-Dec-11	01-Jan-12	Corpus Christi, TX; Phoenix, AZ	\$1,575.49
Sandweg, John R	Conference	12-Jan-12	15-Jan-12	Salt Lake City, UT; Phoenix, AZ	\$1,225.79
Sandweg, John R	Accompany the Secretary	18-Feb-12	21-Feb-12	San Diego, CA; Phoenix, AZ	\$391.69
Sandweg, John R	Conference	19-Mar-12	23-Mar-12	Frankfurt Am Main, Germany; Stuttgart, Germany; Berlin, Germany	\$74.22
Sandweg, John R	Accompany the Secretary	23-Mar-12	28-Mar-12	Phoenix, AZ; Mexico City, Mexico	\$2,640.99
Sandweg, John R	Meetings/Official Business	20-May-12	22-May-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,244.85
Sandweg, John R	Conference	14-Jun-12	14-Jun-12	Boston, MA	\$9.34
Sandweg, John R	Meetings/Official Business	22-Jun-12	26-Jun-12	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	\$9.34
Sandweg, John R	Meetings/Official Business	14-Jul-12	18-Jul-12	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	\$9.34
Sandweg, John R	Meetings/Official Business	28-Jul-12	02-Aug-12	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	\$6,807.34
Sandweg, John R	Program/Site Visit	04-Aug-12	12-Aug-12	Phoenix, AZ; Los Angeles, CA; Phoenix, AZ	\$2,541.23
Sandweg, John R	Accompany the Secretary	05-Oct-12	08-Oct-12	Sierra Vista, AZ	\$626.73
Sandweg, John R	Accompany the Secretary	12-Nov-12	14-Nov-12	London, United Kingdom	\$1,144.93
Sandweg, John R	Meetings/Official Business	17-Dec-12	20-Dec-12	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	\$3,812.99
Schlanger, Margo J	Program/Site Visit	11-Dec-11	12-Dec-11	Harlingen, TX	\$1,123.62
Schlanger, Margo J ⁵	Program/Site Visit	25-Mar-12	26-Mar-12	Washington, DC	\$1,192.52
Schlanger, Margo J	Program/Site Visit	15-Apr-12	17-Apr-12	Washington, DC	\$1,486.36
Schlanger, Margo J	Program/Site Visit	09-May-12	10-May-12	Washington, DC	\$1,014.11
Schlanger, Margo J	Program/Site Visit	10-Jul-12	14-Jul-12	Washington, DC	\$1,447.76
Schlanger, Margo J	Program/Site Visit	01-Aug-12	02-Aug-12	Washington, DC	\$999.10
Schlanger, Margo J	Program/Site Visit	01-Aug-12	01-Aug-12	Washington, DC	\$9.34
Schlanger, Margo J	Program/Site Visit	28-Aug-12	28-Aug-12	Boston, MA	\$753.54
Schlanger, Margo J	Program/Site Visit	24-Sep-12	24-Sep-12	Washington, DC	\$682.12
Sherry, Margaret	Program/Site Visit	17-May-12	18-May-12	Chicago, IL	\$446.11
Sherry, Margaret	Program/Site Visit	04-Jun-12	04-Jun-12	Indianapolis, IN	\$448.60
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	27-Feb-12	02-Mar-12	Mexico City, Mexico; Guatemala City, Guatemala; San Salvador, El Salvador;	\$1,301.27

⁵ Traveler's duty station is Detroit, MI.

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
				San Jose, Costa Rica; Panama City, Panama	
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	23-Mar-12	26-Mar-12	Phoenix, AZ	\$525.57
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	12-Apr-12	17-Apr-12	Albuquerque, NM; Los Angeles, CA; San Jose, CA	\$981.04
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	30-Apr-12	05-May-12	Wellington, New Zealand; Canberra, Australia; Brisbane, Australia	\$1,570.43
Shlossman, Amy	Meetings/Official Business	20-May-12	21-May-12	Chicago, IL	\$118.43
Shlossman, Amy	Meetings/Official Business	20-May-12	21-May-12	Chicago, IL	\$173.73
Shlossman, Amy	Meetings/Official Business	22-Jun-12	26-Jun-12	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	\$9.34
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	10-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	Brasilia, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$1,123.93
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	26-Aug-12	27-Aug-12	New York, NY	\$364.43
Shlossman, Amy	Program/Site Visit	27-Sep-12	27-Sep-12	Chicago, IL	\$383.13
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	24-Sep-12	25-Sep-12	New York, NY; Ronkonkoma, NY; Islip, NY	\$848.49
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	07-Oct-12	14-Oct-12	Paris, France; Lyon, France; Paris, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$2,651.54
Shlossman, Amy	Meetings/Official Business	21-Oct-12	22-Oct-12	New York, NY	\$862.65
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	10-Nov-12	13-Nov-12	New York, NY; Boston, MA	\$753.44
Shlossman, Amy	Accompany the Secretary	15-Nov-12	16-Nov-12	New York, NY; Newark, NJ	\$454.94
Simmons, Caroline	Accompany the Secretary	25-Feb-12	29-Feb-12	San Salvador, El Salvador	\$1,737.20
Smith, Douglas A	Conference	22-Jan-12	25-Jan-12	Houston, TX; Las Vegas, NV; Los Angeles, CA	\$9.34
Smith, Douglas A	Program/Site Visit	12-Feb-12	16-Feb-12	San Diego, CA; Laredo, TX; Miami, FL	\$3,082.91
Smith, Douglas A	Meetings/Official Business	18-Jan-12	19-Jan-12	Orlando, FL	\$570.38
Smith, Douglas A	Accompany the Secretary	23-Jan-12	26-Jan-12	Davos, Switzerland	\$1,287.93
Smith, Douglas A	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	01-Feb-12	03-Feb-12	San Francisco, CA; San Jose, CA	\$783.37
Smith, Douglas A	Speech/Presentation	28-May-12	01-Jun-12	Bangkok, Thailand	\$2,625.80
Smith, Douglas A	Speech/Presentation	27-Apr-12	30-Apr-12	Chicago, IL	\$444.37
Smith, Douglas A	Speech/Presentation	17-Apr-12	25-Apr-12	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India; Los Angeles, CA	\$4,393.54
Smith, Douglas A	Speech/Presentation	12-Jun-12	13-Jun-12	New York, NY	\$612.02
Smith, Douglas A	Conference	24-Jun-12	26-Jun-12	Seattle, WA	\$1,558.89
Smith, Douglas A	Speech/Presentation	22-Jun-12	22-Jun-12	Detroit, MI	\$542.87

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
Smith, Douglas A	Program/Site Visit	06-Jul-12	06-Jul-12	Memphis, TN	\$898.12
Smith, Douglas A	Meetings/Official Business	12-Jul-12	13-Jul-12	Detroit, MI	\$855.93
Smith, Douglas A	Speech/Presentation	31-Jul-12	01-Aug-12	Boston, MA	\$524.81
Smith, Douglas A	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	08-Sep-12	16-Sep-12	Beijing, China; Shanghai, China; Hong Kong, Hong Kong	\$5,761.58
Smith, Douglas A	Accompany the Secretary	27-Aug-12	27-Aug-12	New York, NY	\$160.07
Smith, Douglas A	Conference	25-Sep-12	27-Sep-12	Charleston, SC; New York, NY	\$1,733.92
Smith, Douglas A	Conference	24-Sep-12	24-Sep-12	New York, NY	\$258.87
Smith, Douglas A	Speech/Presentation	15-Oct-12	16-Oct-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,000.17
Smith, Douglas A	Program/Site Visit	18-Oct-12	19-Oct-12	Charleston, SC	\$1,179.38
Smith, Douglas A	Conference	30-Oct-12	30-Oct-12	New York, NY	\$9.34
Smith, Douglas A	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	01-Nov-12	01-Nov-12	New York, NY	\$9.34
Smith, Douglas A	Meetings/Official Business	07-Nov-12	08-Nov-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$1,325.37
Smith, Douglas A	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	14-Dec-12	14-Dec-12	New York, NY	\$331.87
Spires, Richard A	Program/Site Visit	26-Apr-12	27-Apr-12	Colorado Springs, CO	\$1,016.48
Spires, Richard A	Speech/Presentation	15-Apr-12	16-Apr-12	Cambridge, MD	\$261.63
Spires, Richard A	Conference	27-Aug-12	29-Aug-12	Williamsburg, VA	\$392.23
Spires, Richard A	Conference	28-Oct-12	30-Oct-12	Williamsburg, VA	\$26.93
Spires, Richard A	Meetings/Official Business	18-Oct-12	18-Oct-12	Ottawa, Canada	\$1,113.15
Stelmarski, Chris	Conference	28-Mar-12	29-Mar-12	Toronto, Canada	\$11.93
Stroud, Michael	Program/Site Visit	24-Apr-12	26-Apr-12	Los Angeles, CA	\$942.67
Stroud, Michael	Program/Site Visit	10-Sep-12	12-Sep-12	Houston, TX	\$1,336.20
Stroud, Michael	Program/Site Visit	25-Sep-12	27-Sep-12	San Diego, CA; Seattle, WA	\$1,790.36
Stroud, Michael	Program/Site Visit	21-Sep-12	23-Sep-12	New York, NY	\$234.92
Stroud, Michael	Accompany the Secretary	24-Sep-12	24-Sep-12	New York, NY	\$113.44
Stupak, Philip M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	01-Feb-12	04-Feb-12	San Francisco, CA	\$1,201.32
Stupak, Philip M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	20-Mar-12	22-Mar-12	Palo Alto, CA	\$1,370.41
Stupak, Philip M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	17-Apr-12	26-Apr-12	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India; Tokyo City, Japan; Tbilisi, Georgia; Luxembourg	\$3,958.48
Stupak, Philip M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	15-Jul-12	19-Jul-12	London, United Kingdom; Rome, Italy; Brussels, Belgium	\$6,871.33
Stupak, Philip M	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	08-Sep-12	16-Sep-12	Beijing, China; Nanjing, China; Shanghai, China; Hong Kong, Hong	\$6,232.77

Traveler	Purpose of Travel	Begin Date	End Date	Destination	Total Cost
				Kong	
Waters, Erin	Meetings/Official Business	12-Nov-12	26-Nov-12	Lincroft, NJ	\$2,233.10
Wein, Matthew	Program/Site Visit	22-Feb-12	26-Feb-12	Tampa, FL	\$775.09
Wein, Matthew	Program/Site Visit	27-Jun-12	27-Jun-12	Tampa, FL	\$569.42
Wein, Matthew	Program/Site Visit	13-Aug-12	21-Aug-12	Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Kabul, Afghanistan	\$5,359.19
Wein, Matthew	Program/Site Visit	30-Oct-12	04-Nov-12	Tampa, FL	\$9.34
Wexler, Rebecca K	Advanced the Secretary	25-Feb-12	29-Feb-12	San Salvador, El Salvador	\$1,779.80
Wexler, Rebecca K	Advanced the Secretary	27-Apr-12	05-May-12	Canberra, Australia	\$6,201.21
Wexler, Rebecca K	Advanced the Secretary	15-May-12	16-May-12	New London, CT	\$906.31
Wexler, Rebecca K	Advanced the Secretary	08-Jul-12	15-Jul-12	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	\$2,381.27
Wexler, Rebecca K	Advanced the Secretary	09-Sep-12	10-Sep-12	Philadelphia, PA	\$504.19
Wexler, Rebecca K	Advanced the Secretary	03-Oct-12	14-Oct-12	Paris, France; Istanbul, Turkey	\$5,805.65
Wexler, Rebecca K	Advanced the Secretary	02-Nov-12	03-Nov-12	Charleston, WV	\$909.59
Wexler, Rebecca K	Advanced the Secretary	14-Nov-12	16-Nov-12	New York, NY; Belford, NJ	\$1,251.54
Wong, Heather	Accompany the Secretary	09-Mar-12	09-Mar-12	New York, NY	\$159.19
Wong, Heather	Accompany the Secretary	30-Apr-12	05-May-12	Honolulu, HI; Wellington, New Zealand; Canberra, Australia; Brisbane, Australia	\$2,242.66
Wong, Heather	Accompany the Secretary	14-Jun-12	17-Jun-12	San Francisco, CA	\$2,377.04
Wong, Heather	Accompany the Secretary	24-Sep-12	24-Sep-12	New York, NY	\$65.18
Wong, Heather	Accompany the Secretary	29-Sep-12	30-Sep-12	San Diego, CA	\$864.60
Wong, Heather	Accompany the Secretary	07-Oct-12	13-Oct-12	Paris, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$2,991.67
Wong, Heather	Accompany the Deputy Secretary	15-Nov-12	16-Nov-12	New York, NY	\$462.44

Question: Using the format provided last year, please identify for the Immediate Office of Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary, any base funding in the fiscal 2014 request for costs to reimburse other government entities for the use of their own plane travel by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary. Please identify the funding in the base for reimbursement in fiscal year 2012 and anticipated for fiscal year 2013.

Answer:

	FY14 Anticipated
Secretary	\$1,297,675
Deputy Secretary	\$197,821

In support of the travel for the Secretary and Deputy Secretary, DHS uses planes from the U.S. Coast Guard, MilAir, and FAA.

	FY12¹	FY13²
Secretary	2,051,703	1,080,330
Deputy Secretary	361,153	129,820

¹Cost Billed for Gov't Aircraft Usage

²Projected Cost for Gov't Aircraft Usage based on Usage to Date for FY13

Contracts

Question: Please provide a list of the sole source contracts executed by OSEM, USM, CIO CFO in 2012. Organize the list by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for issuing a sole-source contract.

Answer: Please see the tables on the following pages.

le Source Contracts Executed by OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO in FY12

ate ned ntrac tart ate)	Estimated Ultimate Completi on Date	Vendor Name	Produc t Service Code (PSC)	Product or Service Purpose Description	Reason for Other Than Full and Open Competition	Action Obligatio n	Base and All Options Value
18/12	06/24/12	American Arab Anti- Discriminatio n Committee	U008	Education/Trainin g- Training/Curricul um Development	Only One Source - Other	\$3,500	\$3,500
15/12	08/31/13	American Society for Testing and Materials	7630	Newspapers and Periodicals	Only One Source - Other	\$23,520	\$23,520
12/11	02/11/12	Brimtek, Inc.	5825	Radio Navigation Equipment, Except Airborne	Only One Source - Other	\$7,500	\$7,500
15/12	04/15/12	Chronos Technology Ltd.	5825	Radio Navigation Equipment, Except Airborne	Only One Source - Other	\$4,722.15	\$4,722.15
11/12	06/10/13	Continuent, Inc.	7030	ADP Software	Sap Non- Competition	\$36,000	\$36,000
29/12	07/05/12	Global Computer Enterprises, Inc.	R418	Support- Professional: Legal	Only One Source - Other	\$320,115. 13	\$320,115. 13
28/12	05/27/12	Hewlett- Packard Company	7045	ADP Supplies	Only One Source - Other	\$22,575	\$22,575
19/12	04/20/12	Horn of Africa Rescue	U008	Education/Trainin g-	Only One Source -	\$4,300	\$4,300

Sole Source Contracts Executed by OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO in FY12								
Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Date Signed (Contract Start Date)	Estimated Ultimate Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product Service Code (PSC)	Product or Service Purpose Description	Reason for Other Than Full and Open Competition	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value
HSHQDC12P00054	06/28/12	04/30/13	International Association of Privacy Professionals, The	7630	Newspapers and Periodicals	Only One Source - Other	\$3,900	\$3,900
HSHQDC12P00047	04/12/12	04/17/13	Intuit Inc.	7030	ADP Software	Only One Source - Other	\$0	\$3,500
HSHQDC12P00080	06/18/12	06/30/12	Lulac Institute Inc	U008	Education/Training- Training/Curriculum Development	Only One Source - Other	\$4,500	\$4,500
HSHQDC12P00011	01/04/12	02/15/12	Mantech Information Systems & Technology Corporation	D399	IT and Telecom- Other IT and Telecommunications	Only One Source - Other	\$2,745	\$2,745
HSHQDC12P00073	05/30/12	06/23/12	Naleo Educational Fund	U008	Education/Training- Training/Curriculum Development	Only One Source - Other	\$3,500	\$3,500
HSHQDC12P00072	05/27/12	07/10/12	National Council of La Raza, Inc.	U008	Education/Training- Training/Curriculum Development	Only One Source - Other	\$7,500	\$7,500
HSHQDC12P00102	08/15/12	08/31/13	National Fire Protection	7630	Newspapers and Periodicals	Only One Source -	\$27,500	\$27,500

Sole Source Contracts Executed by OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO in FY12								
Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Date Signed (Contract Start Date)	Estimated Ultimate Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product Service Code (PSC)	Product or Service Purpose Description	Reason for Other Than Full and Open Competition	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value
			Association, Inc.			Other		
HSHQDC12P00065	05/17/12	05/17/12	National Journal Group Inc.	9905	Signs, Advertising Displays, and Identification Plates	Only One Source - Other	\$0	\$4,000
HSHQDC12P00094	07/25/12	09/29/13	Netcentric Technologies Inc.	7010	ADPE System Configuration	Only One Source - Other	\$45,274.20	\$45,274.20
HSHQDC12P00010	12/28/11	12/31/12	Oasis	7030	ADP Software	Only One Source - Other	\$8,000	\$8,000
HSHQDC12P00037	03/20/12	03/19/17	Pistolstar, Inc.	D319	IT and Telecom-Annual Software Maintenance Service Plans	Only One Source - Other	\$13,000.00	\$39,000
HSHQDC12P00050	04/13/12	04/26/12	Prosci, Inc.	U009	Education/Training- General	Only One Source - Other	\$3,479.40	\$3,479.40
HSHQDC12P00055	04/24/12	04/30/13	Tecolote Research, Inc.	7030	ADP Software	Only One Source - Other	\$12,500	\$40,000
HSHQDC12P00069	06/21/12	09/26/13	Terrapixel	7030	ADP Software	Brand Name Description	\$143,700	\$143,700
HSHQDC12P00026	02/14/12	02/14/12	Tranben, Ltd.	R713	Support-Management:	Only One Source -	\$3,000	\$3,000

Sole Source Contracts Executed by OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO in FY12								
Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Date Signed (Contract Start Date)	Estimated Ultimate Completion Date	Vendor Name	Product Service Code (PSC)	Product or Service Purpose Description	Reason for Other Than Full and Open Competition	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value
					Transit Benefit Vouchers	Other		
HSHQDC12P000 87	07/02/12	07/01/13	Victory Media Inc.	R701	Support- Management: Advertising	Only One Source - Other	\$0	\$30,790
*Note: All listed actions are Purchase Orders								

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all OSEM, USM, CIO and CFO contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States.

Answer: There are no actions to report where work was performed outside of the United States.

Question: Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, as well as contract start and end date.

Answer: There are no actions to report where work was performed outside of the United States.

Reception and Representation

Question: Please provide a summary chart that shows the amount of reception and representation expenses provided to each DHS agency in fiscal years 2011 and 2012, fiscal year 2013 to date, and requested in fiscal year 2014. Please also include a table that displays what each agency spent for reception and representation in fiscal year 2012, and how much funding has been obligated to date in fiscal year 2013, and an explanation for each expenditure.

Answer: Please see the tables on the following pages.

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Distribution Fiscal Years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Requested)				
Component**	FY 2011 CR Funding Level	FY 2012 CR Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 President's Request
Office of the Secretary & Executive Management	\$ 60,000	\$ 51,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 51,000
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	3,000	2,500	2,250	2,500
Analysis and Operations	5,000	4,250	3,825	4,250
Customs and Border Protection	45,000	38,250	34,425	38,250
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	15,000	12,750	11,475	12,750
Transportation Security Administration*	14,119	10,640	15,357	8,500
United States Coast Guard	20,000	17,000	15,300	17,000
United States Secret Service	25,000	21,250	19,125	21,250
National Protection and Programs Directorate	5,000	4,250	3,825	4,250
Office of Health Affairs	3,000	2,500	2,250	2,500
Federal Emergency Management Agency	3,000	2,500	2,250	2,500
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	12,000	10,200	9,180	10,200
Science and Technology	10,000	8,500	7,650	8,500
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	3,000	2,500	2,250	2,500
Total	\$223,119	\$188,090	\$174,162	\$ 185,950

*Please note that TSA receives 2 year funds. Thus, TSA carried over funds from each FY into the next FY.

**CIS receives ORR funds from CIS activities generating revenue, and thus is not included above.

Below are two tables, one for FY 2012 and one for FY 2013 through the second quarter.

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	Official Gifts	10/11/2011	Mementos	Sterling Silver Cufflinks	\$195	\$195
	S1/Germany	11/1/2011	Official Meeting	Refreshments	\$17	\$17
	S2 Cyber Event	11/1/2011	Official Meeting	Meals	\$225	\$225
	Official Gifts	11/3/2011	Mementos	Blankets	\$162	\$162
	Official Gifts	11/7/2011	Mementos	Jewelry Items	\$409	\$409
	Official Gifts	11/8/2011	Mementos	Pewter Items	\$100	\$100
	S1/Bulgaria	11/8/2011	Official Meeting	Refreshments	\$8	\$8
	Official Gifts	11/9/2011	Mementos	Jewelry Item	\$136	\$136
	S2/Assoc of European Airlines	11/10/2011	Official Meeting	Meals	\$184	\$184
	S2/Assoc of European Airlines	11/10/2011	Official Meeting	Sales Tax Refund	(\$13)	(\$13)
	Official Gifts	11/10/2011	Mementos	Commercial Appraisal of Gifts Received by the Secretary	\$200	\$200
	Slovenian VWP Negotiations	11/14/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast / Lunch Delivered	\$542	\$542
	Official Gifts	11/14/2011	Mementos	Flowers for Norway Terrorism Memorial	\$167	\$167
	S1/DNI	11/16/2011	Official Meeting	Meals	\$10	\$10
	Swiss VWP Negotiations	11/17/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast / Lunch Delivered	\$282	\$282
	Meeting Supplies	11/18/2011	Supplies	Coasters	\$238	\$238

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Official Gifts	11/21/2011	Mementos	Blankets	\$606	\$606
	Official Gifts	11/22/2011	Mementos	Pens and Cufflinks	\$775	\$775
	Official Gifts	11/28/2011	Mementos	Pens	\$175	\$175
	Official Gifts	11/28/2011	Mementos	Books	\$47	\$47
	S1/EU	11/28/2011	Official Meeting	Refreshments	\$11	\$11
	S1/Malaysia	11/28/2011	Official Meeting	Refreshments	\$8	\$8
	Official Gifts	11/29/2011	Mementos	USSS Hats and Jackets	\$303	\$303
	Official Gifts	11/29/2011	Mementos	USCG Hats and Jackets	\$145	\$145
	Official Gifts	12/8/2011	Mementos	Book Tip-In Page	\$10	\$10
	S1/Canada	12/12/2011	Official Meeting	Refreshments	\$12	\$12
	S1/Turkey	12/14/2011	Official Meeting	Refreshments	\$10	\$10
	Official Gifts	12/15/2011	Mementos	Return of Two Hats	(\$24)	(\$24)
	S1/Mexico	1/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$12	\$12
	Norwegian VWP Negotiations	1/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast / Lunch Delivered	\$879	\$879
	S1/El Salvador	1/9/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$16	\$16
	S1/Mexico	1/11/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$16	\$16
	S2/Germany	1/11/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$202	\$202
	Official Gifts	1/24/2012	Mementos	Gift Boxes for Future Events	\$314	\$314
	Official Gifts	1/24/2012	Mementos	Pewter Items	\$50	\$50

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	S2/EU	1/24/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$5	\$5
	S2/Germany	1/30/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$11	\$11
	S2/India	1/31/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$6	\$6
	S1/Mexico	2/2/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$12	\$12
	S2/Germany	2/6/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Sales Tax Refund	(\$16)	(\$16)
	Official Gifts	2/9/2012	Mementos	Commercial Appraisal of Gifts Received by the Secretary	\$200	\$200
	Official Gifts	2/13/2012	Mementos	Leather Padfolios	\$473	\$473
	Official Gifts	2/16/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$10	\$10
	Official Gifts	2/16/2012	Mementos	Glass Sculptures	\$470	\$470
	Canadian Delegation	2/16/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch at Mount Vernon Room	\$84	\$84
	DHS Workshop with German Interior Ministry	2/21/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast / Lunch Delivered	\$74	\$74
	S1/Netherlands	2/22/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$210	\$210
	S1/Mayor of Chicago	2/22/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$5	\$5
	S1/Guatemala	2/22/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$12	\$12

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	S1/WCO	2/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$5	\$5
	Official Gifts	2/23/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$225	\$225
	S2/Sweden	2/27/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$11	\$11
	Official Gifts	2/28/2012	Mementos	Books	\$38	\$38
	S2/EU	2/28/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$12	\$12
	S1/Italy	3/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$10	\$10
	S2/Germany	3/9/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$5	\$5
	Official Gifts	3/13/2012	Mementos	Return of Two Books	(\$22)	(\$22)
	S1/Israel	3/20/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$12	\$12
	S2/EU/DOS/DOJ	3/20/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$50	\$50
	Official Gifts	4/10/2012	Mementos	DHS Shirts	\$94	\$94
	Official Gifts	4/10/2012	Mementos	DHS Cufflinks	\$380	\$380
	Official Gifts	4/10/2012	Mementos	DHS Lapel Pins	\$100	\$100
	Official Gifts	4/10/2012	Mementos	Gift Bags for Future Events	\$280	\$280
	Official Gifts	4/10/2012	Mementos	Four Pewter Items	\$304	\$304
	Official Gifts	4/12/2012	Mementos	Gifts for A/S Travel to Asia	\$300	\$300
	Official Gifts	4/16/2012	Mementos	Commercial Appraisal of Gifts Received by the	\$255	\$255

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
				Secretary		
	Official Gifts	4/24/2012	Mementos	Gifts for Head of Foreign Delegations	\$85	\$85
	Official Gifts	4/20/2012	Mementos	DHS Coins	\$925	\$925
	Meeting Supplies	4/26/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$161	\$161
	Official Gifts	4/30/2012	Mementos	Blankets	\$322	\$322
	Five Country Conference	4/30/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch and Dinner	\$350	\$350
	Official Gifts	5/1/2012	Mementos	Glass Sculptures	\$615	\$615
	Meeting Supplies	5/2/2012	Official Meeting	Padded Document Holders for Agreement Signings	\$598	\$598
	S2/Germany	5/3/2012	Official Meeting	Breakfast	\$120	\$120
	S2/Germany	5/3/2012	Official Meeting	Lunch	\$326	\$326
	Official Gifts	5/10/2012	Mementos	Books	\$181	\$181
	Meeting Supplies	5/10/2012	Official Meeting	Refreshments	\$39	\$39
	Official Gifts	5/10/2012	Mementos	Gift Boxes for Future Events	\$283	\$283
	Swiss Delegation	5/10 -5/11	Official Meeting	Breakfast and Lunch	\$656	\$656
	Official Gifts	5/12/2012	Mementos	Jewelry Items	\$310	\$310
	Official Gifts	5/14/2012	Mementos	Books	\$44	\$44
	Official Gifts	5/14/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$208	\$208
	S1/Australia	5/14/2012	Official Meeting	Refreshments	\$9	\$9
	Official Gifts	5/15/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$86	\$86
	Official Gifts	5/15/2012	Mementos	Gift Box	\$25	\$25
	Official Gifts	5/16/2012	Mementos	Pewter Items	\$1,170	\$1,170
	Official Gifts	5/19/2012	Mementos	Wreath for Dachau	\$215	\$215

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Meeting Supplies	5/22/2012	Supplies	(Germany) Visit Press Conference Table Cloth Dry Cleaning	\$36	\$36
	Official Gifts	5/24/2012	Mementos	Return of Four Books	(\$173)	(\$173)
	Official Gifts	5/24/2012	Mementos	DHS Coins and Pre- Production Piece	\$2,975	\$2,975
	UAE Delegation	5/30/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch for Delegation	\$70	\$70
	Official Gifts	6/7/2012	Mementos	Glass Sculptures	\$200	\$200
	Official Gifts	6/18/2012	Mementos	Jewelry Item	\$275	\$275
	Official Gifts	6/19/2012	Mementos	Books	\$49	\$49
	Japanese Delegation	6/20 - 6/21	Official Meeting	Lunches and Dinners for Delegation	\$1,547	\$1,547
	Official Gifts	6/22/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$206	\$206
	Official Gifts	6/22/2012	Mementos	Padfolios	\$473	\$473
	S1/World Customs Organization Meeting	6/23/2012	Official Meeting	S1/World Customs Organization Breakfast	\$150	\$150
	Official Gifts	6/25/2012	Mementos	Jewelry Items	\$127	\$127
	Official Gifts	6/25/2012	Mementos	USCG Coins and Pre- Production Piece	\$1,670	\$1,670
	S2 Meeting	7/2/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$4	\$4
	Meeting Supplies	7/2/2012	Supplies	Glasses	\$312	\$312
	Official Gifts	7/9/2012	Mementos	Delivery Fee	\$10	\$10
	Official Gifts	7/10/2012	Mementos	Glass Sculptures	\$730	\$730
	Official Gifts	7/13/2012	Mementos	Pen/Pencil Sets	\$265	\$265

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Official Gifts	7/13/2012	Mementos	Book	\$10	\$10
	Meeting Supplies	7/18/2012	Supplies	Umbrellas for VIP Escorting	\$264	\$264
	Meeting Supplies	7/18/2012	Supplies	Flameless, Battery-Operated Tea Lights	\$36	\$36
	Official Gifts	7/19/2012	Mementos	Gift Packaging	\$92	\$92
	Official Gifts	7/20/2012	Mementos	Gift Packaging	\$21	\$21
	Meeting Supplies	8/1/2012	Supplies	Dinner/Reception Supplies	\$321	\$321
	S2/Global Wireless Solutions	8/2/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Luncheon	\$45	\$45
	S1/Australia	8/2/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$135	\$135
	Meeting Supplies	8/8/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Beverage Tubs, Ice Bucket, etc.	\$537	\$537
	Official Gifts	8/8/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$372	\$372
	Meeting Supplies	8/10/2012	Supplies	Dinner/Reception Supplies	\$195	\$195
	Official Gifts	8/10/2012	Mementos	Gifts Supply Order for Visa Waiver Program Office	\$2,706	\$2,706
	Meeting Supplies	8/14/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Pipe-and-Drape (S1-Hosted Dinner)	\$90	\$90
	S1/Iftar	8/14/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dates/Nuts for Iftar	\$89	\$89
	S1/Iftar	8/14/2012	Meals and Refreshments	S1-Hosted Iftar Event	\$2,800	\$2,800
	S1/Iftar	8/14/2012	Meals and	Rental of Table	\$15	\$15

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
			Refreshments	Cloths for Prayer Room		
	Meeting Supplies	8/20/2012	Supplies	Return of Votive Holders and Number Holders	(\$54)	(\$54)
	Official Gifts	9/3/2012	Mementos	Pens	\$500	\$500
	Official Gifts	9/6/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$20	\$20
	Official Gifts	9/6/2012	Mementos	Glass Globes	\$144	\$144
	Official Gifts	9/6/2012	Mementos	Chelsea Clocks	\$808	\$808
	Official Gifts	9/7/2012	Mementos	Ruthenium Pens	\$250	\$250
	Official Gifts	9/7/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$23	\$23
	Meeting Supplies	9/7/2012	Supplies	Return of Place Cards	(\$8)	(\$8)
	Meeting Supplies	9/7/2012	Supplies	Beverage Tubs, Ice Bucket, etc.	\$175	\$175
	Official Gifts	9/7/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrap Supplies	\$37	\$37
	S2/CICIR	9/10/2012	Meals and Refreshments	S2-Hosted Reception for China Trip	\$101	\$101
	S1 Delegation Dinner	9/10/2012	Meals and Refreshments	S1 Dinner for Delegation in Montreal, Canada	\$838	\$838
	Meeting Supplies	9/11/2012	Supplies	Serviettes for Meetings	\$385	\$385
	Official Gifts	9/11/2012	Mementos	Glass Sculptures	\$240	\$240
	Official Dinner	9/11/2012	Meals and Refreshments	S2-Hosted Official Dinner with Chinese Counterparts	\$1,920	\$1,920
	Total				\$48,956	\$48,956
Office of the	Total				\$0	\$0

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
Under Secretary for Management						
Analysis and Operations	S1 International Delegation Meeting	10/6/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Canadian Delegation	\$84	\$84
	Coins Awarded	8/22/2012	Mementos	DHS Coins	\$96	\$96
	Meeting With UK Senior Liaison Officer	8/30/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Luncheon	\$142	\$142
	Total				\$322	\$322
Customs and Border Protection	Meeting with Brazilian Minister of Foreign Relations	10/12/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$1,697	\$1,697
	Meeting with Delegation from Brazil	10/12/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$82	\$82
	Meeting with Officials from Canada Border Services Agency	10/17/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$1,348	\$1,348
	International Chief of Police Conference - French Officials	10/23/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$135	\$135
	CBP's Immigration Advisory Program Visited by Qatar	10/27/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$233	\$233

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Delegation					
	Meeting with NTEU Officials	12/5/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$28	\$28
	LEWG, Rome, Italy	12/6/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$500	\$500
	Protocol Supplies	12/7/2011	Mementos	Supplies	\$150	\$150
	LEWG, Ottawa, Canada	12/9/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$407	\$407
	Meeting with Russian Delegation	12/12/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$1,364	\$1,364
	Meeting with Canada Delegation	12/12/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$114	\$114
	Meeting with Canada Delegation	12/13/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$220	\$220
	Meeting with Canada Delegations	12/13/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$425	\$425
	Reception in Honor of Commissioner Bersin	12/30/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$2,000	\$2,000
	LEWG Reception	1/20/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$500	\$500
	Meeting with Canadian Delegation	1/25/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$213	\$213
	Meeting with Canadian Delegation	1/25/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$2,506	\$2,506
	Protocol Supplies	1/31/2012	Mementos	Supplies	\$350	\$350

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Change of Command Ceremony	2/8/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$618	\$618
	COAC - Trade Quarterly Meeting	2/21/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$50	\$50
	3-Day working session - US-Canada Cross-Border Collaboration Initiatives	2/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$195	\$195
	Meeting with Panama Delegation	2/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$271	\$271
	Bi-National Beyond and Border Action Plan Town Hall COAC Meeting	2/28/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$40	\$40
	RCMP Summit in Massena, NY	3/12/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner and Refreshments	\$888	\$888
	CBP-GACC Joint Training Program with Delegation from the General Administration of Customs from China	3/20/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$1,254	\$1,254
	Grand Opening	3/22/2012	Meals and	Refreshments	\$2,200	\$2,200

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Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Ceremony of the New Welton Station		Refreshments			
	Protocol Supplies	3/22/2012	Mementos	Supplies	\$500	\$500
	K9 Graduation of the Government of Mexico	3/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$548	\$548
	1000th Session BP Academy Graduation Ceremony	4/12/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$111	\$111
	RCCDG Meeting - Canada Delegation	4/24/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$65	\$65
	RCCDG Meeting - Western Hemisphere Countries	4/25/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$1,250	\$1,250
	European Taxation and Customs Union Delegations	5/4/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Morning Break and Lunch	\$696	\$696
	BVPP Joint Regional Risk Assessment Kickoff	5/18/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast/Lunch	\$184	\$184
	Signing of Joint-Statement by World BASC Org. and CBP	5/30/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$20	\$20

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	International Visitor Programs - Protocol Supplies	6/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$374	\$374
	LEWG Reception - Hague	6/7/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$250	\$250
	Dubai Customs Delegations	6/11/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$1,113	\$1,113
	Bi-National Working Group (BWG) Meeting	6/28/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$807	\$807
	Panama Delegations	6/28/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast/Lunch	\$280	\$280
	Independence Day Reception - Amsterdam & Hague	7/2 & 7/3/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$500	\$500
	Protocol Supplies	7/16/2012	Supplies	Supplies	\$860	\$860
	RCMP Graduation	8/13/2012	Mementos	Framed Pair of USBP Spurs Mounted Show Box for RCMP	\$282	\$282
	China Customs Delegations	9/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$1,152	\$1,152
	Meeting with Vice Minister of China Customs	9/13/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$739	\$739
	RCMP Meeting	8/31/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$73	\$73
	Israel Delegations	9/3 &	Meals and	Dinner/	\$2,087	\$2,087

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
		9/7/2012	Refreshments	Refreshments/ Transportation		
	Protocol Supplies	9/13/2012	Supplies	Supplies	\$215	\$215
	Protocol Supplies	9/13/2012	Mementos	Official Gifts	\$5,955	\$5,955
	Protocol Supplies	9/28/2012	Mementos	Gift Coins	\$1,994	\$1,994
	Total				\$37,843	\$37,843
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	HSI Briefing for Foreign Liaison Officers	11/30/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$188	\$188
	ICE Stakeholders Holiday Party	12/15/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Food and Beverage	\$3,298	\$3,298
	ICE/ERO Non-Governmental Organizations Meeting	12/15/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Light refreshments	\$81	\$81
	Luncheon with STAFDEL and Panamanian Officials Concerning DHS Programs in Central America	1/18/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Food and Beverage	\$1,332	\$1,332
	Meeting to Discuss Interior Repatriation Initiative and Biometrics Collection Project	2/2/2012	Meals and refreshments	Food and Beverage	\$383	\$383

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	in Mexico					
	Community Outreach with NGOs to Discuss Concerns	2/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light refreshments	\$38	\$38
	Meet and greet with the Screen Actors Guild	3/6/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$11	\$11
	Deputy General of Special Organized Crime Agency (SOCA) Meeting with ICE Director	3/21/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$12	\$12
	Discuss Joint Cases for Upcoming Executive Steering Committee Meeting with Tax Administration Service	3/12/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner Meeting	\$805	\$805
	Two Day Training Seminar for Foreign, State and Local Law Enforcement Officers in Massena, NY	3/27/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$196	\$196
	Protocol Office	4/4/2012	Mementos	Gift Wrapping	\$36	\$36

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Supplies					
	ICE Meeting with the Columbian National Police	5/7/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Coffee and Pastries	\$60	\$60
	Ribbon Cutting of the National Security Investigations Division and Export Enforcing Control Center	5/8/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$97	\$97
	Meeting for 2012 Mexican Interior Repatriation Program and Interior Repatriation Initiative	7/20/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$356	\$356
	Community Roundtable for Houston Area Stakeholders	7/27/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$150	\$150
	HSI Buffalo Title 19 Seminar for Foreign, State and Local Enforcement	7/27/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$91	\$91
	NY Field Office-Secure	8/9/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$89	\$89

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Communities Outreach Meeting					
	Awards for Mexico Customs Officers for Completion of Joint US/Mexico Customs Investigator Training Course	8/23/2012	Mementos	Mementos/ Awards (Individual Plaques, Coins and Shadow Boxes) Presented to Mexican Customs Officers Recognizing Completion of a Joint Training Course.	\$2,869	\$2,869
	Place Settings for Refreshments for Dignitaries Meeting with the ICE Director or Assistant Director	9/11/2012	Supplies	Purchase of 12 China Place Settings (Expected Life of 20 Years) for Serving Refreshments to Dignitaries Who Meet With ICE Director.	\$1,400	\$1,400
	Meeting with Chinese Delegation	9/13/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$58	\$58
	Meeting for ICE Director and Princess Madeleine of Sweden	9/21/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$53	\$53
	HSI Training Provided by Australian Federal Police	9/26/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$325	\$325

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
				Total	\$11,928	\$11,928
Transportation Security Administration	Promote R&D of Liquids, Aerosols, and Gels (LAGs) Screening Technologies	10/25-26/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$795	\$795
	US-India Aviation Security Working Group	1/20-23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$318	\$318
	Lunch for India's Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation	1/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$140	\$140
	Lunch with European Commission Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport	4/3/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$420	\$420
	Gulf Cooperation Council	5/2/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Morning Refreshments and Lunch	\$343	\$343
	LAGS Stakeholder Meeting	6/19/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$322	\$322
	Gift for State Department Employee for Advocacy and	7/24/2012	Mementos	Large Globe	\$94	\$94

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Negotiating with the European Commission on Aviation Security					
	Luncheon for Chinese Delegation and Director General Song of the Civil Aviation Authority of China	9/17/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$449	\$449
	Total				\$2,881	\$2,881
United States Coast Guard	Commandant Flag Mess Event	10/1/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with NOAA Administrator	\$8	\$8
	Vice Commandant Flag Mess Event	10/8/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Diversity Advisory Board Members	\$15	\$15
	Lunch Meeting	10/14/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$80	\$80
	Commandant Flag Mess Event	10/21/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Commander, Naval Forces Canada	\$60	\$60
	Commandant Representative Gift	11/1/2011	Mementos	Plaques Presented to Outgoing CG Foundation Board Chairman	\$107	\$107
	Commandant Flag Mess Event	11/2/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast with Senator Wicker and Staff	\$15	\$15

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Commandant Flag Mess Event	11/3/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast with Rep. Guinta and Staff	\$22	\$22
	Deputy Commandant for Operations Flag Mess Event	11/3/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Russian Marine Pollution and Salvage Administration	\$108	\$108
	Commandant Representative Gift	11/8/2011	Mementos	Coasters	\$1,100	\$1,100
	Commandant Representative Gift	11/21/2011	Mementos	Plaque for International Maritime Organization	\$46	\$46
	Commandant Reception	11/21/2011	Meals and Refreshments	International Maritime Organization Reception hosted in London	\$1,070	\$1,070
	Commandant Representative Gift	12/1/2011	Mementos	Commandant Enscribed Pen/ Ink Refills	\$53	\$53
	Commandant Representational Gift	12/30/2011	Mementos	Official CCG Custom Dessert Tins	\$529	\$529
	Congressional Visit	1/27/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Senator Landrieu and Staff	\$46	\$46
	U.S. Navy League	2/6/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Senior Leadership of the Navy League of the	\$68	\$68

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
				United States		
	DEA/DOJ Visit	2/17/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with DEA Administrator Leonhart	\$36	\$36
	Congressional Visit	3/2/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Official DHS Polo Shirts, Mugs, etc.	\$32	\$32
	Colombia Trip Gifts	3/21/2012	Mementos	Engraved Plates	\$222	\$222
	Commandant Dinner	4/2/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Reception for U.S. Ambassador in Bogota, Columbia	\$916	\$916
	14th District Commander Dinner	4/3/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner Held for Pacom and CINCPACFLT	\$231	\$231
	RDML Thomas Trip to Russia	4/10/2012	Mementos	Brass Letters Engraved for Senior Leadership in the Russian Ministry of Transport	\$25	\$25
	Vice Commandant Change of Watch	4/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner for Vice Service Chiefs at VCG Quarters	\$158	\$158
	Commandant Representational Gift	4/26/2012	Mementos	Brass Letters Engraved for the Chief of the Thai Royal Navy and the Chief of Defence Forces for the Royal	\$95	\$95

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
				Thai Armed Forces		
	Commandant Representational Gift	5/19/2012	Mementos	Gourmet Gifts	\$589	\$589
	Vice Commandant Change of Watch	6/16/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Truck Rental to Provide Temporary Food Storage	\$725	\$725
	Vice Commandant Change of Watch	6/18/2012	Supplies	Tent Rental for the Change of Watch Ceremony's Reception	\$1,075	\$1,075
	Commandant Representational Gift	6/29/2012	Mementos	Brass Letters Engraved on Plaque for Presentation to Canadian Official on 50th Anniversary of Canadian CG	\$37	\$37
	Commandant Representational Gift	7/3/2012	Mementos	Coin Boxes	\$650	\$650
	Commandant Representational Gift	7/5/2012	Mementos	Special Agent Badge	\$110	\$110
	Grand Haven Coast Guard Festival	7/31/2012	Mementos	Gift Lamp	\$294	\$294
	CGC JUNIPER Visit to Canada	8/7/2012	Mementos	JUNIPER Chart Art, Hats, Coffee Mugs and USCG Coffee	\$487	\$487

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
				Table Books		
	Lunch on CGC BERTHOLF	8/7/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Senators Landrieu, Murkowski and Begich	\$82	\$82
	Commandant Refreshments for Future Events	9/4/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$817	\$817
	Supplies for Serving Refreshments on China Trip	9/4/2012	Mementos	Refreshment Serving Supplies	\$135	\$135
	Barrow, Alaska Lunch	8/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Delegation Lunch at Barrow, AK	\$141	\$141
	Mexico Trip Gifts	9/5/2012	Mementos	Engraved Pussywillows on Stationery	\$47	\$47
	Mexico Trip Gifts	9/5/2012	Mementos	Seashell Box Oval, Pen	\$139	\$139
	Commandant Representational Gifts	9/5/2012	Mementos	Plaque for General McKinley	\$45	\$45
	Mexico Trip Gifts	9/5/2012	Mementos	Phil SMMR Grace Set	\$50	\$50
	VCG Representational Gift	9/10/2012	Mementos	Engraved USCG Gift Box for CNO Mexico	\$100	\$100
	Commandant Representational	9/13/2012	Mementos	Egg Pendants and Locketts	\$325	\$325

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Gifts					
	Commandant Representational Gifts	9/21/2012	Mementos	Porthole Desk Clock, Clock Chart Weight, Porthole Desk Set	\$941	\$941
	VCG Representational Gifts	9/24/2012	Mementos	Shaving Mugs with VCG Comdt. Flag, Cutter and Pen	\$2,801	\$2,801
	Commandant Representational Gifts	9/21/2012	Mementos	Plaque for Major General Jose Leon Riafio	\$49	\$49
	Commandant Representational Gifts	9/24/2012	Mementos	Coast Guard Foundation History Books	\$450	\$450
	Total				\$15,131	\$15,131
United States Secret Service	Director's Holiday Reception at USSS Hdqtrs	12/6/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$664	\$664
	Former PPD/VPD SAIC's Luncheon	12/7/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$536	\$536
	Director's Holiday Reception for Federal & Private Sector Law Enforcement Officials	12/8/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$5,390	\$5,390
	American Embassy-Rome - Foreign Law	12/13/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Food and Refreshments	\$1,000	\$1,000

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Enforcement Holiday Function					
	Holiday Reception	12/19/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$11	\$11
	Holiday Reception for Melwood/ EMCOR/GSA Employees	1/4/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$71	\$71
	DHS-ESG Reception	1/15/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$518	\$518
	Liaison with Miami University Students	3/9/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments	\$25	\$25
	PRC Meeting	3/13/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast and Luncheon	\$327	\$327
	PRC Meeting	3/14/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast and Luncheon	\$406	\$406
	PRC Meeting	3/15/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast and Luncheon	\$399	\$399
	Law Enforcement Exploring Meeting	4/12/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Luncheon	\$141	\$141
	2012 Association of the Former Agents of the USSS Board of Directors Meeting	4/18/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Luncheon	\$194	\$194
	Business Executives for National Security	4/19/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Luncheon	\$194	\$194

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Meeting					
	Total				\$9,876	\$9,876
	President's National Security Telecom	12/8/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$312	\$312
	Under Secretary Beers International Travel	12/15/2011	Mementos	DHS/NPPD Coins	\$2,005	\$2,005
	S2 Hosted Enduring Security Reception	1/19/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$960	\$960
	DHS Hosted Meeting with Los Angeles Mayor	2/28/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$399	\$399
	For Official Meetings and Functions by the NPPD D/US	9/25/2012	Supplies	Name Plate Holders and Water Pitchers	\$434	\$434
	Total				\$4,110	\$4,110
Office of Health Affairs	Total				\$0	\$0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Coins for International Visitors	3/30/2012	Mementos	FEMA Coins	\$518	\$518
	International Visitors	4/6/2012	Mementos	DHS Clock	\$129	\$129
	Israeli Delegation	7/9/2012	Meals & Refreshments	Box Lunches	\$60	\$60
	International	8/10/2012	Mementos	Coffee Mugs	\$249	\$249

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Visitors					
	International Visitors	8/10/2012	Mementos	Padfolios	\$488	\$488
	Total				\$1,444	\$1,444
	Meal Tickets	10/1/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meals for Visiting Dignitaries/High Ranking Guests	\$580	\$0
	Lunch	2/10/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Luncheon for Senator Chambliss and his staff (DHS staff paid for their meals out of pocket)	\$500	\$500
	Advisory Council Meeting	2/28/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Reception for Members of the FLETC Advisory Council	\$284	\$284
	Advisory Council Meeting	2/29/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Light Snacks/Refreshments for FLETC Advisory Council	\$139	\$139
	Defense Investigative Enterprise WG	4/24/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast/Lunch Meals	\$456	\$456
	Office of State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) Reception	5/22/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments for Reception	\$888	\$888

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	OSLLE Meeting	5/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch Buffett	\$318	\$318
	OSLLE Meeting	5/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$106	\$106
	Official Gifts	9/10/2012	Mementos	Coins	\$2,056	\$2,056
	Meal Tickets	9/19/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meals for Members of House Committee on Homeland Security	\$0	\$11
	Official Gifts	9/21/2012	Mementos	Assorted DHS/FLETC Mementos (DHS/FLETC Glass Sets, Shirts, Pens, and Paperweights)	\$2,409	\$2,409
	Meal Tickets	9/30/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Deobligated Unused Meal Tickets	(\$569)	\$0
	Total				\$7,167	\$7,167
Science & Technology	Bilateral Meeting	10/3/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Working Lunch	\$64	\$64
	Bilateral Meeting	10/20/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Working Lunch	\$259	\$259
	Bilateral Meeting	10/20/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Working Dinner	\$280	\$280
	Bilateral Meeting	10/26/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Working Lunch	\$78	\$78
	Bilateral Meeting	10/27/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Working Lunch	\$94	\$94

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Bilateral Meeting	11/8/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Working Lunch	\$57	\$57
	Bilateral Meeting	12/1/2011	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$95	\$95
	Refreshments for Visiting Dignitaries	2/2/2012-5/31/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$56	\$56
	Breakfast for Bilateral Meeting	2/15/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$115	\$115
	Lunch for Bilateral Meeting	2/15/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$273	\$273
	Dinner for Bilateral Meeting	2/15/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meals	\$747	\$747
	Bilateral Meeting	4/2/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$95	\$95
	Bilateral Meeting	4/3/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$95	\$95
	Bilateral Meeting	4/4/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$95	\$95
	Bilateral Meeting	4/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$58	\$58
	Workshop	4/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$64	\$64
	Bilateral Meeting	4/16/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$62	\$62
	Bilateral Meeting	5/31/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$158	\$158
	Bilateral Meeting	7/20/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$80	\$80

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2012 by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Refreshments for Visiting Dignitaries	9/11/2012 - 9/30/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$150	\$150
	Bilateral Meeting	9/17/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$174	\$174
	Total				\$3,149	\$3,149
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	DNDO Executive Steering Committee	4/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$16	\$16
	Architecture and Plans Directorate Classroom Presentation	7/5/2012	Mementos	Pens for International Law Enforcement Academy Students (non-DHS)	\$655	\$655
	Delegation Visiting from Israel	7/10/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$52	\$52
	Total				\$723	\$723

USCIS is not included in the Rep Fund report because it uses revenue from its fee account and not appropriated resources for Official Reception and Representation. USCIS had authority to use up to \$10,000 from its Immigration Examination Fee account for Official Reception and Representation per public law.

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	A/S Bersin with Brazilian Delegation	10/19/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$399	\$399
	Meeting Supplies	11/9/2012	Meals and	Coffee Creamer	\$3	\$3

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
			Refreshments			
	S1 with AmeriCorps Members Working Sandy Recovery	11/11/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$312	\$312
	Official Gifts	11/19/2012	Mementos	Vase	\$95	\$95
	S2 and Government Counterparts on Extremism	11/25/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$45	\$45
	Official Gifts	11/29/2012	Mementos	Desk Sets	\$402	\$402
	Mementos	11/29/2012	Mementos	DHS Coins	\$1,790	\$1,790
	Agreement Signings with Counterpart Nations	11/29/2012	Mementos	Pens	\$1,644	\$1,644
	S1 Meeting with Homeland Security Advisory Council	11/29/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$100	\$100
	Official Gifts	12/3/2012	Mementos	Cast Plant Replicas	\$303	\$303
	Official Gifts	12/6/2012	Mementos	Colonel Lilletton Folios	\$767	\$767
	A/S Bersin Meeting with General of Swiss Federal Police	12/6/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$105	\$105
	Official Gift	12/10/2012	Mementos	USCG Gift Box	\$25	\$25
	Official Gifts	12/13/2012	Mementos	Indian Kachina Dancer Glass	\$580	\$580

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
				Sculptures		
	Official Gift	12/14/2012	Mementos	Bowl	\$116	\$116
	Official Gifts	12/14/2012	Mementos	DHS Trays	\$232	\$232
	S1 Farewell Reception for Senator Lieberman	12/19/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$900	\$900
	Official Gift	12/20/2012	Mementos	USCG Book	\$30	\$30
	Official Gift	12/20/2012	Mementos	USCG jacket	\$75	\$75
	Asst. Secretary Bersin Lunch	1/9/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Indian Delegation	\$70	\$70
	S2-Sponsored Dinner	1/9/2013	Meals and Refreshments	S2-Sponsored Dinner with German State Secretary Fritsche	\$500	\$500
	Official Gift for Mexican Ambassador	1/16/2013	Mementos	Painting of DC Bridge	\$159	\$159
	Official Gifts	1/16/2013	Mementos	Commercial Appraisal of Gifts Received	\$100	\$100
	S1-Hosted Breakfast	1/24/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Hosted Breakfast with Senator Carper	\$24	\$24
	Official Gifts	2/4/2013	Mementos	Indian Glass Sculptures of an Eagle, Buffalo, and Red Tailed Hawk	\$450	\$450
	Asst. Secretary Bersin Lunch	2/6/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch w/International Association of Chiefs	\$700	\$700

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
				of Police		
	Visa Waiver Program Negotiations	2/6/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch for Negotiations with Japan Preventing Crime Committee	\$789	\$789
	Coffee	2/8/2013	Supplies	Bulk Coffee Purchase for Official Meetings	\$62	\$62
	COS-Hosted Lunch	2/8/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch with Senator Carper	\$90	\$90
	Official Gifts	2/11/2013	Mementos	Blankets	\$295	\$295
	Paper	2/25/2013	Supplies	Paper and Placecards for Official Meals	\$18	\$18
	S1-Hosted Dinner	2/25/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner w/ the Depts. of Health & Human Services, Agriculture, Governors	\$630	\$630
	S1-Hosted Lunch	3/12/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch w/International Civil Aviation Organization	\$45	\$45
	Total				\$11,855	\$11,855
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	Total				\$0	\$0
Analysis and Operations	Total				\$0	\$0
Customs and	Meeting with	11/12/2012	Meals and	Lunch and Dinner	\$1,323	\$1,323

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
Border Protection	Government of Mexico Transition Team		Refreshments			
	Meeting for NCR Law Enforcement	10/23/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$810	\$810
	Law Enforcement WG- Canada	12/13/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$400	\$400
	Law Enforcement WG- Italy	12/13/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$500	\$500
	S1, Mexican Senator and US Ambassador Meeting	12/14/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$112	\$112
	C1 meeting with Mexico Government Officials	1/16/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Social Event	\$345	\$345
	Law Enforcement Working Group (LEWG) - Belgium	1/18/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Reception	\$500	\$500
	C2 Meeting with Panamanian Government Officials	2/15/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$319	\$319
	C2 Meeting with Panamanian Officials	2/15/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$276	\$276
	Protocol Supplies -	2/19/2013	Supplies	2 Cases Coffee; 2	\$600	\$600

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Commissioner's Office			Carafes; 6 Cases Water; Paper Napkins, Cups, etc.		
	Total				\$5,185	\$5,185
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Meeting with Director, Mexican SAT and Delegation	1/16/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Coffee Service	\$59	\$59
	Mexican Contingent and DHS Working Group	1/17/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Luncheon	\$716	\$716
	Criminal Intelligence Advisory Group	2/3/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Light Refreshments/Lunch	\$1,355	\$1,355
	Total				\$2,130	\$2,130
Transportation Security Administration	Meeting with Senior Level Officials from Vietnam	10/18/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$193	\$193
	Meeting with Australia's Director Transportation Security	11/5/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$104	\$104
	Meeting with Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice	11/6/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$105	\$105
	Meeting with	12/10/2012	Meals and	Refreshments	\$20	\$20

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Philippine Delegation		Refreshments			
	Meeting with Philippine Delegation	12/10/2012	Mementos	Engraved Cube	\$70	\$70
	Meeting with Philippines Administrator	12/10/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$84	\$84
	Delegation from Saudi Arabia	1/17/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Reception for Saudi Arabia Delegation	\$84	\$84
	Host Delegation from Germany	2/19/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments for Meeting with German Delegation	\$55	\$55
	Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Delegation	3/13/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments for Meeting with Delegation	\$45	\$45
	Israel Aviation Security Working Group	3/20/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments & Lunch	\$115	\$115
	Total				\$875	\$875
United States Coast Guard	Deputy Commandant for Operations Visit to Greece	11/1/2012	Mementos	Engraved Compass Chartweights	\$310	\$310
	Deputy Commandant visit w/Panamanian Officials	11/15/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$390	\$390

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Commandant Visit to Singapore	11/19/2012	Mementos	USCG Glass Paperweights	\$244	\$244
	Official Receptions in Commandant's Quarters	11/20/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$764	\$764
	Commandant Visit to Singapore	11/27/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$1,537	\$1,537
	Dep Sec General, Supreme Council for National Security	1/14/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Coffee and Pastry Service	\$60	\$60
	Inauguration Day Meeting for Joint Chiefs of Staff	2/7/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$642	\$642
	Black Engineer of the Year Awards	2/8/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Reception Held Prior to Stars and Stripes Awards Ceremony	\$1,500	\$0
	NOAA Administrator Gift	2/25/2013	Mementos	Large Coin w/ Box and Brass Plate, Departing Gift for Dr. Lubchenco	\$58	\$58
	Dr. Lubchenco (NOAA Administrator) Reception	3/8/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Evening Reception with Hors d'Oeuvres	\$875	\$875
	Total				\$4,880	\$4,880
United States Secret Service	American Embassy-Rome	12/6/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$1,000	\$1,000

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Law Enforcement Function					
	Center for Identity Meeting	12/11/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast	\$512	\$512
	Israeli Delegation Meeting- Working Lunch	3/6/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$175	\$175
	Total				\$1,687	\$1,687
National Protection & Programs Directorate	Law Enforcement Meeting with DC Area Officials	11/16/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$704	\$704
	Total				\$704	\$704
Office of Health Affairs	Total				\$0	\$0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Search and Rescue Workshop	1/13/2013	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch and Refreshments	\$950	\$950
	Total				\$950	\$950
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Future Meetings with Dignitaries	11/15/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Meal Tickets for Future Events	\$580	\$0
	National Summit on Multiple Casualty-Reception	12/11/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Refreshments	\$219	\$219
	Total				\$799	\$219
Science & Technology	Cybersecurity Broad Area Announcement Kickoff	10/10/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$1,134	\$1,134

Department of Homeland Security Official Reception and Representation Obligations and Expenditures FY 2013 (through March 30, 2013) by Component						
Component Name	Name of Event(s)	Date of Event	Purpose of Event	Description of Items Purchased	Obligations	Expenditures
	Annual Meeting with Singapore Ministry of Home Affairs	10/15/2012	Mementos	Plates and Glass Awards	\$249	\$249
	Meeting with Australia Defense Science and Technology	12/3/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$696	\$696
	Meeting with Australia Defense Science and Technology	12/3/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Breakfast and Lunch	\$355	\$355
	Meeting with Canada's National Defense Counselor	12/20/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Lunch	\$144	\$144
	Total				\$2,578	\$2,578
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	International Appreciation Dinner- Atomic Energy	10/10/2012	Meals and Refreshments	Dinner	\$90	\$90
	Total				\$90	\$90

Financial Management System Modernization

Question: The fiscal 2014 request includes funds for the Financial Systems Modernization effort. What are the next components who are in the “queue” for modernization? What is your estimate for the cost for remaining modernization projects?

Answer: For FY 2014, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will implement their approved Course of Action (COA) for financial systems modernization that determined transitioning to a shared service provider (SSP) is the preferred path forward. USCG plans also include their customer Components, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). DHS and USCG have briefed the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury on their plans.

For FY 2014, funding for financial systems modernization efforts will include funding for USCG, TSA, DNDO, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center including its customers, Intelligence and Analysis and Operations Coordination and Planning. Also, by the third quarter of FY 2014, OHA will have completed their transition to CBP as their new SSP.

Other Components will continue their planning and evaluation efforts in FY 2014. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is working on an alternatives analysis and plans to begin modernization in FY 2015. Planning efforts include ICE’s customer Components, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the Science and Technology Directorate, the National Protection and Programs Directorate, and DHS Headquarters. The Federal Emergency Management Agency will also continue planning efforts in FY 2014 for future financial system modernization.

The President’s Budget requested \$29.5 million for the Coast Guard and its customer Components. DHS OCFO and Components continue to evaluate the costs of this project in light of new government-wide guidance regarding the use of shared services and standardized requirements for financial systems.

DHS-Wide Audit

Question: Please provide the status of a clean, unqualified audit of the DHS budget to be conducted by an independent party.

Answer: In November 2012, DHS obtained a qualified opinion on all financial statements. In FY 2013, the Department is actively pursuing an unqualified (clean) audit opinion which may also be retroactive for FY 2012. If this goal is achieved, a retroactive opinion will mean that FY 2012 is the first year DHS would have received an unqualified (clean) opinion.

Working Capital Fund

Question: The request includes a substantial increase to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), including \$975.3 million and 542 FTE. Please justify the enormous growth of the WCF since fiscal year 2012 (which included \$522.7 M and 394 FTE).

Answer: The WCF FY12 Revised Enacted level, as approved by the HAC and SAC on October 1, 2012, adjusted for actual Component consumption of services. This is the same funding level used for the FY 2013 Annualized CR for the WCF. In formulating the FY 2014 request, the WCF started with the FY13 Annualized CR level of \$633M as the base. Added to the base were adjustments for pay inflation, efficiency reductions resulting from the DHS Campaign to Cut Waste Initiative, administrative adjustments, and non-recurring data center migration (DCM) resulting in an overall reduction of \$88M, which determined the FY14 current service level of \$546M.

The change in funding from the FY14 current service level to the FY14 request is predominantly due to an increase to the WCF totaling \$412M to bring in activities currently operating outside the WCF and funded by the Components through interagency agreements. Moving these services to the WCF will increase efficiencies and reduce costs for the Department.

Before activities are added to the WCF, OCFO and the Working Capital Fund Governance Board (WCFGB), which is comprised of 5 permanent CFO members and 7 revolving members from the components, perform a business case review. The business case review determines whether the initiative meets the WCF criteria for efficiencies, economies of scale, and/or cost savings over the long term. The Board then votes on whether or not to add the activities to the WCF. The charts below show the additional costs and FTE:

FY 2014 (\$ in millions)	
Current Services Level	\$546
Current WCF Activity Increases	\$63
Existing Programs New to the WCF (currently paid outside the WCF)	\$412
New Activity Approved by the WCFGB	\$1
Total President's Budget Request	\$1,022

In the table above, the "Current WCF Activity Increases" represent requests due to expanding services and changes in consumption or requirements. The expanded services are currently being funded via Interagency Agreements outside of the WCF and will not have an impact on component budgets, with the exception of one new requirement for an increase to GSA Rent for occupancy at a training center. The "Existing Programs New to the WCF" consist of activities that were approved to be included in the WCF for FY 2013. Due to the Continuing Resolution, the FY 2013 approved activities will be deferred until FY 2014. The WCF will be the centralized funding mechanism and will not affect the Components appropriated budgets. The "New Activity Approved by the WCFGB" is one new requirement not currently being funded elsewhere. This activity meets the criteria for inclusion in the WCF, which provides cost savings, transparency, and economies of scale.

The change in FTE of 412 to 564 includes the conversion of 101 FTE from contractors to Federal employees through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, a reduction of 9 FTE due to rightsizing in FY 2012, and 60 FTE associated with activities new to the WCF in FY14. Fifty-five of these FTE were previously funded in other accounts.

	A	B	C	D	E	E - D
DHS WCF Activities	FY12 FTE	FY12 FTE Rightsizing Mission Support	FY12 DHS Balanced Workforce Conversions	FY13 CR FTE (A+B+C)	FY14 FTE	Delta
Total	412	(9)	101	504	564	60

Question: The fiscal year 2014 request again proposes to fund HSPD-12 centrally through the WCF - and each component has requested funds for that purpose. Those costs should be offset by savings within each component's Office of Security and "economies of scale" throughout the Department - since these responsibilities are being consolidated. Please provide a listing by component of the offsetting savings for fiscal year 2014. Please also describe in detail the metrics and "system dashboard" being developed to facilitate reporting to components.

Answer: In FY 2013, OCSO will continue to provide HSPD-12 related services via Inter-Agency Agreements (IAAs) to DHS Components in support of implementation efforts for card issuance. Beginning in FY 2014, the HSPD-12 will transition into the WCF as it moves forward into the operations and maintenance phase of the program lifecycle. This is in direct support of PIV Card Issuance Facilities (PCIF) management activities.

Component	FY13 Planned Collection (IAA)	FY14 President's Budget	Delta
CBP	5,872,706	5,693,973	-178,733
FLETC	274,192	261,262	-12,930
ICE	3,542,273	3,375,228	-167,045
TSA	7,109,440	6,774,176	-335,264
FEMA	2,122,272	2,022,191	-100,081
NPPD/Direct	122,712	116,925	-5,787
NPPD - Visit	103,070	0	-103,070
FPS	127,591	121,574	-6,017
OHA	23,375	22,273	-1,102
OPS and I&A	207,457	197,673	-9,784
OIG	65,646	62,550	-3,096
S&T	135,382	128,998	-6,384
DNDO	35,940	34,245	-1,695
USCG	0	0	0
USCIS	1,924,898	1,834,125	-90,773
USSS	955,902	910,824	-45,078
DHS - HQ	377,145	359,360	-17,785
Total	23,000,000	21,915,377	-1,084,624

The Identity Management System (IDMS) "system dashboard" was developed to track card issuance for each Component under the metric categories of Total PIV Card Issuance, Total Entities in the IDMS, Total Active Entities in the IDMS, and Total Active PIV Cards for Active Entities in IDMS.

Question: DHS established a working group comprised of all components within DHS to discuss streamlining the PIV card issuance process for contractors. What were the recommendations of that working group? Has a revised policy been issued to address the concerns and recommendations? If not, when will that policy be issued?

Answer: The process for issuing PIV cards to Contractors supporting multiple contracts was discussed during DHS HSPD-12 Council meetings and it was recommended that Contractors have only one active DHS PIV card and Components not re-issue a PIV card if Contractors already have an active (unexpired) card.

The DHS governance documents, the PIV Card Issuer (PCI) Operations Plan and Procedures Reference Book (PRB), are being updated to include the HSPD-12 Council recommendations.

The next version of the governance document is scheduled for release on or about September 2, 2013. It will include language that DHS PIV Card Issuance Facility (PCIF) Managers must comply with the issuance, re-issuance, and the PIV card topology requirements.

Data Center Migration

Question: The fiscal year 2014 request calls for \$54.2 million for data center consolidation to migrate FEMA, USCIS, TSA and CBP to the Enterprise Data Centers. Please describe how you are using existing funding in fiscal year 2013. What is the impact of sequestration?

Answer: Planned dispersal of FY 2013 data center migration funding is shown below.

FY 2013 Migration Funding Breakdown

Component	Project/Tasks	Final (\$ in millions)
CBP	Multiple system migration projects from Newington data center systems to DC1 and DC2; projects include: CDP - Common Delivery Platform, VTL and F5 BOM, Security Enclave, WAN Optimization, E2E, and draw down for DC1 and DC2 Project Management, Planning and Engineering	\$24.680
	Subtotal	\$24.680
TSA	Continue TTAC Operations Centers' consolidation activity: -Secure Flight -Transportation Vetting System (TVS) -Other	\$12.755
	Subtotal	\$12.775
USCIS	Complete migration from Technology Engineering Consolidation Center (TECC) Facility (Manassas, VA); TECC Phase 2 Migration	\$16.297
	Service Center Consolidation (Systems distributed throughout the USCIS Enterprise Program) includes:	

	-Service Centers (CA, TX, NE, VT) -Records/Benefits Centers (MO) -NCR HQ (DC)	
	Subtotal	\$16,297
	Total	\$53,732

Footnote: \$64.797 million was originally requested in the FY 2013 President's Budget for Data Center Migration.

The sequestration reduction delays the migration of the CBP Newington data center into the DHS consolidated data centers. Delaying this migration also pushes out the return on investment for the consolidation effort and increases the amount of unoccupied rack space in the data centers.

Question: Should this funding not be available in fiscal year 2014, what would be the cost and operational consequences for these agencies and DHS?

Answer: Most of the current large consolidation efforts (e.g., CBP Newington Data Center, USCIS Service Centers) are split between fiscal years and are relying on continued funding in FY 2014 to complete the overall effort. If the funding is unavailable, it impacts ongoing projects and project planning, which will be caught "mid-stream". These projects may not be able to go forward until the funding is confirmed. Overall, a decrease in FY 2014 funding will push major migration activity out, and may cause some additional sites to not fully consolidate.

Question: With completion of data center migration for FEMA, CBP, TSA and USCIS, are there remaining data center migration efforts required? If so, please indicate agencies, and a timeline with funding required for completion of all migration.

Answer: DHS migration funding has been planned to complete major consolidation activity principally from the identified primary legacy sites. The FY 2014 funding request is designed to accomplish this. However, there will continue to be minor activity in out-years as DHS and its Components continue to consolidate their data centers. OCIO is working with the Components to identify all sites to be consolidated, and OCIO will oversee the high-level long term plans of Component-funded identified projects.

This includes the USCG plan to consolidate some of its outlying data center sites to its primary data center (OSC Martinsburg), which will be principally planned and funded by USCG.

FY 2014 migration funding is designed only to complete major migration efforts from primary legacy sites. Any follow-on consolidation efforts will primarily be identified by the Component owners and OCIO will continue to facilitate and encourage this activity to determine any funding requirements.

Information Technology Security

Question: Through its Information Security and Infrastructure activities, the Office of the Chief Information Officer supports multiple information and data networks for DHS. While all the design is intended to improve security from external threats or system failures, and improve

performance and connectivity within the Department, there will always be a risk of “insider threats” to DHS systems. Please describe the programs and efforts in place to assure internal security, with associated funding.

Answer: Within DHS, the Counterintelligence Programs Division (CIPD) of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) is the only funded program with the responsibility for “Insider Threat”, however many of the efforts and technologies maintained by OCIO support that mission, including tools, processes, and expertise to monitor, detect, and respond to security events protect against malicious activity from external or internal actors.

The Cyber-Threat Analysis Center (CTAC) and Focused Operations efforts, Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) controls, Policy Enforcement Points between Components, Security Operations Center (SOC) functions, and system-level controls and continuous monitoring work to identify attempts at exfiltration of protected data, detect escalation of privilege, and manage inappropriate data access and storage rights enforcement to assure security of information from external and internal threats alike. These capabilities and controls are designed to and will detect anomalous behavior of malicious insiders as well as outside actors with compromised insider credentials.

The DHS OCIO has a lead role in the transformation of the Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) which is responding to shortcomings identified by the Wiki-Leaks incident. The DHS CIO co-chairs the committee and the DHS Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is driving multiple efforts to address the top five priority areas, which are Removable Media, Reducing Anonymity, Insider Threat, Enterprise Audit, and Access Control. The DHS CISO serves at the Subcommittee level, in Architecture, and in Mobility & Wireless Security to establish increased standards and raise the capabilities and assurance posture of all NSS including those National Security networks and systems within DHS. Representatives from DHS serve in all aspects and efforts of the various Working Groups.

Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements

Question: Please update the data provided last year regarding any new or amended memoranda of agreement (MOAs), memoranda of understanding (MOUs), or other formal agreements established within DHS between components and between components and the interagency, including a concise description. Again, this list should be broken out at the component level and, for each, list relevant agreements (1) between the component and other DHS entities *and* (2) between the component and other departments and agencies.

Answer: Please see accompanying spreadsheet providing all Department MOAs, MOUs, and IAAs through April 30, 2013.

Non-Pay and Fuel Inflation

Question: Please provide the fiscal guidance issued to the components for non-pay and fuel inflation adjustments for fiscal year 2014. If guidance was not issued for non-pay and fuel inflation, please explain the rationale.

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
OCRSO	Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory	Computer database and environmental services, including checklist.	US Army/Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
	FEMA Office of Environmental and Historic Planning	Updating environmental planning documents, instructions, and procedures	FEMA
	Renewable Energy Support	Provide expert analysis and assistance in identifying and implementing renewable energy technologies	Department of Energy/National Renewable Energy Laboratory
	Agency Asset Management System	customize and access the Agency Asset Management System (AAMS) for internal screening of personal property.	*US General Services Administration
	Records Management	STORAGE AND TRANSFER OF DHS RECORDS	NARA
	Functional Realignment OCRSO to OCIO	USM Realignment of the OCRSO/RPM functions to the OCIO Organization	Under Secretary for Management/OCIO
	Functional Realignment OCRSO to OCHCO	USM Realignment of the OCRSO/RPM functions to the OCHCO Organization	Under Secretary for Management/OCHCO
	Functional Realignment OCRSO to USM	USM Realignment of the OCRSO/Directives Program functions to the immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	Under Secretary for Management/front office
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the U.S. Customs & Border Protection.	International Mail Screening Program	U.S. Customs & Border Protection
	Intra-Agency Agreement (Transit Services)	Provide Regional Transit Subsidies benefits	Department of Transportation
	Inter-Agency Agreement/Reimbursable MOA (Executive Dining Facility)	Provide personnel billets for Executive Dining Facility Food Service Operations	USCG
	Inter-Agency Agreement	Facilitation Services to support OCRSO's "Re-imagining" process	USCG
	MOA By and Among the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development, GSA and DHS	Establishes the Parties' respective roles, responsibilities and commitments in connection with the development of the northern portion of the St. Elizabeths East Campus	Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development, GSA and DHS
	MOA Between DHS and Space and Naval Warfare (SPAWAR) Systems Center Atlantic	Engineering analysis for the development of security access control requirements for the new DHS HQ Facility	SPAWAR
	MOA Among GSA, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, DC Historic Preservation Office, National Capital Planning Commission and DHS Regarding the Development of the USCG Headquarters at St. Elizabeths National Historic Landmark	Expanding the Limit of Disturbance slightly east to the west foundation of Building 5 of the Center Building in order to implement an appropriate system to protect and support the building.	GSA, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, DC Historic Preservation Office, National Capital Planning Commission and DHS

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
	MOA Among GSA, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, DC Historic Preservation Office, National Capital Planning Commission and DHS Regarding the Development of the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) Level 5 Perimeter Security Improvements at St. Elizabeths National Historic Landmark	Slightly expanding the Limit of Disturbance to accommodate slope stabilization measures to protect the northern slope adjacent to the Barry Farm neighborhood in support of the perimeter security improvements and campus stormwater management improvements	GSA, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, DC Historic Preservation Office, National Capital Planning Commission and DHS
	MOU Between General Services Administration and DHS to Guide the Consolidation of DHS Headquarters Elements	MOU to set forth and define the roles/responsibilities of GSA/DHS regarding consolidation of DHS national headquarters elements in the National Capital Region (Overarching MOU).	GSA
	MOU Between General Services Administration National Capital Region and DHS Concerning Oversight of Funds Received Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	MOU to set forth and define the roles/responsibilities of GSA/DHS regarding funds received by DHS pursuant to the ARRA Act of 2009. Specifically incorporated by reference into any Reimbursable Work Authorization received by GSA from DHS for a portion of the multi-phased project to develop the St. Elizabeths Campus for the new DHS national headquarters.	GSA
	MOU Between General Services Administration's Public Buildings Service National Capital Region and DHS	Agreement that sets forth/defines roles and responsibilities for the acquisition of office furniture and related services (furniture management services, move services, and furniture disposition services). Covers all phases of the Headquarters Consolidation	GSA
	MOU Between General Services Administration National Capital Region and DHS for the Nebraska Avenue Complex	MOU to set forth and define the roles/responsibilities/financial obligations of GSA/DHS for the master planning, development and/or redevelopment, design, construction, moving, and occupancy for future design and construction of NAC projects.	GSA
	Programmatic Agreement Among GSA, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, DC Historic Preservation Office, Federal Highway Administration, National Capital Planning Commission and DHS Regarding the Redevelopment of St. Elizabeths National	PA per Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, implementing regulations, and provisions authorizing negotiation of a programmatic agreement to resolve adverse effects from certain complex project situations.	GSA, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, DC Historic Preservation Office, Federal Highway Administration, National Capital Planning Commission and DHS
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and Operations Coordination and Intel & Analysis for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations, Transit Subsidy, Parking, Scan Service, Federal Occupational Health, Postage and Mt. Weather Rent in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p> <p>Transit Subsidy - Provides a subsidy to Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated van pools, or any combination of the above. Law and Executive Orders require the implementation of Commuter Transit Subsidy Program at federal agencies. DHS participation in the Employee Transit Subsidy Benefit Program is not optional. Without a transit benefits program DHS would not be in compliance with Executive Order 13150, "Federal Workforce Transportation", April 21, 2000; and Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.132-9, "Qualified Transportation Fringes".</p>	Operations Coordination and Intel & Analysis (I&A) (OPS)

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
		<p>Parking- Provide parking for DHS Headquarters employees at various locations in the downtown Washington, DC area. Parking is provided in commercial parking garages to DHS Federal employees with disabilities, car and vanpools, Headquarters executives, and employees consistently required to work hours outside of core business hours.</p> <p>Sedans Service- Provide a reliable method of transportation to ensure on-time for meeting and engagements. Ensure that the service allows senior officials the ability to maximize effectiveness and efficiency of their time and provide a setting that allows them to conduct official business while in transit that would not be available on public transportation.</p> <p>Federal Occupational health Clinic (FOH)- Improve the health, safety, and productivity of the Federal workforce within the National Capital Region. DHS has health clinics located at the 7th&D Street SW, and the Nebraska Avenue Complex(NAC). The clinics are able to provide health care services such as, immunizations, health screenings, flu shots and health risk appraisals. The program also administers the Automated External Defibrillator (AED) program throughout DHS facilities in the National Capital Region.</p> <p>Postage for Official Mail: Provide funding for all out-going Official Mail Postage metered at the Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS). The funding for postage is independent of the Mail Operations due to the fluctuating cost of postage and usage by the components. 39 CFR 310.1 (Private Express Statute) prohibits the use of entities other than the United States Postal Service to deliver letters to second parties.</p> <p>Mt. Weather Rent- Rent space, IT and Miscellaneous support. This effort is in direct support of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-20 and National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 51. The HSPD establishes a comprehensive national policy on the continuity of Federal Government structures and operations. NSPD 51 directs Executive Branch Department and Agencies to have capabilities in place to ensure continuous operation in the event of a national emergency.</p>	
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the United States Coast Guard for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations and Shuttle Service in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p> <p>Shuttles Services -Ensures employees have access to DHS locations across the National Capital Region. Provide a reliable and predictable schedule for employees to plan and conduct meetings. Administer shuttles services for all DHS employees at various component and Headquarters locations throughout the NCR.</p>	United States Coast Guard
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the	To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations and Postage FY2013	Office of the Inspector General

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	Office of the Inspector General for the Shared Services.	<p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p> <p>Postage for Official Mail: Provide funding for all out-going Official Mail Postage metered at the Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS). The funding for postage is independent of the Mail Operations due to the fluctuating cost of postage and usage by the components. 39 CFR 310.1 (Private Express Statute) prohibits the use of entities other than the United States Postal Service to deliver letters to second parties.</p>	
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations, Sedan Service and Shuttle Service in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p> <p>Sedans Service -Provide a reliable method of transportation to ensure on-time for meeting and engagements. Ensure that the service allows senior officials the ability to maximize effectiveness and efficiency of their time and provide a setting that allows them to conduct official business while in transit that would not be available on public transportation.</p> <p>Shuttles Services -Ensures employees have access to DHS locations across the National Capital Region. Provide a reliable and predictable schedule for employees to plan and conduct meetings. Administer shuttles services for all DHS employees at various component and Headquarters locations throughout the NCR.</p>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the Transportation Security Administration	<p>To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations and Shuttle Service in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p> <p>Shuttles Services -Ensures employees have access to DHS locations across the National Capital Region. Provide a reliable and predictable schedule for employees to plan and conduct meetings. Administer shuttles services for all DHS employees at various component and Headquarters locations throughout the NCR.</p>	Transportation Security Administration
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the Office of Health Affairs for the Shared Services.	To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations, Transit Subsidy, Parking, Sedan Service, Federal Occupational Health and Postage in FY2013	Office of Health Affairs

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
		<p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR. There is a separate and distinct MOU to provide 'Laboratory Screening of Departmental Mail' for Biological Detection Services (BioWatch).</p> <p>Transit Subsidy -Provides a subsidy to Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated van pools, or any combination of the above. Law and Executive Orders require the implementation of Commuter Transit Subsidy Program at federal agencies. DHS participation in the Employee Transit Subsidy Benefit Program is not optional. Without a transit benefits program DHS would not be in compliance with Executive Order 13150, "Federal Workforce Transportation", April 21, 2000; and Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.132-9, "Qualified Transportation Fringes".</p> <p>Parking -Provide parking for DHS Headquarters employees at various locations in the downtown Washington, DC area. Parking is provided in commercial parking garages to DHS Federal employees with disabilities, car and vanpools, Headquarters executives, and employees consistently required</p> <p>Sedans Service -Provide a reliable method of transportation to ensure on-time for meeting and engagements. Ensure that the service allows senior officials the ability to maximize effectiveness and efficiency of their time and provide a setting that allows them to conduct official business while in transit that would not be available on public transportation.</p> <p>Federal Occupational health Clinic (FOH)- Improve the health, safety, and productivity of the Federal workforce within the National Capital Region. DHS has health clinics located at the 7th&D Street SW, and the Nebraska Avenue Complex(NAC). The clinics are able to provide health care services such as, immunizations, health screenings, flu shots and health risk appraisals. The program also administers the Automated External Defibrillator (AED) program throughout DHS facilities in the National Capital Region.</p> <p>Postage for Official Mail: Provide funding for all out-going Official Mail Postage metered at the Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS). The funding for postage is independent of the Mail Operations due to the fluctuating cost of postage and usage by the components. 39 CFR 310.1 (Private Express Statute) prohibits the use of entities other than the United States Postal Service to deliver letters to second parties.</p>	
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations, Transit Subsidy, Parking, Sedan Service, Shuttle Service and Federal Occupational Health and Postage in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p>	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
		<p>Transit Subsidy -Provides a subsidy to Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated van pools, or any combination of the above. Law and Executive Orders require the implementation of Commuter Transit Subsidy Program at federal agencies. DHS participation in the Employee Transit Subsidy Benefit Program is not optional. Without a transit benefits program DHS would not be in compliance with Executive Order 13150, "Federal Workforce Transportation", April 21, 2000; and Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.132-9, "Qualified"</p> <p>Parking -Provide parking for DHS Headquarters employees at various locations in the downtown Washington, DC area. Parking is provided in commercial parking garages to DHS Federal employees with disabilities, car and vanpools, Headquarters executives, and employees consistently required to work hours outside of core business hours.</p> <p>Sedans Service -Provide a reliable method of transportation to ensure on-time for meeting and engagements. Ensure that the service allows senior officials the ability to maximize effectiveness and efficiency of their time and provide a setting that allows them to conduct official business while in transit that would not be available on public transportation.</p> <p>Shuttles Services -Ensures employees have access to DHS locations across the National Capital Region. Provide a reliable and predictable schedule for employees to plan and conduct meetings. Administer shuttles services for all DHS employees at various component and Headquarters locations throughout the NCR.</p> <p>Federal Occupational health Clinic (FOH)- improve the health, safety, and productivity of the Federal workforce within the National Capital Region. DHS has health clinics located at the 7th&D Street SW, and the Nebraska Avenue Complex(NAC). The clinics are able to provide health care services such as, immunizations, health screenings, flu shots and health risk appraisals. The program also administers the Automated External Defibrillator (AED) program throughout DHS facilities in the National Capital Region.</p> <p>Postage for Official Mail: Provide funding for all out-going Official Mail Postage metered at the Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS). The funding for postage is independent of the Mail Operations due to the fluctuating cost of postage and usage by the components. 39 CFR 310.1 (Private Express Statute) prohibits the use of entities other than the United States Postal Service to deliver letters to second parties.</p>	
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the Federal Law Enforcement training Center for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p>	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and US-VISIT	To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations, Transit Subsidy, and Sedan Service in FY2013	US-VISIT

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	for the Shared Services.	<p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p> <p>Transit Subsidy -Provides a subsidy to Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated van pools, or any combination of the above. Law and Executive Orders require the implementation of Commuter Transit Subsidy Program at federal agencies. DHS participation in the Employee Transit Subsidy Benefit Program is not optional. Without a transit benefits program DHS would not be in compliance with Executive Order 13150, "Federal Workforce Transportation", April 21, 2000; and Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.132-9, "Qualified Transportation Fringes".</p> <p>Sedans Service -Provide a reliable method of transportation to ensure on-time for meeting and engagements. Ensure that the service allows senior officials the ability to maximize effectiveness and efficiency of their time and provide a setting that allows them to conduct official business while in transit that would not be available on public transportation.</p>	
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the U.S. Immigration & Customs enforcement for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Service for Mail Operations in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p>	U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the U.S. Customs & Border Protection for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Service for Mail Operations in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p>	U.S. Customs & Border Protection
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the National Protection and Program Directorate for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations, Transit Subsidy, Parking, Sedan Service, Shuttle Service, Federal Occupational Health, Postage and Mt. Weather Rent in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p>	National Protection and Program Directorate

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
		<p>Transit Subsidy - Provides a subsidy to Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated van pools, or any combination of the above. Law and Executive Orders require the implementation of Commuter Transit Subsidy Program at federal agencies. DHS participation in the Employee Transit Subsidy Benefit Program is not optional. Without a transit benefits program DHS would not be in compliance with Executive Order 13150, "Federal Workforce Transportation", April 21, 2000; and Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.132-9, "Qualified Transportation Fringes".</p> <p>Parking - Provide parking for DHS Headquarters employees at various locations in the downtown Washington, DC area. Parking is provided in commercial parking garages to DHS Federal employees with disabilities, car and vanpools, Headquarters executives, and employees consistently required.</p> <p>Sedans Service - Provide a reliable method of transportation to ensure on-time for meeting and engagements. Ensure that the service allows senior officials the ability to maximize effectiveness and efficiency of their time and provide a setting that allows them to conduct official business while in transit that would not be available on public transportation.</p> <p>Federal Occupational health Clinic (FOH)- Improve the health, safety, and productivity of the Federal workforce within the National Capital Region. DHS has health clinics located at the 7th&D Street SW, and the Nebraska Avenue Complex(NAC). The clinics are able to provide health care services such as, immunizations, health screenings, flu shots and health risk appraisals. The program also administers the Automated External Defibrillator (AED) program throughout DHS facilities in the National Capital Region.</p> <p>Postage for Official Mail: Provide funding for all out-going Official Mail Postage metered at the Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS). The funding for postage is independent of the Mail Operations due to the fluctuating cost of postage and usage by the components. 39 CFR 310.1 (Private Express Statute) prohibits the use of entities other than the United States Postal Service to deliver letters to second parties.</p> <p>Mt. Weather Rent- Rent space, IT and Miscellaneous support. This effort is in direct support of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)- 20 and National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 51. The HSPD establishes a comprehensive national policy on the continuity of Federal Government structures and operations. NSPD 51 directs Executive Branch Department and Agencies to have capabilities in place to ensure continuous operation in the event of a national emergency.</p>	
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services for the Shared Services.	<p>To provide Shared Service for Mail Operations in FY2013</p> <p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p>	U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
	Memorandum of Agreement between the Chief Readiness Support Officer and the Science & Technology Directorate for the	<p>To provide Shared Services for Mail Operations, Transit Subsidy, Parking, Sedan Service, Shuttle Service and Federal Occupational Health and Postage in FY2013</p>	Science & Technology Directorate

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	Shared Services.	<p>Mail Operations Provide safe mail service to DHS employees in the NCR. To limit and avoid the risk of possible life threatening exposure to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives attack via the mail. Operate a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.</p> <p>Transit Subsidy - Provides a subsidy to Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated van pools, or any combination of the above. Law and Executive Orders require the implementation of Commuter Transit Subsidy Program at federal agencies. DHS participation in the Employee Transit Subsidy Benefit Program is not optional. Without a transit benefits program DHS would not be in compliance with Executive Order 13150, "Federal Workforce Transportation", April 21, 2000; and Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.132-9, "Qualified</p> <p>Parking -Provide parking for DHS Headquarters employees at various locations in the downtown Washington, DC area. Parking is provided in commercial parking garages to DHS Federal employees with disabilities, car and vanpools, Headquarters executives, and employees consistently required</p> <p>Sedans Service -Provide a reliable method of transportation to ensure on-time for meeting and engagements. Ensure that the service allows senior officials the ability to maximize effectiveness and efficiency of their time and provide a setting that allows them to conduct official business while in transit that would not be available on public transportation.</p> <p>Shuttles Services -Ensures employees have access to DHS locations across the National Capital Region. Provide a reliable and predictable schedule for employees to plan and conduct meetings. Administer shuttles services for all DHS employees at various component and Headquarters locations throughout</p> <p>Federal Occupational health Clinic (FOH)- Improve the health, safety, and productivity of the Federal workforce within the National Capital Region. DHS has health clinics located at the 7th&D Street SW, and the Nebraska Avenue Complex(NAC). The clinics are able to provide health care services such as, immunizations, health screenings, flu shots and health risk appraisals. The program also administers the Automated External Defibrillator (AED) program throughout DHS facilities in the National Capital Region.</p> <p>Postage for Official Mail: Provide funding for all out-going Official Mail Postage metered at the Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS). The funding for postage is independent of the Mail Operations due to the fluctuating cost of postage and usage by the components. 39 CFR 310.1 (Private Express Statute) prohibits the use of entities other than the United States Postal Service to deliver letters to second parties.</p>	
OCHCO	Annual Employee Survey Tool	Provides for an interactive reporting and action planning tool to host employee survey data and survey-related services for DHS HQs and Components.	OPM
	PAS – Personnel Accountability System	DHS enterprise-wide personnel accountability system to account for the entire DHS workforce in the event of disasters and emergencies.	FEMA
	Treasury Executive Institute	Provides SES training series/forums to develop and reinforce the skills and knowledge of SES members, GS-14s and GS-15s in the areas defined by OPM as Executive Core Qualifications.	IRS/Treasury Executive Institute
	FEMA Emergency Management Institute Online Training	Provides for the design and development of six new online courses to support the Secretary's Employee Preparedness Initiative.	FEMA/Emergency Management Institute

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	NFC Payroll and Processing	Provides payroll/personnel system support, EmpowHR operations and maintenance services, web-based time and attendance hosting, and other miscellaneous agency-specific tasks as requested and authorized by DHS.	USDA/National Finance Center
	USA/OBS	DHS is mandated to utilize USA/OBS which provides a central secure platform to assist in streamlining the federal government's overall hiring process and acts as a portal for federal recruitment for all government positions.	OPM
	Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI)	Provides electronic personnel file tools and services in compliance with OPM's Enterprise Human Resources Integration initiative and official personnel file records management schedules.	OPM
	HR Line of Business (NRLoB)	DHS is required to participate in OPM's HR Line of Business initiative which provides for a government-wide, modern, cost-effective, standardized and interoperable HR solution and an infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.	OPM
	Business Case Analysis (BCA)	Provides continued support services from FFRDC for a Business Case Analysis follow on for transition plan implementation for acquiring an enterprise learning management system (LMS).	DHS Science and Technology
	USA Staffing	Provides software licenses to an online tool that allows OCHCO staffing specialists to post vacancy announcements, receive applications, produce certificates of referral, and select candidates for hire based on management selections.	OPM
	FLETC HR Services	FLETC provides space and certain support services (i.e., Information Technology) to OCHCO employees that have been hired to perform human resources operational services for DHS Headquarters and are currently working at the Glyncro, GA facility.	FLETC
	Drug Free Work Place	Provides subject matter expertise in policy, scientific, medical, and psychiatric areas to effectively implement the DHS Drug-Free Workplace Plan.	HHS
	Framework Buildout and Communications	Provides support to the DHS Leader Development framework build out through development and planning of an integrated implementation plan which combines program deployment with a multi-year change management strategy.	Commerce/National Technical Information Service
	Cognos Reporting Tool	Provides licenses and software consulting services to prototype CBP's Cognos reporting tool to address OCHCO Human Capital Business Systems' reporting requirements.	CBP
	Adayana e-Training	Provides Department-wide e-Training professional services via OPM Program Management Services as part of the President's e-Gov initiative.	OPM
	Plateau	Provides Plateau/Success Factors Annual LMS SaaS, migration, hosting and other professional services support.	OPM
	Skillssoft	Provides enterprise-wide Skillssoft content library licenses and maintenance via OPM Program Management Services as part of the President's e-Gov initiative.	OPM
	OPM SL/ST Services	Provides staffing and consulting services to assist DHS in the assessment and referral lists of candidates for the senior level and scientific and professional job opportunity announcements.	OPM
	Drug Free Testing	Provides pre-employment as well as random drug testing for those individuals who are required to undergo drug testing at HQ.	Department of Interior

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	Competency Assessment for Mission Critical Positions	Provide Workforce Analysis, competency assessment and gap analysis services for 8 mission critical occupations	OPM
	OCHCO Subject Matter Expert Services	The purpose of this MOU is to provide expert guidance, advice and recommendations on a variety of strategic and tactical issues facing the OCHCO. Employee will draft proposals concerning substantive functions of the OCHCO on various policy and programmatic areas. Employee will advise the OCHCO on the status of meeting goals and objectives and on the impact or potential impact of new laws, policies and changing requirements the Department may face on human resources matters.	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
	Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)	Provides human resources support to the TSC for DHS.	Federal Bureau of Prison (FBI) Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)
	MOU for detailee	The purpose of this MOU is to assist the Assistant Director with program matters associated with building the Consumer Response recruiting and hiring program.	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)
	Health & Safety	The FY14 budget requested to realign the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) departmental function from the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) to the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO). Establishing the Department OSH Office within OCHCO for overall DHS OSH policy and program functions and accountability, and a separate safety office under the OCRSO for direct support to National Capital Region offices will improve the quality of DHS OSH performance and enhance overall OCHCO functions. Ultimately, the realignment will increase accountability, improve efficiencies, and reduce risks by aligning OSH resources with the most suitable functional channels. Until this change is effected through the appropriation process, the personnel have been detailed to OCHCO.	DHS Office of Chief Readiness Support Officer
OCISO	Incoming Agreements		
	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program	Background investigation and adjudicative services for HIDTA program personnel.	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)
	Federal Protective Services	Background investigation and adjudicative services for FPS personnel.	National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) - Federal Protective Service (FPS)
	St. Elisabeth's Personnel State, Local, Tribal, and Private Sector (SLTPS) Background Investigations	MOU outlining the operational and administrative responsibilities between CRSO and CSO for St. Elisabeth security personnel. This non reimbursable detail will end after FY 2013 as the request to formally transfer these personnel is requested in FY 2014	DHS/DMO/CRSO
	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12)	State and Local personnel sponsored by OHA for BI services	DHS/Office of Health Affairs (OHA)
	Special Security Officers (SSO)	Infrastructure and Personal Identity Verification (PIV) card issuance support for HSPD-12	All DHS Components
		Special Security Officers (SSO) services for SCIF Support	DHS/DMO/OSEM
	Integrated Security Management System (ISMS)	Infrastructure and maintenance support to the web-based personnel security case management tool.	DHS Headquarters, US Customs & Border Protection (CBP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), United States Coast Guard (USCG), US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), US Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS), and Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).
	Outgoing Agreements		
	Background Investigations	Background investigation services.	Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
	Data Center Hosting and O&M	Enterprise Data Center Hosting and O&M for security systems	DHS/DMO/OCIO
	Administrative Shared Services	Admin services such as Mail, Occupational Health services, Sedan Services, Shuttle services, transit subsidy, etc.	DHS/DMO/USM
	Civil Applicant Service (CAS)	Annual maintenance of the CAS fingerprinting system at the Regional Office Building (ROB).	Department of Justice/Joint Automated Booking System
	Configuration and Security Tracking System (CASTS)	Database operation and maintenance to support transfer and receipt of requests for SCI facilities.	U.S. Air Force (USAF), 53rd Computer System Squadron (CSS)
	Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)	Electronic fingerprint checks provided through the FBI.	Department of Justice (DOJ)/ Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)/CJIS
	Electronic Fingerprinting Services	Contract guard services at the ROB and Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC).	DHS/NPPD/Federal Protective Services (FPS)
	Security Guard Services	FEOSIM	GSA/FEOSIM
	Joint Integrity Case Management System (JICMS)	Electronic case management data tracking system for alleged employee misconduct from inception to end-result.	Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
	National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Telecommunications	Security screening services and maintenance of the NCIC terminal at the NAC.	Department of Justice, JMD/OCIO/Operations Services
			U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO)/Security & Intelligent Documents (SID) Strategic Business Unit
	PIV Card Printing & Security Design Services	Production and shipment of DHS HSPD-12 PIV cards.	U.S. Health and Human Services, Division of Acquisition Management - 8 Strategic Acquisition Service Program Support Center
	HSPD-12 Management Services	Identity Management and Credentialing Services	
	Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)	PKI services that provides and manages certificates for public key cryptography.	U.S. Treasury Franchise Fund, Bureau of the Public Debt (BPD)
	Space and Naval Warfare (SPAWAR)	Program management, engineering services, and a sustainment program in support of the DHS Access Control System and Intelligence Community Badging System.	Department of Navy Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center (SPAWARSYSCEN), Atlantic
OCFO	Employee detail to ODNI	Employee detail to ODNI from PA&E	ODNI
	I&A Audit Activities	CFO/OFM will assist I&A with analysis services and funds control process improvements	I&A
OCIO	Iridium Secure Satellite Telephone	Iridium Secure Satellite Telephone	DISA
	COMSEC Facilities at Mt. Weather	COMSEC Facilities at Mt. Weather	FEIMA
	COMSEC Equipment & Devices	COMSEC Equipment & Devices	NSA
	DHS Enterprise Network Services	HSDN and CLAN Operations and Maintenance Services	GSA
	EMSS SIMs	Procure, Activate and provide annual service for EMSS SIMs	Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
	DISN subscription services	Classified circuit services to DHS HQ sites	Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
	Grey Phone	Secure phone services	Cintelco Intelligent Communications
	Transition to Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6)	JAA supports DHS Enterprise-Wide Network Services Project to plan and design the OneNet upgrade to the Internet Protocol Version 6.	CBP
	Network (OneNet) Steward	Supports DHS Network (OneNet) Steward.	CBP
	NTIA Annual Fee	Supports DHS cost of spectrum management operations and services	Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration(NTIA)
	CBP – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	CBP
	DNDO – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	DNDO
	FPS – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	FPS
	FEMA – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	FEMA
	ICE – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	ICE
	NPPD – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	NPPD
	S&T – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	S&T
	TSA – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	TSA
	USCG – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	USCG
	USCIS – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	USCIS
	USVISIT – Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	USVISIT

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE-Data Center Support	Data Center support	DOJ
	DEFENSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY -Communications Services	Communications Services	DISA
	DHS Science & Technology -Support Services Systems Engineering and Development Institute	Support services systems engineering and development	DHS/S&T
	GSA US GENERAL SERVICES - Assisted Acquisition Service	Acquisition service	GSA
	GSA US GENERAL SERVICES - OneNet Service Orders	OneNet service orders	GSA
	GSA-FINANCIAL DIV.WITS - Washington Interagency Telecommunications Services	Communications Services	GSA
	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE - Operations and Maintenance support	Operation and maintenance support	NASA
	FPS Transition	Support to transition FPS System	FPS
	I&A OneNet - Fusion Centers	Circuits at Fusion Centers	I&A
	FEMA - Geospatial	Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)	FEMA
	U.S. Coast Guard - Geospatial	Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)	Coast Guard
	ICE - Geospatial	Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)	ICE
	CBP - Geospatial	Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)	CBP
	TSA - Geospatial	Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)	TSA
	DHS Science & Technology - Geospatial	Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)	S&T
	Intelligence & Analysis (I&A) - Geospatial	Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)	I&A
	DHS Science & Technology Geospatial	Position Navigation & Timing (PNT)	S&T
	PM - ISE	Information Sharing Environment	PM-ISE
	Intelligence & Analysis (I&A)	Information Sharing Environment	I&A
	Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center	Information Sharing Environment	HTSC
	CBP - ICAM	Mandatory PIV	CBP
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - ICAM	Mandatory PIV	FLETC
	ICE - ICAM	Mandatory PIV	ICE
	FEMA - ICAM	Mandatory PIV	FEMA
	National Protection and Program Directorate	Mandatory PIV	NPPD
	Office of Health Affairs - ICAM	Mandatory PIV	OHA
	Intelligence & Analysis (I&A) - ICAM	Mandatory PIV	I&A
	Office of the Inspector General - ICAM	Mandatory PIV	OIG
	Science & Technology	Mandatory PIV	S&T
	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	Mandatory PIV	DNDO
	U.S. Coast Guard	Mandatory PIV	Coast Guard
	U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	Mandatory PIV	CIS
	U.S. Secret Service	Mandatory PIV	Secret Service
	NPPD - U.S. Visit	Mandatory PIV	NPPD
	Federal Protective Service	Mandatory PIV	FPS
	Management (MGMT)	Mandatory PIV	MGMT
	Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM)	Mandatory PIV	OSEM
	CBP	Post-Wikileak Implementation	CBP
	DNDO	Post-Wikileak Implementation	DNDO
	FEMA	Post-Wikileak Implementation	FEMA
	DHS MGMT	Post-Wikileak Implementation	DHS MGMT
	OPS	Post-Wikileak Implementation	OPS
	I&A	Post-Wikileak Implementation	I&A
	ICE	Post-Wikileak Implementation	ICE
	NPPD	Post-Wikileak Implementation	NPPD
	S&T	Post-Wikileak Implementation	S&T
	TSA	Post-Wikileak Implementation	TSA
	USCG	Post-Wikileak Implementation	USCG
	USCIS	Post-Wikileak Implementation	USCIS
	USSS	Post-Wikileak Implementation	USSS
	I&A	IT Program Management Track	I&A
	TSA	IT Program Management Track	TSA
	USCG	IT Program Management Track	USCG
	USCIS	IT Program Management Track	USCIS

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	CBP	Consulting Service for John Reese	CBP
	ODNI	MOU Salary Reimbursement Paul Frosell	ODNI
	EGOV - Disaster Management MOA	MOA between DHS OCIO ESDO and FEMA to support Enterprise Web services and tools	FEMA
	EGOV - eRulemaking MOA	OMB-mandated MOA between EGOV Managing Partner and Participating Agencies	EPA
	EGOV - Benefits.Gov MOA	OMB-mandated MOA between EGOV Managing Partner and Participating Agencies	LABOR
	EGOV - Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants MOA	OMB-mandated MOA between EGOV Managing Partner and Participating Agencies	GSA
	EGOV - Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business MOA	OMB-mandated MOA between EGOV Managing Partner and Participating Agencies	EDUCATION
	EGOV - Financial Management Line of Business MOA	OMB-mandated MOA between EGOV Managing Partner and Participating Agencies	TREASURY
	EGOV - GeoSpatial MOA	OMB-mandated MOA between EGOV Managing Partner and Participating Agencies	INTERIOR
	DHS MGMT	Employee and organizational functions detailed to OCIO from OCRSO	OCRSO
	CBP - IT Program Management Training Program	OMB-requested, department-wide IT training led by DHS OCIO and CBP OIT	CBP
	COMSEC CARDS	Database system in support of COMSEC COR Operations	GSA
	COMSEC DCS Courier Services	Secure courier services required for COMSEC	USSTRATCOM
	COMSEC SKI System	Supports Simple Key System for COMSEC	US Army
	COMSEC VACM	Mandatory Crypto Equipment Upgrade by WHMO and NSA	USAF
	OY2 DMS Class-4 PKI Services HSHQDC-11-X-G0571	ENSS provides Defense Message System (DMS) Class-4 PKI services	US Army, Pentagon Telecommunications Center
	HS0N SIPRNet Connectivity Services XUHA8D	ENSS DHS HSDN to DoD SIPRnet (located at the Clarksville Data Center)	Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
	DISA JWICS Circuit LAN-C disaster recovery XUHA8C	ENSS CLAN Operations and Maintenance Services	Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
	Configuration Management Tool	HS0N and CLAN Operations and Maintenance Services	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
	CIA IAA for Detalle G.Perez	HS0N and CLAN Fed support	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
	CLAN S1-S2 Approved Laptops for Executive Travel Team (C-LAN Fly Away Kit Solution)	CLAN Operations and Maintenance Services	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
	FFRDC Services to CISO (MITRE)	Independent Technical Expertise and Guidance for DHS Information Systems Security	S&T
	USDA	Information Sharing Environment - Support for NIEM Agriculture Domain	PM-ISE
	USCIS Public Facing Web site	ESDO/Akamai 2013 Hosting	USCIS
	USCIS Web Content Development	ESDO/Web Content Management as a Service (WCMaaS)	USCIS
	USCIS Self Check Development	ESDO/Self Check E-Verify	USCIS
	USCIS Self Check O&M	ESDO/Self Check Sustainment	USCIS
	USCIS Verification/DAT	ESDO/Verification DAT Program DTaaS Cloud Services	USCIS
	USCIS DataBase Development	ESDO/USCIS DB Development	USCIS
	USCIS LETS O&M	ESDO/USCIS LETS Sustainment	USCIS
	USCIS AVANT Development	ESDO/USCIS AVANT Development	USCIS
	CRCL MicroPact Hosting O&M	ESDO/CRCL Sustainment	CRCL
	FEMA WCM Service	ESDO/Web Content Management as a Service (WCMaaS)	FEMA
	FEMA Public Facing Web Site	ESDO/Akamai 2013 Hosting	FEMA
	FLETC Web Content Development	ESDO/Web Content Management as a Service (WCMaaS)	FLETC
	FLETC Public Facing Web Site	ESDO/Akamai 2013 Hosting	FLETC
	I&A Task Management O&M	ESDO/Task Management System Supporting Applications Sustainment	I&A
	I&A Share Point Development	ESDO/IPDS II Development Project	I&A
	ICE Public Facing Web Site	ESDO/Akamai 2013 Hosting	ICE
	NPPD Share Point Support	ESDO/ESTT Sustainment	NPPD
	NPPD PSA Activity	ESDO/PSA Development	NPPD
	TSA Site Development	ESDO/Web Content Management as a Service (WCMaaS)	TSA
	USCG Public Facing Web Site	ESDO/Akamai 2013 Hosting	USCG
	USSS Public Facing Web Site	ESDO/Akamai 2013 Hosting	USSS
	S&T Public Facing Web Site	ESDO/Akamai 2013 Hosting	S&T
	Committee on National Security Systems	CNSS annual dues	NSA
WCF	FEMA Migrations	Migration efforts to DC2	FEMA
	NPPD Migrations	Migration efforts to DC2	NPPD

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	NASA Facilities	Power/HVAC Upgrades to DC1	NASA
	USSS Migrations	Migration efforts to DC2	USSS
	USSS Data Center Support	Systems Applications supported at Data Centers I & II	USSS
	Office of Procurement Operations-incoming	Provide procurement services	USCIS
	Office of Procurement Operations-outgoing	DOI provide assessment services to OPO	DOI
	eGov Integrated Acquisition Environment	Vehicle to fund DHS' share of support costs	General Services Administration, Integrated Acquisition Environment Program Management Office
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	CBP
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	FEMA
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	ICE
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	S&T
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	TSA
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	USCG
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	USSS
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	FLETC
	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	OIG
OSEM	CISCO License Collections	Enterprise License Agreement for CISCO	CIS
	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties provides oversight and training support to the ICE Secure Communities program to ensure that the Department's immigration efforts comply with all applicable civil rights statutes and Constitutional requirements.	ICE
	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties provides oversight to the ICE 287(g) program to ensure that the Department's immigration efforts comply with all applicable civil rights statutes and Constitutional requirements.	ICE
	Office of the Executive Secretary	The Office of the Executive Secretary provides detailee support to Science & Technology on a reimbursable basis to provide technical expertise and serve as the Director for the Office of the Executive Secretary of S&T.	Science & Technology (S&T)
	Office of Policy	The Office of Policy receives reimbursable detailed support by providing law enforcement expertise and DOI reach-back to the Air Domain Awareness and Global Supply Chain Security Requirements Planning Teams from the Department of Justice.	Department of Justice
	Office of Policy	State of Union	Executive Office of the President
	Office of Policy	Reimbursable agreement with Coast Guard for FOIA support.	U.S. Coast Guard
	Office of Policy	The Office of Policy provides detailed support to OHA on a reimbursable basis to support strategic direction, organization, and daily operation of OHA Health Threats Resilience Divisions Programs.	Office of Health Affairs
	Office Of Policy	The Office of Public Affairs provides reimbursable detailed support to the Office of Policy's Strategy, Planning, Analysis & Risk office on matters related to the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.	Office of Public Affairs
	Office of Policy	The Office of Policy provides reimbursable detailed support to ODNI/ ADII Office of Naval Intelligence by conductin public and private sector outreach, intelligence and information sharing, operational and technology coordination, and deployment of the ADII State and Local Law Enforcement/Fusion Center (SLTT) Information Sharing Initiative and the Private Sector Information Sharing Initiative.	ODNI/ I&A
	CISOMB	The Office Chief Informaiton Officer and the Enterprise Development Office provides security and operations and maintenance for Office of the Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman's CAADI and OCA system.	OCIO/ESDO

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)**

Office	Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	CISOMB	The Office of the Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman is providing a reimbursable full-time detail to the immediate Office of the Secretary in support of the Counselor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary	SEC
	CISOMB	The National Archives and Record Administration will provide a facility for the Office of the Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman 2013 Annual Conference	NARA
	CISOMB	The Office of the General Counsel provides use of the Regulatory Affairs Management System to the Office of the Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman to facilitate review and clearance of DHS and interagency regulatory actions through the Department of Homeland Security	OGC
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) - Federal Protective Service (FPS)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	NPPD - Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	NPPD - National Cyber Security Division (NCSO)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	NPPD - US VISIT
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	Science & Technology (S&T)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	Office of Health Affairs
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	Intelligence & Analysis (I&A)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing attorneys on a reimbursable basis.	Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing Honor's Attorneys on a rotational and reimbursable basis.	United States Coast Guard (USCG)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing Honor's Attorneys on a rotational and reimbursable basis.	Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing Honor's Attorneys on a rotational and reimbursable basis.	U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing Honor's Attorneys on a rotational and reimbursable basis.	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel provides legal counsel for DHS offices by detailing Honor's Attorneys on a rotational and reimbursable basis.	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel processes Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) submissions for DHS HQ and DHS Components, in coordination with the United States Coast Guard Administrative Law Judges.	United States Coast Guard (USCG)
Office of the General Counsel		The Office of the General Counsel processes Financial Disclosure submissions for DHS HQ and DHS Components, in coordination with the United States Army's Financial Disclosure Management System.	United States Army

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
A&O

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
Legal Support	2 Office of General Counsel Detailees	DHS Office of General Counsel
HSPD-12	HSPD-12 badges and support	DHS Office of Security
Coast Guard Detailees	Coast Guard Support to the National Operations Center	US Coast Guard
Mount Weather Rent	Rent for Alternate Site	FEMA
SPAWAR	Communications Support	Department of Defense
FEMA Communications Lines	Analog/digital lines to all voice, fax and modems (T1, Ds3, et.)	FEMA
NOC Battle Lab	Mult Agency Collaboration Environment	NAVSEA
IMACC	Operational Support and Readiness	Department of Energy
Mount Weather IT Support	IT Support at DHS Alternate Site	DHS CIO
Mount Weather Goods, Services & Equipment	Upkeep of DHS Buildings	FEMA
Shared Services	Mail, Postage, Transit, Shuttle and Parking	DHS CAO
SURIVAC	Mission Blueprint Implementation Initiative	OTIC
IT NOVA	24x7 NOC IT Support	DHS CIO
Shared Services	Printing	DHS CBP
Fleet Card	GSA Fleet cards for vehicle maintenance and gas	DHS CAO
HSIN	Federal Relay Services	DHS CIO
Gold Network	Repair and technical system refresh	Defense Logistic Agency
HSIN COP DC2	O&M and rack charges	DHS CIO
HSIN DC1	O&M and CSC services	DHS CIO
MOA	Military Advisor	DOD
MOAs (2)	Lend expertise to CAT	American Red Cross
MOA	Lend expertise to CAT	NORAD/NORTHCOM
MOA	Lend expertise to CAT	National Guard Bureau
MOA	Lend expertise to Current OPS	TSA
MOA	Lend expertise to Future OPS	TSA
MOAs (2)	Lend expertise to Current OPS	USCG
MOA	Lend expertise to Future OPS	USCG
MOAs (3)	Lend expertise to Plans Division	USCG
MOA	Lend expertise to OPS/OCIO	USCG
MOA	Lend expertise to Current OPS	ICE
MOA	Lend expertise to Future OPS	TSA
MOA	NGA Desk (NOC)	NGA/DOD
MOA	Intelligence Community Detail Assignment	FBI
MOAs (3)	NOC SWOs/ASWOs	USCG

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Office of Inspector General (OIG)**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
DHS - OIG and Laughlin Air Force (LAF) Base	Provide fully serviced (utility services) office space at Laughlin AFB, Del Rio, TX for the Office of Investigations.	DHS-LAF
DHS - OIG and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)	Provide funding commitment for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST) customer agreement with the U.S. Department of Transportation.	DOT
DHS - OIG and the Department of the Treasury, Administrative Resource Center (ARC), Bureau of the Public Debt (BPD)	Provide funding commitment in support of financial management and travel services for the DHS-OIG with the Department of the Treasury, ARC-BPD.	Department of Treasury ARC-BPD
DHS - OIG and the Department of Defense (DoD), Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS)	Provide funding commitment in support of tuition for DHS-OIG employees eligible dependents attending DDESS schools located in Puerto Rico.	DoD-DDESS
DHS - OIG and Federal Occupational Health (FOH)	Provide funding commitment to support to perform Occupational Health Services (eg. EAP etc.).	FOH
DHS - OIG and U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM)	Provide funding commitment in support of Security Investigations with the office of U.S. Office of Personnel Management.	OPM
DHS - OIG and General Service Administration (GSA) Fleet	Provide funding commitment in support of leased fleets for the Office of Investigations with the General Service Administration.	DHS-GSA
DHS - OIG and Inspector General Criminal Investigator Agency (IGCIA)	Reimbursable Agreement to establish the dollar amount and billing for Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Instructional Support for training of DHS OIG personnel. The Council of Inspectors General for Integrity and Efficiency is the fund administrator for IGCIA.	DHS-IGCIA
DHS - OIG and DHS-Chief Administrative Office (CAO)	OIG to provide funding commitment for shared services (mail services) with DHS-Chief Administrative Office (CAO).	DHS-CAO
DHS - OIG and General Service Administration	Provide funding commitment for overtime utility (OUT) cost for program equipments (24/7, 365) for Boston MA, Denver Co, San Diego CA & Tucson AZ.	DHS-GSA
DHS - OIG and General Service Administration	Provide funding commitment to support and manage the redistribution and delivery of excess furniture and equipment with GSA.	GSA
DHS - OIG and General Service Administration (GSA)	Provide funding commitment for Preventive Maintenance (PM) for building 25 at Denver Federal Center, Denver CO, and Washington, DC (HQ) with GSA.	GSA
DHS - OIG and General Service Administration (GSA)	Provide funding commitment for OIG related Federal Telecommunication Services (FIS) with GSA.	GSA
DHS - OIG and DHS Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)	Provide funding in support of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) Infrastructure Support.	DHS-OCSO
DHS - OIG and Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	OIG to provide its employees the basic and advance law enforcement training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glynnco, GA.	DHS-FLETC
DHS - OIG and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	OIG to provide existing and new lines of service to support OIG Video Telecommunication Capabilities (VTC).	DHS-FEMA
DHS - OIG and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	OIG to support design and printing services related to our Semiannual Report to the Congress for the period ending June 15, 2013.	USDA
DHS-OIG and PRISM	OIG to provide support to use of PRISM Contracting System and other Procurement Access Charges.	DHS-CPD
DHS-OIG and Office of Health Affairs (OHA)	OIG to provide support for provision of Storage of Medical Countermeasure (MCM).	OHA
DHS-OIG and Federal Emergency Management Agency/U.S. Fire Administration (FEMA-USFA)	Provision of support for Continuity of Operations (COOP).	DHS-FEMA/USFA
DHS-OIG and U.S. Department of Agriculture-National Finance Center (USDA NFC)	Perform Personnel/Payroll Support for Human Resources.	USDA NFC
DHS - OIG and U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM)	OIG to provide support to module to process recruitment actions and post to USAJOBS.	OPM
DHS - OIG and U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM)	Provide funding commitment for the OPM, Human Resource's variety of staffing and consulting services to OIG.	OPM-HR
DHS-OIG and Department of Interior (DOI)	Provide support to perform Pre-employment Drug Testing Services for OIG.	DOI
DHS-OIG and DHS	OIG to maintain and provide support to its employees WebTA administration.	DHS-HQ
DHS-OIG and DHS - Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)	Provide funding commitment for operational and maintenance support for CISCO's Hardware/Software.	DHS-OCIO

DHS-OIG and DHS - Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)	OIG to perform (via contract with independent public accountants) Integrated Audit of the DHS' FY 2013 Consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting.	DHS-OCFO
DHS-OIG and Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)	OIG to support the DCAA floor audit of S&T's contract with SRA International.	DCAA
DHS-OIG and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	Cooperative working agreement between DHS OIG and CBP whereby CBP will augment OIG investigations of border-related criminal misconduct by CBP employees and contractors through the detail of CBP Office of Internal Affairs (IA) agents to DHS OIG's Office of Investigations.	DHS-CBP
DHS-OIG and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	Reimbursable Agreement between CBP and DHS OIG to use CBP radio frequencies, Over-The-Air-Rekeying support, 24x7 tactical communications services provided by CBP's Communications Center Operations.	DHS-CBP
DHS-OIG and Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security (USBTS)	Agreement to prevent duplication of effort and ensure the most effective, efficient and appropriate deployment of resources between the USBTS and the IG in the investigation of employee and contractor misconduct, and other misconduct or fraud involving USBTS programs and operations.	DHS-USBTS
DHS-OIG and U.S. Secret Service (USSS)	Agreement to formalize policies, procedures, and responsibilities related to the USSS providing forensic support and expert testimony on behalf of DHS OIG.	DHS-USSS
DHS-OIG and U.S. Secret Service (USSS)	Agreement to prevent duplication of effort and ensure the most effective, efficient and appropriate deployment of investigative resources in the investigation of USSS employee and contractor misconduct.	DHS-USSS
DHS-OIG and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)	Agreement to prevent duplication of effort and ensure the most effective, efficient and appropriate deployment of resources between U.S. CIS (formerly known as BCIS) and the IG in the investigation of employee misconduct, or other misconduct or fraud involving U.S. CIS programs and operations.	DHS-USCIS
DHS-OIG and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	Agreement to identify and describe the roles and relationship between the USCG and DHS OIG relating to the coordination of resources in the conduct of investigations.	DHS-USCG
DHS-OIG and Chief Privacy Officer (CPO)	This agreement was entered into pursuant to Section 802(c) of the Implementing the Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 which requires coordination between the DHS CPO and the IG regarding investigating allegations of abuse concerning the administration of any program or operation within DHS affecting privacy.	DHS-CPO
DHS-OIG and U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)	Agreement to cover the receipt, transmission, and investigation of complaints involving possible criminal misconduct by employees of DHS which are within the jurisdiction of the DOJ Civil Rights Division, Criminal Section.	DHS-DOJ
DHS-OIG and U.S. Department of Justice Office of Inspector General (DOJ-OIG)	Agreement of DOJ accommodating one DHS special agent within one designated office at a DOJ office space in Denver, CO for an undetermined period.	DHS-DOJ
DHS-OIG and Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)	Agreement for DHS OIG's secure access and use of BOP's inmate information system, SENTRY.	DHS-DOJ/BOP
DHS-OIG and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)	Agreement for administrative support for the USMS to enter felony warrants into the National Crime Information Center system and the option for DHS OIG to delegate the apprehension of the subject of an arrest warrant to the USMS.	DHS-USMS
DHS-OIG and Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS)	Agreement whereby DCIS may administer polygraph examinations for DHS OIG, Office of Investigations.	DHS-DCIS
DHS-OIG, Immigration and Customs Enforcement-Office of Professional Responsibility (ICE-OPR), and Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	DHS components are required to refer certain specified allegations of misconduct to DHS-OIG. This agreement is to strengthen the workforce integrity by facilitating these referrals on a real-time, automated basis between two separate investigative case management systems within DHS.	DHS-ICEOPR-CBP
DHS-OIG, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Customs Border Protection-IA (CBP-IA), Transportation Security Agency- Office of Inspection (TSA-OOI), Immigration and Customs Enforcement-Office of Professional Responsibility (ICE-OPR)	This MOU represents the agreement between the FBI and participating agencies, which will govern the processes by which employees of the participating agencies are detailed to work with the FBI as part of the NBCTF.	DHS-OIG, FBI, CBP-IA, TSA-OOI, ICE-OPR

DHS-OIG, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the United States Attorney's Office (USAO)	This MOU establishes and delineates the mission of the San Diego Border Corruption Task Force (SDBCTF). This MOU formalizes the relationships between the Managing Agencies in order to foster an efficient and cohesive unit capable of coordinating the investigation of alleged border corruption associated with entry into the United States through San Diego and Imperial Counties.	DHS-OIG, FBI, USAO
DHS-OIG and National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB)	NICB is in agreement with DHS-OIG to provide a 'match list' report to DHS-OIG, a list of names of individuals or businesses that have filed claims after Hurricane Sandy	DHS-OIG/NICB
DHS-OIG and the Bureau of Consular Affairs Department of State (DOS-CA)	CA and DHS-OIG enter into this MOU for the purpose of sharing visa data	DHS-OIG/DOS-CA
DHS-OIG and U.S. Immigration and Customs Service OPR and U.S. Customs and Border Protection IA	Agreement to promote efficiencies in the arena of allegation intake and ensure the most effective, efficient and appropriate deployment of resources between U.S. ICE OPR and U.S. CBP IA and the IG in the intake process through automation of system-to-system technology (LEDX).	DHS-ICE/CBP
DHS-OIG and U.S. Department of Education Office of Inspector General	Agreement to formalize policies, procedures, and responsibilities related to the US Dept of Education OIG providing forensic support and expert testimony on behalf of DHS OIG.	DHS -DoEd
DHS-OIG and U.S. DOJ	Agreement for reimbursable services related to the intake and processing of allegations associated with disaster related fraud, waste and abuse (FEMA funds). Promotes efficiency in processing of allegations between U.S. DoJ and the IG.	DHS-DOJ
DHS-OIG and U.S. DOJ	Agreement for services related to the electronic processing and storage of forensic information (fingerprints) associated with the identification of suspects and offenders to promote efficiency in the sharing of law enforcement information between U.S. DoJ and the IG.	DHS-DOJ
DHS-OIG and the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board	Agreement to formalize policies, procedures, and responsibilities related to the RATB processing of investigative records queries on behalf of DHS OIG, to include the temporary detail of one (1) DHS OIG FTE to the RATB.	DHS-RATB
DHS-DoJ/ATF	Agreement for services related to the electronic processing and querying of ATF firearms records associated with the identification of firearms promote efficiency in the sharing of law enforcement information between U.S. DoJ/ATF and the IG.	DHS-US DOJ/ATF
DHS-OIG and Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL)	Prevent duplication of effort, waste of resources, and to enhance the Department's ability to take prompt corrective action when allegations of unlawful discrimination and harassment are lodged against DHS components.	DHS-OIG/CRCL
DHS-OIG and the U.S. Department of Education (DoEd)	The purpose of this MOA is to establish terms and conditions governing assistance, in the form of temporarily detailed agents provided by the DHS-OIG to the U.S. Department of Education.	DHS-OIG/DoEd
DHS-OIG and DHS Science & Technology (DHS-S&T)	The purpose of this TTA is to document the addition of the DHS OIG into the current FY11 Science and Technology (S&T) Enhanced Analysis Pilot - iConnex. This memorandum reflects good-faith, non-binding agreement between DHS-S&T and DHS OIG to pursue common objectives and to execute their programs towards these mutually beneficial objectives.	DHS-OIG/DHS-S&T

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
U.S. Customs and Border Protection**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
MOU between ICE Office of Investigations and the U.S. Border Patrol effective 11/16/2004	Provides the guidelines governing interaction between ICE's Office of Investigations and the U.S. Border Patrol.	ICE OI, USBP
Addendum to MOU between ICE Office of Investigations and the U.S. Border Patrol dated 11/16/2004, effective 02/02/2007	Provides additional guidelines governing interaction between ICE's OI and the USBP regarding notifications on SIAs, TBCS usage requirements and access	ICE OI, USBP
Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST)	Created in 2005 to address threat of cross-border crime. BEST is a proven flexible platform from which DHS investigates and targets transnational criminal organizations and any emerging threat attempting to exploit vulnerabilities at the nation's borders. Focuses on every aspect of the enforcement process, from interdiction to prosecution and removal, with the goal of eliminating the top leadership and supporting infrastructure that sustains cross-border criminal organizations.	ICE, CBP, USCG, DEA, BATFE, FBI, USPS, NOAA, RCMP, CBSA
Integrated Cross-border Maritime Law Enforcement Operations (ICMLEO) ("Shiprider")	Under this agreement, border law enforcement officers from Canada and the U.S. may conduct joint patrol operations in undisputed areas of the sea or internal waters along the international boundary between Canada and the United States (defined as "shared waterways"). The U.S. Coast Guard is in charge of implementing this agreement for DHS. ICE's role is to investigate criminal activity occurring on the U.S. side. CBP's role is to provide Agents for training and participation in joint patrol operations. CBP and ICE provide the cross-designation training (Title 19) and certification to RCMP participants.	USCG, CBP, ICE, RCMP, CBSA
Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBET)	Under this agreement, border law enforcement officers from Canada and the U.S. participate along the U.S./Canada border. It delineates the responsibilities of the members and the mission of the group. There are twenty-four IBETs in the fifteen IBET Regions along the Northern Border. Created in 1996, IBETs operate as intelligence-driven enforcement teams comprised of U.S. and Canadian Federal, state/provincial and local law enforcement personnel. In June of 2001, both the Canadian and United States governments recognized the IBET as a best practice. By incorporating integrated mobile response capability (air, land, marine), the IBETs provide participating law enforcement agencies with a force multiplier maximizing border enforcement efforts in support of DHS Northern Border Strategy. - The IBET program is government by an International Joint Management Team composed of representatives from the five core partners (RCMP, CBSA, CBP, ICE, and USCG). The IJMT is responsible for decisions on policy, guidance and concepts of IBET operations. - The IBET Program supports the concept of integrated policing through the exchange of criminal intelligence and information with its partners. In 2008, the IBET Program developed information sharing protocols and a formal training program for IBET partners.	USCG, CBP, ICE, RCMP, CBSA
Memorandum of Understanding among U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Department of the Interior and U. S. Department of Agriculture Regarding Secure Radio Communication 2008	Radio communications have long been an operational challenge between Border Patrol Agents in the field and their local law enforcement partners. In most locations, Agents and Law Enforcement Officers have had to conduct operations primarily unsecured radio transmissions. Discussions between the Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Interior have taken place regarding a joint effort to bridge the communication gaps and to provide radio interoperability	DHS, CBP, DOI, NPS, FWS, BIA, BLM, BOR, USDA, USFS
MOU between CBP and U.S. Postal Inspection Service 2008	The USPS and CBP have entered into this Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") in order to effectuate a protocol for the inspection of vehicles lawfully transporting domestic United States mail, by CBP during the course of their border protection function, and the handling of United States Mail which, during this inspection process, CBP personnel reasonably believe contain narcotics. This interagency cooperation will facilitate practical procedures to ensure the United States Mail is afforded the appropriate protection pursuant to Federal law, while ensuring the mails are not used as a vehicle to facilitate the transportation of illegal drugs.	CBP, USPS
Cross Border Crime Forum (CBCF)	This MOU is the first commitment to address transnational crime, pursuant to Canada and United States Organized Crime Threat Assessment. This assessment concluded that cross-border criminal activities by organized crime are, at present, a serious enough threat that the U.S. and Canada must secure their coastal areas. DHS now co-chairs this group focusing on identifying and resolving (HCE) obstacles and impediments to cross-border cooperation in law enforcement. Addresses cross-border challenges such as smuggling, organized crime, mass marketing fraud, counter-terrorism, etc.	USCG, CBP, ICE, POLICY, RCMP, CBSA
MOU Among DHS and DOI And USDA Regarding Cooperative National Security and Counterterrorism Efforts on Federal Lands along the United States' Borders	The geographic and jurisdictional scope of this MOU is nationwide. The Parties recognize the national security and counterterrorism significance of preventing illegal entry into the United States by cross-border violators (CBVs), including but not limited to the following: drug and human smugglers and smuggling organizations, foreign nationals, and terrorists and terrorist organizations. The Parties further recognize that damage to DOI and USDA-managed lands and natural and cultural resources is often a significant consequence of such illegal entry. The Parties are committed to preventing illegal entry into the United States, protecting Federal lands and natural and cultural resources, and -where possible- preventing adverse impacts associated with illegal entry by CBVs	DHS, CBP, OBP, DOI, NPS, USFWS, BIA, BLM, BOR, USDA, USFS
MOU / 2008	"MOU BETWEEN CBSA and CBP Regarding the CBP, USCG, and Storage of Canadian Enhanced Driver's License (EDL) Information (3/2008): MOU that outlines the guiding principles and practices for use, disclosure, and storage of Canadian EDL information	CBP, CBSA
MOU between CBP's Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations regarding the collocation in New Erie Border Patrol Station located in Erie PA 2009	The purpose of this Understanding is to set forth terms by which the Erie, Pennsylvania Border Patrol Station (ERP) and the Erie, Pennsylvania Office of Field Operations (ERO) will collocate in the new Border Patrol Station (BPS) at 7851 Trout Drive, Fairview, Pennsylvania 16615.	OBP, OFO
Exchange of Currency Seizure Information	Purpose of this MOU is to identify the roles and responsibilities of the participants with respect to the exchange of currency seizure information and to assist each participant in the investigation or prosecution of money laundering and terrorist activity financing offences. This document is scheduled to be signed by ICE Director John Morton on Wednesday, November 10, 2010 and takes effect upon signing.	ICE, CBP, CBSA

Standard Operating Procedure for Coordinated Air and Marine Operations in the Great Lakes Region	This SOP and its annexes establish operational guidelines for the Participants as components within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This SOP applies to coordinated air and maritime operations in the airspace and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States in and over the ports and maritime approaches within the Great Lakes region geographically bordered by Lake of the Woods, MN to Massena, NY	USCG Ninth District, CBP OAM Northern Region, CBP OBP Swanton Sector, CBP OBP Buffalo Sector, CBP OBP Detroit Sector, CBP OBP Grand Forks Sector, CBP OBP Buffalo Field Office, CBP OBP Chicago Field Office, CBP OFO Detroit Field Office, CBP OFO Seattle Field Office
MOU between the USBP and the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Law Enforcement Service, U.S. Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	To provide general procedures for the USBP's use of public land.	Numerous, please see name.
Integrating Border Patrol SOG Vessels and Vessel Operators into the OAM Marine Program	To integrate OAM and SOG vessels into one Riverine Program.	OAM
MOU between OBP and ICE, Office of Investigations (ICE-OI)	To provide guidance on interactions between OBP and ICE-OI.	ICE-OI
MOU between the DHS and the Department of Health and Human Services	Provides guidance on how DHS should handle certain situations involving serious communicable and quarantinable diseases.	Department of Health and Human Services
Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Secure Radio Communication	Provides guidance on the use of secure radio communications between DHS and other agencies.	U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Agriculture
MOU between U.S. Border Patrol and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives regarding eTRACE Internet Based Firearms Tracing Application	Outlines a framework of cooperation and mutually beneficial support activities between the USBP and the USAF	USBP, DoD USAF
MOU between CBP and ICE regarding Detainee Ground Transport effective 4/13/2010	Sets forth the terms by which CBP and ICE will improve detainee ground transportation services.	CBP, ICE
MOU between U.S. Border Patrol and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives regarding eTRACE Internet Based Firearms Tracing Application	Establishes an interagency agreement governing the access and utilization of eTrace.	USBP, ATF
MOU between the U.S. Border Patrol and the Department of Energy's Office of Secure Transportation	Establishes certain procedures and provide guidance and operational clarification regarding the transportation of Government owned nuclear materials through U.S. Border Patrol Checkpoints by DOE Office of Secure Transportation	USBP, DOE OST
MOU Between the DOJ, Immigration and Naturalization Service and the DOJ, National Park Service effective 9/13/2002	Establishes general procedures under which INS approved and designated NPS Rangers will inspect, on behalf of the INS, applicants for admission to the United States arriving from Canada at Goat Haunt, Montana which is located within the NPS' Glacier National Park and is part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.	INS, DOJ NPS
MOU between INS and BATF regarding the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 effective 9/7/1989	Defines the interagency enforcement efforts of BATF and INS in targeting violations of 18 USC 922(a)(5)	INS, BATF
MOU between CBP/USBP and Texas Department of Public Safety	Addresses the duties and responsibilities of the USBP / Assistant Chief assigned to the Texas Border Security Operations Center	CBP, USBP, Texas DPS
Combined Anti-Drug Force Team (CAT)	Lake Charles Border Patrol Station provides one agent to the team. This agent has cross-designated authority to cite individuals, seize and TOT illegal narcotics to the state of Louisiana in Calcasieu Parish, LA.	Calcasieu Parish SO, Lake Charles PD , USBP
Strategic Command Center	New Orleans PD is permitted to house officers and store equipment at NLL in the event of a disaster or emergency.	New Orleans PD, USBP
MOU between CBP/USBP and Texas DPS (TBSOC (Pending Signature)	Addresses the duties and responsibilities of the USBP / Assistant Chief assigned to the Texas Border Security Operations Center	CBP, USBP, Texas DPS
MOU between DHS/HSI and CBP/USBP	addresses the duties and responsibilities of the USBP Assistant Chief assigned to the Bulk Cash Smuggling Center in Burlington, Vermont	ICE, USBP
Border Violence Protocols	Provides Uniform Bi-National emergency notification procedures	USBP Del Rio Sector Texas Dept of Public Safety, various local LEA located within the Del Rio Area of Responsibility
Joint Operations Intelligence Center	Collecting information from state/Local LEAs located in Texas for the purpose of dissemination within the Del Rio Sector	USBP Del Rio Sector Texas Dept of Public Safety, various local LEA located within the Del Rio Area of Responsibility
OBP/Southwest Border/SEDENA initiative	Assist the GoM in their efforts to combat TCOs, Increase Border Security	USBP Del Rio Sector SEDENA, DOD-US Army North (ARNORTH), Joint Task Force-North (JTF-N)
Amastad Intelligence Center	Sharing of information pertaining to the trafficking of narcotics	USBP Del Rio Sector Texas Dept. of Public Safety, HSI, DEA, Local LEAs within the DRT AOR.
Integrated Targeting Unit	Provides for turning over of narcotics seized by Del Rio Sector Border Patrol Agents to	USBP Del Rio Sector, OFO, HSI, GoM
DEA Memorandum of Agreement	DEA offices in Eagle Pass and Del Rio	USBP Del Rio Sector and DEA Office
HSI Memorandum of Agreement	Referrals of investigative leads and providing results to each other.	USBP Del Rio Sector Eagle Pass/Del Rio/San Antonio
Texas Dept. of Public Safety Memorandum of Agreement	Drivers License Image Retrieval System usage	SAC and RACs
Texas National Guard Memorandum of Agreement	Texas national guard provides Active Duty Analysts to assist in Law Enforcement Counter-Drug Activities	USBP Del Rio Sector Intelligence (USBP)/Texas Department of Public Safety
HSI Memorandum of Agreement	Eagle Pass and Del Rio HSI Offices provide HSI Agent to Del Rio Sector Disrupt Units	USBP Del Rio Sector and Texas National Guard
Laughlin AFB Memorandum of Agreement	LAFB and DRT/SOD will cooperate regarding any illegal alien apprehensions and any additional assistance that can be provided by DRT/SOD to the base.	USBP Del Rio Sector Eagle Pass and Del Rio HSI Offices
Memorandum of Understanding Texas Interoperability Channel Plan	Establishes permissions and guidelines for use of mutual radio channels by Federal, State and Local agencies in Texas	USBP Del Rio Sector Special Operations Division and the 47th Security Forces Squadron, Laughlin AFB, Texas
Memorandum of Agreement between the Del Rio Sector and Middle Rio Grande Development Council (Dismitt, Edwards, Kuehn, La Salle, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, Val Verde, Zavala Counties) 911 Operations.	Outlines framework of cooperation and support between the Del Rio Sector and MRCDC 911 Public answering system transferring of calls to BIC regarding undocumented subjects.	Customs and Border Protection and Texas Department of Public Safety
Border Patrol El Paso Sector Headquarters and Joint Task Force North (JTF-N)	Agreement for limited use of the El Paso Sector Special Operations Division (SOD) Muster Room, located at 8001 Lockheed Drive, El Paso, TX in the event the current JTF-N facility becomes unusable.	Del Rio Sector and Middle Rio Grande Development Council (Dismitt, Edwards, Kuehn, La Salle, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, Val Verde, Zavala Counties) 911 Operations.
MOU between U.S. Border Patrol's Laredo Sector and the Alice Police Department effective 7/5/2012.	Alice Police Department will authorize LRT to install and agency FCC license frequencies in Border Patrol communication assets to facilitate tactical communication interoperability among LRT and other law enforcement or emergency service agencies in the LRT area of responsibility.	USBP, JTF-N
MOU between U.S. Border Patrol's Laredo Sector and the Matamoros County Sheriff's Office effective 7/5/2012.	Matamoros County Sheriff's Office will authorize LRT to install and agency FCC license frequencies in Border Patrol communication assets to facilitate tactical communication interoperability among LRT and other law enforcement or emergency service agencies in the LRT area of responsibility.	USBP Laredo Sector / Alice Police Department
		USBP Laredo Sector / Matamoros County Sheriff's Office

MOU between North Dakota U.S. Marshall's Service in North Dakota and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	U.S. Marshall's Service in North Dakota is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/U.S. Marshall's Service
MOU between Roseau County Law & EMS and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Roseau County Law & EMS is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Roseau County Law & EMS
MOU between Lake of the Woods County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Lake of the Woods County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Lake of the Woods County Law
MOU between Koochiching County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Koochiching County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Koochiching County Law
MOU between Lake County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Lake County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Lake County Law
MOU between Cass County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Cass County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Cass County Law
MOU between Clearwater County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Clearwater County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Clearwater County Law
MOU between Hubbard County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Hubbard County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Hubbard County Law
MOU between Mahanomen County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Mahanomen County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Mahanomen County Law
MOU between Cook County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Cook County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Cook County Law
MOU between Polk County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Polk County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Polk County Law
MOU between Carlton County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Carlton County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Carlton County Law
MOU between Clay County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Clay County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Clay County Law
MOU between Norman County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Norman County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Norman County Law
MOU between Becker County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Becker County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Becker County Law
MOU between Pennington County Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Pennington County Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Pennington County Law
MOU between East Grand Forks PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	East Grand Forks PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/East Grand Forks PD Law
MOU between Two Harbors PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Two Harbors PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Two Harbors PD Law
MOU between Warroad PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Warroad PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Warroad PD Law
MOU between Roseau PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Roseau PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Roseau PD Law
MOU between Duluth PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Duluth PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Duluth PD Law
MOU between Virginia PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Virginia PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Virginia PD Law
MOU between Cloquet PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Cloquet PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Cloquet PD Law
MOU between Bemidji PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Bemidji PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Bemidji PD Law
MOU between Grand Rapids PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Grand Rapids PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Grand Rapids PD Law
MOU between Park Rapids PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Park Rapids PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Park Rapids PD Law
MOU between Moonhead PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Moonhead PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Moonhead PD Law
MOU between Detroit Lakes PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Detroit Lakes PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Detroit Lakes PD Law
MOU between Gilbert PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Gilbert PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Gilbert PD Law
MOU between Eveleth PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Eveleth PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Eveleth PD Law
MOU between Hibbing PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Hibbing PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Hibbing PD Law
MOU between Chisholm Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Chisholm Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Chisholm Law
MOU between Leech Lake Tribal PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol; Grand Forks Sector; Sector HQS	Leech Lake Tribal PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/Leech Lake Tribal PD Law

MOU between White Earth Tribal PD Law and the U.S. Border Patrol, Grand Forks Sector, Sector HQS	White Earth Tribal PD Law is allowing the U.S. Border Patrol access to their radio frequency.	CBP/White Earth Tribal PD Law
Memorandum of Understanding United States Border Patrol Big Bend Sector and Brewster County Sheriff's Office	Operation "Lone Star" created to combine operational and intelligence assets to address existing and emerging threats in the Big Bend area.	Brewster County Sheriff's Office
Memorandum of Understanding between Yuma Sector, United States Department of Interior and United States Customs and Border Protection, United States Department of Homeland Security	Class B Port of Entry at Borinquas Crossing, Big Bend National Park	National Park Service, CBP Office of Field Operations, CBP Office of Border Patrol
MOU regarding Ultra-light Aircraft (ULA) Incursions/Interdictions	Provides notification guidelines and protocol regarding ULA incursions/interdictions within the Yuma Sector AOR	US Border Patrol, Yuma Sector and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
MOU between USBP and City of Weslaco	Provides guidelines for EMT training at no cost to the city	City of Weslaco
MOU between USBP and USFWS	Provides guidelines for the use of ERO GOV in RGV	DHS Enforcement and Removal Operations
MOU between USBP RGV and USFWS	Provides guidelines for the use of USFWS office for store front	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
MOA bwn DHS/CBP/USCIS/Drug Integration Branch and USCS on Protection of ADNET and SIPRNET Related to Sharing NTRS Data with Canadian ADNET Users	Provides terms and conditions of the security arrangement bwn CDIB and USCS for the sharing of clearly defined types of info using the CDIB DII Simple Mail Transfer Protocol	DOD/DISA
MOU bwn NSA/CSS and USCS for Title 31 Computer Matching Activity	Establishes guidelines with approval of PRCen by which NSA will conduct periodic computer matching of NSA employees for express purpose of CI and personnel security investigations	DOD/NSA
MOA bwn USCS Air and Marine Interdiction Division and NIMA (now NGIA)	Understanding bwn USCS/Air & Marine Interdiction Division and National Imagery and Mapping Agency (now NGIA) regarding receipt and use of NIMA's unclassified geospatial digital data along the US borders	DOD/NIMA
MOU bwn DHS/CBP and the DOD/Office of Naval Intelligence as well as the DHS/Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center	CBP to provide copies of AMS data on a periodic basis	DOD/ONI & DHS/USCG
MOU bwn DOJ/DEA & DHS/CBP regarding Sharing of License Plate Reader Data	Support the missions of DEA and DHS establishing terms and conditions for sharing the Parties' license plate reader data and to authorize further dissemination	DOJ/DEA
MOU bwn DEA and USCS regarding the Placement of USCS Drug Intelligence Personnel Overseas	Ensures safety, efficiency, cooperation and communication bwn DEA and USCS at all levels.	DEA
MOU bwn FBI & DHS/CBP on Access to Advance Passenger Information Data, I-94, I-94W, and I-95 Data and Counterterrorism Selector Information	Agreement w/FBI for access to I-94, I-94W, and I-95 data to support FBI support its counterterrorism, intelligence, and law enforcement investigatory missions	FBI
MOU bwn USCS & FBI for Use of TECS	Documents agreement bwn USCS and FBI for use of TECS, protection of TECS data and adherence to common procedures for the effective sharing of sensitive LE information. Addendum permits FBI to obtain information for PCI and international terrorism investigations	FBI
MOU bwn CBP & Department of Treasury Office of Terrorism & Financial Intelligence for Use of TECS	Documents agreement bwn CBP & TFI for the use of TECS, protection of TECS data and the adherence to common procedures for the effective sharing of sensitive LE and related information	Department of Treasury Office of Terrorism & Financial Intelligence
Memorandum of Understanding, signed June 25, 2009	Access to Advance Passenger Information Data, I-94, I-94W, and I-95 Data, and Counterterrorism Selector Information	DHS, CBP, FBI
Letter of Authorization, signed July 1, 2009, renewed January 18, 2012	Access to Automated Targeting System - Passenger	CBP, Dept of State Consular Affairs, Dept of State
Memorandum of Understanding, signed July 14, 2009	Use of TECS	Diplomatic Security CBP, Dept of Treasury Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence
Memorandum of Understanding, signed February 9, 2010	Access to data from the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)	DHS, CBP, NCTC
Memorandum of Understanding, signed June 23, 2011	Access to data from the Advance Passenger Information System	DHS, CBP, NCTC
MOU bwn CBP and FBI for a detailee assignment	To provide an FBI personnel to CBP beginning March 26, 2012.	CBP, FBI
MOA bwn DHS and the National Counterterrorism Center, signed January 26, 2011 and February 1, 2011	Sharing DHS data with NCTC during a period of exigent threat.	DHS, NCTC
Agreement entered into with the Ministry of the Presidency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Public Service of the Republic of Panama and DHS/CBP, signed November 29, 2010	Intent to establish a collaborative mechanism to identify and target high-risk travelers through the review of traveler information, specifically Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record.	Ministry of the Presidency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Public Service of the Republic of Panama and DHS/CBP
MOU bwn DHS and the Department of the Army, U.S. Military Academy	To provide technical assistance to each other intended to facilitate the sharing of information regarding the Sentry III program	CBP, Army
MOU bwn CBP and FBI for a detailee assignment	To provide an FBI personnel to CBP beginning January 3, 2012.	CBP, FBI
MOU bwn DHS/CBP and the U.S. Department of Justice, National Security Division	To provide advice and counsel to the Assistant Commissioner of the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison on a variety of highly complex and sensitive intelligence and investigative issues of critical importance to CBP.	CBP, DOJ
Letter of Authorization bwn CBP and the Joint Interagency Task Force West	To allow JIATF-W access to view data from Automated Commercial Environment, TECS, and Automated Targeting System-Inbound module.	CBP, JIATF-W
MOU bwn CBP, and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	Provides the terms under which CBP participates in the program that FinCEN maintains to permit qualifying organization to obtain direct electronic access to information collected pursuant to the reporting authority contained in the Bank Secrecy Act.	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, CBP
Letter of Exchange bwn U.S. Department of Energy and CBP	DOE requests that CBP provide authorization to allow the DOE to expand its access to certain data in CBP's Automated Targeting System, to DOE missions assigned to NCTC.	CBP, DOE
Dept of Energy - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory	Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Division within Ofc of Field Ops aims to streamline and improve project management processes, fiscal transparency, translate operational needs into actionable requirements, help implement a robust test and evaluation program for all NII technologies prior to deployment, effectively deploy technologies, and sustain and continually improve deployed technologies. CBP is requesting the PNWL provide a comprehensive suite of independent testing capabilities and functions (requirements, test plans, test personnel, test facilities, test equipment, test campaigns, etc.) required by the NII Division to achieve its mission.	Dept of Energy
DHS - Science & Technology	The Systems Engineering and Development Institute (SEDI) shall provide guidance for updating information Technology requirements, taking into consideration system users, Visa Waiver Program (VWP) member nations, Congressional and DHS mandates, and end-state mission needs. At the same time, the SEDI shall also provide the ESTA PMO with assistance in conducting critical path analyses by identifying critical task drivers by regulatory language, task dependencies and schedule constraints and limitations.	Dept of Homeland Security

Agreement Between the Government of the United States of American and the Government of the United Arab Emirates on Air Transport Preclearance	Formal agreement signed in Washington, DC on 4/15/2013 between the US and UAE for air Preclearance in Abu Dhabi; signed by CBP acting Commissioner	United Arab Emirates
Interagency Agreement # HSBP1011X00151	This IAA provides DHS Test & Evaluation services by the National Assessment Support Center, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Indiana. Period of Performance is in base year plus four option years. Total ceiling price of the IAA is \$3.9m. Government Mitigation Measures to assist in recovery of the Sonoran Proughm and the Lesser Long-Nosed Bat. POP 03/22/2010 to 03/21/2015; Total Price of IA: \$1,621,500	NAWC, Crane Division
Interagency Agreement # HSBP1011X00066	Environmental Mitigation Measures to assist in recovery of the Sonoran Proughm and the Lesser Long-Nosed Bat. POP 03/22/2010 to 03/21/2015; Total Price of IA: \$3,035,500	US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Interagency Agreement # HSBP1011X00130	Contractor Management Agency (LCMCA) support of the assist program and subsequently support of Block-1 PMO to ensure contractor provided services are delivered on time, within budget, and within scope. POP 04/01/2011 to 03/31/2012; Total Price of IA: \$5,779,454.84. No cost extension mod to existing agreement in process to be completed before end of March 2012.	National Park Service
Interagency Agreement # HSBP1010X00116	This IAA provides DHS the use of SSC Pacific resources, on a reimbursable basis and as mutually agreed to further the technical assessment, evaluation, operations research, demonstration, training, exercise, deployment and integration of communications and surveillance systems to meet the needs of the DHS.	DCMA
Interagency Agreement #HSBP1209X01625	The assignment of a Coast Guard Officer, to serve as the System Solution Division Director and as the Project Manager for the Integrated Fixed Towers Project. Inventory and provide CBP training through the use of FAA technical knowledge in applicable systems and training functionality. FAA has the ability to optimize the development and delivery of training in a cost efficient manner through its current infrastructure base located at the FAA's academy. This use of Government resources in training and technical knowledge eliminates the duplication of effort and provides efficient use of federal resources.	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS CENTER PACIFIC, SAN DIEGO, CA 92152-5001
Interagency Agreement #HSBP1010X00173 PO0003 United States Coast Guard	The assignment of a Coast Guard Officer, to serve as the System Solution Division Director and as the Project Manager for the Integrated Fixed Towers Project. Inventory and provide CBP training through the use of FAA technical knowledge in applicable systems and training functionality. FAA has the ability to optimize the development and delivery of training in a cost efficient manner through its current infrastructure base located at the FAA's academy. This use of Government resources in training and technical knowledge eliminates the duplication of effort and provides efficient use of federal resources.	US Coast Guard
Interagency Agreement HSBP1010X00014	Provide engineering and technical support to assist CBP in the oversight, evaluation, and direction of the communication and sensor systems technologies being deployed in support of the secure border program. The Software Support Activity (SSA) functional area will focus on the transitioning, operation and sustainment of CBP system's software throughout the deployment life cycle.	Federal Aviation Administration Academy
Interagency Agreement HSBP1207X01154	The FAA Logistics Center will serve as an independent Government entity providing engineering, technical, and logistic services to support CBP in the area of ILS management consulting, secondary inventory control point, provisioning, and repair of RADAR, automation, communication, navigation, landing, and weather equipment.	Naval Air Systems Command, 47110 Lijlmerantz Road, Patuxent River, MD
Interagency Agreement HSBP1209X01590	The FAA Logistics Center will serve as an independent Government entity providing engineering, technical, and logistic services to support CBP in the area of ILS management consulting, secondary inventory control point, provisioning, and repair of RADAR, automation, communication, navigation, landing, and weather equipment.	Federal Aviation Administration, Logistics Center (FAALC)
MOU Regarding Cooperative National Security and Counterterrorism Efforts On Federal Lands along the US Borders (3-2006)	Nation-wide Scope - to provide consistent goals and guidance related to border security - law enforcement ops and tactical infrastructure.	DHS, Dept of Interior and Dept of Agriculture
MOU Regarding Cooperative National Security and Counterterrorism Efforts On Federal Lands along the US Borders (3-2006)	Nation-wide cooperate to create and provide a compatible, complementary, nationally consistent set of geospatial and remote sensing data and information requirements to meet the nation's homeland security needs	DHS, Dept of Interior, and USGS
Interagency Agreement Between U.S. Customs & Border Protection and U.S. Forest Service (2011)	PRISMS will be used by the Forest Service in support of the CBP mission. The work shall be limited to maintaining and improving the operating condition of the road way system within property managed by the Forest Service and used by CBP in performance of its mission responsibilities.	U.S. Forest Services (USFS)
Interagency Agreement between CBP and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (2009)	Purpose of the work is for natural resources improvements on the Cabeza Prieta and the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuges in Arizona - to support and mitigate Border Patrol activities.	USFWS
Interagency Agreement between OTIA and CBP, FM&E (2010)	Defines the functional relationship and responsibilities between OTIA and CBP/FM&E for the technical planning, budgeting, preparation and execution of Real Estate Services	CBP OTIA and CBP OA FM&E
MOU Regarding Homeland Security Resource Mitigation Associated with Construction and Maintenance of Border Security Infrastructure along the Border of the United States and Mexico (1-2009)	Agencies agree to minimize impacts, coordinate and provide technical assistance. (5-year MOA)	DOI
MOA for Environmental Coordination and Review (1-2008)	To facilitate NEPA documents and compliance, the agencies agree to promptly review plans and documents, provide technical assistance and streamline compliance processes. (Expires Dec 2012)	DOI
DHS S&T (FRDC) SEDI Support - MITRE)	Provide strategic acquisition, program management, and technical expertise and guidance to DHS CBP OTIA.	DHS S&T
DHS S&T (FRDC) Support - HSI)	Analytical Support	DHS S&T
CBP/OTIA and Department of Energy/Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (DOE/PNNL)	DOE/PNNL will provide Test and Evaluation support to OTIA	DOE/PNNL
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division (NSWCDD)	As the Design Agent, they were designated as the technical lead for both the Northern Border Demonstration Project and the Open Architecture (OA) COP. For the Open Architecture, the scope of work includes the initial requirements, design and initial transition planning in an OA COP and subsequent hardware and software support. Finally, this SOW includes technical support for modeling and testing of new technologies, Northern Border Demonstration systems engineering, program management support to these activities, and commodities purchase and Subject Matter Experts (SME) procurement support as needed.	Navy
DHS S&T (C&A, LFAD, WAS)	To address technology and maintenance training needs for the Northern Border and to ensure successful development and implementation of enhanced border security capabilities. Four tasks to support Certification & Accreditation efforts; Low Flying Aircraft Detection Sensor (non-cdr) Technology Testing and Evaluation; Wide Aerial Surveillance System; and Subject Matter efforts.	DHS S&T
National Air & Space Intelligence Center (NASIC)	NASIC will conduct its proven AGI integrated exploitation capabilities which are directly applicable to the CBP, DHS I&A and USCG threat analysis along the Northern Border of the United States including the Great Lakes, in and around the target location in the Great Lakes. NASIC/ Advanced Technical Exploitation Division (DEM) recommends technical interchange meetings with DHS I&A, CBP, USCG, and other appropriate agency Detroit Border Protection personnel to determine how AGI capabilities can be employed to address DHS CBP problem sets.	NASIC

US Coast Guard Watch Supervisor DHS S&T (Maritime Radar Deployment & Support)	To ensure successful operation of the NBID Operational Integration Center (OIC), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) seeks to establish an Interagency Agreement (IAA) with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to provide a LCDR (0-4)YCG Officer to the Operational Integration Center, located at Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan to serve as the OIC Watch Supervisor. Install one maritime surveillance radar at Croos Point, Michigan and provide O&M support at both Gail Island and Grosse Point.	USCG DHS S&T
MIT/L.L. Hancom	To work with the assigned technical design agent (s) (TDA) for projects in support of Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This includes participating in the review of open-system standards, for both high-level elements of the DHS enterprise architecture, and for the tactical systems that carry sensor data and a common operational picture to the DHS user community.	HANSCOM AFB
Video Imagery Exploitation System (Multi-Archival and Analysis System: MAAS)	To provide equipment required to support two imagery exploitation workstations at the Unmanned Aircraft System Operations Center- North Dakota (UASOC-ND) and four workstations at the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) in Riverside, CA. The contractor shall also provide subject matter expertise to optimize installation and conduct training for system operators and government network engineers. To provide management and support services to accomplish the Quick-look Early Operational Assessment (EOA) of the Northern Border Program Operational Integration Center (OIC) including planning, conduct, analysis, and reporting. The NASC shall conduct and report requisite Operational T&E (OT&E) activities in accordance with Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Customs and Border Protection's (CBP's) T&E guidelines.	NCA Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane Division National Assessment Support Center (NASC)
NASIC: OT&E for OIC Technical engineering support services (Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division (NAWCAD) - Special Communications Requirements Division (SCRD)) Base Services (for utilities, telephone, maintenance orders, and janitorial, lawn care and snow removal)	To acquire specialized services from the NAWCAD/SCRD in order to expedite the mission to deploy and provide additional real-time FMV video downlink receivers to enhance and expand information sharing among CBP's operational components and support CBP's overall mission. To obtain janitorial, telephone, utility, and maintenance support from the Selfridge Air National Guard Base.	Naval Selfridge Air National Guard Base
SPAWAR System Center Pacific (SSC-Pac): NBD Tasks	To enhance the border security mission of CBP as well as the information dominance mission of SPAWAR System Center Pacific. Several tasks are under the scope of this IAA including Maritime Detection, Law Enforcement Technical Collection, and a User-Centered Design Project. To enhance the border security mission of CBP as well as the information dominance mission of SPAWAR System Center Pacific. Several tasks are under the scope of this IAA including Maritime Detection, Law Enforcement Technical Collection, and a User-Centered Design Project.	Naval
DHS S&T (C&A, LFAD, WAS) HSBP1010X0006	To ensure successful operation of the NBID Operational Integration Center (OIC), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) seeks to establish an Interagency Agreement (IAA) with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to provide a LCDR (0-4)YCG Officer to the Operational Integration Center, located at Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan to serve as the OIC Watch Supervisor. STATUS: Completed Base Period and currently exercising the 1st Option year.	DHS S&T
National Air & Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) HSBP1010X00139	NASIC will conduct its proven AGI integrated exploitation capabilities which are directly applicable to the CBP, DHS IAA and USCG threat analysis along the Northern Border of the United States including the Great Lakes, in and around the target location in the Great Lakes. NASIC/ Advanced Technical Exploitation Division (DEM) recommends technical interchange meetings with DHS I&A, CBP, USCG, and other appropriate agency Detroit Border Protection personnel to determine how AGI capabilities can be employed to address DHS CBP problem sets. STATUS: Explored contract options to fund it however no timely contracting options were available to meet the requirement.	NASIC
US Coast Guard Watch Supervisor HSBP1010X00069	To ensure successful operation of the NBID Operational Integration Center (OIC), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) seeks to establish an Interagency Agreement (IAA) with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to provide a LCDR (0-4)YCG Officer to the Operational Integration Center, located at Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan to serve as the OIC Watch Supervisor. STATUS: IAA PoP completed.	USCG
DHS S&T (Maritime Radar Deployment & Support) HSBD1207X01368	To install one maritime surveillance radar at Croos Point, Michigan and provide O&M support at both Gail Island and Grosse Point. STATUS: The IAA action was terminated.	DHS S&T
Hancom AFB: MIT/L.L. HSBP1010X01797	To work with the assigned technical design agent (s) (TDA) for projects in support of Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This includes participating in the review of open-system standards, for both high-level elements of the DHS enterprise architecture, and for the tactical systems that carry sensor data and a common operational picture to the DHS user community. STATUS: IAA addresses CBP's need for video analytic solutions.	Hancom AFB
Technical Engineering Support Services (Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division (NAWCAD) - Special Communications Requirements Division (SCRD)) HSBP1012X00027	To acquire specialized services from the NAWCAD/SCRD in order to expedite the mission to deploy and provide additional real-time FMV video downlink receivers to enhance and expand information sharing among CBP's operational components and support CBP's overall mission. STATUS: IAA executed as planned. Requirements met.	Naval
IAA between CBP OTIA and DHS S&T HSBP1012X00094	Develop a sensor performance measuring tool to quantitatively characterize the sensitivity and response of sensor systems used to detect cross border tunnels. Includes the collection of geophysical survey data from 100 miles of high threat cross border tunnel areas and a sensor guidebook of tunnel detection sensor types that work best in these areas and the confidence level of using each.	CBP OTIA and DHS S&T
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) regarding Detainee Ground Transport	The purpose of this Agreement is to set forth terms by which CBP and ICE will provide ground transportation services. Partnered detainee ground transportation solutions will be implemented to: Streamline movement of detainees; Reduce overall detainee ground transportation costs; Enable better management of the end-to-end detainee transportation process; Minimize the time spent by officers/agents performing detainee ground transportation; Improve compliance with OMB, GAO and DHS regarding program management of acquisitions involving cross-agency requirements.	ICE

Interagency Agreement Between U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the National Park Service Department of the Interior HSBP1012X00093	The Department of the Interior (DOI) will provide guard service, maritime transportation, and land transportation of foreign nationals who have illegally entered the United States in the islands or Keys surrounding the south Florida Peninsula. DOI will provide over-the-water transportation to Key West Florida or any other location mutually agreed upon by DOI and local representatives of the BP. When these detainees have been transported to the mutually agreed upon location, DOI personnel will transfer custody of all detainees and their personal effects to the BP.	Nations Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior (DOI)
FAA HSBP1012X00125	M&R of all RVSS towers and covers a full range from design/construction/maintenance and decommissioning. The current ceiling is \$62M with a base year and 1 one year options. New tower construction and C2 modifications. The Program Requirements documents set the scope and budgets>Status: In progress, used for new tower construction at Nogales Station and C2 modifications for Nogales, Naco, Douglas, Sonoma, Ajo Stations	FM&E
USACE		FM&E
MOURWA		
FAA Logistics Center SOA HSBP1209X01590	Primary inventory control activity; report; provisioning customer; analyze LMI data submitted by contractor; review contractor's pricing model and recommendations; establish a baseline based on the contractor's current recommendations; and travel in support of required ILS meetings and tasking	CBP OTIA (L&S)
NAVIAIR HSBP1013X00038	In-Site engineering activity; Software Support Activity; Integrated Logistics Support System (ILSS)/MAXIMO; Joint Configuration Management Information System (JCMIS); Automated Identification Technology (AIT); Integrated Logistics Support; and travel in support of required ILS Meetings and taskings	CBP OTIA (L&S)
DCMA	PMO Support	CBP OTIA (PMO)
Night Vision Lab	The IAA is established by Northern Border thru S&T. The RVSS upgrade Program is using it for Source Selection effort.	DHS S&T (OTIA - Northern Border)
FOR THE EXCHANGE OF AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT DATA BETWEEN U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND	ACE/ITDS Data Sharing MOU; Exchange trade and transportation data to facilitate a single window concept for US Gov't on imports and exports with respect to both trade facilitation and compliance.	CBP/DHS and 47 other government ITDS participating agencies
Import Safety Center Targeting and Analysis Center MOU	Interagency Fusion Center Agreement; To advance the mission of sharing information, tools, and resources among federal agencies with authority governing the safety of products imported into the United States.	Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Food Safety Inspection Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
FBI-Criminal Justice Information Services Division	Conduct criminal history background checks on Customs Broker license applicants who have passed the examination to ensure they are of good moral character.	FBI
DHS	Conduct research on companies and individuals by querying over 1,500 public databases. CLEAR (FEDLINK Procurement)	DHS
USCIS-FOIA Service Level Agreement	Reimbursement to USCIS for working FOIA cases that would otherwise be the responsibility of CBP	USCIS
Customs Broker Examination	Administer and score Customs Broker Examination given twice yearly on the same day in 50 cities.	OPM
1993 MOU between U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Secret Service	Exchange of information regarding Seized Assets and Management of the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund	DHS/U.S. Secret Service, Department of Treasury/Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture
1992 TECS MOU between U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Secret Service	Access to TECS (Enforcement information)	DHS/U.S. Secret Service
1987 Treasury Decision regarding Enforcement Jurisdiction between Bureau of Customs and U.S. Coast Guard	Transfer of functions relating to "the Coast Guard" by Secretary of the Treasury	DHS/U.S. Coast Guard
1973 Memorandum Clarifying Jurisdiction between U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Coast Guard	Memo from Acting Commissioner of Customs regarding clarification of jurisdiction decision in 1967 Treasury Decision	DHS/U.S. Coast Guard
1976 MOU between U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Coast Guard	Providing for Exchange of information pertaining to joint enforcement of navigation laws.	DHS/U.S. Coast Guard
1987 MOU between U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Coast Guard	Providing for Exchange of Information pertaining to Drug Interdiction Efforts	DHS/U.S. Coast Guard
1989 MOU between U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Coast Guard	Providing for Access to ACS to support enforcement of laws relating to the transport of Hazardous Materials	DHS/U.S. Coast Guard
1990 MOU between U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Providing for Exchange of information and procedures relating to the detention of High Risk Crewmembers and port Security	DHS/U.S. Coast Guard
1994 MOU between U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Coast Guard	Providing for Access to TECS	DHS/U.S. Coast Guard
2004 Work Agreement between U.S. CBP and U.S. ICE	Providing for Working Agreement between CBPOffice of Information Technology and ICE/Office of Chief Information Officer	DHS/ICE
2009 MOU between U.S. ICE and Regional Information Sharing System	Providing access to TECS information to various Regional Local Law Enforcement Sharing Groups.	DHS/ICE and RISS members
2006 MOU between U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	Providing for Access to TECS	DHS/CIS
ACE Data Memorandum of Understanding	Information Sharing agreement for ACE data with Food Safety Inspection Service	FSIS/USDA
ACE Data Memorandum of Understanding HST50113-X-REV001 (Requesting Component - Transportation Security Administration; Serving Component - CBPOT)	Information Sharing agreement for ACE data is the Foreign Trade Zone Board	FTZB/Commerce
DoD/BLM FY12 IAA	Reimbursement for CBP - OT Regulatory Audit to conduct audits of TSA security fees. Effective 12/01/09 to 03/01/13	DHS/TTSA
1207X01154	Plan to a payment information agreement between CBP and U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). CBP will be using BLM office space located at 7450 Boston Blvd., Springfield, VA. PR 10066672/POH1012X00006 - POP 1001/0011 - 09/30/2012.	U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
1011X00131	Provides asset accounting, tagging, and inventory management.	Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR)
ICE/TECS Mod Program 2X-11-0300	provide technical services, including strategic planning; program management; technical requirements analysis; systems engineering; systems integration; as well as other services such as facilities management; services and supplies acquisition; integrated logistical support; and testing and evaluation.	Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR)
DHS/ICE/OAM JICMS 2X-11-0367	Support ICE/TECS Modernization Program	DHS/ICE
FACTS 2X-11-0188	ORM, Security, Testing and Training of JICMS	DHS/ICE
OneNet Steward-2x-11-0167 (Interagency Agreement)	Develop, test and implement a new firearms inventory managements system (FACTS)	DHS
Security Support Services-HSFERQ-11-X-1441 (Interagency Agreement)	Network (OneNet) Steward	DHS
	Security Support Services	DHS-FEMA

Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0072 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	DHS - OIG
Enterprise Operations Center - 2X-12-0358 (Interagency Agreement)	Enterprise Operations Center	DHS - S&T Directorate
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0359 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	DHS - U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
Coast Guard - COTHEN 2X-12-0338 (Interagency Agreement)	Coast Guard vessels and Aircraft Usage fee to participate within the COTHEN network, including OTAR services. Over the air diagnostics, and Technical support.	DHS - U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
Circuit Costs 2X-12-0338 (Interagency Agreement)	Circuit costs per circuit per year.	DHS - U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
USCG Radio Site Inspection 2X-12-0338 (Interagency Agreement)	Travel for CBP employees for inspection of USCG radio sites for integration into the COTHEN network.	DHS - U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
HF-COTHEN Service Interagency Agreement 2X-12-0658	HF-COTHEN Service Interagency Agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard, HQ and Customs and Border Protection regarding the use/support services for the high frequency (HF) Customs Over-the-Horizon Enforcement Network (COTHEN) from the NLECC.	DHS - U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
COTHEN 2X-12-0639 (Interagency Agreement)	Intermittent or emergency use of COTHEN network services support.	Army Corp of Engineers
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0298 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept. of Labor - Office of Labor Racketeering and Fraud
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0359 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept of Treasury OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0646 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept. of Agriculture OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0494 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept. of Defense Criminal Investigative Service
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0324 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept. of Defense Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0357 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept. of Labor OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0659 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept. of State OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0853 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept. of Transportation OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0533 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Dept. of Veterans Affairs OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0287 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	DOT, National Highway Transportation System Administration
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0532 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Environmental Protection Agency
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0316 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Environmental Protection Agency OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0729 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Food and Drug Administration Office of Criminal Investigations
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0563 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Health and Human Services OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0263 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0325 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0112 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0878 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Office of Personnel Management OIG
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0209 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Railroad Retirement Board
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0482 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Social Security Administration OIG/OI
Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) - 2X-12-0350 (Interagency Agreement)	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Treasury Insp. General for Tax Administration Office of Invest.
Interconnection Security Agreement (ISA) for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Intelligence Fusion system (IFS) And U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Intelligence Reporting System (IRS)	This ISA documents the interconnection between ICE's Intelligence Fusion System (IFS) and CBP's Intelligence Reporting System (IRS). Through this interconnection, IFS users across DHS will be able to view CBP IRS reports as part of their analysis and investigative functions. IFS users will have read-only access to the CBP reports. The interconnection is a one-way, read-only feed from IRS to IFS.	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Intra-agency Agreement (IAA) between U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and U.S. Customs Border and Protection (CBP) for the software development of the National Initiative for Illicit Trade Enforcement (NIITE) application.	This IAA between ICE and CBP defines the scope of work for managing the operations and maintenance of the NIITE application and the funding to be transferred to cover these services during the period 9/1/2011 - 8/31/2012.	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Interconnection Security Agreement (ISA) for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)	The requirement for the interconnection between the DHS Components is for the purpose of sharing and exchanging immigration case and status data, travel document information, watch list records, and various other immigration related data that help CBP and USCIS accomplish their agency missions.	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
Intra-agency Agreement (IAA) between U.S. Secret Service (USSS) and U.S. Customs Border and Protection (CBP) governing funding transfer and participation in the ISSE Guard Pilot.	This IAA between defines the terms by which USSS and CBP will share access to the ISSE Guard pilot for cross domain data transfer during the period 10/1/2010 - 9/30/2012.	U.S. Secret Service (USSS) a
Interagency Agreement (IAA) between the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and U.S. Customs Border and Protection (CBP) governing funding being transferred to CBP for operational support.	This IAA between defines the funding transfer from TSA to CBP in support of the CBP/OIG Joint Project with TSA during the period 7/1/2011 - 7/15/2012.	Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
1009X01614 - IAA with DHS for O&M Services at Siemens	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Services for DHS Data Center 1	DHS
1011X00137 - IAA with DHS for O&M Services for WorkLenz	O&M Services for WorkLenz	DHS
1011C00133 - IAA with DHS for O&M Services for Email, Foundation Services, PMRS-Tririga and SharePoint	O&M Services for Email, Foundation Services, PMRS-Tririga and SharePoint	DHS

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Between The Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), Enterprise System Development Office (ESDO) And Customs and Border Protection, Office Information and Technology	DHS leverages the Infrastructure as a Service IaaS service provided under GSA's Schedule 70 as a Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA). Therefore, GSA, is the accrediting authority for the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) IaaS Government Support Services (GSS), and is responsible for ensuring that the CSPs maintain their Certification and Accreditation (C&A) and adhere to the continuous monitoring and compliance of the CSP's IaaS GSS. MGMT/OCIO/ESDO Security has reviewed the C&A/ATO package (e.g. Security Plan, Security Assessment Report, etc.), performed a Risk Assessment of the Controls and Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&Ms) (based on a FIPS-199 categorization of Confidentiality: Low; Integrity: Moderate; Availability: Moderate) and in context of the data/information being delivered via this environment as being "public" data. Based on this Risk Assessment (RA), ESDO accepted GSA's C&A on October 10th, 2011. Similarly, ESDO performed a risk assessment of the WCMaaS platform as a service offering.	DHS/OCIO/CBP/OT
NTIS Project Plan for Web Hosting Services To the United States Customs & Border Protection	Agreement supporting hosting of CBP.gov and peripheral web sites available to the public.	National Technical Information Service
IAA between ICE and CBP/DEMS	COGNOS User Licenses, Upgrades, System Maintenance	ICE
IAA between ICE/INFTTU and CBP/DEMS	FACTS Inventory Management System OY3	ICE INFTTU
IAA between ICE/INFTTU and CBP/DEMS	FACTS OY4	ICE WFTTU
IAA between ICE/OCISO and CBP/DEMS	JICMS	ICE/OCISO
IAA between ICE/CIPD and CBP/DEMS	JICMS	ICE/CIPD
IAA between ICE/OPR and CBP/DEMS	JICMS	ICE/OPR
Department of Veterans Affairs	VA will provide CBP assistance on information technology services solutions by an interagency acquisition for acquisition and technical expertise to support life cycle management of enterprise-wide solutions in IT. The solutions will be sought through the Transformation Twenty-One Total Technology functional areas.	VA
Interagency Agreement/Over the Air Rekeying	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Department of Education
Interagency Agreement/Over the Air Rekeying	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Federal Housing Finance Agency OIG
Interagency Agreement/Over the Air Rekeying	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Peace Corps
Interagency Agreement/Over the Air Rekeying	Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR)	Department of Commerce
Wireless Technology Program	Indium Satellite Phone Services	Defense Information Systems Agency
McAfee	Annual McAfee Software license maintenance	DHS OCIO
Memorandum of Understanding among the Department of Homeland Security, CBP, BP San Diego Sector, O&M Southwest and FBI Los Angeles regarding radio access to the DHS CBP San Diego Maritime Communications System	The purpose of this MOU is to memorialize the guidance for sharing secure encrypted radio communication and voice traffic exclusively among CBP and the respective law enforcement officers partnered with the Los Angeles-Long Beach regional coordinating mechanism consistent with the goals and principles related to maritime border security.	DHS, CBP, BP San Diego Sector, O&M Southwest and FBI Los Angeles.
Memorandum of Understanding among the Department of Homeland Security, US CBP, US BP San Diego Sector, Homeland Security Investigations, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Los Angeles, United States Coast Guard Sector LA-Long Beach, US CBP Office of Field Operations Los Angeles, Orange County Sheriff's Department, Long Beach Police Department, Los Angeles Port Authority, and Los Angeles Police Department, O&M Southwest and FBI Los Angeles.	The purpose of this MOU is to memorialize the guidance for sharing secure encrypted radio communication and voice traffic exclusively among CBP and the respective law enforcement officers partnered with the Los Angeles-Long Beach regional coordinating mechanism consistent with the goals and principles related to maritime border security.	DHS, CBP, BP San Diego Sector, Homeland Security Investigations, ICE Los Angeles, United States Coast Guard Sector LA-Long Beach, CBP Office of Field Operations Los Angeles, Orange County Sheriff's Department, Long Beach Police Department, Los Angeles Port Authority, and Los Angeles Police Department, O&M Southwest and FBI Los Angeles.
MOU between CBP/CSPO and DHS/OCIO	Provides portfolio governance services from Gabrielle Gallegos, DHS/OCIO. Effective 5/16/2012 through 12/19/2012.	DHS/OCIO
HST502-10-X-DA0007	TSA Rule Support	TSA
HSCQ23-12-X-RAZ202	Implementation and access to the U.S. CBP Automated Targeting System (ATS-4) Software Program for the USCG Coastwatch Branch and USCG Intelligence Coordination Center.	USCG
F-IAA-10-LMAQM-188	Country 4 Support - Delivery of aviation security technology utilized by DHS's U.S. Customs and Border Protection to improve the recipient government's capability to analyze airline passenger information.	DOS
HSWWVT-12-X-00001	Overstay Validation and Verifying and Biographic Exit Enhancements Support - Provide Overstay Validation and Verifying and Biographic Exit Enhancements support.	DHS
HSCBTC-12-X-00005	DHS/ICE for NITTE Data Software - CBP provision of contractor support for systems development, operation and maintenance of the NITTE Data System	ICE
	APF/ICE - Documentation of system features of the ICE Intelligence Fusion System (IFS) not contained within APF that remain a requirement for ICE. CBP assessment of the viability of leveraging DHS OneNet and DHS Active Directory for ICE system access to APF.	ICE
HSCEMD-12-X-00014	Creation of a collaborative environment, implementing a copy of an existing tool known as A-Space, on the HSDN network.	DHS
HSHPDC-10-X-00061	Armory, Ammunition Management and other Related Services (SLA)	ICE
MOU for Sponsorship and Operation of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	Provide Armory and Ammunition related services to CBP	ICE
MOU Governing the Assignment of Detailed Inspectors between United States Customs Service and FLETC	MOU Between FLETC and all operating agencies to conduct Training on FLETC Facilities	DHS/ FLETC
	Detail of CBP Inspectors to FLETC (AKA Pro-Rate)	DHS/ FLETC
MOU Governing the Assignment of Detailed Inspectors	This MOU was between the FLETC and the Legacy U.S. Customs Service. It governs the assignment of responsibilities, work assignments, evaluation, discipline, leave, instructor education/experience requirements, selection process, moving expenses, assignment duration, reemployment procedures, special assignments, and projects. This MOU is dated 1/15/1995.	FLETC
MOU for the Sponsorship and Operation of the Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	This MOU is between the Department of Interior, the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget, the Post Office Department, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission. This was established to provide the agencies with adequate, modern facilities for in-service training, and to conduct continuous in-service training, for various law enforcement personnel in an effective and economical manner. MOU is dated September 30, 1970.	Department of Interior, the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget, the Post Office Department, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission

MOU Regarding the Administration of Border Patrol Training	This MOU commemorates the successful working relationship between the CBP Border Patrol Academy and the FLETC in order to establish a BPA to be hosted by the FLETC at its Artesia, NM training site. It also defines a strategy for transitioning Border Patrol training to the Artesia Facility from FLETC's Charleston, SC and Glynnco, GA sites where the FLETC hosted that training. The MOU is dated 08/20/2004.	FLETC
MOA: EMS Field Education	This agreement recognizes the mutual interests of emergency medical service (EMS) providers and students. EMS providers require a venue to ensure exposure to patient contacts in order to gain or maintain skills. This no cost agreement formalizes the relationship between the county and the ATC allowing ATC EMS providers or students to ride with county paramedics. The ride-time is for field education and skill maintenance.	Jefferson County Emergency Services Agency (JCESA)
MOU: Local Physician Advisor	This agreement provides for the removal of Canada Geese on the campus of the Advanced Training Center.	Robert E. Jones III, M.D.
IA: Services for Wildlife Removal	This agreement establishes a fully operational walk-in health unit on the campus of the Advanced Training Center.	USDA - Dept of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services
MOU and DAA between US Customs and Border Protection Office of Training and Development with Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives regarding the cost of the Security Guards.	The cost share for the Security Guards at Canine Center Front Royal.	Federal Occupational Health Services
MOA between US Customs and Border Protection, Office of Training and Development with Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives regarding the use of the Canine Center Front Royal.	The use of the land at Canine Center Front Royal and the allowances of BATFE to have its Training Center and Kennels on site at CCFR. This also includes the reimbursement for partial utility costs each year.	BATFE
Overarching MOU between DHS and USDA with Article 4 specific appendix that outlines the training of CBP employees.	MOU between the DHS and USDA, DHS Agreement # BTS-03-001, signed 02/28/2003. HSA of 2002 transferred certain agricultural import and entry inspection functions to the Secretary DHS from the Secretary of Agriculture. Article 4 - Training - USDA shall supervise training of DHS employees to carry out functions transferred.	USDA - Dept of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services
USCG Bow Force SPCLE Vessel Support	Total life cycle vessel support for USCG SPCLE vessels.	USCG
USCG Honda PSI Support	Honda outboard engine support for USCG small boat fleet.	USCG
USCG Joint Maritime Training Center Vessel Support	Life cycle support for JMTCT training vessels.	USCG
USCG HITTRON Vessel Support	Life cycle support for HITTRON training vessels.	USCG
FBI GITMO Vessel Support	Scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on FBI VIP vessel.	FBI
NOAA Right Whale Vessel Support	Scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on two NOAA fisheries vessels.	NOAA
Agreement b/w state and local officials- St Johns County Fire Rescue Vessel Support	Scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on one rescue vessel.	St Johns County, FL
Agreement b/w state and local officials- City of St Augustine (FL) Vessel Support	Scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on three first responder vessels.	City of St Augustine, FL
USCS	Honda PSI Maintenance	OAM, USCS
USCS	SPC-LE TT/B Platform Support	OAM, USCS
ICE	Special Interest Alien Transportation	OAM, ICE
FEMA	UAS Predator reconnaissance mission - FY11 ND Floods	OAM, FEMA
FEMA	Funding for UAS liaison officer and imagery analyst	CBP, FEMA
FEMA	CBP to provide law enforcement support to provide protection of lives and property of flood evacuated areas, ingress/egress control in evacuated areas, and any other law enforcement duties as assigned in Minot, ND.	OAM, FEMA
FEMA	CBP will provide post storm reconnaissance for Eastern NC Region providing streaming video and live satellite phone communication in support of Hurricane Irene.	OAM, FEMA
FEMA	CBP will support FEMA Region 1 Regional Response Coordination Center in support of Hurricane Irene.	OAM, FEMA
FEMA	CBP will provide a list of assets available for deployment in support of Hurricane Irene.	OAM, FEMA
FEMA	Provide rotary and fixed wing agency assets to support the FEMA disaster response to Hurricane Irene within the State of Vermont. Specific tasks will be provided by the FEMA operations section in concert with agency asset availability and the type of service needed.	OAM, FEMA
IAW between CBP OAM and U.S. Army PEO Aviation	To recapitalize the UH-60A Model helicopters to UH-60L Model helicopters	OAM, Army
Agreement for the Loan of Army Materiel between CBP OAM and U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command	To loan sixteen (16) UH-60A Model helicopters to CBP	CBP, Army
IAW between CBP and USAF Aeronautical Systems Big Safari Program Office	To manage USCG/CBP Manned Cover Surveillance Aircraft Program	CBP, U.S. Air Force
Memorandum of Agreement between the Federal Protective Service and the Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine Regarding Use of the Consolidated Training Facility, Alexandria, Virginia	The use of the Consolidated Training Facility for the short term advanced, in-service, and agency-specific training is in the best interest of both parties.	CBP and FPS
U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Senior Guidance Team Charter	The charter establishes a Senior Guidance Team to improve near-term and long-term operational integration, effectiveness, and efficiency.	CBP, USCG, and ICE
Standard Operating Procedures for Coordinated Air and Maritime Law Enforcement Operations Between U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine - Miami Air and Marine Branch, Jacksonville Air and Marine Branch, Caribbean Air and Marine Branch; U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol, Miami Sector; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations, Office of the Special Agent in Charge, Miami Florida; and U.S. Coast Guard, Seventh District	The SOP establishes operational guidelines for the participants as components with DHS for coordinated air and maritime law enforcement operations in the airspace and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the US in and over the ports and approaches to Southern Florida, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.	CBP, USCG, and ICE

Memorandum of Understanding between U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Air and Marine (OAM) regarding CBP OAM Support to ICE HSI Undercover Operations	The MOU sets the terms by which CBP OAM will support ICE HSI undercover operations.	CBP and ICE
ICE/CBP Field Level Air and Marine Support Protocols and Procedures	The SOP establishes standardized processes to streamline ICE requests for CBP OAM support.	CBP and ICE
U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of CBP Air and Marine and U.S. Coast Guard Common Unmanned Aircraft Systems Joint Program Office Charter	The Joint Program Office is responsible for the development of joint capabilities documents, and the coordination of policies and operations to maximize the utility of individual agency assets across present and future DHS unmanned aircraft systems.	CBP and USCG
Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard and Customs and Border Protection for Unmanned Aircraft Systems Collaboration	The MOA outlines cooperation in the planning, program and technical analyses, development, testing and demonstrating, acquisition, and operations of unmanned aircraft systems.	CBP and USCG
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Between the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) Regarding Data Sharing	The MOA establishes the details involved with the management, operation, and security of the connection and data exchange between the AMOC and USCG.	CBP and USCG
U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Marine Vessel Management Council (MVMC) Charter	Also known as the DHS Boat Management Council, the MVMC was established to review and coordinate the joint management and governance issues associated with operational and requirements guidance and oversight for the DHS marine vessel/boat assets, and to develop the most effective and economical marine vessel/boat program.	CBP, USCG, ICE, and DHS Management Directorate
Memorandum of Understanding between U.S. Marshal Service, Witness Security Division and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine regarding Air Support Operations	The agreement establishes the framework under which CBP OAM will provide aerial support for WSD's authorized missions.	CBP and U.S. Marshals Service
Continental United States NORAD Region - First Air Force HQ (Air Force Northern) (CONR-1 AF/NORTH) and Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine (CBP OAM) Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	The agreement seeks to maximize the ability of the parties to work together to secure air sovereignty and air defense of the Continental United States and combat aviation-related criminal and terrorist activities.	DOD, CONR-AFNORTH
Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection	The agreement establishes the policies and procedures under which CBP is granted access to the Precise Positioning Service (PPS) Y-code of the Global Positioning System (GPS) to support CBP UAS missions.	DOD, Networks and Information Integration
Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Aviation Administration and Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine	The objectives of the MOU are to complete Demonstration 3 for the FAA's Unmanned Aircraft Program and share assets and data during the demonstration.	FAA
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine (OAM) and the Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE NNSA)	The purpose is to prepare plans and procedures to share resources to carry out assigned responsibilities and other essential functions in support national security.	DOE, NNSA
Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine and Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division	The purpose is to collaborate on technical developmental and operational evaluations of mutual interest.	DOD, NSWC
Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Office of Air and Marine (OAM) and U.S. Department of the Army, Fort Drum Garrison to Support OAM Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Flight Operations at Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield, Fort Drum, New York	The purpose is to maximize the probability of detecting illegal border crosses that pose a threat to our Nation's Northeastern Border.	DOD, Army
Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Office of Air and Marine (OAM) and the 45th Space Wing (SW) to Support Planning for OAM Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Flight Operations at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (AFS)	The purpose is to determine the feasibility of supporting OAM UAS flight operations at Cape Canaveral AFS.	DOD, Air Force
Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Defense and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Operations Concerning Mutual Support in Personnel Recovery Policy, Planning, Training, Operations, and Research and Development	The purpose is to establish areas of common interest with regard to implementing national policy for personnel recovery and to pledge future cooperation in matters involving personnel recovery.	DOD, Office of the Secretary of Defense
Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine and Deputy Undersecretary of Defense, Advanced Systems and Concepts, Special Capabilities Office	The purpose is to collaborate on technical developmental and operational evaluations of mutual interest.	DOD, AS&C
Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine and the Department of the Navy, Naval Sea Systems Command, Force Advanced Warfare Concept Technology Program	The agreement expands the relationship between CBP OAM and NAVSEA Force Advanced Warfare Concept Technology (F-ACT) Program to develop and deploy advanced radar technology.	DOD, Navy
Fleet Readiness CTR S.E. Level II (FRCSE) Space & Naval Warfare Systems Center (SPAWARSYSCEN)	IA for repairs and certifications of parts and equipment associated with the P-3 airframes and for intermediate level repair of P-3, T-56-14 aircraft engines and associated Ground Support Equipment used in day to day operations.	DoD - USN
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	IA for service & repair of AVX, Star II optical systems and APG-66 radar systems	DoD - USN
	MOU to investigate the possibility of CBP using the NASA aircraft maintenance tracking system NAMIS.	NASA

AIMD Norfolk	MOU for repair of APS-145 radar components	DoD - USN
DHS/FEMA	\$488K Mt Weather Support	FEMA, CBP
Inter-agency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Office of Air and Marine (OAM), a component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) encompasses all subordinate bureaus, services and offices.	The participants, through this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), seek to establish a framework under which CBPOAM will provide aerial support to DOI authorized law enforcement missions. In addition, this agreement will also facilitate coordination between DOI and its subordinate regions, and CBPOAM and its subordinate Air Branches, to facilitate the joint planning and execution of DOI/OAM law enforcement missions.	DOI
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Office of Air and Marine (OAM) and the Office of Information Technology (OIT) regarding Information Technology Specialist Services	MOA seek to establish roles, responsibilities, and the reimbursement of two federal positions for OIT that will be permanently assigned to support OAM full time.	OIT
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Office of Air and Marine (OAM) and U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) regarding the duties and responsibilities of Border Patrol Agents assigned to the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC)	(MOA) establishes the guidelines and responsibilities for OAM and USBP to effectively provide Border Patrol agent support to the AMOC.	USBP
MOU between AMOC and 56th Range Management Office (RMO)	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) installed at the 56th RMO at Luke AFB, AZ.	DoD, CBP
MOU between AMOC and 5th Marine Aircraft Wing (3D MAW)	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) installed at the 3D MAW at Miramar NAS, CA.	DoD, CBP
MOU between AMOC and Department of Defense Program Office	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) installed at DoD Arlington Ctr, Arlington, VA.	DoD, CBP
MOU between AMOC and North American Aerospace Defense Command/United States Northern Command (NORAD/USNORTHCOM)	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) installed at Peterson AFB and Cheyenne Mountain at Colorado Springs, CO.	DoD, CBP
MOU between AMOC and Joint Task Force North (JTF-N)	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) installed at Joint Task Force North at El Paso, TX.	DoD, CBP
MOU between AMOC and Western Air Defense Sector (WADS)	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) installed at Western Air Defense Sector (WADS) at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA.	DoD, CBP
MOU between AMOC and Eastern Air Defense Sector (EADS)	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) installed at Eastern Air Defense Sector (EADS) at Rome, NY.	DoD, CBP
MOU between AMOC and Air Forces Northern (AFNORTH)	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) installed at Air Forces Northern at Tyndall AFB, FL.	DoD, CBP
MOU between AMOC and Operations Bahamas, Turks and Caicos (OPBAT)	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) VCN-R installed at Air Forces Northern at Tyndall AFB, FL.	USCG, CBP
CBP/AMOC and USCG Unclassified Common Operating Picture (UCOP) Interconnection Security Agreement (ISA)	The ISA allows the USCG to receive CBP's Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) data, which is provided to the USCG Unclassified Common Operating Picture (UCOP) as a data feed. In exchange AMOC will receive raw Automatic Identification System (AIS) data.	USCG, CBP
MOU between AMOC and United States Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi, Texas	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) VCN-R installed at USCG Corpus Christi Air Station, TX.	USCG, CBP
MOU between AMOC and United States Coast Guard Air Station Miami, FL	Management and Operation of the Air and Marine Operation Surveillance System (AMOSS) VCN-R installed at USCG Miami, FL.	USCG, CBP
MOU between CBPOAM/AMOC and Continental United States NORAD Region First Air Force HQ (CONR-1 AF)	Shared responsibility for securing air sovereignty and air defense of the Continental United States.	AMOC and DoD
MOU between CBPOAM/AMOC and First Air Force/CONUS NORAD Region (1 AF CONR)	Stating UHP/VHP/AMF Airborne Radio Repeater Assembly (ARRA) mounted to Tethered Aerostat Radar Sites (TARS): B-40, B-41, B-42, B-43, B-44, B-45, B-94, & B-96.	AMOC and DoD
MOA between CBPOAM/AMOC and National Guard Bureau J3 Countering Division	Outlines responsibilities of Air National Guard personnel attached to the AMOC in support of countering and counter-narcoterrorism mission.	AMOC and NGB-J3 Countering Division
MOU between CBPOAM/AMOC/San Diego Air & Marine Branch and California Highway Patrol	The safe operation of aircraft from supporting agencies in the same environment.	AMOC/San Diego Air & Marine Branch and California Highway Patrol
MOA between USCG and CBPOAM/AMOC	Offshore radar coverage and flight advisories.	AMOC and USCG
MOU between USCG Miami and CBPOAM/AMOC	Radio communications and aircraft deconfliction	OAM, AMOC, and USCG
MOU between Joint Interagency Task Force South (JITF-S) and AMOC	Outlines responsibilities for handling off target debris between the two centers seamlessly.	JITF-S and AMOC
MOU between Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) and AMOC	Coordination between AFRCC and AMOC for civil search and rescue operations	AFRCC and AMOC
HSBPI01X00100 - Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)	Provisional Billing Rate Reviews on CBP contract number HSBPI01X000007 (Base Period of Performance March 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011 and four Option Years extending to September 30, 2015).	Defense Contract Audit Agency
HSBPI01X000090 - Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)	Incurred cost audit support on CBP contract number HSBPI00X000077 (Base Period of Performance May 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012 and four Option Years extending to April 30, 2017).	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DHS - CBP OA Printing and Graphics Services	Printing Procurement Services	DHS-Printing Department
ICE - CBP OA Printing and Graphics Services	Printing Procurement Services	DHS-Printing Department
DHS - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) - CBP OA	Alien Files - Files are used to document the processing or history of an Alien as described by the Immigration and Nationality Act.	USCIS-Records Division
USCIS - CBP OA	Mail Support Services	DHS-all Departments
DHS CBP OA	Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS). Provide screening for mail services provided to the National Capital Region.	DHS-all Departments
DHS - MOU Trusted Traveler Program (CBP OA)	Established the subprograms and protocols that will be followed by DHS and U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) in connection with the production and distribution of Trusted Traveler Program (TTP) cards.	Government Printing Office
CRDS-CBP OA Mail Facility	pays to DHS for consolidated mail facility	DHS
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	pays to ICE a portion of the Puerto Rico Trust Fund	ICE
NIMMMP Support and Services	pays to Citizens & Immigration Services for mail services	CIS
National Park Service-CBP OA Rental Agreement Skagway, Alaska Housing Units	rent reimbursement for housing units in Skagway, Alaska	Department of Interior/National Park Service
Food and Drug Administration-CBP OA Rental Agreement Space	rent reimbursement for CBP space utilized by FDA	Department of Health and Human Services/Food and Drug Administration
FA Sub DOI for FedTraveler		
HSBPI01X000172	FedTraveler O&M Support	Department of Interior
FA with DOI for FedTraveler		
HSBPI109X01565	FedTraveler O&M Support	Department of Interior

IA with DOI for FedTraveler HSBP1011X00053	FedTraveler O&M Support	Department of Interior
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)- CBP OA Uniforms	Uniforms supply chain services specifically purchasing(add and removing items) on behalf of Office of Investigations on CBP Uniforms contract with Vanity Fair Solutions	DHS/ Immigration Customs Enforcement
ICE CBP OA Uniforms	Uniforms supply chain services specifically purchasing(add and removing items) on behalf of Enforcement Removal Office on CBP Uniforms contract with Vanity Fair Solutions	DHS/Enforcement Removal Office
National Programs and Protection Directorate	Uniforms supply chain services specifically purchasing(add and removing items) on behalf of Federal Protection Service on CBP Uniforms contract with Vanity Fair Solutions	DHS/Federal Protection Service
Transportation Security Administration IAA with DOI for UNICOR, FPI Federal Prison Industries	Bridge Contract Vehicle for OLOPAMS uniforms during Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Strategic Sourcing mandatory Uniforms Contract (Procurement Administrative Lead Time). Uniforms supply chain services specifically purchasing(add and removing items)	DHS/Federal Air Marshals
DHS Office of CFO-CBP OA Daily Pay National Archives and Records Administration- CBP OA Records Storage	Federal Prison Industries (Vehicle Uplift Services) This provides a centralized invoicing and payment center for DHS relative to the purchase and fleet card programs. This system realizes efficiencies within the DHS purchase and fleet card programs and allows DHS to take better advantage of the JPMorgan Chase pricing structure.	Department of Justice
El Paso, TX Cammie Training Center Agreement	For the storage and servicing of records.	DHS/Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OIT Facility in San Antonio, TX	This agreement allows CBP to use space on the Ft. Bliss Army Airfield to house and train canines.	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
Inter-agency Agreement 1 for Harpers Ferry Inter-agency Agreement 2 for Harpers Ferry Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with OIT	This agreement allows CBP to use space at Ft. Sam Houston. Provide construction management services for Harpers Ferry (interim work) Provide construction management services for Harpers Ferry (expanded work)	Department of the Army Department of the Army USACE
Inter-agency Agreement	Leasing administration and civil oversight of maintenance (O&M) of all LMR towers	OIT
Quarters Management Information System (QMIS) HSBP 1011X00093	Road maintenance	FAA
MOU 3/24/2006 DHS, DOI, USDA	Support for Housing and Tenant Management Software	Department of the Interior/National Business Center
MOU 3/31/2006 DOI-BLM-Las Cruces and DHS-CBP-OBP	Cooperative National Security and Counterterrorism Efforts on Federal Lands along the United States Borders	CDP-BP, NPS, FWS, BIA, BLM, BOR, USFS
MOU 2/8/2005	Use of public land for a temporary mobile communications site. Big Hatchet Peak Environmental Management Systems Self-Declaration Protocol for Appropriate Facilities	
MOU 11/4/1999 DOJ International Boundary and Water Commission, OBP	Phase II Lighting project Rio Grande levee	Chief of Acquisitions
MOA 5/27/2010 CBP LPOE Bridgewater MOA 3/16/2010 CBP Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	Resolve Adverse Effect on Historic Properties Associated with the Proposed Modernization of US CBP Land Port of Entry Bridgewater, Acrostock County, ME Modernization of the boundary LPOE, Boundary, WA	
MOA 8/11/2010 CBP LPOE Bridgewater MOA 2/24/2012 CBP, Maine Historic Preservation Commission	Modernization of the Bridgewater LPOE, ME Construction of a Communications Tower and Associated Equipment at Calais LPOE, Washington County, ME	OFO, FOF, SHPO, MHPC OFO, FOF, SHPO, MHPC
MOA 1/29/2009 New York State Historic Preservation office	Modernization of the Caumon Corners LPOE, Town of Moores, Clinton County, NY	OFO, FOF
MOA Maine Historic Preservation Commission MOA 3/6/2012 Comm Tower Limestone LPOE, Maine	Modernization of the Forest City LPOE, Forest City, ME Construction of a Communications Tower and Associated Equipment at Limestone LPOE	OFO, FOF, SHPO, MHPC OFO, FOF, SHPO, MHPC
MOA 1/8/2004 DHS and Department of the Army MOA CBI and New Mexico Historic Preservation Officer	Provision of DA goods and services such as engineering, design review, project management, construction management, procurement, real estate, environmental, Forest City LPOE, Washington County, ME	OFO, FOF, SHPO, MHPC
MOA 6/27/2011 USA, CBP, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, California State Historic Preservation Officer	Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites adversely affected by the proposed Las Cruces Border Patrol Station, Las Cruces, NM	BFTI
MOA 3/4/2009 GSA, Montana State Historic Preservation Officer	Reconfiguration of the LPOE, San Ysidro, California	
General MOU for the Olay Mesa East Land Port of Entry	Installation of Radiation Portal Monitors at Chief Mountain LPOE This MOU represents a preliminary inter-agency agreement for the development of the new Olay Mesa East LPOE and State Route 11.	Glacier National Park, NPS
Contract Number HSBP1009X01686	LPOE Modernization & Restoration	SANDAG, CalTrans, USDOT, GSA, CBP GSA
GSA-CBP MOU ratified on 7/22/2011	This MOU establishes a joint project management framework between PBS and CBP in the planning, management, and execution of projects at GSA-owned land ports of entry.	GSA Public Buildings Service (PBS), CBP
Big Bend National Park MOU between CBP Amistad Dam LPOE and NPS National Recreation Area	IAA HSBP1010X00079 for NPS to build the Boquillas Crossing facility & CBP to provide equipment to remotely screen border-crossers, provide CCTV & periodic site monitoring, limited immigration law enforcement services, & coordinate surveillance with NPS. MOA dated July 22, 2011 (CBP-NPS) sets out operating parameters of the Class B Port & NPS pays for power & CBP pays for telco service.	United States Department of Interior, National Park Service
BY AND BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, ACTING BY AND THROUGH U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION AND AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES (Field Operations Facilities Program Management Office), AND THE U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, ACTING BY AND THROUGH THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE AND AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES (Capital Federally Owned Projects & Small Projects)	Modernization & reconstruction of the Amistad Dam LPOE U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Field Operations Facilities Program Management Office (FPO PMO) and Office of Field Operations (OFO) joined the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) to sign the Project Management Memorandum of Understanding (PM MOU) to improve collaborative efforts throughout all phases of the project management lifecycle.	NPS
Carriazo Cane	IAA formalizes the relationship between CBP and the USDA in the development and deployment of several insects used to control Carriazo cane.	GSA United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service
Coronado Forest	IAA formalizes the relationship between CBP and the US Forest Service to complete site preparation for the execution of utility construction (Z20) project and road maintenance on Forest Service land.	United States Department of Agriculture, US Forest Service

Spokane Sector	IAA formalizes the relationship between CBP and the US Forest Service to complete road maintenance on Forest Service land in Spokane Sector.	United States Department of Agriculture, US Forest Service
Big Bend National Park	IAA formalizes the relationship between CBP and the National Park Service to complete road maintenance on NPS in BBT Sector (Marfa).	United States Department of Interior, National Park Service
PF 225, VF 300 and PF 70	IAA formalizes CBP's commitment to provide up to \$50M for mitigation of unavoidable impacts from fence construction.	United States Department of Interior
Hidalgo POE	Agreement between USBWC and CBP for the completion of fence construction requirements associated with segment O-4B/C.	United States International Boundary and Water Commission
Panitas Pump	Agreement between USBWC and CBP for the completion of fence construction requirements associated with segment O-4A.	United States International Boundary and Water Commission
DOJ Environmental and Natural Resources Division	Agreement between DOJ/ENRD and CBP for services associated with condemnation and litigation actions required for the construction of the border fence.	Department of Justice, Environmental and Natural Resources Division
DOJ Executive Office of United States Attorney	Agreement between DOJ/EOUSA and CBP for services associated with condemnation and litigation actions required for the construction of the border fence.	Department of Justice, Executive Office of the United States Attorney
Inter-agency Agreement 1 for Harpers Ferry	Provide construction management services for Harpers Ferry (interim work)	US Army Corps of Engineers
Inter-agency Agreement 2 for Harpers Ferry	Provide construction management services for Harpers Ferry (expanded work)	US Army Corps of Engineers
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with OIT	Leasing administration and civil oversight of maintenance (O&M) of all LMR towers	Office of Information and Technology
IAA with US Geological Survey - Grizzly Bear Study	Agreement with USGS to support a study designed to determine the grizzly bear population in the Cabinet-Yaak Ecosystem. Population levels of this species are directly related to maintenance and use of IT in critical northern border regions.	United States Geological Survey
IAA with US Forest Service	This IAA is an archaeological study in the area. This includes archeological village (AR03-05-02-737), two artifact scatters located near Fresno Wash (AR03-05-02-398 and -415), an artifact scatter with rock piles (AR03-05-02-751), and a "field house" site (AR03-05-03-326) located near the eastern side of the San Rafael Valley. The work would be completed by Coconino National Forest (CNF) archaeologists, who would lead SHPO and Tribal consultation.	US Forest Service
IAA with Federal Aviation Administration - Tower Maintenance, Repair, and Improvement	IAA formalizing the relationship between CBP and the FAA for services to maintain, repair and construct towers for surveillance. The IAA covers all Sectors.	The Federal Aviation Administration
International Boundary Water Commission (IBWC)	MOU agreement with IBWC to provide construction management services nationwide.	International Boundary Water Commission (IBWC)
MOU with US Army Corps of Engineers	Agreement between CBP and USBPWS for development of IPAC system.	US Army Corps of Engineers.
Inter-agency Agreement for IPAC	Agreement between CBP and US Park Service for mitigation of impacts associated with Sonoran Pronghorn.	DOI (USFWS)
Inter-agency Agreement for Mitigation Ajo Tower 1	Agreement between CBP and USBPWS for mitigation of impacts associated with Sonoran Pronghorn.	DOI (US Park Service)
Inter-agency Agreement for Mitigation Ajo Tower 1	Agreement between CBP and USBPWS for mitigation of impacts associated with Sonoran Pronghorn.	DOI (USFWS)
HSPB-1105-N-LN0012	BFSHQ-Tucson, Davis-Monthan AFB, Land Lease	Department of the Air Force
HSPB-1104-N-LN0001	FOB-Bates Well, Land	Tohono O'odham Nation
HSPB-1104-N-LN0018	Tower Site-Hereford, RVS-Monterey Ranch, Land	National Park Service
N6871194RP04P66	BPS-San Diego, Support Facility Land	Navy Space Command
N6871105RP05P30	Firing Range-Camp Pendleton	Department of the Navy
HSCG279130-08-RP-001	OBP-Operations (CG Facility)	US Coast Guard
DACA47-4-01-99	BP-Bigge AAF-BI Paso, Special Coordination Center	Department of the Army
BUR 95-97	BPSHQ-Selfridge	Department of the Army
Administrative Law Judges Service (IAA)	IAA between CBP and USCG that allows CBP to use, on a reimbursable basis, USCG Administrative Law Judges to hear certain customs law based cases.	USCG
DHS Honors Attorney Program (IAA)	MOA between DHS Office of General Counsel (OGC) and CBP Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) that sets forth the terms and obligations for both offices via a visit the DHS Honors Attorney Program.	DHS OGC
Memorandum of Agreement between the Office of the General Counsel and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (and FY 11 and FY 12 Annexes)	MOA between DHS Office of General Counsel (OGC) and CBP Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) that sets forth the terms and obligations for both offices via a visit the DHS Honors Attorney Program.	DHS OGC
IAA for Armored Vehicles	IAA for the purchase of armored vehicles	DOS
IAA for Armored Vehicles	IAA for the purchase of armored vehicles	DHS/ICE
IAA for Shared Circuits in The Hague	CBP cost for shared circuits	DHS/ICE
MOU USIS and CBP on Assigning CBP Personnel Overseas	MOU for coordination of US CBP personnel activities with the Chief of Mission	DOS
IAA for Language Services	Provide interpretation, translations services to CBP	DOS
IAA for Language Services	Processing transaction in the Payroll/Personnel Systems for performing associated activities.	DOS
IAA for USDA Payroll	Processing transaction in the Payroll/Personnel Systems for performing associated activities.	USDA
IAA for EXBS Training and Technical Assistance (numerous IAA's and various countries)	Training and technical assistance training	DOS/ISN
IAA for EXBS - DHS/CBP Program Training Support for DOS/EXBS	Salary/benefits for four DHS/CBP Training Instructors (GS-14s) to perform Assessments, Training-In-Country, Training Modifications, and Logistics	DOS
IAA for Training at ILEA locations	Training provided to various countries at ILEA facilities	DOS/INL
IAA for Civilian Response Corps (several IAA's)	Funding for CBP personnel permanently assigned to DHS/CRC	DHS
IAA for Merida Training and Assistance	Merida training and technical assistance/assessment	DOS/INL
IAA for Morocco training and technical assistance	Law Enforcement training for Morocco	DOS/INL
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Border Security	Training and Assistance	DOS
Trans-Sahara SRT SCT Initiative	Training and Assistance/salary	DOS/ICT
Central America Counterterrorism SLA	Training and Assistance	DOS/ICT
IAA for CBP Attaché Operations Afghanistan	CBP Attaché Afghanistan salary/benefits/operating costs	DOS
IAA for CBP Advisory Peru	CBP Advisor Peru - salary/benefits/relocation	DOS/INL/IAS
IAA for CBO Advisory Ecuador	CBP Advisor Ecuador - salary/benefits/relocation	DOS/INL/IAS
IAA for Columbia Law Enforcement	Training and Assistance	DOS/INL/IAS
DOD - CENTCOM	CBP Advisor CENTCOM salary/benefits	DOD
DOD - EUCOM	CBP Advisor EUCOM salary/benefits	DOD
DOD - AFRICOM	CBP Advisor AFRICOM salary/benefits	DOD
IAA for Iraq Police Development program	CBP training teams providing training for Iraq Police	DOS/INL
MOU for the Government of Trinidad & Tobago	Provide technical assistance for the purpose of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the operations of the Customs and Excise Division of the Ministry of Finance of Trinidad and Tobago	Government of Trinidad and Tobago
MOU for the Government of Kuwait (MOU Years 17&18)	Provide training and technical assistance to Kuwait General Administration of Customs officials specific functional areas. CBP and KGAC will work together together to build an organization and apparatus able to sustain Kuwait Customs modernization programs into the future.	Kuwait General Administration of Customs (KGAC)

MOU bwn the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Customs and Border Protection for Weapons of Mass Destruction Support	in order to ensure a robust United States Government's capacity to effectively respond to a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident in the United States or against any U.S. interest, the Parties recognize the need for federal agencies with counter WMD capabilities to coordinate and share information and resources. This MOU identifies the FBI WMD Directorate and U.S. CBP Joint Operations Directorate areas of interoperability that may be called upon to prevent, mitigate, and/or respond to a WMD threat or incident or special events.	FBI, CBP
USCIS-FOIA Service Level Agreement	Memorandum to USCIS for working FOIA cases that would otherwise be the responsibility of CBP	DHS/USCIS
MOU Regarding Access to Advance Passenger Information, I-94/I-94W/I-95 Data and Counterterrorism Selector Information	Information Sharing	DHS, CBP, FBI
MOU Regarding Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)	Information Sharing	DHS, CBP, NCTC
MOU Regarding Advance Passenger Information System Data (APIS)	Information Sharing	DHS, CBP, NCTC
MOU Regarding Border Crossing Information System Data (BCI)	Information Sharing	DHS, CBP, NCTC
MOU Regarding TBES Access	Information Sharing; System Access	DHS, CBP, NCTC
MOU Regarding Sharing of Visa and Passport Records and Immigration and Naturalization and Citizenship Records	Information Sharing; System Access	DHS, CBP, DOS
CBP AES and ICE Data Analysis and Research Trade Transparency System (DARTTS)	Data Sharing within DHS. CBP sends all AES (trade data to ICE's DARTTS which analyzes the data for trade anomalies. (DARTTS uses other data sources also.)	CBP and ICE.
MOU Between DHS-CBP and DoD-IPMG	Information sharing for WMD detection, tunnel detection, and other technical programs	DHS - U.S. Customs and Border Protection; DoD - Joint Program Manager
ACE/ITDS Data MOU with Consumer Product Safety Commission	Information Sharing: import trade data	DHS/CBP, CPSC
ACE/ITDS Data MOU with Food Safety Inspection Service	Information Sharing: import trade data	DHS/CBP, USDA/FSIS
ACE/ITDS Data MOU with Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Information Sharing: import trade data	DHS/CBP, NRC
ACE/ITDS Data MOU with Foreign Trade Zones Board	Information Sharing: import trade data	DHS/CBP, FTZB
ACE/ITDS Data MOU with Bureau of Labor Standards	Information Sharing: import trade data	DHS/CBP, BLS

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
OAS support agreement for DHS	FLETC Support for overtime	DHS
OAS personnel detailed to USCG	Salary and Benefits for an employee detailed to the USCG	USCG
OAS Training for Drug Enforcement	Counter Drug Training for Foreign Law Officials	Department of State
OAS NFFTU Services for CBP	Armory Services and ammunition	US Customs & Border Protection
OAS NFFTU Services for FPS	Armory Services and ammunition	Federal Protective Services
OPR services for FPS	Oversight and review services	Federal Protective Services
OPLA services for FPS	Provide legal services	Federal Protective Services
HSI Puerto Rico Trust Fund	HSI operations and facilities in Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Trust Fund
HSI Border Enforcement Training	Training in Cross Border Financial Investigations	Department of State
HSI DOD Joint Task Force	Reimbursement for Joint Task Force Operations	DOD
HSI employees detailed to AFRICOM	Salary and Benefits for employees detailed to AFRICOM	DOD
HSI employee payment for temporary duty expenses	Per Diem and Lodging for ICE Employee	DOD
HSI employee detailed to CENTCOM	Salary and Benefits for an employee detailed to CENTCOM	DOD
HSI employee detailed to SOUTHCOM	Salary and Benefits for an employee detailed to SOUTHCOM	Dept. of the Army
HSI employee detailed to EURCOM	Salary and Benefits for an employee detailed to EURCOM	Dept. of the Army
HSI training of foreign agents	Training in Cross Border Financial Investigation	Department of State
CIO FPS information services	FPS Savantage support for financial system FFMS	Federal Protective Services
CIO information services	IT services and maintenance for USCIS	USCIS
OCFO Transportation Services	Providing transportation shuttle services for US Visit	US Visit
OCFO support for DHS Shared Services	Financial services support for the Working Capital Fund	DHS
OCFO leased space to USCG	Leased Space in the San Francisco office	USCIS
HSI Agreement for Asset Forfeiture Funds	U.S. Treasury transfer of funds from the Asset Forfeiture account	US Treasury
HSI Agreement from the US Treasury Super Fund	U.S. Treasury support of law enforcement activities	US Treasury
OCIO Agreement for IT services	IT services and maintenance for FPS	Federal Protective Services
ERO services for the Operational Service	Operational expenses for the Migrant Operation Center in Cuba	Department of State
ERO health care services	US Marshal Service reimbursement for health care provided	Dept. of Justice
Kabul Support	Post Kabul Division 1/ Payroll	DHS OPS
Deployment Surge Capacity - Sandy	Deployment Surge Capacity - Sandy	FEHA
Facility Support	Security System Support	USCIS
Intelligence Research Specialist	Intelligence Research Specialist Support	DOD
OTD Attorney's assigned to ICE Academies	OPLA Attorneys assigned to the ICE Academy's were transferred to OPLA for HR actions.	ICE-OPLA
OHC Agreement for ICE access and software license for business application services - HR Business Engine (HRBE)	HRBE contains pre-employment system, consolidated personnel reporting online, Federal retirement benefits and fit-for-duty data base	US CBP OHC
OHC Agreement for development of online entry-level testing process and written assessment for ICE special agents	Personnel Research and Assessment Division (PRIAD) provides written assessments and test proctoring for special agent entry-level testing	US CBP OHC
EPA/DHS E Docket Center Services	ICE's use of EPA's Docket services for electronic rulemaking decisions	DHS/Office of General Counsel
Ice Agreement re: Recalcitrant Countries	In April 2011, in an effort to improve interagency efforts to address these issues, ICE and the DOS Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) establishing ways in which DOS and DHS will work together to ensure that other countries accept the return of their nationals in accordance with international law.	Department of State
ERO personnel detailed to the Office of the Director of National	Salary and Benefits for an employee detailed to ODN	ODNI

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Transportation Security Administration**

Office of Global Strategies

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
Organization of American States	To allow TSA to provide assistance to OAS member states in developing and modernizing their civil aviation security infrastructure in the managerial, operational and technical areas.	Department of State
U.S. Africa Command	To detail a DHS/TSA personnel to USAFRICOM to provide specialized expertise and unique technical knowledge, and make essential contributions to facilitate USAFRICOM mission accomplishments.	Department of Defense
International Civil Aviation Organization	TSA personnel will provide specific assistance in areas of personnel, training, equipment, or services for ICAO. Technical assistance provided by TSA at the request of ICAO may include technical and managerial expertise to assist the ICAO member states in developing, improving, and operating their civil aviation security infrastructure, standards, procedures, training and equipment; provide training for ICAO or personnel of ICAO Contracting States.	International Civil Aviation Organization
MOU Agreement	To establish a Senior Civil Aviation Advisor in the Homeland Security Attaché Office at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan. The advisor will support efforts to establish a sustainable international commercial aviation capacity in Afghanistan, with a special emphasis on Kabul International Airport (KBL).	Department of Homeland Security
Safe Skies for Africa	Upon request from DOT, TSA will perform aviation security surveys, training, analysis of aviation security plans and other activities intended to enhance aviation security on the continent of Africa, and specifically in the named Safe Skies countries.	Department of Transportation
MOU Agreement	To detail a TSA OGS personnel to DHS Office of International Affairs (OIA) on a non-reimbursable detail as the TSA Liaison, serving as a principle analyst and technical expert to the Assistant Secretary of OIA on all matters concerning international transportation security.	MOU Agreement between TSA office of Global Strategies and DHS office of International Affairs
Department of State/Yemen	Provide technical assistance in the area of civil aviation security to the Republic of Yemen, through DHS/TSA Aviation Security Sustainable International Standards Team (ASSIST) program. TSA will work with appropriate aviation security (AVESEV) officials of the Government of Yemen to build a sustainable, viable and risk-based national AVSEC program.	Department of State/Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism
MOU Agreement	To provide TSA with translated mission critical documents into/from English to/from a foreign language. Translators are FBI security cleared.	Federal Bureau of Investigations/National Virtual Translation Center

Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
DHS Science and Technology	Contractor support for management, administration and monitoring the use of the Scientific Advisory Group as a research and analysis asset for the Catastrophic Chemical Releases of TIH Materials from Rail Tank Cars Modeling Improvement Initiative	DHS - Science and Technology
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Supports training of the TSA approved Commercial Vehicle Counterterrorism Instructor Training Program. The period of performance concluded on 07/18/2012.	DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC) and	Supports management of the Information Sharing	DOT Federal Transit Administration
Tank Car Structural Vulnerability Assessment Project	Conduct rail tank car head shield vulnerability tests and analyze results, providing a more comprehensive understanding of tank car vulnerability and insight into associated mitigation strategies.	US Army Aberdeen Test Center
Graniteville S.C. Accident Study	Gather and analyze empirical data detailing the actual behavior and dispersion of T1H (60 tons of chlorine) that occurred as the result of a freight rail accident in Graniteville, S.C.	US Army Edgewood Chemical and Biological Command (ECBC)
Annex to the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Transportation Concerning Transportation Security Administration and Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration Cooperation on Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Transportation Security	Provides the framework for collaboration and cooperation on matters of security specific to pipeline and hazardous materials transportation by pipeline. Specifically, the Annex commits both agencies to coordinate their programs and activities in order to improve transportation security while minimizing duplication, disruptions and costs imposed on transportation stakeholders and the public.	DOT - Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
DHS Science and Technology Directorate	Supports research, analysis and evaluation of Fedtrak, a highway security sensitive material tracking system development by Kentucky Transportation Center.	DHS - Science and Technology Directorate
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Clarifies the roles and responsibilities between TSA and FEMA for management, implementation, and oversight of the surface transportation security grant programs.	DHS - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Information Sharing Access Agreement	The ISAA between TSA and DHS NPPD outlines an agreement between two organizations whereby each will share certain types of Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) information dealing with critical infrastructure assessments and inspections.	DHS NPPD

Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
DHS Integrated Security Management System (ISMS)	DHS Background Investigation Tracking System	Department of Homeland Security
DHS Office of the Chief of Security Officer (OCSO)	HSPD-12 (PIV Card)	Department of Homeland Security
TSA Continuity of Operations (COOP) Space at Mt. Weather	Lease of Space	DHS - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Translation Services	Fees for translation services	Department of State
Medical Services	Overseas medical expenses for FAMS in Mission status	Department of State
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	Federal Flight Deck Officer Firing Range	U.S. Postal Inspection Service
GSA Office of Acquisition	Leasing of Government Vehicles	General Service Administration
Federal Aviation Administration	Atlantic City Facility Improvements	Federal Aviation Administration
Environmental Protection Agency	Relocation Expenses	Environmental Protection Agency
Customs & Border Patrol	Uniform Items	Customs & Border Patrol
Office of Personnel Management	Background Investigations	Office of Personnel Management
Mt. Weather Range	Usage of the firing range at Mt. Weather Facility	DHS - FEMA
Federal Aviation Administration Usage Agreement	Shuttle Services, Land Usage	Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Aviation Administration ISA	Common Costs, O & M, IT (FAMIS, Servers etc), and Support for facilities located at the WIJH Technical Center in Atlantic City	Federal Aviation Administration
Anchorage Police Department Firing Range	FFDO use of the Anchorage PD firearms range twice per year.	Anchorage, Alaska Police Department
TSOC AWS contribution	Alerts And Warnings : annual TSOC contribution for the AWS Service	DHS/ Science & Technology Directorate and United States Coast Guard
TSOC Airspace Authorization Program	Airspace Authorization Program annual contribution	Federal Aviation Administration
TSOC HSDN Maintenance Fees	Homeland Security Data Network (HSDN) Fees	General Service Administration
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Computerized Emergency Notification System (CENS)	United States Department of Agriculture
Department of Defense (DoD), United States Air Force (USAF)	Support Services for the National Canine Program located on Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX	United States Air Force

Department of Defense (DoD), US Army Corp of Engineers (USACoE)	Construction and construction management services for the TSA Canine Academy	United States Army, Corp of Engineers
DHS, United States Coast Guard (USCG)	Procure and train canines and USCG canine handlers to function as an effective Explosives Detection Canine (EDC) teams.	Department of Homeland Security
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board	Detailee to serve as the Chief of Staff to the Executive Director and provide specific advice and counsel on subjects such as: strategic planning, program management, vision, guidance and resolve issues with external stakeholders.	Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board
Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Detailee to serve as Supervisory interagency Coordination Officer to support NCTC mission.	Office of the Director of National Intelligence/National Terrorism Center

Office of Security Capabilities

Name of the Inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
Transport Canada	Develop Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) Automated Target Recognition (ATR) solutions to improve detection of prohibited items through the delivery of an enhanced ATR capability.	Transport Canada

Office of Security Operations

Name of the Inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Affirm existing operational relationships and mutual interests between TSA and FBI, and to set forth terms for cooperation and mutual support between TSA Explosives Operations Branch (EOB) and FBI Laboratory Division, Explosives Unit.	Federal Bureau of Investigation
National Transportation Safety Board	Affirm existing operational relationships and mutual interests between TSA Explosives Operations Branch and NTSB, and to set forth terms for cooperation and mutual support between TSA EOB and NTSB to advance their shared goal of ensuring the security and safety of the nation's transportation systems and infrastructure.	National Transportation Safety Board
United States Secret Service	Pursuant to the authority contained in 31 U.S.C. 1535 and 1536, Public Law 94-S24, and National Special Security Directive 46 (NSPD 46)/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 15 (HSPD 15), the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) and the Transportation Security Agency (TSA) hereby agree that the TSA will provide assistance and services to the USSS during the 2012 Presidential Campaign. (Now expired.)	United States Secret Service
MOA between TSA and Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)	The purpose of this agreement is to establish the parties respective obligations relating to TSA's loan of four (4) Multi-Mode Threat Detectors (MMTDs), by Smiths Detection, a portable Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) system to MBTA.	TSA Office Security Capabilities
MOU between TSA and US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Army Signal Command (NETCOM/9th ASC) Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS) Support to TSA	Army MARS provides High Frequency (HF) support to TSA. Support gives TSA use of frequencies and call signs to enhance our contingency communications. MOU signed 7 July 2006 and reviewed annually.	US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Army Signal Command (NETCOM/9th ASC) Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS)

Office of Chief Counsel

Name of the Inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
The Office of Director of National Intelligence	TSA detail to provide Legal Counsel	The Office of Director of National Intelligence

Office of Human Capital

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
Department of Transportation	Drug and Alcohol Testing	Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration	Recruitment Booth Transportation and Storage	Federal Aviation Administration
Department of Labor	SHIMS Database	Department of Labor
Federal Occupational Health	Flu Shots, Wellcare Program	Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security	Medical Liaison Officer (MLO) Program	Department of Homeland Security

Chief Administrative Officer

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
GSA Leased Vehicles	TSA fleet vehicles leased from GSA	General Service Administration
UNICOR VMIS - Mobile Asset Management	Vehicle asset management system	Federal Bureau of Prisons Industries
Asset Management	Airport inventory support	Naval Air Systems Command
CRDS Mail Services	DHS-required Mail Services	Department of Homeland Security
AI Lease and Facility Management	Annapolis Junction facility	US Army Core of Engineers
CSOC Lease and Facility Management	Colorado Springs facility	US Army Core of Engineers
AI Lease and Facility Management	Annapolis Junction facility	US Army Core of Engineers
		Department of Homeland Security-National Protection & Programs Directorate
Freedom Center Lease and Service Agreement	Freedom Center space and IT services	
Transit Benefits with Department of Transportation	Employee transit benefits	Department of Transportation
Transit Benefits with Health and Human Service	Employee transit benefits	Health and Human Services

Chief of Staff

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
Genral Services Administration	TSA Detail to serve as Strategic Engagement and Outreach Director for the Office of Executive Councils	General Services Administration

Chief Financial Officer

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
DHS Working Capital Fund	Fund Government-wide and DHS-wide activities	Department of Homeland Security

Vetting and Credentialing

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation - CHRC	To process Criminal History Records Checks (CHRCs) for fee programs	Federal Bureau of Investigations
United State Customs and Immigration Service (SAVE)	Immigration Checks	United States Customs and Immigration Service
United States Coast Guard Redress Support	Redress Support, waivers and appeals	United States Coast Guard
Army Corps of Engineers	Colorado Springs Operation Center Lease	Army Corps of Engineers
United States Customs and Immigration Service - TWIC	Card Production In Corbin, KY for TWIC	United States Customs and Immigration Service
GSA Network Services - TIM	Network Services for TIM	General Services Administration
GSA Network Services - Secure Flight	Network Services, OC3 Lines for Secure Flight	General Services Administration
Customs and Border Patrol - Secure Flight Overflights	Overflights O&M for Secure Flight	Customs and Border Patrol
Customs and Border Patrol - MAPPER System	Design/build/implement MAPPER system to accommodate SF message transmissions.	Customs and Border Patrol
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers - Annapolis Junction, MD	Annapolis Junction Lease	US Army Core of Engineers
United States Maritime Administration - IAA not recognized by OIA/TWIC	Provide sponsorship for foreign national students at the Maritime Academy	United States Maritime Administration
Technology Infrastructure Modernization Program (TIM)	IAA with DHS for Data Center Services	Department of Homeland Security
TIM - DHS-Office of Science & Technology	IAA with DHS for MITRE, Systems Engineering Life Cycle Support	Department of Homeland Security
TSA/NPPD - CFATS Vetting/Investigations Services	TSA Vetting and Investigation Services for the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Program	Department of Homeland Security-National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Bureau of Investigation - CHRC (TWIC)	To process Criminal History Records Checks (CHRCs) for TWIC programs.	Federal Bureau of Investigations

United States Coast Guard (USCG) - Administrative Law Judge (TWIC)	Utilize USCG OALI services to perform adjudicatory and case management functions for TWIC and HME.	United States Coast Guard
Watchlist Service TSA Secure Flight ICD	Describes the technical details of Secure Flight receiving the Watch List from Watchlist Service	TSA Secure Flight DHS Watchlist Service
Watchlist Service TSA Secure Flight ISA	Establishes individual and organizational security responsibilities for the protection and handling of watchlist information between CBP Watchlist Service and Secure Flight	TSA Secure Flight DHS Watchlist Service
Secure Flight and GES Web Services ICD	Agreement between CBP GES and SF for the transmission of the Trusted Traveler List	TSA Secure Flight Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Global Entry

Office of Intelligence

Name of the Inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
O&M for Classified IT systems	O&M for Classified IT systems	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) for our Crisis Management System (CMS)	Crisis Management System (CMS)	Defense Information Systems Agency/Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
The Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) Special Communications Requirements (SCR) Division	Tasked by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide an analysis of current TSA capabilities in the areas of intelligence, risk management and operations communications processes, and infrastructure. The TSA Assistant Administrator for Intelligence has a requirement for the analysis of projects at a variety of locations within and outside the continental U.S. and its territories	Naval Air Systems Command
Customs and Border Control	CBP has enhanced its security measures through the creation of new targeting rules, modifications of existing rules and by conducting intelligence driven special operations.	Customs and Border Control

Office of Risk Based Security

Name of the Inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Establishes TSA Precheck screening procedures for eligible TS-SCI holders for all IC agencies volunteering to participate.	7 IC members participating including DHS HQ, TSA, USCG
US Department of Defense	Establishes TSA Precheck screening procedures for eligible DoD and USCG employees.	Agreement also includes eligible US Coast Guard employees
Administrative Office of the US Courts	Establishes TSA Precheck screening procedures for eligible Federal Judges and Tax Court Judges.	Agreement also includes Tax Court Judges
International Association of Chiefs of Police	Establishes TSA Precheck screening procedures for eligible members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police	
Congressional Medal of Honor Society	Establishes TSA Precheck screening procedures for all living Congressional Medal of Honor recipients.	

Office of Training and Workforce Engagement

Name of the Inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
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The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Department of Homeland Security Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Information Management Services; NTIS Online and Multimedia Services; Training Services.	The National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
DHS Interagency Agreement(s) with FLETC	TSA assisted acquisition IA(s) with FLETC for training and support costs at the TSA Academy in Glynco, GA.	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)
Office of Personnel Management	Career Coaching, Leadership Assessment & Development, Federal Executive Institute	Office of Personnel Management
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	Federal Training	DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Office of Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman and Traveler Engagement (CRL/OTE)

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
Terrorist Watchlist Redress Procedures	Sets for the mutual understanding of the Parties to establish and implement a coordinated redress process to respond to individual complaints about adverse experiences during terrorism screening that relate to the use of information contained in the government's consolidated database of known and suspected terrorists, known as the Terrorist Screening Database or TSDB.	DHS: TSA, CBP, NPPD (US-VISIT), CRCL, Privacy, Screening Coordination Office Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Terrorist Screening Center, Department of State, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the National Counterterrorism Center, Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and Department of the Treasury
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	To detail a TSA personnel to serve as Acting Associate Ombudsman and may: serve as a liaison between CFPB and consumers, depositories, or non-depositories and apply conflict resolution and problem-solving skills to assist in resolving individual and systemic issues; develop basic protocols, policies, and procedures for the Ombudsman's Office; develop an outreach plan and materials to make potential visitors aware of the Ombudsman's Office's services; analyze data and other information for patterns or trends; write reports to analyze systemic issues and make recommendations; and fulfill other duties as assigned.	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

Office of Information Technology

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) for TSA Red Switch Service	Secure voice communications within TSA & DHS HQs, TSOC, and Site A locations to include- DISA Working Capital Fund for the Defense Red Switch Network; Red Switch upgrades	Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)
Department of the Air Force, Ogden Air Logistics Center for Red Switch Depot Support	Secure voice communications within TSA & DHS HQs, TSOC, and Site A locations to include- DRSN Depot Fee; Management of vendor (Raytheon-Red Switch Equipment); Equip Spare & Repair processing fee for all fixing of equipment	Department of the Air Force Headquarters Ogden Air Logistics Center (AFMC) Hill Air Force Base
OIT/EAD - DHS-Office of Science & Technology	IAA with DHS for FFRDC (MITRE) EA support	Department of Homeland Security - S&T
DHS-CIO	IAA with DHS CIO for EA Repository Tool (EART) as a Service	Department of Homeland Security - CIO
DHS Enterprise System Development Office (ESDO)	ESDO will provide these services as part of its Web Content Management as a Service offering in support of the TSA.gov site.	
OGS GRADS	GRADS provides global data collection, risk analytics, reporting and data consolidation.	
OSC CCMS	CCMS provides correspondence tracking, storage, retrieval, version management, search capabilities	
Office of Global Strategies/GRADS	Terms of agreement for the SharePoint platform infrastructure and support to GRADS - Global Risk Analysis and Decision Support.	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/SharePoint

Office of Special Counsel/CCMS	Terms of agreement for the SharePoint platform infrastructure and support to CCMS - Correspondence Control Management System	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/SharePoint
Office of Human Capital/eTA KRONOS	Terms of agreement for the TSA Operating Platform (TOP) infrastructure and support to eTA/KRONOS.	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/TOP
DHS Security Operations Center\ DHS Computer Security Incident Response Center	The scope of this document is to outline general service descriptions, roles and responsibilities, and the service level offerings provided by the DHS SOC are available only to DHS Components, computer systems and LAN segments connecting directly to the DHS OneNet, and DHS locations and personnel using DHS furnished equipment both within the United States and abroad	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/TSANet
Office of Property Management (OPM)	OPM and OIT Share responsibility for the accountability of IT equipment. OPM ensures property accountability through the management and implementation of property policies, procedures, information resources and inventory accountability. OIT is responsible for acquiring, installing, life cycle management, and information security of IT technology.	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/TSANet
FBI (NCIC, NLETS, LEO, LEO FA, CIIS)	TSA has a mandate to process name-based criminal background checks as well as crime case data entry to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) databases. TSA is also required to process clearances for the Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) Flying Armed (LEO FA) program, Criminal Justice Information System (CIIS)	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/FPRD/LEMS
Office of Security Policy & Industry Engagement/IACMS	Terms of agreement for the TSA Operating Platform (TOP) infrastructure and support to IACMS.	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/TOP
Office of Security Policy & Industry Engagement/KSMS	Terms of agreement for the TSA Operating Platform (TOP) infrastructure and support to KSMS.	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/TOP
Office of Information Technology	Terms of agreement for TSANet infrastructure and support to TOP.	Department of Homeland Security/TSA/OIT/OED/TOP

Office of Acquisition

Name of the inter-agency/intra-departmental agreements	Description	Other Agency/Department
DCAA Audit Services	Provides audit services on cost elements of contract. Types of audit services include: Forward Pricing Audits, Incurred Costs Audits, Cost Reimbursable Voucher Audits; Contract Closeout and Post Award Audits.	Defense Contract Audit Agency

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
United States Coast Guard**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
C7 COMDT Aircraft - DHS (CG-711)	Guidance for scheduling and terms of reimbursement for Commandant's Command and Control Aircraft (CCA) .	DHS/IOS
CB Customs & Border Patrol Operational Integration Center	USCG billet for Secure Border Initiative (SBI) Operational Integration Center (OIC) located at Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan.	DHS/CBP
EPM1 Customs and Border Patrol Operational Integration Center	USCG billet for Secure Border Initiative (SBI) Operational Integration Center (OIC) located at Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan.	DHS/CBP
Command Operational Planning	Provide USCG detailees.	DHS/OPS
CP801	Bulk Marine fuel purchases at USCG facilities by CPB vessels.	DHS/CBP
CR Civilian Response Corps	Funds to support CRC Activities.	DHS/CRC
FOI DHS FOIA S&T	To provide services for batch reports, verbal and electronic notification.	DHS/NTSB
GN Domestic Preparedness Directorate	To assist with Infrastructure Protection.	DHS/NPPD
YH Pandemic Influenza	To provide one USCG billet for one year.	DHS/USCG
HV CG Billet(Q-5) DHS/HSC/NSC White House OPS	To provide one USCG billet in support of ES.	DHS/ES
NTSB National Transportation Safety Board (National Response)	To provide services for batch reports, verbal and electronic notification.	DHS/NTSB
QJ CBP D6-SBI Billet	To provide C4&IT services for communications and Information.	DHS/CBP
QU Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	To provide full-time support to DNDO.	DHS/DNDO
W9 CG Billet-IAIP,INFO-ANALYST-DHS(G-C2)	To provide full-time support to DHS.	DHS/I&A
XG CG Exchanges	To provide janitorial and security services at CGX Borinquen.	DHS
X2 Military Assistant Continuity	To provide full-time support to the Office of the Chief of Staff.	DHS
Y7 Assistant Protocol Officer	To provide full-time support as Assistant Protocol Officer in the Office of the Secretary.	DHS
YL DHS Under Sec-For Mgmt & Budget	To provide one billet for one year.	DHS/CG
Y8 FEMA MA HAWAII	Transportation cost for Hurricane Flossie.	DHS/FEMA
DAWR Debris & Wreck Removal (OPCOM)	To provide additional funding in support of Hurricane Katrina.	DHS/FEMA
JY MARITIME SAFETY & SEC. CONF.	To act as a traveling contact team to assist AFRICOM.	DHS/CG
ALWS USCG Alert & Warning Systems	Alert and Warning Systems.	DHS/TSA
AS MOU Between USCG/TSA - Admin	For support of ALJ legal services.	DHS/TSA
YN TSA Financial Operation	For support of acquisition assistance.	DHS/TSA
AA2U AFRICOM BILLETS (OC)	To provide specialized expertise to facilitate USAFRICOM mission accomplishments.	DHS/AFRICOM
AA3U DOD USAFRICOM 04 BILLET	To provide specialized expertise to facilitate USAFRICOM mission accomplishments.	DHS/AFRICOM
AA3V DOD USAFRICOM 04 BILLET	To provide specialized expertise to facilitate USAFRICOM mission accomplishments.	DHS/AFRICOM
AA3W DOD USAFRICOM 05 BILLET	To provide specialized expertise to facilitate USAFRICOM mission accomplishments.	DHS/AFRICOM
AA3X DOD USAFRICOM 05 BILLET	To provide specialized expertise to facilitate USAFRICOM mission accomplishments.	DHS/AFRICOM
AA3Y DOD USAFRICOM E8 BILLET	To provide specialized expertise to facilitate USAFRICOM mission accomplishments.	DHS/AFRICOM
JY MARITIME SAFETY & SEC. CONF.	To provide specialized expertise to facilitate USAFRICOM mission accomplishments.	DHS/AFRICOM
LUB LIBERIA (OCO-I)	To provide Liberian Coast Guard Training.	DHS/CG
BR MIPR10141672-BARBADOS	Funding to cover travel and per diem.	DHS
DC DDESS Ramey School (OC D7)	To provide funding for refuse collection at Ramey School.	DOD
DD Sch Guard SERV Ramey School (OC D7)	To provide funding for special events at Ramey Guard Service.	DOD

DMR DOD Reimbursable for MERHCF	To document the broad understanding regarding the participation of TRICARE, the Military Health System.	DHS/CG
PM US PACCOM (D14)	Funds used to fund transportation cost.	DHS/AFRICOM
RV Southcom TCA Coord	Funds to cover ADSW pay and allowances.	DHS/AFRICOM
WA Holding/Gen. Logistic	To furnish and install two dedicated 20 amp separate and two L6 twist lock receptacles in LAN room.	DHS/NDU
Selective Service Systems	To provide Annual Training and Inactive Duty costs.	SSS
VW Defense Sec Cooperation Agency (DSCA)	To provide support for the Security Cooperation Mission and Associated Capital Security Cost Sharing.	DSCA
SE SSEE(E) System	To support annual training and drill cost.	NSA
1F FMS CASE DA-P-GAB	To purchase spare ship parts and provide training.	DOD/NAVY
1S FMS CASE PI-P-SBV NAVICP	To provide diesel fuel, petroleum, oil and lubricants, communications and other equipments, and radio navigation equipment.	DOD/NAVY
1X FMS CASE S4-P-H8X	To provide other boats and craft, ship spare parts, and training.	DOD/NAVY
9X FMS Case MX-P-SCF	To provide Technical Training.	DOD/NAVY
2S NAVICP FMS Case	To purchase spare parts and supplies for Arch angel Response Boat.	DOD/NAVY
80 SMTCC CSF Navy (SMTCC FC)	To support Navy DET Riverine Course.	DOD/NAVY
6601 Naval Escort (D-13)	To provide contracted services for Coast Guard support of the CGN 37 RC package shipments.	DOD/NAVY
AA2Q Transcom Billets (OC)	To provide USCG billet.	DOD/NAVY
AA2G CG Auxiliaries Portuguese Interpreters (OC)	To support APS AUX Interpreters travel and per diem.	DOD/NAVY
AA3C Fleet Forces Comm (OC)	To provide travel expenses and supplies and equipment to support a defense force detachment.	DOD/NAVY
AA4A USECOM Billet (06) (LANT)	To provide USCG billet.	DOD/NAVY
AA4F COMNAVEUR (LANT)	To provide funding for travel expenses for TCA Events.	DOD/NAVY
AA4N USTRANSCOM BILLET	To provide USCG billet.	DOD/NAVY
AA4P CNE (05) BILLET	To provide USCG billet.	DOD/NAVY
AA4Q TAC EVENT CG-01-CON-BR	South America Port Security and Safety Working Group Phase I.	DOD/NAVY
86 FMS Case GJ-P-LAC	To provide procurement for foreign military sales.	DOD/NAVY
BE BELIZE	To fund new missions for NETSAFA.	DOD/NAVY
B5 FMS CASE LE-P-BAD	To provide general purpose for equipment, training, and other Tech Assistance.	DOD/NAVY
C6 NAVY PACER GOOSE (DCO)	Ice Breaker Support.	DOD/NAVY
C9 FMS CASE CS-P-BAA	82 foot patrol boat spare parts.	DOD/NAVY
CA NAVICP FMS CASE: CI-P-SAB	To purchase spare ship part and provide training.	DOD/NAVY
2010 MOA with Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Fd	To provide roles and responsibilities of COMOPTEVFOR and CG when COMOPTEVFOR is indicated as the Independent Operational Test Authority for Acquisitions.	DOD/NAVY
CP NAVY PAC FLEET (D14)	Administrative operating funds.	DOD/NAVY
D5 FMS Case AC-P-LAC	For procurement for foreign military sales.	DOD/NAVY
DA GDIP Defense Attaché Personnel	USCG billet for Defense Attaché personnel.	DOD/NAVY
DE USN NSWG DET Kodiak 8ldg, Maint	Facility Improvement charges.	DOD/NAVY
DF USN NSWG DET Kodiak Supplies/Service	Inter-service support agreement to support internet and cable service, Xerox lease, Signet service, T1 Lines, and cell phones.	DOD/NAVY
DJ USN NSWG DET Kodiak Supplies/Service	Support of utility charges at Naval Special Warfare Center, Detachment Kodiak.	DOD/NAVY
DT USN NSWG DET Kodiak Housing	To provide funding for Navy families living in Coast Guard housing in Kodiak Alaska.	DOD/NAVY
F5 CG Billets-Consolidated Cryptologic Prog.(CCP)	To provide funding for Military and Civilian Coast Guard billets.	DOD/NAVY
E6 FMS CASE CS-P-SAE	To provide ship spare parts and other technical training.	DOD/NAVY

EDLA Def Logistics Agency - ELC Baltimore	To identify tasks specifically requested.	DOD/NAVY
EI Domestic Specific Emitter Identification DSEI Reim	To provide procurement support.	DOD/NAVY
ES NETSAFA (DCO-I)	Extraordinary expenses.	DOD/NAVY
FG FMS CASE LE-P-LAA	Sale of 9m ZODIAC and 11m WILLARD Boats.	DOD/NAVY
FJ COLUMBIA (DCO-I)	To provide funding for Counter Drug Program.	DOD/NAVY
FP MEXICO	To fund travel expenses for new mission with Coast Guard.	DOD/NAVY
FV FMS CASE H4-B-BAA	To provide funding for storage fees of the Yemen containers.	DOD/NAVY
GB NAVSEA ESM Equip.	To provide the Coast Guard for restoration overhaul and material readiness support of Navy Owned Guns and Weapon systems.	DOD/NAVY
GE Elec. Equip. Maint./SPAWAR	For Operation & Maintenance of Navy Type Navy Owned Communications and Electronic Equipment abroad Coast Guard platforms.	DOD/NAVY
GF Navy Medical	For reimbursement of costs associated with Navy personnel attending Coast Guard Medical Treatment Facilities.	DOD/NAVY
GM IFF/Tacan Maintenance	First quarter cost of maintenance support.	DOD/NAVY
GU FMS CASE CS-P-GTM	For radios, spare parts, diagnostic equipment, tools and accessories for Navy patrol boats.	DOD/NAVY
GU GUYANA	To fund travel expenses.	DOD/NAVY
GV FMS CASE CS-P-GAZ	Training.	DOD/NAVY
GZ FMS CASE SS-P-LAA	Procurement for foreign military sales.	DOD/NAVY
HG FMS CASE BG-P-SAH	To purchase boats, truck, spare parts and provide training.	DOD/NAVY
HF Sec. Asst.- Nigeria FOS (JAA)	Rollover account.	DOD/NAVY
ISO KEY RESOLVE	Funds for USCG billet (O3) travel costs in support of Exercise Key Resolve.	DOD/NAVY
IQ FMS CASE HA-P-GAQ	Ship overhaul and construction.	DOD/NAVY
J6 FMS CASE PN-P-BAJ	Procurement for foreign military sales.	DOD/NAVY
J7 SE-P-BAA ISLAND OF SEYCHELLES	Purchase, transfer and management of motor life boats.	DOD/NAVY
J8 FMS CASE DO-P-LAB	Procurement for foreign military sales.	DOD/NAVY
JA Sec. Asst. Conus Training	To provide training on behalf of the U.S. Navy.	DOD/NAVY
J8 Sec. Asst. TAFT-NAVJCP	To provide funding for TAFT Salaries.	DOD/NAVY
JC 17th Naval Support (D-17)	COMPACFLT Maritime Homeland Defense.	DOD/NAVY
JF MFPU Fuel Cards (D7)	Coast Guard transit protection system vessels.	DOD/NAVY
JZ NAVJCP Case - Guyana	This procurement for foreign military sales.	DOD/NAVY
K2 FMS CASE VC-P-LAC	This procurement for foreign military sales.	DOD/NAVY
KG NAVAIR KEY WEST TRUMBO POINT (D7)	Coast Guard sector Key West to provide electrical services.	DOD/NAVY
KI FMS CASE KE-P-RAA	FY12 Rollover	DOD/NAVY
KY FMS CASE ES-P-SAS	FY12 Rollover	DOD/NAVY
LP FMS CASE LI-P-GAC	Purchase of boat, equipment, spare parts, training and services.	DOD/NAVY
LX NAVIC FMS Case HO-P-LBH Honduras	Purchase of engine components, transportation and program management.	DOD/NAVY
MF FMS ADMIN	To provide FMS Administrative support.	DOD/NAVY
MFPUUA US NAVY SSBN/MFPU	To prescribe financial resource management guidance.	DOD/NAVY
MR US NAVY-TIMOR-LESTE	To provide USCG personnel with travel support.	DOD/NAVY
MU FMS CASE MT-P-SAB	Spare ship parts.	DOD/NAVY
MX CD MX-P-12D 00610071A - MEXICO	Travel and per diem.	DOD/NAVY
MP Micronesia PACOM	Transportation cost for Coast Guard and Pacific Island nation ship riders to travel to and from US vessels as deployed throughout the South Pacific Region.	DOD/NAVY
N4 INTELCOORDCEN GDIP	To cover personnel expenses.	DOD/NAVY
N13 FMS CASE NI-P-SAG	Provide funding to purchase specified items.	DOD/NAVY
NAVY01 NAVY FUEL PORT ANGELES (D-13)	To dispense fuel to TPS security vessels from MFPU Bangor.	DOD/NAVY
NMIC National Maritime Intelligence Center (NMIC)	Fuel cost	DOD/NAVY
NS Fuel/Navel Special Warfare (Kodiak)	Inspection	DOD/NAVY

NV Vessel Inspection	Purchase of boat, trucks, radios, spare parts, training and services.	DOD/NAVY
PLAD FMS Case ST-P-LAB	Purchase of boats, Tech Data Pkg and training.	DOD/NAVY
PV FMS Case IS-P-SBZ	Administrative obligations, boat training and financial management.	DOD/NAVY
QT FMS CASE YE-P-BAD	Administrative obligations, boat training and financial management.	DOD/NAVY
RI COSTA RICA	Travel expenses for two Coast Guard personnel in support to Maritime Legal Exchange.	DOD/NAVY
SC SANS Contract	Partial funding is provided to provide support of SANS contract.	DOD/NAVY
S1 GABON (DCO-I)	Program management.	DOD/NAVY
S1 SRI LANKA	EXBS support to Sri Lanka.	DOD/NAVY
SP Military Sealift Command Vessel Inspection	Vessel Inspection	DOD/NAVY
SU FMS CASE CS-P-SAF	Communication and related support.	DOD/NAVY
SU SURINAME	Travel expenses in anticipation of FY12 DoD appropriation act or continuing resolution.	DOD/NAVY
TCA17 BRAZIL	Travel expenses for three employees from USSOUTHCOM.	DOD/NAVY
TE FMS Billets/Intl. Training	Training	DOD/NAVY
TM Tonnage Measurement	Assign tonnages to U.S. Navy Ships	DOD/NAVY
WD NETSAFA NON-EXBS MISSIONS(DCO-I)	Training	DOD/NAVY
WL IMET TLA (Netsafa)	Funds to provide travel and living allowances, payments and subsistence.	DOD/NAVY
WM IMET MTT'S (Netsafa)	Training	DOD/NAVY
XM 13 Coast Watch Personnel (CG-201)	Support of Coast Watch Military Personnel.	DOD/NAVY
YR Navicp FMS CASE GH-P-BAA	To provide spare parts and services.	DOD/NAVY
YRP Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program	Provide support in the Coast Guard reintegration programs.	DOD/NAVY
ZH DOD-DET BOSTON MAIN. LANT.	To provide base support to DOD DET Boston.	DOD/NAVY
ZZ FMS CASE AC-P-LAB	To purchase radio, training and tech. assistance	DOD/NAVY
AF Army (ATC Mobile FC)	Funds for support of 2-174 ADA CTE at Ora Grande Base Camp, NM.	DOD/ARMY
CI Army Load out Training - CITAT (FORCECOM)	Training	DOD/ARMY
CP US CYBERCOM (IG-2)	USCG billets.	DOD/ARMY
GG Army Medical (No MIPR billing based on Army Personnel using clinics.	Funding for budget authority and billing for Army personnel obtaining medical care at Coast Guard clinics.	DOD/ARMY
PPE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE ENSEMBLE (DCO)	Procurement of all Purpose-Personal Protective Ensemble suits in support of stimulant and live agent testing activities.	DOD/AIR FORCE
S4 JSAM MPU-5 Logistics & Maintainability (DCO)	Provided in support of the Joint Service Aircrew Mask Rotary Wing.	DOD/AIR FORCE
O1 DELTA LAUNCH(D7)	Provide Range Clearing in support of the Delta IV launch of the NROL-27 Payload.	DOD/AIR FORCE
GH AIR FORCE MEDICAL (No MIPR billing based on A/F Personnel using Guard clinics.	Funding for budget authority and billing for Air Force personnel obtaining medical care at Coast Guard clinics.	DOD/AIR FORCE
MA2F AIRFORCE HOUSING	Funding for Air Force personnel utilizing CG Housing.	DOD/AIR FORCE
NROL DELTA IV LAUNCH (D7)	To provide support through the Coast Guard for safety of launch.	DOD/AIR FORCE
US Mexico COMEX	US-Mexico COMEX exercise.	DOD/AIR FORCE
80 SMTC RAY MARSHALL-MARINES TECOM TRAINING COMM (FC)	Training	DOD/MARINES
JP Non-lethal Weapons Funding	Coast Guard travel expenses for the NATO Conference.	DOD/MARINES
PH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	For the integration and processing of personnel data.	HHS
OT NRC Operations	For civilian overtime reimbursement pay.	DOT
FMCSA Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin	To provide funding to exercise option period three.	DOT
PHMSA Pipeline &Hazardous Material Admin.	To provide notification services to oil hazardous materials and transportation related to incidents.	DOT
SF DOT- FMF ADMIN	To provide Administrative support for FY12.	DOT
GB Ground Based Midcourse Def. Insp. Prg.	To provide funding for O-3 billet.	DOT/MDA
FRA Federal Railroad Administration	To provide funding for a GS-08 billet.	DOT/FRA

RT1713 RITA CGHQ (EXP. FY13)	Inland (terrestrial) Nationwide Differential Global Positioning Systems services.	DOT/RITA
RT1714 RITA CGHQ (EXP. FY14)	Standard personnel cost.	DOT/RITA
8J Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) - Admin Law Judge Service	Civilian salaries incurred by Administrative Law Judge.	DOC/NOAA
AG NOAA Support-PPC	Rollover account.	DOC/NOAA
AA1A NOAA NTL MARINE FISHERIES (OC)	To support the Mandatory Ship Reporting System.	DOC/NOAA
BQ MOU For Administrative Law Judge Service	For Administrative Law Judge Services.	DOC/NOAA
CB1 NOAA OIC Watch Supervisor	To provide an officer to the Operational Integration Center to serve as the Officer In Charge Watch Supervisor.	DOC/NOAA
P2 NOAA MARINE RESEARCH (DCO)	To facilitate the use of general support facilities related to marine research and ship operations.	DOC/NOAA
30 DOS/EXBS	Salary distribution to program support for the second quarter only.	DOS
AL EXBS - ALBANIA	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
AL EXBS - Training Ukraine	Third modification to extend the period of performance.	DOS
BA DOS BRAZIL	Training for Incident Command System Course.	DOS
BB BARBADOS	Training	DOS
BH EXBS BOSNIA (DCO-I)	To rollover funding to FY12.	DOS
BL DOS BRAZIL	Training	DOS
CA EXBS - CAMBODIA DCO-I	Funds to provide EXBS support to Cambodia.	DOS
CART COMMON ACCESS REPORT TOOL	Funding to support pilot projects to train government officials on how to utilize the Common Assessment Reporting Tool.	DOS
EB SERBIA	To provide the following EXBS assistance to the Government of Serbia.	DOS
EI DOS EGYPT	This modification is to extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
EM DOS	To provide administration and oversight.	DOS
GA EXBS - EXBS GEORGIA	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
GE EXBS - EXBS GEORGIA	Rollover account.	DOS
GP SINGAPORE TRAINING	To provide funding for EXBS to Singapore.	DOS
HE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	To provide assistance to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	DOS
HY DOS EXBS Kazakhstan - CI	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
KK DOS	To assist in conducting Maritime Law Enforcement Instructor Development Course.	DOS
KN DOS	To assist in conducting small boat operations training.	DOS
KY DOS	To assist in conducting small boat operations training.	DOS
MT DOS	To provide two officers for the Export Control and Related Border Security Program.	DOS
MV DOS/EXBS Train. Philippines	To extend the period of performance for four months.	DOS
OA EXBS OMAN	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
OM EXBS - OMAN	Rollover account.	DOS
PH EXBS PHILIPPINES	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
PI EXBS PHILIPPINES	To provide assistance to the Government of the Philippines.	DOS
PM EXBS PANAMA	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
PSC PORT STATE CONTROL	To reimburse for training provided to a member of the Department of Civil Aviation, Shipping and Maritime Affairs.	DOS
QZ EXBS - Training Georgia	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS

SB EXBS SERBIA	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
SE SRI LANKA (DCO-I)	Rollover account.	DOS
SO SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
SN SINGAPORE (DCO-I)	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
T1 THAILAND (DCO-I)	Funds for O-3 travel costs in support of Key Resolve.	DOS
TH EXBS GEORGIA, INDONESIA, and ALBANIA	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
TL EXBS TRAINING THAILAND	To provide assistance to the Gulf of Thailand Maritime Law Enforcement Regional training activities.	DOS
TR EXBS TURKEY	To return FY11 funding.	DOS
VI EXBS-Vietnam	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
VT EXBS VIETNAM	To provide the assistance to the Government of Vietnam.	DOS
XH DHS EXBS Indonesia	Rollover account.	DOS
XP State CWCIA-USNA ALJ Cases	To utilize USCG Administrative Law Judges to perform adjudicatory and case management functions.	DOS
Y5 EXBS Yemen	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
YE KENYA	Training	DOS
YM EXBS - YEMEN	Rollover account.	DOS
ZG EXBS-Yemen-DOS	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
ZK DOS EXBS Training/Singapore	To extend the period of performance for one year.	DOS
T8 Treasury Forfeiture Super Surplus	To establish the financial relationship between Coast Guard and The Treasury Forfeiture Fund.	DOJ
T9 Treasury Forfeiture Fund-DOJ	Standard personnel cost.	DOJ
IUU Panama Canal Commission	Planning for a training event.	PCC
EPA Environmental Protection Agency	Additional funding.	EPA
PY EPA No Year (Replaced DT)	Rollover account.	EPA
Pollution Incident Volunteer Management	Responsibilities in developing/supporting an unaffiliated volunteer management program.	EPA/CNCS
IMK Medical Billet DHS	To provide funding for salary and benefits for detailee.	CIA
T2 NATIONAL COUNTER-TERRORISM CENTER	To provide funding for an O-4 billet.	CIA
ZV CG-2 INTEL BILLET	To provide funding for FY12 and FY13 for an O-3 billet.	CIA
ZQ Commercial Vessel User Fees - USC Controlled	To provide funding for a GS-14, GS-12, GS-7, and GS-5 billets.	USC
SG Yacht Documentation	To provide funding for a GS-12, GS-11, GS-9, GS-7, and GS-5 billets.	USC
R5 IRS	To distribute funding between Coast Guard and IRS.	PCC
BSEE USCG Detailee Position - DOI - BSEE	To utilize USCG Administrative Law Judges services.	DOI
USCG/DOI Aircraft Support for Joint Ops	Procedures to request air support when conducting joint-ops if such activities are mutually beneficial and contribute to agency primary mission and objectives.	DOI
2012 NSF POLAR ICE BREAKER SUPPORT AND REIMBURSEMENT	To govern usage of Coast Guard icebreakers for Coast Guard missions and scientific and operational support for NSF.	NSF
MSPB MERIT SYSTEM PROTECTION BOARD	Funding for support of USCG Administrative Law Judge adjudication hearings.	OTHER AGENCIES/DEPARTMENT
6CA NAVICP FMS CASE-CI-P-SAB	To purchase 42 foot Arch Angel Lifeboats.	DOD/NAVY
6CO FMS CASE CO-P-LBA (No Year)	To purchase radars from CASA Aircraft.	DOD/NAVY
69X FMS CASE MIX-P-SCF	To purchase two aircrafts and to provide technical support.	DOD/NAVY
6S4 FMS CASE S4-P-SBL	To purchase Helicopter Dauphin Model.	DOD/NAVY
6TU TU-P-LAY	To purchase boat, craft, truck, spare parts and training.	DOD/NAVY

652005 - FY11 Plum Island Power Plant	To provide funding for Plum Island Animal Disease Center.	DHS/ICE
694011 FY12 Lease Little Sand Island	To transfer funds to USCG for FY12 lease for Little Sand Island, AL.	DOD/NAVY
2012 MOU Between the Bureau of Safety & Environmental Enforcement and the U.S. Coast Guard	The MOU is designed to promote interagency consistency in the regulation of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) activities.	DOI/BSEE
Agreement Between the United States Department of State, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Panama Canal Authority	To provide for National Response Team (NRT) assistance for pollution incidents in the Panama Canal area on a cost reimbursable basis	USCG/DOS/EPA/Panama Canal Authority
2004 MOA Between the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security	Establish DoD Joint Command and Control structure for Maritime Homeland Defense operations that include U.S. Coast Guard forces	DOD/DHS
2013 MOA with CG-7, CG-9, and DHS S&T/Coastal Operations and University Programs	CG-7, CG-9 and DHS Research & Development Partnerships Science and Technology - It outlines our roles for developing COAST through the Office of University Programs.	DHS
2006 MOA Between the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security	Identify appropriate capabilities, roles, and missions and functions for the DoD in support of the U.S. Coast Guard when conducting Maritime Homeland Defense & to conduct rapid transfer of DoD forces to the Coast Guard for support of MHS operations	DOD/DHS
2008 MOA Between the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security	To identify certain National Defense capabilities of the U.S. Coast Guard	DOD/DHS
1980 Interagency Agreement Between the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard	Specify provision of forces between the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Navy in oil spill and salvage operations as well as reimbursement procedures.	USCG/NAVY
2011 MOA between USCG and NOAA on the purchase of icebreaker	To facilitate NOAA reimbursement of ship time to USCG.	DOC/NOAA
2012 MOA between USCG and University of Texas on reimbursement	To facilitate Univ. of Texas reimbursement of ship time to USCG (on behalf of Bureau of Ocean Energy Management).	BOEM/UTex
2010 MOA between USCG and NASA on reimbursement for icebreaker	To facilitate NASA reimbursement of ship time to USCG	NASA
2010 MOA between USCG, USN and NOAA (Annex IV under USN)	Outlines the responsibilities of USCG, NOAA and USN for the operation of the National/Naval Ice Center. USCG will provide at least 1 ice analyst (E-5), support for assigned PO, opportunities for ice observers on CG platforms, and sea ice observations.	USN & NOAA
2006 MOA Between the USN and USCG Regarding Fleet Ballistic Missile Defense	CG Agreement to support SSBN transits in Kings Bay, GA and Bangor, WA.	USN
2012 MOA Between the USN and USCG: Force Protection for SSBNs	Non-Transit Protection System (TPS) HVU escort support in Kings Bay, GA and Bangor, WA.	USN
2012 MOA Between Director, Strategic Systems Programs and USN	Outlines USN reimbursable account/funding management for TPS support.	USN
2012 MOA Between Director, Strategic Systems Programs and USN	Coordination of AA&E management in support of TPS.	USN
2007 MOA Between the USCG and USN: Sustainment and Operations	Coordination of integrated logistics support to Navy-owned CG operated and maintained 87' Coastal Patrol Boats in support of TPS.	USN
MOU between USCG and Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command	To ensure coordinated port safety and security support to facilitate deployment or mobilization of Armed Forces.	OOD/USA
CG and FERC MOU for Hydrokinetic Projects	To set forth terms by which the Participating Agencies will cooperate with each other as the Commission (FERC) receives applications to site, construct and operate hydrokinetic power generation equipment and facilities in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the US.	FERC

DHS Directive "Evaluation of Wind Farms as they impact the Dep	Directive establishes responsibilities law DHS' Policy for Evaluation of Wind Farms as they impact the Department of Homeland Security...USCG to serve as principal advisor to DHS regarding Maritime Domain vetting and evaluation of wind turbine applications.	JPO-LRR
National Port Readiness Network MOU on Port Readiness Rev 6	To ensure military and U.S. commercial seaport and related intermodal system readiness to support safe and secure deployment of military personnel and cargo in the event of mobilization or other national emergency through enhanced coordination and cooperation of signatory agencies and organizations.	DOT-MARAD, MSC, SDOC, TSA, USACE, USFORSCOM, USCG, USNORTHCOM, USTRANSCOM
Maritime Security Risk Analysis Model (MSRAM)	Sharing/collaborative use of security risk management data. NGB – Signed OCT 2009 by COMDT (ADM Allen) and Feb 2010 by Gen. McKinley; TSA – Signed May 2010 by RADM Zukunft and Jamie Clarkson, General Manager, Transportation Security; NPPD/CFATS – signed Dec 2012 by RDML Servidio and Caitlin Durkovish, AS for Infrastructure.	National Guard Bureau (NGB), TSA, and NPPD/CFATS
Port Security Grant Program Administration (PSGP)	Signed Sept 2012 by RDML Servidio and Elizabeth Harman, Associate Admin, Grants Programs Directorate	FEMA
BSEE/USCG MOA OC5-03: Oil Discharge, Preparedness, and Resp	Signed April 2012; Describes roles, responsibilities, and coordination b/w BSEE and USCG for offshore oil spill preparedness and response.	BSEE
Various for In-Situ Burn and Chemical Countermeasures (Dispers	Coast Guard Districts have MOUs w/ cognizant Regional Response Team members (RRT).	RRT
DHS/USCG MOA	Liaison b/w DHS and CG	DHS Office of Operations Coordination and Planning
2012 MOU between U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and U	Outlines procedures for cross-training Incoming CG Sector Command Cadre and USACE District Commanders.	DoD/Army
2012 MOU between U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and U	Replaces 1985 MOA on the same topic and outlines procedures for marking or removing objects in the Navigable Waters of the U.S. that are determined to be either obstructions or hazards to safe navigation.	DoD/Army
15 USAID	Foreign Disaster Assistance	USAID
ASF Arctic Security Forces Roundable	Joint Forces Roundtable Security	DOD/HQ US PACOM
BSEE Arctic Advisor Review	CG Technical Advisor Arctic Review	DOI/Bureau of Safety & Environmental Enforcement
COP Common Operational Picture	USCG Standard Personnel Cost (FTE)	DHS OPS
CSB Chemical Safety Board - NRC	Notification Services - NRC	DOT/CSB
FHA Bridge Permit Assistance	USCG Standard Personnel Cost (FTE)	DOT/FHWA
HUS - Hurricane Sandy Surge Activation	Hurricane Sandy Surge Activation	FEMA/DHS
JC National Buoy Data Center	USCG Standard Personnel Cost (FTE)	NOAA/OBDC
MPT SOUTHCOM Training Exercises	Training & Exercises - Ammunition Support	DOD/SOUTHCOM
NTSB - NRC Notification Services	Notification Services - NRC	DOT/NTSB
ONDCP - National Drug Control Strategy Support	NDCS Support - Trace Narcotic Ident/Verification	ONDCP/Exec Office of the President
UNH - University Science Polar Support	Science Support UNH	State of NH
UIPE - Joint Svc Integrated Suit Technology	CG Support Joint Svc Suit Technology	DOD/DOD
UT - University of Texas Science Polar Support	Science Support UT	State of Texas
1981 Coast Guard and Federal Highway Administration MOU	Coordinate the Preparation and Processing of Environmental Documents	FHWA
2013 Interagency Agreement with the Federal Highway Administ	Provide funding for a GS-12 billet to the Bridge Program	FHWA

	<p>Recognizes the mutual interest of the two parties when regulating certain activities in navigable waters of the US clarifies the areas of jurisdiction and the responsibilities of the two parties WRT the alteration of bridges under the Truman-Hobbs Act; the construction, operation and maintenance of bridges; the closure of waterways; the restriction of passage under bridges; and coordination/consultation on projects in or affecting navigable waters of the US.</p>	
USCG/USACE MOA 1981 Coast Guard and Federal Highway Admin	<p>Coordinate the Preparation and Processing of Environmental Documents</p>	USACE/FHWA
Maritime Operations Coordination (MOC) Plan	<p>Maritime operational coordination, planning, information sharing, intelligence integration, and response activities for coordinated Departmental response.</p>	USCG/DHS
MOU between NOAA and the USCG	<p>Provides for USCG tech review, inspection, and certification services for NOAA vessels under new construction.</p>	NOAA
	<p>This agreement provides for the negotiation and issuance of up to one (1) indirect cost rates (at a cost of \$2500 per rate) on behalf of the U.S. Coast Guard, the federal cognizant agency for the indirect cost rate negotiations.</p>	
	<p>The purpose of the agreement is to review, negotiate and countersign indirect rate agreement for third parties. Includes all processing of the final documents (i.e., initial assessments, negotiations, quality reviews, negotiation agreement preparation, mailing, signing, rate publishing, and archiving). This activity should be used for "service for fee" work and mandated work only.</p>	
USCG and National Business Center, Department of the Interior,	<p>The purpose of this MOA is to:</p>	National Business Center, Department of the Interior, Indirect Cost Services
	<p>1. Establish a process to determine areas relevant to safety and environmental management within jurisdiction of both the USCG and BSEE where joint policy or guidance is needed;</p>	
	<p>2. Ensure that any future OCS safety and environmental management regulations do not place inconsistent requirements on industry; and</p>	
BSEE/USCG MOA on Safety and Environmental Management Sys	<p>3. Establish a process to develop joint policy or guidance on safety and environmental management systems.</p>	DOI/BSEE

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
United States Secret Service**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
Inter-agency Agreement	To provide cyber security crime training to state and local law enforcement entities in support of the NCSD at the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI).	DHS - National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed Instructors	DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)
Memorandum of Agreement	DoD will provides Explosive Ordinance Detection (EOD) assistance to the Secret Service.	DoD - Department of Defense
Inter-agency Agreement	To provide Cyber Analyst Crash Course training at the NCFI.	DHS - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Inter-agency Agreement	To proved for the provision of office and parking spaces, and supplies to support Protective Security Advisors (PSA) Region Directors in 54 metropolitan cities across the United States to serve as a liaison between DHS and Federal, State and Local governments and private sector entities.	DHS - National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)
Inter-agency Agreement	To establish limited bandwidth network connection for experimental evaluation over a commercial grade connect.	DHS - Science and Technology (S&T)
Inter-agency Agreement	To incrementally fund the Electronic Countermeasure (ECM) System Prototype Testing and Evaluation.	DHS - Science and Technology (S&T)
Inter-agency Agreement	To provide support of the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA).	DOS - Department of State
Intra-agency Agreement	Funding for acquisition program support for einformation migration activities.	DHS - Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
Inter-agency Agreement	To reimburse the Service for approved personnel travel expenses incurred while attending U.S. Currency Training Seminars.	FRB - Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Inter-agency Agreement	Firearm requalification course	FRB - Federal Reserve Board
Inter-agency Agreement	Firearm requalification course	DOE - Department of Education
Inter-agency Agreement	Protection of the Secretary of Treasury	Department of Treasury
Inter-agency Agreement	Treasury Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF)	Department of Treasury
Inter-agency Agreement	Reimbursement of travel expenses in support of International Organized Crime	DEA - Drug Enforcement Agency

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements
National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
Inter-agency Agreement	RDECOM Development and implementation of web-based distance learning training courses.	ARMY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
Inter-agency Agreement	Development of Chemical Security training program.	ARMY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
Inter-agency Agreement	Obtain support service to meet DHS HSPD-7 and NIPP requirements.	ARMY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
Inter-agency Agreement	To provide technical expertise to develop capabilities to assess risk related to new classes of chemical threat materials	ARMY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
Inter-agency Agreement	To obtain technical expertise to develop capabilities to assess risk related to new classes of chemical threat materials.	ARMY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
Inter-agency Agreement	To allow DHS/NPPD/IP/ISCD to maintain access to the Global Enrollment System (GES) in order to verify an individuals enrollment in certain Trusted Travel Programs	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
Inter-agency Agreement	Credentials: Police & Special Agent	Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Inter-agency Agreement	For Audit services in FY13	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY
Inter-agency Agreement	Agreement with Joint Inter-operability Test Command to test and evaluate priority services for our enhanced telecommunications program.	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AG
Inter-agency Agreement	To provide classified program support related to NSPD51/HSPD 20 Continuity of Operation (COOP) communication.	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY
Inter-agency Agreement	DISA and DITCO continued support to Government Emergency Telecommunications Services (GETS) and wireless priority services (WPS). Additionally to provide annual secure satellite phone service and airtime for Iridium phones.	DEFENSE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Inter-agency Agreement	For services of the Regional Geospatial Analysts under the Survivability/Vulnerability Information Analysis Center contract.	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
Inter-agency Agreement	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory - ADIS Modernization Project (OBIM)	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide technical and development support on a wireless federal civilian agency reference architecture at Sandia National Laboratories.	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide analytic service from Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and Oakridge National Labs	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Inter-agency Agreement	Project Management, Logistical, and Training Support from the DOE National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Inter-agency Agreement	To obtain technical and operational services for Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) work and support for Commercial Facilities and Dams from Argonne National Laboratory (ANL)	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

	The purpose of this Interagency Agreement is for enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) and Information Survey Tool (IST) development, implementation and sustainment; Linked Encrypted Network Systems (LENS) operational system support; Vulnerability Assessment methodology development, analysis, portal design and information analysis; support for Common Vulnerability (CV), Potential Indicators (PI), Protective Measures (PM) Papers information dissemination; and development of dependency and interdependency methodology and products from ARNL	
Inter-agency Agreement	To acquire cyberscope transition of application, training, and various project documentation.	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Inter-agency Agreement	To provide support to the Virtual Training Environment (VTE) enterprise training solution and to provide diplomatic security.	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Inter-agency Agreement		DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Inter-agency Agreement	Services to support the Control Systems Security Program used by DHS.	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Inter-agency Agreement	Support for various working capital fund, IT, personnel and procurement support activities and other.	
Intra-agency Agreement	Build-out and renovations for CORRY Station.	DEPT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Inter-agency Agreement	Financial and IT support services.	DHS ICE
Inter-agency Agreement	Support to the MITRE DHS Systems Engineering and Development Institute (SEDI) agreement with DHS S&T for federal network security for FFRDC systems engineering and development support services.	DHS ICE
Intra-agency Agreement	To provide Enterprise Systems Engineering Expertise and Technical Guidance for MITRE Program Analysis and Advice Task and BioAce	DHS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Inter-agency Agreement	The purpose of this requisition is to establish an Intra-agency Agreement with DHS Science and Technology Directorate for performance of National Association Collaboration and Support Services.	DHS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide support services to meet the requirements of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7) and the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)	DHS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Inter-agency Agreement	Obtain the FBI/InfraGard Partnership Protection/Partnership and Outreach Division (OIPPOD) support for the implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) at the regional and local levels.	DoD Multi-Agency Collaboration Environment (MACE)
Inter-agency Agreement	FBI IAFIS Fingerprint Services	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Inter-agency Agreement	Training Services, FLETC	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Inter-agency Agreement	Federal Fitness Centers - FPS Region 6	FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER
Inter-agency Agreement	Federal Protective Service security at NPPD government office locations. FPS contracts are to provide security services for other government	FEDERAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
Intra-agency Agreement	Funding for FEMA Mt. Weather COOP site.	FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE
Inter-agency Agreement	Rent, overtime utilities, build-outs, etc. services at NPPD locations.	FEMA
Inter-agency Agreement	redistribution of property in accordance with the attached General Services Administration (GSA) Personal Property Center and US-VISIT Service Requirements for the period of 01 JAN 2011 - 31	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Inter-agency Agreement		GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Inter-agency Agreement	To conduct vulnerability assessments of CI/KR facilities when requested by the DHS and to be reimbursed for related expenses	NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide training requirements analysis, curriculum development, training implementation and training services to Infrastructure Information Collection Division (IICD) for the Constellation\Automated Critical Asset Management System (C/ACAMS) Critical Infrastructure\Key Resource (CI\KR) Asset Protection Technical Assistance Program (CAPTAP) Training Project	NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
Inter-agency Agreement	To fund an Analysis of HVAC Responses to Airborne CBR Releases by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS TECHNOLOGY
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide support for Software Assurance Metrics and Tool Evaluation (SAMATE) project	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS TECHNOLOGY
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide support to the Federal Cyber Service: Scholarship for Service program.	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
	Biometrics- Center for Identity Technology Research (CITEr) Affiliate Participation Subscription	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide support for the National Centers of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance Education Program	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
Inter-agency Agreement	The Institute for Telecommunication Sciences (ITS) to provide collaboration and support services for execution of essential stakeholder engagement and outreach activities	NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
Inter-agency Agreement	The purpose of this PR action is to provide funding in the amount of \$80,897.48 to fund ongoing Building 603 support, Naval Station Pensacola Florida (NASP), for Base Operating Services (BOS).	NAVY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide support so NPS can develop and begin a graduate-level cyber security-based curriculum for federal DHS employees involved in cyber security operations.	NAVY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
Intra-agency Agreement	Data Center O&M/Rack support services.	NPPD US-VISIT
Inter-agency Agreement	To reimburse OPM for various human capital services.	OPM/CTS/TRAINING & MANAGEMENT
Inter-agency Agreement	Agreement for Federal Occupational Health Services to provide NPPD with requested occupational and environmental health services.	PROGRAM SUPPORT CENTER
Inter-agency Agreement	Provide technical assistance and support services for the Border Interoperability Demonstration Technical Assistance Program (BIDTAP) in support of the Border Interoperability Demonstration Project(BID-P)	SPAWAR
Inter-agency Agreement	To perform vetting services comparing personally identifiable information (PII) collected from high-risk chemical facilities to the PII of known or suspected terrorists watchlist.	TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMIN
Inter-agency Agreement	To procure space for the 4 NPPD Human resources personnel in Atlantic City.	TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMIN
Inter-agency Agreement	To provide cyber security crime training to state and local law enforcement entities in support of the NCSD.	U S SECRET SERVICE

Inter-agency Agreement	Provide Armed Guard Services for FPS Region 4	U.S. Marshals Service
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**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Office of Health Affairs**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
HSQDC-10-X-00567	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: Rapidly Deployable Chemical Detection System (RDCDS) Program: Program Support Activity: SETA Support Performer: Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	U.S. Army, Edgewood Chemical Biological Center
HSQDC-11-X-00113	Component: Food, Agriculture and Veterinary Defense PPA: Planning and Coordination Program: Food, Agriculture and Veterinary Defense (FAVD) Project: Food Protection: Agriculture / Veterinary Protection	DHS S&T VTA
HSQDC-10-X-00310	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Field Testing Project: 2.4 Pre-deployment actions Activity: Modeling (Gen-3 Decision Support, Siting, Performance, and Architecture Analysis)	DOE-Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)
HSQDC-09-X-00267	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operations Support Project: Laboratory Operations Performer: Health and Human Services (HHS)/Berry Point	U S DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
HSQDC-11-X-00214	Component: Health Threats Resilience PPA: Chemical defense Program: Operations Support Project: Human Systems Research & Engineering Performer: DHS S&T Human Factors Division	Department of Homeland Security- S&T
HSQDC-10-X-00364	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operations Support Project: Laboratory Operations and Staff Activity: Analytical capability and laboratory support Performer: Naval Medical Research	Navy, United States Department Of The
HSQDC-11-X-00174	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operational Support Project: Warehouse Support Services Performer: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Logistics Management	FEMA LMD
HSQDC-11-X-00508	Component: Planning & Coordination: Health Threats Resilience PPA: State & Local Activity: Enhancing State/Local/Private Sector Engagement Performer: Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
HSQDC-11-X-00252	Component: Management & Administration PPA: Salaries & Expenses Program: Program Support M&A Project: Other Support Activity: Front Office 360 Review Performer: United States Office of Personnel	Personnel Management, US Office of
HSQDC-10-X-00418	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Field Testing Project: Pre-deployment actions Activity: Subway Modeling Performer: Dept of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory (ANL)	Argonne National Laboratory (ANL)
HSQDC-10-X-00071	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operational Support Project: Information Technology (IT) Activity: IT Support Performer: Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
HSQDC-11-X-00276	Component: Food, Agriculture and Veterinary Defense PPA: Planning and Coordination Program: Food, Agriculture and Veterinary Defense (FAVD) Project: Food Protection: Agriculture / Veterinary Protection	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

HSHQDC-10-X-00494	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operations Support Project: 1.4 Event Reconstruction Activity: Biological Event Reconstruction Tool (BERT) Performer: Los Alamos National Laboratory	DOE/NNSA/LANL
HSHQDC-09-X-00537	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operations Support Project: Laboratory Operations and Staff Activity: Laboratory Operations (includes Mobile Lab, Archiving, Training and Testing) Performer: LLNL	Department of Energy : Lawrence Livermore National Lab
HSHQDC-08-X-00249	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Field Testing Project: APDS Development Version Performer: LLNL	DOE NNSA - Lawrence Livermore Natl Lab (LLNL)
HSHQDC-09-X-00604	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Field Testing Project: Pre-deployment Actions, Modeling and Simulation (Jurisdictional Siting) Performer: Argonne National Laboratory (ANL)	DOE-Argonne National Laboratory
HSHQDC-10-X-00580	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operational Support Project: Field Monitoring Performer: Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA)	DOD-WHS/FMD
HSHQDC-10-X-00510	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: Planning and Coordination Program: Operational Support Project: Biological Warning & Incident Characterization (BWIC) Activity: National BioDefense Architecture (N)	DHS - OPO - Science and Technology Directorate
HSHQDC-10-X-00548	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Field Testing (Gen-3) Project: Eng Changes and Gen-3 Deployment Performer: Guardian	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, JOINT PROJECT MANAGER GUARDIAN
HSHQPM-10-X-00083	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operational Support Project/Activity: BioWatch Indoor Reachback Center (BIRC) Performer: Sandia National Laboratory	DOE NNSA - SSO
HSHQDC-11-X-00569	Component: Management & Administration PPA: Salaries & Expenses Program: Program Support M&A Project: Other Support Activity: Front Office 360 Review	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, U S OFFICE OF
HSHQDC-09-X-00644	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operations Support Activity: Assay Validation Performer: Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	DOE NNSA - LASO
HSHQDC-07-X-00519	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Field Testing Project: APDS Development Version Performer: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)	DOE NNSA - Lawrence Livermore National Lab
HSHQDC-08-X-00686	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Gen-3 Performer: Dugway Proving Ground (DPG)	Dugway Proving Ground
HSHQDC-08-X-00879	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Autonomous Pathogen Detection System (APDS) Performer: National Assessment Group (NAG)	SAF FM818
HSHQDC-09-X-00574	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: Rapidly Deployable Chemical Detection System (RDCDS) Program: Program Support Project: RDCDS SNIFFER	DOE/NNSA/SSO

HSQDC-10-X-00041	Component: RDCDS PPA: Rapidly Deployable Chemical Detection System (RDCDS) Program: Program Support Project: Material Systems Analysis Activity Support Performer: US Army Materiel Systems Analysis	US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA)
HSQDC-11-X-00411	Component: WMD & Biodefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operational Support Project: 1.5.1 Deployment (BEST) Activity: Laboratory Operations and Staff Performer: IAA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
HSQDC-12-X-00031	PHSO Liaison (Hayslett)	CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
HSQDC-11-X-00259	Component: WMD & Biodefense PPA: National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) Program: Analytical Staffing Activity: Detailee Performer: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
HSQDC-08-X-00653	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Autonomous Pathogen Detection System (APDS) Performer: Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	Aberdeen Proving Ground
HSQDC-11-X-00422	PPA: Food, Agriculture & Veterinary Defense Program: Food, Agriculture & Veterinary Defense	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE - DHS
HSQDC-10-X-00579	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operational Support Project: Field Monitoring	AF ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS CENTER ESC/CAA
HSQDC-11-X-00368	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operations Support Project: Event Reconstruction Activity: BioWatch Event Reconstruction Tool (BERT)Performer: Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY (LANL)
HSQDC-10-X-00576	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operations Support Project: Laboratory Operations and Staff Activity: Lab Ops Maintenance/Reachback Performer: Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)	NAVY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
HSQDC-11-X-00463	The purpose of this IAA is to provide funding in the amount of \$597,000.00 between Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) and the Office of Health Affairs (OHA). DTIC will provide expertise and	Defense Technical Information Center
HSQDC-10-X-00255	HHS CASU IAA	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
HSQDC-10-X-00362	Component: WMD BioDefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operations Support Project: Laboratory Operations and Staff Activity: Assays Performer: Critical Reagents Program (CRP)	DOD CRITICAL REAGENTS PROGRAM
HSQDC-11-X-00364	Component: WMD & Biodefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Field Testing Project: 2.1.5 Assay Evaluation of Vital Agents Activity: Phase I Gen-3 Testing Performer: Center for Disease Control (CDC) Division	CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
HSQDC-11-X-00488	Component: WMD & Biodefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Operational Support Project: 1.2.5 Reagents, Lab Equipment, & Technical Support Activity: Laboratory Operations and Staff Performer: Centers fo	CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
HSQDC-08-X-00484	DTIC CBRNIAC	Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization
HSQDC-08-X-00367	Pandemic program - warehousing space for DHS Anthrax Stockpile, HHS SSC Perry Point, MD. Option year three. Additional storage cost.	U.S DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
HSQDC-09-X-00659	Pop extension for Medical First Responder Coordination Program.	FEMA/USFA

HSHQDC-08-X-00725	\$0 POP extension for IAA HSHQDC-08-X-00725	CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, BUREAU OF
HSHQDC-06-X-00646	\$0 PoP extension for HSHQDC-06-X-00646 USCG IAA.	COAST GUARD, UNITED STATES
HSHQDC-10-X-00205	Component: Medical Readiness PPA: Planning & Coordination Program: Medical Readiness Project: EMS Safety Manual Update	United States Fire Administration
HSHQDC-10-X-00216	Component: Medical Readiness PPA: Planning & Coordination Program: Medical Readiness Project: EMS Disaster Protocol	United States Fire Administration (USFA)
HSHQDC-11-X-00234	Component: WMD & Biodefense PPA: BioWatch Program: Program Support Project: 3.3 Other Program Support (Travel & Misc) Activity: IAB Performer: Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) CBRNIAC	Defense Technical Information Center
HSHQDC-10-X-00345	Component: Management & Administration PPA: Salaries & Expenses Program: Program Support M&A Project: Other Support Performer: DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) <i>Office of Detention and</i>	IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, BUREAU OF
HSHQDC-10-X-00376	IAA for pandemic support of PHS Officer relocations	IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, BUREAU OF
HSHQDC-10-X-00505	De-obligation of funds from IAA HSHQDC-10-X-00505	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, UNITED STATES DEPT OF
HSHQDC-12-X-00080	IAA with FEMA CLC for PPE storage	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
HSHQDC-06-X-00657	PI SUPPLEMENTAL FUND FOR FFRDC SUPPORT	DHS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)
HSHQDC-08-X-00169	PI SUPPLEMENTAL FUND FOR FFRDC SUPPORT	DHS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)
HSHQDC-12-X-00234	WHMS, P&C, DHSTOGETHER PROGRAM PHASE 1 PROGRAMS	UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES (USUHS)
NPHA1200008	WHMS, P&C, DHSTOGETHER PROGRAM PHASE 1 PROGRAMS	CUSTOMS BORDER PROTECTION (CBP)
NPHA1200009	WHMS, P&C, DHSTOGETHER PROGRAM PHASE 1 PROGRAMS	FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER (FLETG)
NPHA1200014	WHMS, P&C, EPCR ISSO SUPPORT	DHS OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER (OCIO)
NPHA1200017	WHMS, P&C, EHIS SEDI FFRDC SUPPORT	DHS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)
NPHA1300006	WHMS, P&C, EPCR ISSO SUPPORT	DHS OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER (OCIO)
NPHA1300008	WHMS, P&C, EPCR DC1 SUPPORT	DHS OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER (OCIO)
OHA MOU	MOU BETWEEN DHS AND HHS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OFFICER SUPPORT (PHSO)	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
OHA WHMS MCM PROGRAM	MOU WITH ALL DHS COMPONENTS TAKING MCM FOR FIELD CACHES, FOR STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF ANTIBIOTICS (DOXYCYCLINE)	FEMA, TSA, CBP, USCIS, FLETG, ICE, PRIVACY, DNDQ, USAM, USSS, NPPD, FEMA/MWEOC, S&T, OPS.OIG

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
Agreement between FEMA - CSEPP and USA Chemical Materials Agency	O&M funds for Off-Post support to the CSEPP Program	USA Chemical Materials Agency
MOU between FEMA and DHS	Provide a Personnel Accountability System (PAS)	Department of Homeland Security
Agreement between FEMA - NED and DHS - Intel & Analysis	Exercise support for a scenario based exercise	Department of Homeland Security
Agreement between FEMA - Region 10 and DOJ - Wireless Mgmt. Office	Provide office and data center space including utilities, facilities operation and maintenance	Department of Justice
MOU between FEMA and DHS - OCIO	Funding to procure hardware, software and manpower to support the Disaster e-gov initiative	Department of Homeland Security
MOU between FEMA - Region 10 and USARNORTH	Recurring funding to provide office space along with operations and maintenance support	USARNORTH
MOU between FEMA - Region 9 and USARNORTH	Recurring funding to provide office space along with operations and maintenance support	USARNORTH
MOU between FEMA - LMD and HHS-NDMS	Recurring funding to provide warehouse space along and inventory tracking	Health and Human Services
MOU between FEMA-DAIP and Dept of Labor	Coordinating the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Department of Labor
MOU between FEMA-DAIP and OPM	Coordinating the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Office of Personnel Management
MOU between FEMA-DAIP and Dept of Agriculture	Coordinating the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Department of Agriculture
MOU between FEMA-DAIP and Dept of Education	Coordinating the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Department of Education
MOU between FEMA DAIP and SBA	Coordinating the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Small Business Administration
MOU between FEMA - DAIP and Dept of Interior	Coordinating the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Department of Interior
MOU between FEMA-DAIP and Dept of Commerce	Coordinating the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Department of Commerce
MOU between FEMA - DAIP and HUD	Coordinating the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Housing Urban Development
MOU between FEMA - OPPI and ICE	Strategy & Assessment Planning	DHS-ICE

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
	Military Naturalizations	Department of Defense
HSBP1010X00017	A-File Management	DHS CBP
HSBP1011X00147	Freedom of Information Act Requests	DHS CBP
HSBP1011X00003	Mail Management at co-located facilities	DHS CBP
HSBP1011X00112	Language Services	DHS CBP
HSCEMS10X00007	A-File Management and Historical Fingerprint Enrollment Special Project	DHS ICE
HSCEMS09X00031	Mail Management at co-located facilities	DHS ICE
HSCEMS09X00020	Language Services	DHS ICE
HSTS0310XTTC465	Transportation Worker Identification Credential	DHS TSA
DHS130002	Provide the Social Security Administration with copies of immigration records	Social Security Administration
H400407	Fees associated with US Marshal Service request for USCIS documents	United States Marshals Service
HSSCCG12J00021	Capture of biometric data for visa applications	The United Kingdom
Various	SAVE queries	Various Federal, State, and local entities
HSSCCG12D00003	Capture of biometric data for visa applications	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
HURRICANE SANDY MA#40B6DR-NJ-USCIS-01	Provide DHS FEMA with additional staff to augment existing cadres in response to Hurricane Sandy	DHS FEMA
HSSCCG13X00005	GITMO Copier Service	Defense Logistics Agency: Document Automation & Production Service (DAPS) Jacksonville
Various	Education support services for overseas staff/family	Department of Defense
HSSCCG10X00056	Secure Phones	Department of Defense
HSSCCG10X00078	Independent Verification/Validation testing services	Department of Defense/Navy
HSSCCG13X00004	Telephone Service Reimbursement GTMO	Department of Defense/Navy
HSSCCG12X00060	Science Education Programs to increase diversity in the educated pool of research scientists	Department of Education
HSSCCG09X00072	Training for use of automatic external defibrillator	Department of Health and Human Services
HSSCCG12X00059	Customer Surveys	Department of Interior
HSSCCG12X00008	Shared parking at USCIS Headquarters	Department of Justice

Various	Various support services for USCIS international offices	Department of State
HSSCCG13X00021	Transit subsidy benefits/services	Department of Transportation
HSSCCG08X00094	Support services for lockbox operations	Department of Treasury
HSSCCG13X00001	Permanent Change of Station Services	Department of Treasury
HSSCCG11X00025	Parking and transit subsidy tools	DHS
HSSCCG11X00035	Integrated security management system and support	DHS
HSSCCG13X00020	Consolidated mail services	DHS
HSSCCG13X00034	Federal Relay Service	DHS
HSSCCG13X00041	DHS Attache European Union	DHS
HSSCCG12X00053	Senior Executive Leadership Development Program	DHS OCHCO
HSSCCG10X00040	HR operations and senior executive service support	DHS CBP
HSSCCG11X00052	Professional research and development testing for new USCIS job applicants	DHS CBP
HSSCCG13X00006	Safety and health services/inspections	DHS CBP
Various	IT Support for Data Center 1 and 2 transition/migration and operating services	DHS CIO
HSSCCG12X00049	Microsoft Office Project as a Service	DHS OCIO
HSSCCG12X00050	Email As A Service	DHS OCIO
HSSCCG12X00052	MS Case and Relationship Management (CRM) as a Service	DHS OCIO
HSSCCG12X00054	Infrastructure as a Service to support delivery of IT Services	DHS OCIO
HSSCCG12X00056	Sharepoint as a Service	DHS OCIO
HSSCCG12X00062	ICAM Services	DHS OCIO
HSSCCG12X00064	Network Implementation Plan build out of the Facility at Stennis for the NOC/SOC	DHS OCIO
Various	Development, Testing As A Service (DTaaS) for Scheduler and Verifications	DHS OCIO
HSSCCG13X00036	McAfee Services	DHS OCIO
Various	Renewal of software licenses	DHS CIO
HSSCCG13X00030	Akamai Web Service Hosting	DHS CIO
HSSCCG11X00021	Grant agreement with Mississippi for REAL ID	DHS FEMA
HSSCCG13X00032	Shared services for joint building occupants	DHS ICE
HSSCCG13X00027	Identity Management System for HSPD-12DMS	DHS Office of Security
HSSCCG13X00007	Integrated Security Management System Support	DHS Office of Security
HSSCCG12X00068	West Law Legal On Line Subscription Access	DHS OGC
HSSCCG10X00062	Access to the Civilian Personnel Reporting On Line System CPRO	DHS: CBP

HSSCCG11X00040	Debt Hearings Request Adjudication	DHS: USCG
HSSCCG09X00052	Technical and engineering services for privacy assessment on e-Verify/SAVE systems	DHS S&T
Various	Independent engineering services (FFRDC support)	DHS S&T
HSSCCG13X00021	EEOC Training	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Various	Fingerprint and name checks for employment and immigration benefit applicants	Federal Bureau of Investigations
Various	Equal Employment and Alternative Dispute Resolution Mediation and Orientations	Federal Mediation/Conciliation Services
Various	Employee Assistance Program, Work-Life Services and various health service offerings to employees	Federal Occupational Health
Various	Telecommunication services via Networx and WITS	GSA
HSSCCG12X00066	Homeland Security Data Network Common Intelligence Picture Pro Rated Portion fo DHS	GSA Fedsim
HSSCCG13X00022	Property disposal support services	GSA
HSSCCG11X00009	Advisory, legal research, analysis services	Library of Congress
HSSCCG11X00056	Research Projects	Library of Congress
HSSCCG10X00051	Records retirement	National Archives/Records Administration
HSSCCG09X00071	Provide and improve research methods for statistical information available on immigration	National Science Foundation
HSSCCG11X00067	Immigrant Survey Services	National Institute of Health
Various	Design, develop and deliver various training classes and developmental assessments	Office of Personnel Management
HSSCCG08X00096	Technical HR related support services	Office of Personnel Management
HSSCCG09X00079	USA Staffing System Licenses	Office of Personnel Management
HSSCCG10X00039	e-OPF support/integration services	Office of Personnel Management
HSSCCG10X00071	Employee applicant entry level testing for job application process	Office of Personnel Management
HSSCCG11X00059	Learning Management System	Office of Personnel Management
HSSCCG09X00036	e-Verify and SAVE support services and SSA partnership	Social Security Administration
HSSCCG13X00028	Establish Accounting Code for Overtime Pay	United States Department of Agriculture
HSSCCG13X00031	FOIA Backlog Study	US Military Academy
HSSCCG11X00001	Administration of oaths in support of citizenship ceremonies	US Courts

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Federal Protective Service, DHS
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	US Immigration & Customs Enforcement, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Citizenship & Immigration Services, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Coast Guard, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Customs & Border Protection, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Immigration & Customs Enforcement, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Secret Service, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Federal Air Marshals Service, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Federal Protective Service, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DHS OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Office of Security, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Transportation Security Administration, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Customs & Border Protection, DHS

Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Immigration & Customs Enforcement, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Management Control of Attorney Instructors	DHS, OGC
Memorandum of Understanding	Procurement Services-design, construct, close-out NBAF	S&T, DHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Financial Management Services	IA/OPS, DHS
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of Agriculture
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of Commerce
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	National Security Agency
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Defense Protective Service
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of Education
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of Health & Human Services
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of Housing & Urban Development
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Protective Services Division
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of the Interior
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of Justice
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of State
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of Transportation
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Department of the Treasury
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	US Capital Police

Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Supreme Court Police
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Amtrak
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Central Intelligence Agency
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Environmental Protection Agency
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	General Services Administration, OIG
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Office of Personnel Management, OIG
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	President's Council on Integrity & Efficiency
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	US Postal Service, OIG
Memorandum of Understanding	Establishing Partner Organization Status	Federal Reserve System
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	USDA OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Forest Service, USDA
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Nat'l Marine Fisheries Service, DOC
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	DCIS, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Nat'l Geospatial Intelligence Ag, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	National Security Agency, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Pentagon Force Protection Agency, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Air Force Office of Special Investigations, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	DOD OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Army Criminal Investigative Service, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Dept. of Ed, OIG

Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Office of Health, Safety & Security, DOE
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	HHS, DIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Protective Services Division, HUD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	OIG, HUD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Bureau of Indian Affairs, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Bureau of Land Management, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Bureau of Reclamation, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	National Park Service, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	OIG, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enf, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Fish & Wildlife Service, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Park Police, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Exp, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Federal Bureau of Investigation Police, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Federal Bureau of Prisons, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	OIG, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Marshalls Service, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Drug Enforcement Agency, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	DOL, DIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Office of Labor-Management Standards, DOL

Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Bureau of Engraving & Printing, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	IRS Criminal Investigation Division, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Treasury Inspector General for Tax Admin, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Mint Police, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	VA OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Capital Police
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Admin Office of US Courts
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Amtrak
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Central Intelligence Agency
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Environmental Protection Agency
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	FDIC, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	General Services Administration, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Small Business Administration, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	US Postal Service, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding the Assignment of Detailed of Instructors	Federal Reserve System
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	USDA, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Forest Service, USDA
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Office of Security, Commerce
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	OIG, Commerce

Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DCIS, OIG, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Defense Logistics Agency, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Nat'l Geospatial Intelligence Ag, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	National Security Agency, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Naval Criminal Investigative Service, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Pentagon Force Protection Agency, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Air Force Office of Special Investigations, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Army Criminal Investigative Service, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Defense Intelligence Agency, DOD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Dept. of Education, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Office of Health, Safety & Security, DOE
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOE, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Food & Drug Administration, HHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	National Institutes of Health, HHS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	HHS OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Protective Services Division, HUD
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	HUD OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Bureau of Indian Affairs, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Bureau of Land Management, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOI OIG

Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Park Police, DOI
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Exp, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Federal Bureau of Investigation Police, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Federal Bureau of Prisons, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOJ OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Marshals Service, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOJ OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Diplomatic Security Service, DOS
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Federal Aviation Administration, DOT
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOT OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Bureau of Engraving & Printing, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	IRS Criminal Investigation Division, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Treasury Inspector General for Tax Admin, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Mint Police, TREASURY
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	VA OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Capital Police
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Admin Office of US Courts
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Amtrak
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Central Intelligence Agency

Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	CIA, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Corp for Nat'l & Community Svc OIC
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Criminal Investigation Division, EPA
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	EPA OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	FDIC, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	General Services Administration, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	NASA, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Nuclear Regulatory Commission, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Office of Personnel Management, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Peace Corps, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Securities & Exchange Commission
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US AID, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Postal Service, OIG
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Federal Reserve System
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	National Gallery of Art
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Export Import Bank of the United States
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction
Memorandum of Agreement	Use of Naval Weapon Station, Charleston, SC	DOD, U.S. Air Force, Joint Base Charleston
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding Security Operational Procedures at the Federal Complex, Charleston, SC	NOAA, DOC
Memorandum of Agreement	FLETC use of the SS Cape Chalmers, Charleston, SC	US Maritime Administration

Memorandum of Understanding	Establish cooperative relationship regarding Regional Marine Law Enforcement Training Center (RMLETC)	City of Los Angeles, California
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Dept
Memorandum of Agreement	Use of FLETC facilities, Glynnco, GA	Glynn County Police Dept, Glynn County, GA
Memorandum of Agreement	Establishment of a joint FLETC/ECCCA Consolidated Dispatch Center	Eddy County Central Communications Authority, Eddy County, NM
Memorandum of Agreement	Law Enforcement response and support agreement	North Charleston Police Dept, North Charleston, SC
Memorandum of Agreement	Law Enforcement response and support agreement	Glynn County Police Dept, Glynn County, GA
Memorandum of Understanding	Establish and provide emergency warning system services	City of Artesia, NM
Memorandum of Agreement	Housing of students/staff at Charleston Area Convention Center in the event of a hurricane or other natural disaster	City of North Charleston, SC
Memorandum of Agreement	Provide staging area for GPC Storm Evaluation & Restoration Program in the event of a major hurricane/storm	Georgia Power Company
Memorandum of Agreement	Fire Protection & Emergency Medical Squad Services	Glynn County, GA
Memorandum of Understanding	Delivery of drug law enforcement training	Drug Enforcement Agency, DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Administration of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program	Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Programs (OJJDP), DOJ
Memorandum of Agreement	Use of Facilities, Charleston, SC	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Columbia, SC Division
Memorandum of Agreement	Housing of students/staff at Fort Gordon, GA in the event of a hurricane (CAT 3 or higher) or other natural disaster	United States Army, Fort Gordon, GA
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding Security Operational Procedures at the Federal Complex, Charleston, SC	Department of State
Memorandum of Agreement	Regarding Security Operational Procedures at the Federal Complex, Charleston, SC	U.S. Coast Guard, Sector Charleston
Memorandum of Agreement	Established the relocation of the USCG Maritime Law Enforcement School and Boarding Team Schools to Charleston, SC	Commandant, US Coast Guard
Memorandum of Agreement	Allows USCG and its contractors to maintain two (2) communication towers current located on FLETC-CHS property.	US Coast Guard
Memorandum of Agreement	Provides the terms for which FLETC Security will respond to security alarms activated w/in their building located on the Federal Complex	NOAA, Coastal Service Center
Memorandum of Agreement	Outlines responsibilities of FLETC-CHS and ICE OTD to provide Agency Advanced training for ICE personnel at the CHS facility	ICE, Office of Training and Development (OTD)

	Outlines responsibilities of FLETC-CHS and ICE OTD to provide Section 287 (g) training for ICE designated personnel at the CHS facility	ICE, Office of Training and Development (OTD)
Memorandum of Agreement		
License Agreement	Use of Building 673 and the adjacent helicopter pad	Omniflight
	Use of Building 680 to store law enforcement vessels and vehicles in support of Seahawk Interagency Operations Center	South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
License Agreement		
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Architect of the Capital
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	
Training Center Use Agreement		Amtrak OIG
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Defense Criminal Investigative Service, Baltimore Resident Agency
Memorandum Of Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Office of Detention and Removal Operations
Training Center Use Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Defense Logistics Agency
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOC National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Law Enforcement (DOC/NOAA/OLE)
Training Center Use Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOD Criminal Investigation Task Force (CITF)
Training Center Use Agreement		
Memorandum Of Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOT National Highway Safety Administration
Memorandum Of Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	DOT, Office of Security
Memorandum Of Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	VA Office of Security and Law Enforcement OS&LE
Training Center Use Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Memorandum Of Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Government Printing Office (GPO)
Training Center Use Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Government Printing Office (GPO), Office of Inspector General
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	IRS Criminal Investigation Division, Alexandria Field Office
Memorandum Of Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	IRS Criminal Investigation Division, Baltimore Field Office
Training Center Use Agreement		
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	
Memorandum Of Agreement		Library of Congress
	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	
Memorandum Of Agreement		National Archives and Records Administration, Office of Inspector General (NARAOIG)

Training Center Use Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
Training Center Use Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	National Security Agency Police
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Investigation
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Office of Naval Intelligence
Training Center Use Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Office of Inspector General
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Smithsonian Institute, Office of Inspector General (SI OIG)
Training Center Use Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Smithsonian Institute, Office of Protective Services (SI OPS)
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR)
Training Center Use Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Special Inspector General for Troubled Asset Relief Program (SITARP)
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	Social Security Administration, Office of Inspector General (SSA OIG)
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	U.S. Air Force 11 Security Forces Group
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	U.S. Air Force 11 Security Forces Squadron
Training Center Use Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	U.S. Probation Office U.S. District Court, Eastern Division of Virginia
Training Center Use Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	U.S. Marshals Service, Office of Inspection (USMS OI)
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	United States Postal Inspection Service (USPI)
Training Center Use Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Career Development Division (USPIS)
Memorandum Of Agreement	Regarding use of FLETC's Cheltenham, Maryland Facility	U.S. Trade Representative
Memorandum of Understanding	Set forth terms and conditions by which DHS MGMT will devolve its Mission Essential Functions (MEFs) to FLETC when Devolution of Operations is activated.	DHS Management

Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Science and Technology (S&T)

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department	Updated Description/Comments
	FRG INPUT		
Inter-Agency	MOU sets forth the understanding between DHS S&T NUSTL and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding operating RadNet monitoring which provides EPA with beta and gamma data in near real-time to provide information such as fallout from a radiological event.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	
Inter-Agency	MOU sets forth the terms and conditions by which DHS S&T NUSTL and NYPD will deploy, operate, and evaluate a variety of rad/nuc detection technologies in support of developing a regional architecture.	New York City Police Department	
Inter-Agency	MOU sets forth terms by which DHS S&T NUSTL and PANNY will provide services, personnel, and equipment in order to execute the Countermeasures Test Bed (CMTB) program efforts in the Port of New York/New Jersey District.	Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	
Inter-Agency	The agreement sets forth the use of NUSTL's radiation sources at the PANNY for training and exercise support.	Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	
Inter-Agency	This MOU sets forth a general agreement that the DHS S&T NUSTL and PANNY will collaborate in the development and execution of joint programs designed to evaluate, test, and advance critical infrastructure protection and other risk reduction technologies, methodologies, systems and practices. Pursuant to such collaboration, the Parties will work together both to further their common interests and efforts regarding security-related activities, and to establish methods to share, transfer, develop, protect and maintain control of information related to current and planned efforts to improve the security of transportation systems and operations.	Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	
Inter-Agency	This MOA sets forth terms and conditions of Daniel Cotter's 25% support of DHS OClO Geospatial Management Office (GMO) as the Geospatial Information Officer (GIO) to fulfill the following duties: providing strategic oversight and direction for the GMO; oversight of DHS activities related to the identification, detection, and mitigation of purposeful interference with space-based and other positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) signals; development of the Geospatial Reference Information Architecture (GIRA) with the Program Manager - Information Sharing Environment; coordination with the National Operations Center for the development of the DHS Common Operating Picture.	DHS OClO/GMO	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this MOA is to improve the development of technologies and increase knowledge to enhance the safety and effectiveness of first responders. By developing a collaborative arrangement where Federal program managers have access to fire, rescue, and emergency medical personnel to help establish requirements, assist in technical development, assess prototypes, and consult on implementation requirements, the successful transfer of new technologies to field use will be improved.	FDNY	
	RSD INPUT		
Inter-Agency	Contract administration support for First Responder Technology Program efforts (GLANSER, Emerging Technologies in 1) Human Factors/Identifications Systems, 2) Physical Security Systems, 3) Decision Support Systems).	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	

Inter-Agency	<i>The Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division of DHS' Science and Technology Directorate is advancing the use of fingerprints, iris, and face to rapidly verify that a person is who they previously claimed to be or that they aren't in a watchlist of criminals or other known offenders. USCIS currently uses fingerprints to check for any criminal history or immigration violations on benefit applicants, but these biometrics are not able to determine if persons are related to one another. This Inter Agency Agreement supports a Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) Phase III project to develop and test an integrated and automated device for validating the family relationship claims in immigration applications. The device will be evaluated for use in refugee camps and embassies worldwide.</i>	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	
Inter-Agency	The DHS Science and Technology sponsored Searchable Toners and Printing Inks Library (STPIL) project for forensic identification and linking of printed fraudulent documents will seek to create a searchable library for toners, inkjet ink and printing (impact and non-impact) ink in four, year-long increments of research and development.	DOE - Ames Laboratory	The Searchable Toners and Printing Inks Library (STPIL) has been completed and transitioned to ICE Homeland Security Investigative Forensics Laboratory on January 30, 2013.
Inter-Agency	The purpose of the RecX Program is to build and test prototypes (designated Phase I and Phase II) of a new type of emergency spare extreme high voltage (EHV) network transformer to energize at U.S. electric grid substations during the recovery time period after high voltage transformer outages due to equipment failure, weather, earthquake, etc. The first prototype transformer, Phase I, will be based on current state of the art technologies and will include a demonstration on the grid at a live substation. The second prototype transformer, Phase II, will be significantly smaller, lighter, and easier to deploy than the transformer in Phase I. Specifications for the Phase II prototype will be developed during the technology survey in coordination with the Government and the electrical industry.	DOE - Idaho National Laboratory (INL)	This effort has ended.
Inter-Agency	The Resilient Electric Grid (REG) will connect substations in the grid, utilizing High Temperature Superconductor (HTS) cables and HTS fault current limiters (FCL), thereby allowing area substations to share excess capacity in emergencies. Successful completion of the REG project will provide the foundation for a resilient electrical grid embedded in the existing grid which will be immediately transitionable to other critical infrastructure. When fully deployed, REG could save \$100B/year in losses due to normal events (\$1B/year in NYC). REG also has the potential to prevent devastating impacts from terrorist attacks.	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	This IAA taps into subject matter expertise at LANL to provide technical guidance and risk mitigation for the REG program. The Resilient Electric Grid (REG) will connect substations in the grid, utilizing High Temperature Superconductor (HTS) cables and HTS fault current limiters (FCL), thereby allowing area substations to share excess capacity in emergencies. Successful completion of the REG project will provide the foundation for a resilient electrical grid embedded in the existing grid which will be immediately transitionable to other critical infrastructure. When fully deployed, REG could save \$100B/year in losses due to normal events (\$1B/year in NYC). REG also has the potential to prevent devastating impacts from terrorist attacks.
Inter-Agency	Project to leverage military surveillance technologies they are developing for the Department of Defense (DOD).	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	Delete
Inter-Agency	The project will continue Phase II plug development. A full-scale tunnel plug made of a single layer of Vectran fabric was manufactured and subjected to pressurized testing	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	The project continues plug development. A full-scale three-layer Vectran tunnel plug was manufactured and subjected to pressurized testing
Inter-Agency	Through prior-year DHS funding, ERDC extensively studied the unprotected vulnerabilities of cable-stay bridge tower and cable components to terrorist threats and developed mitigation schemes for these threats. FY2010 research efforts will include development of simplified and user-friendly design/analysis tools that will allow users within the bridge design and analysis community to better design bridges and blast mitigation retrofits.	US Army - Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)	Numerical modeling and physical testing for infrastructure protection projects
Inter-Agency	Imaging System for Immersive Surveillance (ISIS) project. Integrating multiple high definition cameras to create a single "stitched" image, providing high resolution imagery throughout a 360 degree field of view and video analytics optimized for high resolution video.	US Air Force- Hanscom AFB	(Just added)
Inter-Agency	Imaging System for Immersive Surveillance (ISIS) project. Integrating multiple high definition cameras to create a single "stitched" image, providing high resolution imagery throughout a 360 degree field of view and video analytics optimized for high resolution video.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	(Just added)

Inter-Agency	Numerically analyzing potential mitigation approaches and creating models that help predict the effects of blasts upon critical infrastructure. Also investigated soil, water, and concrete interactions that occur in hybrid dams that contain both concrete and embankment sections and their ability to self-heal cracks induced by IED or seismic activity.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	(Just added)
Inter-Agency	Conducting both small and large scale blast testing, the Unified Blast Analysis Tool project is creating models that help predict the effects of blasts upon tunnels, bridges, levees, and congested urban high-rise environments ("urban canyons"). These tools ultimately allow for better analysis of vulnerabilities and aid the development of protective measures. This project will investigate soil, water, and concrete interactions that occur in hybrid dams that contain both concrete and embankment sections and their ability to self-heal cracks induced by IED or seismic activity.	US Army - Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)	(Just added)
Inter-Agency	These funds will provide in-depth market survey research on crime and intelligence analytic tools that are currently available from COTS and GOTS sources and address the needs of the Threat Management Division of the Federal Protective Service (FPS). These funds will also provide to S&T and FPS a functional specification for a Threat Analytic software package based specifically on the needs of FPS that were developed through an independent source. This product will provide a blueprint for the development of the Threat Analysis software for FPS and improve threat management of facilities owned or leased by the General Services Administration (GSA).	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	(Just added) This IA is for a project in which we are receiving funding from an external source
Inter-Agency	These funds will support the ongoing transition activities of SUMMIT to FEMA's National Preparedness Directorate (NPD). Subject IA focuses on program management, system analysis, National Exercise Program (NEP) expansion and initial transition by providing services and tools that support the community and enable the next generation of preparedness. The National Exercise and Simulation Center (NESC) in coordination with FEMA's National Training, Education, and Exercises Division (NTEED), and S&T have developed and initial Enterprise Platform with a phased approach by establishing various products, services and offerings (SUMMIT).	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	(Just added): S&T has an IA with FEMA where FEMA is contributing funding to support various products, services and offerings.
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To enhance cooperation and information sharing. S&T and TSA collaborate in support of the TSA Checked Baggage Program.	Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To assist in drafting, developing, and staffing the department's devolution plan.	DHS/Office of Operations Coordination and Planning, Continuity Division	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To foster cooperation and collaboration to promote common interests and priorities and to provide technical expertise serving as the Director for the office of Executive Secretary	DHS/Office of Executive Secretariat	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To serve as a Program Manager for BorderNet and NET-B projects as the projects are directly relevant to the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition, Customs and Border Protection.	Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To provide advice, direction and guidance; identify issues and recommend solutions related to communication and change management; plan, organize and lead staffers towards achieving management objectives; assist with the implementation of standardized project management processes to improve overall operations; and, assist with the development of CBP Personnel Recovery (PR) architecture that will integrate into and support the DHS International Personnel Protection and Recovery efforts.	Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To serve as the Cargo Chief Systems Engineer responsible for the end-to-end facilitation, coordination, participation in development of, and review of: user/mission needs, operational concepts, functional/performance/system/design requirements, trade-off studies, risk analyses, test and evaluation, and lifecycle analyses.	Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: OGC agrees to assign one or more attorneys and/or legal staff (the assignee) to the S&T under specific terms and conditions to be set forth in an established MOA.	Office of General Counsel (OGC)	

Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To foster collaboration for the purpose of promoting common interests and priorities on acquisition processes and products with respect to their working relationships for federal acquisition functions and initiatives such as the Technology Development and Mission Support Acquisition Office (TEC), Technology Security Division (TSD). S&T will provide subject matter expertise on acquisitions initiatives and integrate Science and Technology Operational Research and Enhancement (STORE) acquisition processes and products into USSS.	United States Secret Service	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To foster collaboration and to promote common interests and priorities in the area of management and administration and serve as a Program Analyst on the Executive Secretary Team within the Office of the Chief of Staff (OCoS).	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: The purpose of this MOA is to document approval of and terms and conditions for, the short-term professional development detail of specified employees, GAO/G Liaison, Finance & Budget Division, S&T, to the OCFO, Departmental Government Accountability Office (GAO)-Office of Inspector General (OIG) Liaison Office.	Office of Chief Financial Officer	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via MOU: To address the relationships between operational (i.e. daily) control and administrative and management control requiring prompt, accurate, and skillful coordination between the S&T and PLCY on a daily basis.	Office of Policy, Office of Resilience Policy	
Intra-Departmental	Personnel exchange via SOW: The USCG, Operations Component Liaison performs the tasks described in the SOW, including: Systems analysis, operational context baseline, requirements collection and development, transition activities and Research & Development Test & Evaluation policies and processes, Component outreach and relationship development	US Coast Guard	
Inter-Agency	Personnel exchange via MOU: To assist the National Virtual Translation Center as a business consultant to inform decision-making to strengthen the NUTC business posture as a fee for service organization.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	
Inter-Agency	Personnel exchange via MOU: To foster collaboration for the purpose of promoting common interests and priorities and to provide expertise in formulating international policy on science, technology, and innovation and promoting international science and technology cooperation.	The Department of State; Bureau of Oceans, and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	
Inter-Agency	MOU to formalize the relationship between the United States Military Academy's Network Science Center and DHS S&T. The USMA NSC and DHS S&T agree to provide a professional development, mentoring, analytic and systems engineering work experience where cadets and faculty members have exposure to the S&T mission during their scheduled break from academic study.	The United States Military Academy; Network Science	
Inter-Agency	Personnel exchange via MOU: To facilitate the smooth and orderly transfer of federal detailee health care program responsibilities currently exercised by the HHS Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) through the Division of Immigration Health Services (DHS). The MOU establishes procedures governing the detail of Commissioned Corps Officers of the U.S. Public Health Service (Corps), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for an indefinite term of service.	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Public Health	
Inter-Agency	Personnel exchange via MOU: To serve as a Special Assistant for Public Affairs in the Commemorations Division at NHHC to support as needed and perform activities as directed by that office. Detailees will leverage their extensive DHS Headquarters-level public affairs expertise to assist the operations of the NHHC Commemorations Division as it prepares for major public relations events in the near future to include the Navy's Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the War of 1812.	The Department of the Navy; Naval History and Heritage	
	RDP INPUT		
Intra-Agency	MOU between DNDO AND S&T Regarding Coordination of Applications for Consideration as a Qualified Anti-Terrorism Technology under the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act of 2002. The MOU formalizes procedures for incorporating reviews by DNDO into the evaluation process for applications for certain technologies submitted to DHS for consideration as a Qualified Anti-Terrorism Technology under the SAFETY Act.	DNDO	

Intra-Agency	Memorandum of Agreement between DHS S&T and DHS Office of International Affairs to set forth the responsibilities of a reimbursable agreement regarding costs associated with a shared Program Analyst position supporting both the DHS Attache and S&T Attache at the US Embassy London.	DHS Office of International Affairs (OIA)	
S&T: Inserted: Intra-Agency	MOU between S&T and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) for cooperation in utilization and engagement with the DHS Centers of Excellence. S&T partners with USCG to identify long term complex issues that universities can address, evaluate university proposals, develop transition strategies, host faculty and students and provide advice and feedback to S&T and the COEs on research priorities and progress	USCG	
S&T: Inserted: Intra-Agency	MOU between S&T and the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) for cooperation in utilization and engagement with the DHS Centers of Excellence. S&T partners with USSS to identify long term complex issues that universities can address, evaluate university proposals, develop transition strategies, host faculty and students and provide advice and feedback to S&T and the COEs on research priorities and progress	USSS	
Inter-Agency	MOU on guidelines for providing contracting and procurement services in support of design, construction and contract close-out work for NBAF, TSL, and PIADC construction projects.	FLETC	
S&T: Inserted: Inter-Agency	IA for Joint Interagency Field Exploration (JIFE) which provides an environment that increases the probability of discovery, and pre-acquisition development, of revolutionary capability advancements leading to emergent requirements and novel solution sets to present and future gaps.	US Navy - Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)	
S&T: Inserted: Inter-Agency	IA for "Lighthouse" Collection and Methodological Support to Salinas, CA Police Department focusing on enhancing the methodological understanding and application of social network, geospatial and temporal analysis to collectors and analysts of historic and newly collected "Lighthouse" data.	US Navy - Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)	
S&T: Inter-Agency	IA for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience and Communications Capabilities (DR3C2): Leveraging Hastily Formed Networks (HFN) for First Responders to exchange knowledge; and provide intense hands-on equipment interoperability training using equipment from prior funded project.	US Navy - Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)	
S&T: Inter-Agency	IA for "Emergency Operations Center in a Box for First Responders" to further refine prior funded project for the City of Monterey (CA) first responder community.	US Navy - Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)	
S&T: Inter-Agency	MOU between DoD and DHS for the establishment and continuation of the CSAC at Aberdeen Proving Ground, including joint efforts, matrixing of personnel, and joint access to information generated by either agency related to chemical defense	Department of Defense (ASD-NCB)	
Inter-Agency	Contracting support services	Department of the Interior	
	CSD INPUT		
Intradepartmental	The Center of Excellence for Visualization and Data Analytics (CVADA) is the primary performer for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Office of University Programs and the US Coast Guard. The MOU establishes a five-year collaboration between OUP and the USCG on the development of successive tool sets or modules for the COAST (Coastal Operations Analysis Suite of Tools) Program. Two modules have already been delivered and accredited for use USCG wide.	US Coast Guard	
Inter-Agency	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) I20 for Military Networking Protocol (now SNAP). MOA covers the rules, responsibilities, execution and transition of the MNP/SNAP technology from DARPA to DHS S&T.	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	
Inter-Agency	Signed on December 6, 2009, the White House facilitated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed among DHS Science & Technology (S&T), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Financial Services Sector Coordinating Council (FSSCC) to conduct R&D on critical infrastructure protection. Under the MOU, the Financial Institution-Verifying Identity Credential Services project is developing a solution focused on reducing the risks of identity theft.	National Institute of Standards and Technology	
	HSARPA INPUT		
International Agreement	Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada for Cooperation in Science and Technology for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Border Security.	Canada	

Inter-Agency	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Office of Environmental Microbiology, Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases shall leverage its pre-existing sources and collections of ricin- and abrin-related materials to develop biological toxin validation panels, hereinafter referred to as the BTVPs, such that it includes the plant-derived materials necessary to allow validation of DHS-Developed Immuno- and nucleic acid amplification assays.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
Inter-Agency	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), shall leverage its pre-existing sources and collections of various diarrheagenic viruses, bacteria, parasites and human stool specimens to provide a curated collection of well characterized representative organisms from which nucleic acid validation panels could be developed. Where necessary, these materials may be acquired through cooperative agreements or from sources recommended by the CDC Subject Matter Expert – Principal Investigator (SME-PI). CDC SME advice and recommendations and finalization toward the composition of the actual panel lists shall be included in this SOW as a deliverable along with curation of master stocks, stool specimens and nucleic acids for each organism.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
Inter-Agency	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Laboratory Response Network will be responsible for providing support to Phase 2 on the project. Phase 2 executes the interagency response to a contamination scenario at Idaho National Laboratory. Other agencies involved will include: FBI forensic sampling, CDC public health response and sampling, EPA environmental remediation and response, and DHS interagency coordination per the National Response Framework. The scenario was designed from a public health and law enforcement perspective from initial notification through environmental remediation. Phase 2 is a demonstration and a validation exercise using realistic scenarios and time constraints.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
Inter-Agency	The Office of Environmental Microbiology (EM), Division of Foodborne, Waterborne and Environmental Diseases (DFWED), National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is responsible for coordinating environmental microbiology and microbial forensic programs for a majority of the agents considered by the BTRA including all 10 agents determined by the BTRA to be of higher risk. The EM Office funds activities through Interagency Agreements with other Federal partners throughout HCEID and CDC. It also provides subject matter expertise and public health response expertise to DHS.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
Inter-Agency	The Purpose of this request is to execute an IAA between CDC/NCEH and DHS for The National Center for Environmental Health Centers for Disease Control (CDC/NCEH) to perform a literature search on reactive decontamination solutions (including RSDL) and of	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
Inter-Agency	The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is committed to using cutting-edge technologies and scientific talent in its quest to make America safer. The DHS Directorate of Science and Technology (S&T) is tasked with researching and organizing the scientific, engineering, and technological resources of the United States and leveraging these existing resources into technological tools to help protect the homeland. The surveillance and Detection-R&D program supports this effort through the research, development, and piloting of the technologies and systems to support the spiral development of the operational surveillance and to protect critical infrastructure, agriculture and food products. Technologies being developed in this area will be manufactured and used by the private sector. Within the Surveillance and Detection-R&D program, the "Evaluation and Validation of Rapid Methods" supports this goal by providing systematic data collection to determine the specificity and sensitivity of each method as it applies to variola virus based on standardized protocols.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	

Inter-Agency	The Workgroup requires the subject matter expertise of a medical toxicologist to provide input to the Group's identification of decontamination metrics, current and deficient capabilities, and literature review on reactive decontamination solutions, liquids, soap/water, and operational processes involving all three. Specifically, the subject matter expert will provide input on the workgroup's "matrices" which are annotated literature reviews (bibliographies) on individual decontamination themes which are forwarded to the Workgroup members to solicit comments. The Workgroup's collection of matrices, literature, and comments, and meeting minutes will inform the Workgroup's final recommendations to the Target Capabilities Working Group.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
Inter-Agency	Within the Surveillance and Detection—Research & Development Program, the "Identification of a Bacillus Lysin gene and characterization of the Lysin protein: A new reagent for Bacillus anthracis assays" effort supports this goal through whole genome sequence analysis to discover a Bacillus Lysin gene (or genes) that can be utilized as a reagent in molecular studies that require the quantitative lysis of Bacillus anthracis. Candidate genes shall be cloned into expression vectors, and the expressed Lysin proteins shall be characterized for levels of activity and protein stability. Expression of the cloned Lysin gene(s) shall be optimized, and comparison of at least three lots of purified protein shall be evaluated for quality assurance.	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	
Inter-Agency	The primary goal for engagement with IQT is the successful transfer of emerging commercial technology solutions to solve strategic intelligence and other related homeland security enterprise (HSE) problems. These technology solutions will assist S&T in achieving its charged mission of establishing priorities for, directing, funding, and conducting national research, development, test and evaluation, and procurement of technology and systems for: preventing the importation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and related weapons and material; and detecting, preventing, protecting against, and responding to terrorist attacks; coordinating and integrating all research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation activities of the Department; and coordinating with other appropriate executive agencies in developing and carrying out the science and technology agenda of the Department to reduce duplication and identify unmet needs. IQT will research and invest in companies that have cutting-edge innovative technologies that may provide solutions to capability gaps across the HSE in areas including but not limited to: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive detection and countermeasures; cyber security; information sharing; and border security. While IQT provides agencies with a broad range of activities to support this goal, IQT is not a quick-reaction procurement or logistics vehicle, nor will any federal agency seek to employ IQT as a means	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)	
Inter-Agency	As a stakeholder agency S&T is continuing to fund the IQT investment vehicle through the CIA to develop and deliver advanced technologies to DHS components. These technologies include: chemical, biological, explosive and radiological detection systems.	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)	
Inter-Agency	Objectives of the DHS SBIR Program include stimulating technological innovation, strengthening the role of small business in meeting research and development needs, fostering and encouraging participation by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns in technological innovation, and increasing the commercial application of R&D supported research or R&D results.	Department of Interior	
Inter-Agency	Radio communications operability and interoperability cannot be simply implemented by fork lifting a solution or technology into place. The solutions must meet the user requirements and live up to expectations and specifications claimed by manufacturers. In order to ensure that the equipment meets those specifications DHS proposes that an outside review be conducted to verify and validate the receiver and transmitter specifications of portable and mobile land mobile radio equipment identified as meeting the mission requirements of the user community.	Department of Interior	
Inter-Agency	Add new organizations into the S&T instance of Fedtraveler.com system.	Department of Interior	

Inter-Agency	The Department of Interior (DOI)/National Business Center (NBC) will perform the tasks described in this SOW to administer previously awarded Phase III contract awards to Toyon Research Corp (D11PC20030) and perform Contract Management of the aforementioned awards, as required per Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 42.000. This contracting effort with the Department of Interior/National Business Center will support the SBIR Program with the following objectives: stimulating technological innovation; strengthening the role of small business in meeting research and development needs; fostering and encouraging participation by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns in technological innovation; and increasing the commercial application of R&D supported research or R&D results.	Department of Interior	
Inter-Agency	The Department of Interior (DOI)/National Business Center (NBC) will perform the tasks described in this SOW to execute one new Phase III contract to Toyon Research Corporation, and perform Contract Management of the aforementioned award, as required per Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 42.000. This contracting effort with the Department of Interior/National Business Center will support the SBIR Program with the following objectives: stimulating technological innovation; strengthening the role of small business in meeting research and development needs; fostering and encouraging participation by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns in technological innovation; and increasing the commercial application of R&D supported research or R&D results.	Department of Interior	
Inter-Agency	This new IAA is being created to fund Phase II of a project under SBIR 5 1-004 "Low Cost Underwater Threat Detection Systems" as follows: 1. Project: FarSunder "Low Cost 3D Sonar System for Underwater Threat Detection" - DOI/NBC Contract NBCHD060087 - Action: Provide additional funding, to support in-scope change to FarSunder testing to include use of multiple targets and to extend target tracks. This change will produce a more comprehensive and viable test environment in which to assess product performance.	Department of Interior	
Inter-Agency	DHS SBIR Program include stimulating technological innovation, strengthening the role of small business in meeting research and development needs, fostering and encouraging participation by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns in technological innovation, and increasing the commercial application of R&D supported research or R&D results.	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	
Inter-Agency	Contract administration support for First Responder Technology Program efforts.	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	
Inter-Agency	Portable Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) Project	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	
Inter-Agency	The Department of Interior (DOI)/National Business Center (NBC) will perform the tasks described in this SOW to administer a previously awarded Phase III IDIQ contract award to Vista Research Inc (NBCHD080003) and perform Contract Management of the aforementioned awards, as required per Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 42.000.	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	
Inter-Agency	The Department of Interior (DOI)/National Business Center (NBC) will perform the tasks described in this SOW to administer previously awarded Phase III contract awards to Toyon Research Corp (N10PC20118 and D11PC20030) and perform Contract Management of the aforementioned awards, as required per Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 42.000.	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	
Inter-Agency	The Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division of DHS' Science and Technology Directorate is advancing the use of fingerprints, iris, and face to rapidly verify that a person is who they previously claimed to be or that they aren't in a watchlist of criminals or other known offenders. USCIS currently uses fingerprints to check for any criminal history or immigration violations on benefit applicants, but these biometrics are not able to determine if persons are related to one another.	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	
Inter-Agency	This contracting effort with the Department of Interior/National Business Center will support the SBIR Program with the following objectives: stimulating technological innovation; strengthening the role of small business in meeting research and development needs; fostering and encouraging participation by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns in technological innovation; and increasing the commercial application of R&D supported research or R&D results.	Department of Interior - National Business Center (NBC)	

	The Global Futures Forum (GFF) is a multinational, multidisciplinary intelligence community embracing intelligence, national security, and non-government experts who engage in strategic-level, unclassified dialogue and research to better understand and anticipate transnational threats. GFF members from more than 35 countries have begun to work together in a number of topic-based communities of interest, including: terrorism and counterterrorism studies; radicalization; illicit trafficking; proliferation; foresight and warning; practice and organization of intelligence; social networks; genocide prevention; pandemics; environment and resource challenges; and failed and failing states.		
Inter-Agency		Department of State	
Intra-Agency	Reimbursement to Chief Administrative Services Officer for Shared Services	DHS - Chief Administrative Services Officer (CAO)	
Intra-Agency	Provide on-going IT Data Center Services for SP2 at the Stennis Data Center DC1.	DHS - Chief Information Officer (CIO)	
Intra-Agency	The Symposium provides a forum for detailed presentations and discussion of topical firefighter health and safety issues.	DHS - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	
Intra-Agency	The purpose of the MODIFICATION is to exercise Option Period 1 for FY11 for NBACC, NBAF, & PIADC Salaries & Expenses.	DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	
	The purpose of this modification is for Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) components including pre-design planning, design, new construction, renovation and expansion, commissioning and oversight of infrastructure within the TSL campus at the William J. Hughes FAA Technical Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The plan's components will enable TSL to safely meet the TSL mission by providing the proper storage for required materials, and construction of proper laboratory and support facilities to meet the expanding mission requirements. The existing facilities consist of 70,000 SF of facilities and 2,600 lbs of explosive storage. The proposed new IIP construction consists of 95,000 SF of new facilities and 13,900 lbs of explosive storage. The final campus will consist of a total of 165,000 SF of total facilities which will include: 50,000 SF office space, 93,000 SF lab space, 22,000 SF of storage space and 16,500 lbs of explosive storage.	DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	
Intra-Agency		DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	
Intra-Agency	NBAF design fees in FY2011.		
	Design a next-generation biological and agricultural defense facility to replace the important but aging facility at Plum Island, New York (PIADC). The National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF) is envisioned to provide the nation with the first integrated agricultural, zoonotic disease, and public health research, development, testing, and evaluation facility with the capability to address threats from human pathogens, high-consequence zoonotic disease agents, and foreign animal diseases. The Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) will perform the oversight tasks related to the project management for the NBAF. These funds were appropriated in the Continuing Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2011 and explicitly designated to be used for construction of the NBAF central utility plant. FLETC will provide program management, support, and services to the Office of National Laboratories (ONL), S&T to prepare the NBAF land. The gift funds will be used for the sole purpose of site preparation and shall not be used to construct the laboratory facility. In this role, FLETC will be responsible for oversight and disbursement of the funds requested.	DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	
Intra-Agency		DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	
	Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) components including pre-design planning, design, new construction, renovation and expansion, commissioning and oversight of infrastructure within the TSL campus at the William J. Hughes FAA Technical Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The plan's components will enable TSL to safely meet the TSL mission by providing the proper storage for required materials, and construction of proper laboratory and support facilities to meet the expanding mission requirements. The existing facilities consist of 70,000 SF of facilities and 2,600 lbs of explosive storage. The proposed new IIP construction consists of 95,000 SF of new facilities and 13,900 lbs of explosive storage. The final campus will consist of a total of 165,000 SF of total facilities which will include: 50,000 SF office space, 93,000 SF lab space, 22,000 SF of storage space and 16,500 lbs of explosive storage.	DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	
Intra-Agency		DHS - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	

Intra-Agency	Armed Guard Service for DHS NBACC Laboratory	DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	
Intra-Agency	NBACC Armed Guard Service	DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	
Intra-Agency	NBAF Guard Support	DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	
Intra-Agency	NUSTL Chicago Rent	DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	
Intra-Agency	OHA Details	DHS - Office of Health Affairs (OHA)	
Intra-Agency	The development of surface transportation protection blast mitigation studies and testing will be accomplished through three broad tasks outlined below: Blast Methodology, Effects of Blasts, and Mitigation Measures.	DHS - Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	
Inter-Agency	Signature Science LLC to support field testing of chemical detectors prototypes development in the DHS S&T Chemical Countermeasures Program (namely ARFCAM and LACIS). This contract will be executed in three phases providing independent developmental field testing and evaluation of ARFCAM and LACIS chemical detectors, and quality assurance support for the DHS developmental testing of ARFCAM and LACIS chemical detector.	DoD - Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	
Inter-Agency	Battelle is to conduct a quantitative risk assessment of the bioterrorism using the Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) model.	DoD - Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	
Inter-Agency	CBRNAC shall provide personnel with experience leading field assessments with explosives detection canine teams to work on this task.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	
Inter-Agency	Personnel provided by Battelle Memorial Institute will have the skills and technical background necessary to successfully complete the tasks described in this SOW, including but not limited to the following: • Experience conducting Homeland Security-focused WMD risk analysis. • Extensive experience conducting risk assessments for Nuclear Power Plants. • Subject matter expertise related to consequences and risks from nuclear weapon detonations.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	
Inter-Agency	The DTIC-IAC Program Office will facilitate the coordination of addressing the standardization and lack of operability, compatibility, and interoperability of equipment, such as personal protective equipment, for the emergency response community.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	
Inter-Agency	The objective of this task is to develop test protocols which can be used to verify the performance of commercially available chemical detection equipment for use by first responders.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	
Inter-Agency	The objectives of this task are to develop a methodology and framework for integrating aggroterrorism risk into the CBRN risk assessment, to provide risk analysis support to the ICLN, and to scope and establish a path forward for future AgTRAs.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	
Inter-Agency	The objectives of this task are: to conduct 3 sensitivity studies; to finalize the reports for series 1 and 2 tailored assessments; to prepare the 2012 BTRA report; to support information dissemination and socialization of the BTRA program research, completed tailored assessments, and ongoing decision making by Stakeholders and Interagency Partners; to facilitate a review of the BTRA model by a third party; to import updated models and perform a preliminary evaluation of model revisions for the 2014 BTRA; and to define a review process for finalization of data values.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	
Inter-Agency	This new task will generate briefings, interim technical reports on updates to TTRA models, sensitivity study results, calculation results, responses to third-party peer review comments, and development and enhancement to sensitivity study tools for DHS S&T to use in strengthening the products provided to their stakeholders.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	
Inter-Agency	This task deals with the TAT technical scope areas of 6.1.s (Domestic Preparedness) and 6.1.i (Counter-terrorism) as stated in the CBRNAC contract. This effort will continue to generate chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) defense information not previously available to the CBRNAC and CBRN community and will, therefore, add to the CBRN knowledge base. The CBRNAC will receive copies of all deliverables under this task and will incorporate the information from these into its databases for dissemination, as appropriate, to CBRNAC users.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	

Inter-Agency	The Bio-Response Operational Testing and Evaluation effort is intended test inter-agency (DHS, EPA, FBI and CDC) response, sampling, identification, decontamination, and remediation procedures for a simulated biological (anthrax) incident, which is broken into two phases.	DoD - Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	
Inter-Agency	The specific effort addressed is part of the Wide Area Recovery and Resiliency Program (WARRP) within the Chemical and Biological Research and Development Branch, Systems Approaches for Restoration project. The objective of the WARRP effort is to provide plans, procedures, and capabilities to restore large urban areas with co-located military facilities to operational status following the widespread release of a chemical, biological, or radiological warfare agent (CBR).	DoD - Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	
Inter-Agency	Technical Support Working Group Explosive Equivalency Tool	ODD - Technical Support Working Group (TSWG)	
Inter-Agency	Chemical Attribution Signatures Study: Surface Sampling and Discovery of Chemical Attribution Signatures from Homemade Nerve and Vesicant Agents conducted by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.	DOE	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this Department of Homeland Security Interagency Agreement with the Department of Energy is to provide funding to Y-12 National Security Complex in order to perform a Design Basis Threat (DBT) project for the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center. The analysis will methodically review materials to verify information on local, regional, and national threats such as historical information, credibility of threat group, types of threats made, and how local threat groups are defined. The analysts will explore and interview several potential agencies and resources to establish local threat(s) specific to NBACC. Based on the most up-to-date information made available, a threat will be developed.	DOE	
Inter-Agency	This effort will focus on the development of sampling, extraction, and analysis methods and documented procedures for the identification of Russian VX and its chemical attribution signatures in several food matrices using Solid Phase Extraction (SPE). We will determine if these chemical signatures persist in various food matrices, and how to best sample and analyze the signatures from such matrices. To do so, Russian VX synthesized using several different methods will be studied. After analysis and identification of the chemical attribution signatures in each method, food samples will be spiked with Russian VX to study the interaction of the signatures with the food matrix. The matrices selected for this study are hot dogs and liquid eggs, and were selected after conversations with the US FDA, USDA, and DHS.	DOE	
Inter-Agency	The DHS Science and Technology sponsored Searchable Toners and Printing Inks Library (STPIL) project for forensic identification and linking of printed fraudulent documents will seek to create a searchable library for toners, inkjet ink and printing (impact and non-impact) ink in four, year-long increments of research and development.	DOE - Ames Laboratory	
Inter-Agency	The work detailed in this proposal builds on this effort by focusing on (1) transport of these materials to the exterior environments as well as (2) measurement of deposition and resuspension of particulate materials in interior and exterior environments. Such data will allow (a) DHS detection development performers to directly assess bioterror efficacy and design tradeoffs, (b) be instrumental in subway transport and dispersion model validation, (c) allow assessment of urban dispersion models, and (d) provide critically needed data on deposition and resuspension of particulate materials.	DOE - Argonne National Laboratory (ANL)	
Inter-Agency	Maintain the PBF-632 at a readiness level for use by DHS Science and Technology Chemical and Biological mission exercises at its convenience. This includes use by other agencies and organizations that complement the DHS mission. Provide some modifications or activities to the facility that result from prior project experience that enhances the operations of the facility during exercises.	DOE - Idaho National Laboratory (INL)	
Inter-Agency	Refine the design of prototype field Vacuum Extractor to make it more amenable for commercialization and provide investigators with a simple, robust instrument.	DOE - Idaho National Laboratory (INL)	

	The purpose of the Reck Program is to build and test prototypes (designated Phase I and Phase II) of a new type of emergency spare extreme high voltage (EHV) network transformer to energize at U.S. electric grid substations during the recovery time period after high voltage transformer outages due to equipment failure, weather, earthquake, etc. The first prototype transformer, Phase I, will be based on current state of the art technologies and will include a demonstration on the grid at a live substation. The second prototype transformer, Phase II, will be significantly smaller, lighter, and easier to deploy than the transformer in Phase I. Specifications for the Phase II prototype will be developed during the technology survey in coordination with the Government and the electrical industry.	DOE - Idaho National Laboratory (INL)	
Inter-Agency	LBNL and ANL propose to carry out gas and particle tracer release experiments to support studies of subway biodefector architectures. The experiments will build on the recently completed subway tracer tests in Washington DC and Boston by focusing now on the transport of material from a subway system to the outdoors, and the subsequent above ground dispersion of that material.	DOE - Lawrence Berkeley National Lab (LBNL)	
Inter-Agency	Analysis and Protection of Critical Infrastructure	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	Biodefense Knowledge Center: Tools & Technology conducted by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	DHS Image Database Development for Explosives Research	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
	Forensic characterization of select agent viruses requires the detection of reliably measured molecular variations between related viral strains. Critical characteristics of viral typing include universality, sensitivity, specificity, efficiency, reproducibility and resolution. Although genomic sequencing provides the highest resolution of measuring molecular variations and the cost of sequencing is rapidly lessening, it is not yet feasible to type every strain of every viral pathogen of interest by sequencing.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	LLNL will collaborate with DHS components and interagency stakeholders to ensure scientifically informed analyses, including threat, vulnerability and impact assessments, for Nuclear and radiological threats are appropriately incorporated in the ICBNRA.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
	LLNL will prepare spores from avirulent Bacillus anthracis Sterne isolates (an exempt strain of this species) that are resistant to different concentrations of two antibiotics, ciprofloxacin and doxycycline using standard methods of preparing highly purified spores. Preparations will be washed differing numbers of times and some will be further purified through Percoll gradients. Viable and autoclaved preparations will be shipped to investigators at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory as directed by DHS S&T.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	National Explosives Engineering Sciences Security (NEXESS) Center – Home Made Explosives Integrated Characterization Project	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
	The Chemical/Biological Division's Biodefense Knowledge Center (BKC) program supports this effort through the development of assessments, analyses and software tools to help policy- and decision-makers understand the state-of-the-art in biodefense and the potential for terrorists to employ biological agents. The BKC distributes biodefense knowledge management and information products to support decision-makers as well as researchers and analysts. The BKC consists of databases, computational tools for advanced analysis, and subject matter experts who inform and extend these analyses. It also provides continuous 24/7 technical reach-back support for the National Operations Center (NOC), formerly the Homeland Security Operations Center, both for real-time events and major training exercises (e.g. TOPOFF-3).	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	The proposed research program aims to develop geographically distinct identifiers for B. pseudomallei strains, and characterize the threat to human health from B. pseudomallei.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
	The purpose of this Department of Homeland Security Interagency Agreement Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory is to provide funding for the National Explosives Engineering Sciences Security (NEXESS) Center Home Made Explosives Characterization Project.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	Public Health Actionable Assays (PHAA) Performance and Evaluation.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	

Inter-Agency	The threat of terrorist or criminal use of chemical warfare nerve agents, such as the G-agents and the VX agents is of great concern in the United States. These high priority CWAs can be produced from various synthetic pathways. The ability to attribute CWAs production to a particular synthesis pathway or source can greatly assist law enforcement. The purpose of this project is to determine if there are synthetic signatures that may be used to specifically identify the production pathways. The objective is to document the different synthetic routes and chemical attribution signatures (CAS) linked between the agents and their synthetic routes. Previous research with six different pathways for VX and two different pathways for the G-agents (GB, GD, and GF) have identified unique signatures for some of the routes and found that combination of non-unique signatures were valuable at distinguishing the different synthetic routes.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	National Explosives Engineering Sciences Security (NEXESS) Center - Home Made Explosives Integrated Characterization Project	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	The Basic Research Program activities conducted at LANL, LLNL and SNL will include small scale safety characterization of explosives and explosive mixtures considered HME's as priorities by TSA, as well as conventional explosives to set a standard for HME safety testing and reporting. The mechanism by which this support is to be implemented is in a Proficiency Test format that allows for the standardization and baseline characterization of each participant's methodology for the safety testing protocols.	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	The basic scientific goal of this work is to establish the limits of "detonability" (ability to initiate and propagate a detonation) of an explosive material in mixtures with inerts and/or fuels for several explosive mixtures of interest.	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this action is to fund LANL for Phase II of the Post Blast Evaluation effort.	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this Department of Homeland Security Interagency Agreement Los Alamos National Laboratory is to provide funding for the National Explosives Engineering Sciences Security (NEXESS) Center Home Made Explosives Characterization Project.	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	The Resilient Electric Grid (REG) will connect substations in the grid, utilizing High Temperature Superconductor (HTS) cables and HTS fault current limiters (FCL), thereby allowing area substations to share excess capacity in emergencies. Successful completion of the REG project will provide the foundation for a resilient electrical grid embedded in the existing grid which will be immediately transitionable to other critical infrastructure. When fully deployed, REG could save \$100B/year in losses due to normal events (\$1B/year in NVE). REG also has the potential to prevent devastating impacts from terrorist attacks.	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	The specific objectives of this SOW are to: 1. Perform phylogenetic analyses of viruses and develop strain and branch specific TaqMan signatures for rapid initial genotyping analysis of bioforensic samples 2. Design redundant spanning sets of PCR primers to enrich forensic samples for the nucleic acids of interest (viral genomes), in order to ensure an adequate amount of template for further analysis by microarrays or high-throughput sequencing 3. Perform SNP identification across the select agent viral genomes, design microarray probes utilizing a combination of resequencing probes, SNP probes, tiling and short oligo variation probes based on the genome sequence availability and the level of conservation of the viruses for higher resolution viral forensic analyses 4. Summarize all TaqMan and microarray genotyping development methods and results and report to DHS, NBFAC and FBI. Incorporate the forensic TaqMan and microarray signatures, phylogenetic trees and SNP markers to the Microbial Forensic Encyclopedia (MFE) database	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	The goals of this project are to extend and integrate previously developed Trustworthy Cyber Infrastructure Protect (TCIP) technologies and to develop new ones that collectively provide resilience in the nation's electric grid cyber infrastructure such that it continues to deliver electricity and maintain critical operations even in the presence of cyber attacks.	DOE - National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL)	

	This activity seeks to address two research efforts facing BMD. The first effort addressed in this SOW is to establish a research agenda designed to develop strategies for meeting short- and long-term BMD power requirements using renewable energy (RE) sources and/or power management. The second effort is to investigate development of a capability that upon a predictable time delay will slow down or disable a vehicle or vessel.	DOE - National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)	
Inter-Agency	SNL will identify participant agencies and Pilot Test and Evaluation (T&E) locations for the demonstration, T&E state of the art (SOA) mobile biometric devices (MBD).	DOE - Nevada Test Site	
	1. To develop and execute a pilot plan to transition X-ray and non-invasive (millimeter wavelength (MMWL) and terahertz (THz)) technological innovations from NEU to testing to market, using one or more routes (e.g. business schools, FFRDCs, testing facilities, industry). 2. To support research into algorithm development and exploiting medical advances for application to explosives detection in Computed Tomography (CT) and fused systems, for checked baggage, checkpoint, cargo (including Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) cargo detection) and surface transportation priorities; and to combined radiological/nuclear and explosives detection (with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)). This work will leverage the series of ALERT run Algorithm Development for Security Applications (ADSA) workshops and associated task orders to transition the most promising results to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and vendor stakeholders.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	
Inter-Agency	ORISE will assist the Prevent/Deter and Community Preparedness and Resilience Programs in meeting their objectives.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	
Inter-Agency	Scholarship and Fellowship Program.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	
	The increased funding will enable the Office of University Programs' to fulfill its mandate to convene researchers, educators and end users to ensure efficient allocation of federal research and education support.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this request is to provide funding for the TSL Research Participation Program.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	
	The purpose of this requisition is to fund a TBD performer in the amount of \$2,405,000 for the first year of funding in a five year period of performance from the award date. The purpose of this program is to develop, implement, and maintain a scholarship(s), fellowship(s), internship(s) and visiting scholarship program for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). The objective of the program is to support individuals interested in studying science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and applying their intellectual knowledge to the mission of the DHS.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	
Inter-Agency	The S&T Directorate Chemical and Biological Division requests ORISE to administer the DHS CBD/PIADC Research Participation Program. This program will provide participating scientists to assist in the Targeted Advanced Development Biological Countermeasure Biological Countermeasure Research and Development program, and 2 AAAS fellows to the DHS Science and Technology Directorate's Chemical and Biological Division.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	
	The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and more than a dozen other federal agencies rely on the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) to help meet future needs in critical science and technology areas through the recruitment and training of our nation's next generation of scientists and engineers.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	
Inter-Agency	This request is made based on updated program cost information for FY11 operations. This request is also made based on very limited Continuing Resolution (CR) funding. The collective objective of the programs is to support individuals with interest or expertise in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) to apply their intellectual knowledge to the complex mission of the DHS through experiential learning. This additional funding will allow the Office of University Programs to continue support to these important programs.	DOE - Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education (ORISE)	

Inter-Agency	Builds upon an Interagency Agreement and existing statement of work already in place between the Department of Homeland Security, Science and Technology Directorate (DHS S&T), and Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) for the HTS cable test facilitation and technical expertise provided by ORNL.	DOE - Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this Department of Homeland Security Interagency Agreement with Sandia National Lab is to provide funding to Sandia National Lab in order to perform Mobile Biometric Device NVLAP Certified Testing Support. Under the Interagency Agreement, the Sandia National Lab will perform the following services: SNL will conduct solicitations to independent laboratories accredited by (or pending accreditation) the NIST NVLAP Biometric Laboratory Accreditation Program in order to review product certification test results and report them to DHS S&T HFD. All work shall be done in accordance with the detailed Statement of Work attached to this agreement.	DOE - Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)	
Inter-Agency	Project will create established methods for protein and metabolite analysis for bacterial identification. In addition, the stability of these markers over a range of storage conditions as well as the robustness to different growth conditions/phases and selectivity to distinguish between near neighbors will be documented.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	A microfabricated microconcentrator will be constructed concurrently with consultation/input from the TRUST sensor development team (U-3/let Propulsion Laboratory).	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	A. The primary objective of this project is to assist the Standards Office with the identification, review and development of Incident Management (IM) standards. IM standards in the areas of medical response preparedness, incident preparedness, incident management, training for first responders, and response to and recovery from all hazards/WMD events.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Advanced Visual Analytics Deployment, Research, and Outreach	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Chemical Attribution Signatures Study: Signature Discovery and Characterization in a Broad Selection of Chemical Threat Agents Conducted by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Chemical Attribution Signatures Study: The Evaluation of Various Chemometric Methods for Chemical Forensic Applications Conducted by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Communications interoperability is a difficult and evolving topic, greatly influenced by the rapid change of technology and the continual need for integration with legacy systems. Challenges in equipment, voice, and data interoperability, as well as governance, access rights, and security are vital issues to effective public safety. The volume of data that is collected, distributed and analyzed in multiple forms, adds to the dynamic nature of this problem. The U. S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is holding the second in a series of workshops to define the opportunities, challenges, and research issues for next-generation communications interoperability (NGCI) in public safety. This workshop will engage end user community representatives, industry and academic experts, and government leaders to define challenges, opportunities, and a roadmap for attaining and ensuring interoperability.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Explosives Research and Development Roadmap for VBIED Detection	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Fiscal Year 2011 Follow-On Statement of Work for the DHS Chemical Forensics Program Portion of the Chemical Forensics and Attribution Collaboration on Ricin and Related Toxins - U.S. - Sweden Collaboration - Technical Annex #004-2008-003 to be conducted by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in support of the DHS Chemical Forensics Program (Chem FP).	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	

Inter-Agency	<p>In 2004, DHS S&T chartered the National Visualization and Analytics Center™ (NVAC™) at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) to define a long-term research and development (R&D) agenda for visual analytics. This agenda is designed to address the most pressing needs in R&D to facilitate advanced analytical insight through innovative techniques and technologies that also support the DHS operational components and methodology. NVAC has the goal of helping to counter current and future terrorist attacks in the U.S. and around the globe and to prepare for and respond to all manner of natural or manmade disasters through deployment of user driven technology. The S&T Directorate has established the Visualization and Analytics enterprise (VAE) through NVAC, university Centers of Excellence (COEs), and international partnerships as well as a broader Visual Analytics Community (VAC) with government, industrial, and academic partners from around the world. These institutions serve as a means to assist national and international leadership in the science of visual analytics, which can help prevent terrorist attacks within the U.S., reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize damage and support recovery in the event of attacks or natural disasters.</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	<p>In FY2011 PNNL shall execute a research and development program that will lead to deployable prototypes of PIE capabilities in 2011, while continuing to refine the long-term vision for PIE. In addition, PNNL shall continue stakeholder engagement and community-building activities across the research enterprise. The PIE program will consist of five program areas: three R&D program areas will focus on technical advances (precision information delivery, interactive interfaces, and model integration and decision support) and two program areas will focus on outreach and leadership (stakeholder engagement and research community coordination).</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	<p>In Phase I PNNL will develop the proof of concept, and in Phase II, PNNL will develop the prototype. The FY11 funding cycle will incrementally fund this activity to enable PNNL to accomplish Phase I of the effort. Phase II will be funded using out-year funding.</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	<p>Precision Information Environments</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	<p>Project to leverage military surveillance technologies they are developing for the Department of Defense (DOD).</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	<p>Provide Test Area Management (TAM) Support.</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The Chem FP will develop the technical capability to rapidly, accurately, and credibly characterize and attribute the origins of intercepted or collected hazardous chemical materials. This information will be provided to investigators and decision makers with information necessary to determine appropriate government action.</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The Chemical Forensics Program (Chem FP), managed by the Threat Characterization and Attribution (TCA) Branch of the Chemical and Biological Division (CBD) of S&T Directorate, seeks to develop and maintain a robust and enduring national capability for the collection, preservation, and forensic analysis of chemical threat agents (CTAs) and associated evidence for the purpose of comprehensive and timely support of investigations and intelligence gathering activities.</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The Chemical Forensics Program (Chem FP), managed by the Threat Characterization and Attribution (TCA) Branch of the Chemical and Biological Division (CBD) of S&T Directorate, seeks to develop and maintain a robust and enduring national capability for the collection, preservation, and forensic analysis of chemical threat agents (CTAs) and associated evidence for the purpose of comprehensive and timely support of investigations and intelligence gathering activities. CTAs include: - Chemical Warfare Agents (CWAs) - Non-traditional Agents (NTAs) - Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TICs) The Chem FP will develop the technical capability to rapidly, accurately, and credibly characterize and attribute the origins of intercepted or collected hazardous chemical materials. This information will be provided to investigators and decision makers with information necessary to determine appropriate government action.</p>	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	

Inter-Agency	The Chemical Forensics Program (Chem FP), managed by the Threat Characterization and Attribution (TCA) Branch of the Chemical and Biological Division (CBD) of S&T Directorate, seeks to develop and maintain a robust and enduring national capability for the collection, preservation, and forensic analysis of chemical threat agents (CTAs) and associated evidence for the purpose of comprehensive and timely support of investigations and intelligence gathering activities. This BAA seeks to provide sound scientific techniques related to supporting attribution analyses leading to the capture, indictment, and prosecution of the perpetrator(s) of a criminal or terrorist act involving the actual or threatened use of CTAs.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	The Department of Energy Six Laboratory Consortium	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	The goal of this effort is to perform a pre-testing and evaluation of developed quantitative PCR assays (qPCR) for bacterial threat agents, optimization of promising assays and algorithm development, and develop detailed SOPs that meet National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) requirements (or equivalent) that will be used by the LRNs.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	The objectives of this work are to develop standard operating procedures for analyzing proteins/peptides indicative of culture environment for virus-containing bioforensic samples.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	The primary focuses of the effort described in this SOW will be for DOE to review current and proposed DHS and U.S. Government capabilities advancing abilities associated with a variety of BMD initiatives, and to recommend to DHS a portfolio of S&T investments to develop and mature selected capabilities into production and operations. A portion of this work will include overseeing the DHS S&T portfolio against this threat and providing recommendations on source selection, funding, tasking, status review and technology assessments of DHS partners. Additional work will include the development of prototypes and enabling technologies as well as providing DHS with assistance in transitioning selected technologies into production.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	The project will continue Phase II plug development. A full-scale tunnel plug made of a single layer of Vectran fabric was manufactured and subjected to pressurized testing	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Biological Restoration Demonstration (BRD) Sampling Studies.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	This work will be conducted by NVAC at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. The overall goals for this project are to reduce the risk of catastrophic terrorist attacks, minimize the vulnerabilities of our infrastructures, and be prepared for and respond in the event of manmade or natural disasters. These will be accomplished within the context of the Visualization and Analytics Program (VAP) within the DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	This work will be conducted by NVAC at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. The overall goals for this project are to reduce the risk of catastrophic terrorist attacks, minimize the vulnerabilities of our infrastructures, and be prepared for and respond in the event of manmade or natural disasters. These will be accomplished within the context of the Visualization and Analytics Program (VAP) within the DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate. The objectives that address the goal are to provide • a strong and vibrant community providing national and international leadership, yielding a new generation of visual analytics technologies that can have a significant impact on reducing the risk of terrorism and the effects of natural or manmade disasters through technology advancement and deployment • the next generation talent base educated in the latest techniques and technologies for enduring protection of our freedoms. Visual analytics provides superior analytical mapping between masses of information and the human at the desk or in the field. This concept is described in Chapters 2 and 3 of Illuminating the Path: the Research and Development Agenda for Visual Analytics, one of the first and most important products of the S&T VAC program. Almost all applications depend on some form of visual interaction with information. The interactions must be adaptable for the applications and needs of DHS mission and operational components to enable national, regional, and	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	

Inter-Agency	Ultrasonic, Non-Invasive Detection of Anomalous Items in Sealed Containers.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Under this scope of work, PNNL shall support collaborations between the PNNL researchers and the emerging DETER (Defense Technology Experimental Research Testbed) community (Information Sciences Institute (ISI), SRI International (SRI), Trustworthy Cyber Infrastructure for the Power Grid (TCIPGI) collaborators).	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Under this scope of work, PNNL will develop, integrate, and deploy computer network traffic analysis technology at US-CERT	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Visual Analytics International Collaboration	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	A Study on Novel, Engineered and Advanced Bio-threats	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Restoration Demonstration (I-CBR-RD) Systems Study	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	DHS S&T will fund Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) to provide systems engineering, technical support, administrative support, and test & evaluation support to the DHS S&T Cargo Security Program.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	DOE/SNL will perform the following tasks described in this Statement of Work (SOW) and as directed by DHS S&T: Systems Engineering, Test Planning, Test & Evaluation, Supply Chain CONOPS development, and support with pilot hardware installation and test. During the actual pilot portion of the program DOE/SNL will maintain the Data Server, monitor the pilot, and assist in final documentation.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	In consultation with HFD representatives, SNL will identify and organize a group of public safety/first responder practitioners to include representatives from federal, State, local and tribal governments and select technical SME to provide expert advice to HFD on the direction and content of basic and advanced technology biometrics and credentialing research and development projects.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	In consultation with HFD representatives, SNL will identify and organize a group of public safety/first responder practitioners to include representatives from federal, State, local and tribal governments and select technical SME to provide expert advice to HFD on the direction and content of basic and advanced technology biometrics and credentialing research and development projects. The principal purpose of this group will be to provide feedback and recommendations to HFD personnel to help ensure linkage of the direction of technology research and development efforts with the future public safety/first responder operational environment. Biometrics and Credentialing Technical Working Group Workshops.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	National Explosives Engineering Security (NEXESS) Center Home Made Explosives Characterization	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	Project Newton will develop the scientific basis for TSA explosive detection technology certification requirements through explosive equivalence assessment, explosive blast load determinations, and structural response of aircraft to onboard terrorist explosive blast using computational tools supported with experimental measurements.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Toolkit (SUMMIT) [previous known as: Simulation Based Incident Planning and Response]	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	The desired outcome of SAWG task 3 is to instantiate a decision framework and to demonstrate its operability. This manifests as a tool-kit that enables TSA analysts to work within the decision framework. Tools and capabilities existing at the national laboratories and at TSA will be configured, programmed, and integrated such that the enterprise can be visualized, and the analytical results delivered, in easily interpretable form.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	

Inter-Agency	The DHS Directorate of Science and Technology (S&T) is tasked with researching and organizing the scientific, engineering, and technological resources of the United States and leveraging these existing resources into technological tools to help protect the homeland. The Chemical Countermeasures Thrust Area supports this effort through the Chemical Analysis Program, and specifically, the Chemical Security Analysis Center Project. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has established the Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) to assess, identify vulnerabilities, and respond to potential chemical threats to the homeland. The CSAC primary goals are to provide a robust knowledge repository of chemical threat information, provide a science based threat analysis, and provide a robust technical based reachback capability.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	The DHS, Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate, requests that Sandia National Laboratories' Information Design Assurance Red Team (IDART) perform additional red-team assessments for DHS funded projects at the direction of the DHS S&T and to facilitate educational and research activities at the high school and collegiate level.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	The objective of the IBRD Project was to provide plans, procedures, and capabilities to restore large urban areas with co-located military facilities to operational status following the widespread release of a biological warfare agent (BWA) in that area. While the project considered a range of biological warfare agents, it was primarily focused on the release of a persistent agent such as Bacillus anthracis spores.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this action is to modify the requirements of this award and provide the final funding increment for SNL. Due to a change in the requirements for this project, the previous funding increments for Task 6 (HME Set 2) and Task 7 (HME Set 3) were reallocated to Task 5 (HME Set 1). In addition, the final funding increment originally designated for Task 7 will be applied to Task 5. Tasks 6 and 7 will be deleted as a result of this change.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	This document describes a system study to be carried out by SNL as a part of the joint Department of Defense (DoD), Department of State (DoS)- and DHS-sponsored Transatlantic Cooperative Biological Resiliency Demonstration (TaCBRD). The TaCBRD program is focusing on how the DoD and other U.S. agencies will collectively respond to a biological event in Western Europe that has the potential to impact U.S. military bases and U.S. defense assets in Western Europe. This 12-month study will focus on an examination of existing and required policies that detail how the U.S. interagency may respond to both infectious and non-infectious biological events in an overseas environment.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	Under this Statement of Work (SOW), DHS S&T has tasked Sandia National Laboratory (SNL) to support the Hybrid Composite Container project and all supporting technologies associated with the Borders and Maritime Division's Cargo Security Program. SNL will assist in defining the overall test requirements, test plans and coordination, and conducting the test and evaluation of the prototypes and commercial equipment at SNL and other test facilities as specified. SNL will use its expertise in red team assessment and testing, environmental and operational bench testing, operational field testing (including US and foreign ports and in commercial trade lanes) and systems engineering as directed by DHS S&T and SSC San Diego to meet the DHS Cargo Security Program needs. This will be accomplished by drawing up the required resources across Sandia.	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	The Department of Energy (DoE) will provide coordination tasking in support of research, development, integration, and demonstration of techniques and applications intended to enable acquisition, exploitation, and dominance Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Information, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4I/ISR) systems and associated infrastructures.	DOE - Special Technologies Laboratory	

	Advising on the aspects of inter-modal commodities movement during non-intrusive inspections (NII) of maritime shipping containers at ports of Entry (POE's). The NII POE's sites will consist of one seaport, and another at an international border crossing location. Following S&T development the NII systems (mobile SAFECON units) are forecasted to be used by United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials in their import enforcement and national security duties. The operational evaluation of the systems at the POE's will assist CBP personnel in determining how to manage NII within the respective environments and use the collected information in their duties.	DOT - Volpe Center	
Inter-Agency	Surface Transportation Program	DOT - Volpe Center	
Inter-Agency	To adequately address the threat of an introduction and subsequent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) or other high-consequence Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD), improved methods for depopulation, disposal, and decontamination are required.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	
Inter-Agency	TSL support services include, but are not limited to, architectural, engineering, design services, construction services, facilities management and planning and telecommunications, environmental services, occupational safety and health, center operations and maintenance, custodial services, security and security guard services, mail service, contract and agreement services, aviation research and grants, photography, graphic design, exhibit design service, visual instrumentation and center ground transportation.	FAA	
Inter-Agency	The FDA-CFSAN will participate in ricin assay validation by: 1) purchasing or obtaining the necessary laboratory equipment and materials to validate assays; 2) receiving training from assay developer(s) on how to perform specific assays. This training may either be at FDA-CFSAN or at the assay developer's facility; 3) obtain necessary materials (antibodies, buffers, etc.) from assay developer(s) in order to perform validation; 4) perform assay validation(s) according to predetermined protocol supplied by DHS; 5) prepare report(s) on results of validation.	FDA	
Inter-Agency	Under this SOW, FDA CFSAN will conduct the evaluation and development of cultural methods for the isolation of Brucella spp. (specifically B. melitensis and B. abortus, which are especially pathogenic to humans and would be expected to be present in raw milk from bovines, sheep or goats) in milk products identified as a high-risk target for intentional contamination.	FDA	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this action is to fully fund Phase II of the Past-Blast Evaluation project with ATF.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms (ATF)	
Inter-Agency	The performer will perform analysis, modeling, and testing to verify the capability of the AmberJack® direction-finding antenna to support the 4G protocol.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - Engineering Research Facility	
Inter-Agency	Walk-in health clinic services at PIADC.	Federal Occupation Health (FOH)	
Inter-Agency	Federal Occupational Health Service Center to provide NUSTL the following services; emergency response walk in care, first aid, immunizations, health care screenings and health awareness programs.	Federal Occupation Health (FOH)	
Inter-Agency	FOH services at PIADC to maintain a full time Health Clinic. These services include serum banking, operating the onsite health care clinic, providing first aid to employees, giving immunizations, conducting health care screenings, presenting health awareness programs, evaluate worker health through occupational medical surveillance program, maintaining confidential medical records of employees at PIADC.	Federal Occupation Health (FOH)	
Inter-Agency	3.1. System engineering support shall work with DHS S&T IT Security to guide and direct the overall value and effectiveness of system security. The engineering support function shall provide support to further refine and improve on the solution as technology, business needs, and the DHS S&T IT infrastructure mission evolve.	GSA	
Inter-Agency	VTC installation and one year warranty for NBACC.	GSA	
Inter-Agency	FTS4001 telecommunication services which include substantial cost savings through contracts negotiated by Federal Technology Service (FTS) to NUSTL.	GSA	
Inter-Agency	CSAC VTC system.	GSA	

Inter-Agency	Based on an EPID Strategic Roadmap and a FSS White Paper prepared previously by ISGP staff, the organizational work needed to plan and convene an ISGP conference focused on EPID/FSS/SB issues is to be undertaken. The format for this conference needs to emphasize critical debates of written policy position papers prepared by subject-matter experts chosen by the ISGP for their credentials and articulation. The audience is to be international in nature and comprised of representatives from both the technical and the policy communities in the participating countries (currently, the United States, Italy, Britain, France, Japan, Germany, Canada, and Singapore).	HHS - Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this task is to enable the creation of an effective and viable program development and program execution strategy.	Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA)	
Inter-Agency	The Standoff Detection Program	Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA)	
Inter-Agency	The InterAgency Board (IAB) for Equipment Standardization and InterOperability (hereafter referred to as "IAB") is a voluntary collaborative panel of emergency preparedness and response practitioners from a wide array of professional disciplines, representing all levels of government and the voluntary sector. The IAB provides a structured forum for the exchange of ideas among operational, technical, and support organizations, to improve national preparedness and promote interoperability and compatibility among Federal, state, and local response communities. Based on direct field experience, IAB members advocate for and assist in the development and implementation of performance criteria standards, test protocols, and technical, operating, and training requirements for all-hazards incident response equipment, with a special emphasis on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive issues. The IAB also infolds broader emergency preparedness and response policy, doctrine, and practice. The IAB is a user working group supported by voluntary participation from various Federal, state, and local government and private organizations. It is chaired by a member selected from the local and state ranks. A Federal Agency Coordinating Committee supports the IAB Chair and provides the interface between the IAB and sponsoring Federal government agencies and departments.	InterAgency Board	
Inter-Agency	Cyber/Mobile Device Forensics	NASA	
Inter-Agency	develop a compact, low-cost, low-power, high-speed nanosensor-based detector system for network sensing of the chemical threats via cellphone communication system.	NASA - Ames	
Inter-Agency	The goal of this program element is to review existing information on user requirements, confirm these requirements with a wide range of users but specifically with the city of Seattle, Washington, and describe a process for applied R&D that incorporates the user in the process leading to transition.	NASA - Stennis Space Center (SSC)	
Inter-Agency	Submillimeter-Wave Standoff Imaging: Array and System Development	National Air Space Intelligence Center (NASIC)	
Inter-Agency	The National Defense University (NDU) has established an academic program for a selected segment of DHS personnel.	National Defense University	
Inter-Agency	Ambulance Safety Standards-NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	Usability and User Image Acquisition	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	Computer forensics is a key part of computer security, incident management, investigations, and the prosecution of cyber criminals. NIST has three primary projects in computer forensics: the National Software Reference Library (NSRL), the Computer Forensic Tool Testing (CFTT) project, and the Computer Forensics Reference Dataset (CFReDs).	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	NIST OLES helps criminal justice, public safety, emergency responder, and homeland security agencies make informed procurement, deployment, applications, operating, and training decisions, primarily by developing performance standards, measurement tools, operating procedures and equipment guidelines. OLES is part of the Electronics and Electrical Engineering Laboratory (EEL) of NIST.	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	

Inter-Agency	<p>Our goals for this work are (i) enhanced performance for fingerprint searches of known and unknown subjects in federal, state, and local repositories (e.g. terror watch-lists, and criminal master files); (ii) a standard for the creation and interchange of enhanced latent fingerprint and palmprint feature sets; (iii) novel work-flow optimization methods for latent fingerprint examiners; and (iv) reduced reliance on latent fingerprint examiners. Measurement of (i) and standardization of (ii) are specifically responsive to the 2009 National Academy of Sciences forensic report with regards to their recommendations on fingerprint biometrics by promoting improved computer algorithm mapping, recording, and recognition of features in fingerprint images, as well as promoting forensic fingerprint feature exchange through creation of rigorously tested fingerprint feature standards.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>Provide performance metrics, radio-wave propagation data, and verification tests to facilitate development of standards and procurement requirements for radio-frequency (RF)-based emergency equipment for first responders. These devices, which include Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS) devices, emergency beacons and locators, radios, and body-worn Personal Area Networks, will be tested for signal transmission within different building types. From these tests, appropriate performance metrics will be developed. Laboratory-based verification tests that support standards development will be developed to characterize performance of the systems in a repeatable environment. Standardized, lab-based test and verification methods will enhance the reliability and improve procurement procedures for RF-based emergency equipment. In this increment, we will continue to provide technical assistance on the revision of NFPA 1982 (soon to be renamed NFPA 1802), refine and validate the lab-based test methods from prior years, and expand the lab-based test method to study the use of different RF technologies of interest to the NFPA. We will also gather additional field-test data as necessary to develop additional tests and validate results. The ultimate goal of this project is the development of a framework that can be used to verify the performance of many types of RF-based emergency equipment so that responders may take advantage of new wireless technology as it becomes available.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The additional funding and extension of the period of performance is within scope of the original IAA and is the most cost effective and timely approach for the government to continue Iris image quality research, support the development of an International Iris quality standard, ISO/IEC 29794 – Biometric Sample Quality, Part 6 – Iris Image, and identify valuation methods to assess the performance of multi-modal biometric technologies.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The Biochemical Sciences Division at the National Institute of Standards and Technology proposes a broad and comprehensive plan for performance measures for field biological detection technologies in the hands of First Responders. Standards and guidance developed under this program will assist local, state and federal agencies that respond to biothreat dissemination, while improving the precision and accuracy of methods used for the sample collection and detection of biological threats. In summary, working with the stakeholder community, NIST will support an enduring means to assess technological performance of sample collection and biothreat detection methods by supporting the standards development needed to build a mission capability, including training and proficiency evaluation. In this year the major output will be a technical report on the work to support the community as well as several draft standards for program support which will be finalized in FY2012.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	

Inter-Agency	<p>The Biometric Data, Fusion and Quality (DFQ) project aims to support the successful long-term implementation of biometric technologies in the DHS and USG mission space through standard development and reference implementations. This work is directed at standards in six related domains: biometric data formats, conformance testing methodology for data formats, multimodal and multisystem fusion, biometric data quality, testing of cryptobiometrics and template protection, and testing of active attacks on biometric systems and countermeasures. This effort will enhance DHS and USG capabilities to perform rapid identity determinations of encountered individuals using automated biometric collection, matching, and identification using multiple biometrics.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The National Strategy to Secure Cyber Space identified inherent security and robustness vulnerabilities in the Domain Name System (DNS) and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) as key issues where USG initiatives were necessary expedite the development and deployment of viable solutions for the public internet.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLEs) shall provide a full range of support functions for the DHS S&T Test & Evaluation and Standards Office (TES). The major support functions may include: - Provide strategic and technical advice to project investigators and overall standards investment plan; - Lead coordination between DHS S&T Office of Standards and all NIST standard development activities - Identify and facilitate the formation of scientific teams to address DHS standards needs - Facilitate and coordinate meetings and workshops in support of standard development activities - Manage and facilitate the proposal submission process to DHS TSO - Monitor and track all current and incoming DHS TES Interagency Agreements (includes tracking of funds through external and internal process) - Monitor all TES projects performance (includes schedule, cost and technical aspects) - Assist in Conformity Assessment efforts and International Standards development</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The objective of this work is to provide documentation that will facilitate guidelines and standards to ensure secure and reliable communication in RFID systems that are used to identify people and assets in homeland security applications. This will provide DHS and other government agencies a comprehensive understanding of RFID systems and the tools to generate a rigorous statement of work to procure the appropriate system. These tools will include measurement data, performance metrics, test methods, and input to relevant standards. Example deliverables include guidance documents, assistance in writing standards, and publication of best-practice test methods in the areas of RFID electromagnetic reliability, and interference.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The overarching goal of this standards project is to enhance first responder and Harnat team chemical detection capabilities by developing a conformity assessment program for commercial chemical detectors. This work will help establish and improve the accuracy and reliability of chemical vapor measurements related to homeland security, e.g. measurements of toxic industrial chemicals (TICs), toxic industrial materials (TIMs), and chemical warfare agents (CWAs). It is anticipated that the conformity assessment program will provide a cost savings to DHS by providing more comprehensive and reliable information from certified independent equipment evaluators. Ultimately, it will provide the end users more reliable detector performance information to help them choose equipment that best suits their needs.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>The primary objective of this large and ongoing project is to assure the technical performance and radiation safety of the nation's x-ray and gamma-ray security screening efforts in all venues in which they are deployed in support of filling the well-documented gaps in transportation security, which have been highlighted in Executive and Legislative requirements for 100 % screening of baggage, cargo, and airline passengers. This is accomplished through a corpus of new standards, test methods, test artifacts, dosimetry protocols and technical guidance documents, supported by an infrastructure of metrology and computational modeling.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	

	<p>The purpose of this request in the amount of \$350,000 in collaboration with the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) Trace Explosives Detection Group, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) will utilize their expertise in sampling, gas flow dynamics, computational flow dynamics, flow visualization, and thermal imaging to improve trace explosive detection instrumentation. Additionally, NIST will design and develop a universal sampling wand with user pressure feedback in order for more consistent sampling of explosive residue from various surfaces.</p>		
Inter-Agency		National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>Federal Laboratory Consortium contribution from the Office of National Labs.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
	<p>The purpose of this Statement of Work (SOW) is to create a new agreement with NIST in order to conduct a special radiation safety test of the Rapiscan Secure 1000SP Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) as part of the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) AIT Qualification Test Program.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency			
	<p>The purpose of this work is to develop WS-Biometric Devices—a specification for exposing a biometric sensor to clients via web services. The WS-Biometric Devices specification is anticipated to be a suite of specification and standards, each building upon the previous. The baseline standard (Level 1) will have only the capabilities necessary for basic device control. Each successive level will add functionality, under the working goal that each level will be backwards compatible with a lower level. The plan for FY11 is to finalize the baseline (Level 1) WS-Biometric Devices specification. In parallel, the next level of functionality (Level 2) can be drafted, while the WS-Biometric Devices specification itself is promulgated through a standards development organization (SDO).</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency			
	<p>This effort will be performed in three phases. Phase 1 will focus on performing user research and developing human performance requirements and considerations and occur over year 1 of the 3 year project. Phase 2 will focus on developing and evaluating patient compartment design concepts that address human performance requirements and considerations and occur over year 2 of the project. Phase 3 will focus on developing a draft set of human performance design guidelines that will form the basis for a future human factors design specification for ambulance patient compartments and occur over year 3 of the project.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency			
	<p>This multi-year, continuing program supports the standards needs for all aspects of trace explosives screening, from sampling to analysis, and ultimately leads to improvements in the reliability and effectiveness of trace explosives detection systems as well as supporting development of next generation detection technologies. We have developed the critical infrastructure for a successful and comprehensive research program by establishing connections with key stakeholders, purchasing an extensive collection of currently deployed trace explosives detection systems, and developing unique measurement capabilities to understand and test trace detection equipment, including the critical front-end sampling process. We have assembled a multi-disciplinary team (13 full time staff, 4 guest workers and several students) to support this program.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency			

Inter-Agency	<p>This project continues to evolve the biometrics usability guidelines and standards by integrating key elements of previous research such as affordance and feedback mechanisms in order to understand their contribution to biometric systems performance. The previous years' efforts focused on the design of a biometrics kiosk for collection of face, fingerprint, iris and passport information. This kiosk integrates research on affordance, feedback and symbols in order to provide a testing platform to examine processes and procedures for independent or non-operator assisted biometric collections. Last year usability tests focused on the feedback and instructional symbols for non-operator assisted fingerprint collection processes. This project will focus on usability tests for the processes for face and iris collection in a non-operator assisted environment. In addition to the demonstration software/hardware of the kiosk for independent face and iris collection a technical report describing the usability testing and the symbols will be produced. These usability tests will ultimately develop best practice guidelines for procedures and processes for collecting multiple biometrics in unassisted environments. These guidelines will ultimately guide a usability testing standard that addresses multiple modalities.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>This project will result in a consensus standard defining a measurement method, parameters, and calibration objects, i.e. phantoms, for evaluating the effectiveness of surveillance, i.e. coverage, by manual and automated detection devices for security screening of humans. To cover millimeter wave, Infrared, and x-ray may require three independent standards or phantoms, or both. The purpose of this standard is to support qualification testing, comparative developmental testing by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM), and standardized pre-qualification by OEMs of whole body imagers (ATs). Use of this standard will enable consistent measurement of body surface coverage across Government and industry and reduce the time for the development-test cycle.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>This project will spur radical improvement in biometric sample quality approaches and mature multimodal biometric utilization. This will require a multi-year program to direct and coordinate academic and industrial research into quality and fusion, focusing on "applied biometrics" by considering issues like cost, efficiency, missing biometrics, legacy data as well as accuracy</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>This research project seeks to identify and develop performance-based design methodologies for buildings and infrastructure subjected to a wide variety of natural and man-made hazards. The focus of this effort is to develop the tools to measure the disaster resilience using risk-based assessment and decision methods that are supported by a cost/benefit analysis and performance-based design and rehabilitation methodologies. The tools will consider, for a wide spectrum of hazards, a holistic approach to resilience that includes performance of structural and nonstructural building and infrastructure systems, system damage and loss of functionality following the event, the duration of recovery, and associated economic losses. Of particular interest is the need to develop performance goals and measures for resilience that account for life safety, building and infrastructure usability/functionality during and after an event, and the time and costs required to resume service. Performance criteria and metrics for resilience will enable the development of decision tools for planners and stakeholders to enhance the performance of buildings and infrastructure during and after extreme events, thus reducing loss of life, injuries, and economic losses.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>To provide technical advisory and outreach support for DHS cyber security program through identification of applicable standards, establishment of subject area working groups, participation in forums and developing/maintaining information repositories pertaining to cyber security standards and best practices.</p>	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	<p>Research and Policy for Infectious Disease Dynamics (RAPIDD) conducted by the Fogarty International Center at the National Institutes of Health.</p>	National Institutes of Health	

Inter-Agency	Research and Policy for Infectious Disease Dynamics (RAPIDD) conducted by the Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services for the Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Modeling Program within the Chemical and Biological Defense Division.	National Institutes of Health	
Inter-Agency	The RAPIDD program is funded by the FY 2011 budget to support the activities of Action Phase 4 (July 2011 through June 2012). A major goal of the RAPIDD program is to recruit and support two accomplished postdoctoral fellows (RAPIDD Fellows) per RAPIDD Working Group for a period of three years.	National Institutes of Health	
Inter-Agency	RAPIDD program.	National Institutes of Health	
Inter-Agency	Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) proposes support to the Bio-Response Operational Testing and Evaluation (BOTE) project. The BOTE project will involve multiple releases of a biological simulant, characterization sampling, decontamination, and clearance sampling at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Test Site.	National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this modification is to exercise option year II with the NRC to renew N/STL NRC annual license to possess and use radioactive materials (License 31-31334-01) from the National Regulatory Commission (NRC).	National Research Council (NRC)	
Inter-Agency	Extend membership in the I/UCRC for the Center for Identification Research (CIReR) at West Virginia University in Morgantown, West Virginia and at Clarkson University in Clarkson, New York and expand ongoing research. Deliverables will include two reports annually which will be delivered at the center's bi-annual meetings.	National Science Foundation	
Inter-Agency	National Institute for Mathematical and Biological Sciences (NIMBioS) conducted by the National Science Foundation	National Science Foundation	
Inter-Agency	National Institute for Mathematical and Biological Sciences (NIMBioS) conducted by the National Science Foundation.	National Science Foundation	
Inter-Agency	The goal of this program is to produce fundamental research advances that will provide the scientific underpinnings for future visual analytics algorithms, software, and systems. To accomplish the necessary research, a lead university will be selected by NSF solicitation as described below to perform broad-based research in NSF and DHS jointly selected sub-areas of visual analytics. Additional smaller awards will be made to researchers at other institutions for topics jointly selected by NSF and DHS. This research will not focus on specific applications such as intelligence analysis but rather will seek to provide seminal advances that will impact all application areas of visual analytics.	National Science Foundation	
Inter-Agency	The NCO supports the NITRD Subcommittee, which coordinates the NITRD Program, and the organizations that report to the Subcommittee. The Department of Homeland Security is a participating member of the 13-agency NITRD Program and is represented on the Subcommittee on Networking and Information Technology Research and Development.	National Science Foundation	
Inter-Agency	The project will involve the development and facilitation of an event, tentatively titled "Workshop on Alerts and Warnings Using Social Media and Associated Privacy Considerations: Current Knowledge and Research Needs", and will bring together experts in industry, government, academia, and the public perspective in the fields of alerts and warnings, privacy, and social media. The National Academies will assemble, in consultation with OIG, a workshop agenda and list of participants, including key stakeholders who will be invited to attend and participate in the event focused on the potential privacy implications of issuing alerts and warnings via social media.	National Science Foundation	
Inter-Agency	Cost of operating the National Nanotechnology Coordinating Office (NNCO) for fiscal year 2011.	National Science Foundation	
Inter-Agency	This effort is co-funded with NSF from a proposal submitted through one of their research solicitations. GAU will conduct a Workshop on Cybersecurity Incentives (WuCI) – in conjunction with the leading academic forum, the Workshop on the Economics of Information Security (WEIS). WuCI will focus on incentives, accountability and standard-setting for better behavior across all layers of cyberspace including the individual (end-user), enterprise, network and global levels.	National Science Foundation	

	This effort will create the Security and Software Engineering Research Center (SZERC). The Center's research agenda includes software and system security combined with software engineering in its traditional sense. SZERC is focused on improving the security and software engineering capabilities of its affiliate members by applying research results within the business of each affiliate.	National Science Foundation	
Inter-Agency	Explore the potential design of radar-reflective and -absorptive tags that impart contrast in the radar active, cm - mm wavelength region when dispersed on the surface of salt water or other objects.	Office of Personnel Management (OPM)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this work is to provide management and strategic consulting services for the S&T alerts and warnings portfolio, specifically around the CMAS RDT&E program.	Office of Personnel Management (OPM)	
Inter-Agency	The Vendor Management Branch (VM) shall provide Project Management Office (PMO) support for this project.	Office of Personnel Management (OPM)	
Inter-Agency	Robotic Arm	Remote Sensing Laboratory	
Inter-Agency	There are four main activities covered under this SOW. DHS is seeking to: (a) develop and transition capabilities to detect, identify, track and interdict small maritime vessels, (b) detect, identify, track, and interdict small aircraft that pose a threat to the homeland, (c) develop and transition wide area persistent surveillance capabilities that enable the Homeland Security mission, and (d) develop and transition capabilities to counter smuggling operations. Small maritime vessels are the class of Self-Propelled Semi-Submersibles (SPSS), Self-Propelled Fully-Submersibles (SPFS), Go-Fast boats, and other fishing vessels that support illicit activity. Small aircraft are characterized as ultralights and small general aviation, fixed-wing and helicopters. Activities under this SOW will build from previous efforts to understand the breadth of technical opportunities and capabilities that can be used to counter these threats. In addition, this effort will concentrate on enhancing existing capabilities as well as developing and transitioning new capabilities to mission operations. Activities will also include helping to shape community acquisition programs and developing long term technology roadmaps. Additional testing and field campaigns may be necessary to continue to characterize the threat as it evolves and to provide additional ground truth data to the developer community.	Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC)	
Inter-Agency	Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), under the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) intends to enter into an interagency agreement with the National Library of Congress for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). This is a continuing effort, as DHS has utilized FEDLINK to provide research support to the science mission at PIADC.	The Library of Congress	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this action is to establish an IA with OTRA, to provide technical support to the Borders and Maritime Security Division in developing technologies to assist DHS Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in detecting clandestine tunnels.	U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency	
Inter-Agency	Elements of this program will collect data to support technical and mission related evaluations and experiments; establish test and evaluation protocols and characterize environments to validate solutions for operational elements; and support the technical rationale for policies and privacy issues associated with these applications.	US Air Force	
Inter-Agency	The primary focus of the additional tasks will be to provide DHS/Borders and Maritime Security (BMD) division with support and technical assistance in conducting exercises using small, dark aircraft and to characterize the performance of sensors in detecting, identifying, and tracking small dark aircraft.	US Air Force	

Inter-Agency	<p>There are multiple activities covered under this IAA. DHS is seeking to develop and transition capabilities to detect, identify, track and interdict small boats and small aircraft that pose a threat to the homeland. In addition, DHS is developing information analytic technologies that can be transitioned to customers to enhance situational awareness. Small boats are the class of vessels that include Self-Propelled Semi-Submersibles (SPSS), Self-Propelled Fully-Submersibles (SPFS), Go-Fast, and Pangas. Small aircraft are characterized as ultra-lights and small general aviation, fixed-wing and helicopters. Activities under this IAA will build from previous efforts to understand the breadth of technical opportunities and capabilities that can be used to counter these threats. In addition, this effort will concentrate on enhancing existing capabilities and developing and transitioning new capabilities to mission operations. Activities will also include helping to shape community acquisition programs and developing long term technology roadmaps. Additional testing and field campaigns may be necessary to continue to characterize the threat as it evolves and to provide additional ground truth data to the developer community.</p>	US Air Force	
Inter-Agency	<p>There are multiple activities covered under this IAA. DHS is seeking to develop and transition capabilities to detect, identify, track and interdict small aircraft that pose a threat to the homeland. In addition, DHS is developing information analytic technologies that can be transitioned to customers to enhance situational awareness. Small aircraft are characterized as ultra-lights and small general aviation, fixed-wing and helicopters. Activities under this IAA will build from previous efforts to understand the breadth of technical opportunities and capabilities that can be used to counter these threats. In addition, this effort will concentrate on enhancing existing capabilities and developing and transitioning new capabilities to mission operations. Activities will also include helping to shape community acquisition programs and developing long term technology roadmaps. Additional testing and field campaigns may be necessary to continue to characterize the threat as it evolves and to provide additional ground truth data to the developer community.</p>	US Air Force	
Inter-Agency	<p>There are two main activities covered under this IAA. DHS is seeking to develop and transition capabilities to detect, identify, track and interdict small maritime vessels and small aircraft that pose a threat to the homeland. Small maritime vessels are the class of Self-Propelled Semi-Submersibles (SPSS), Self-Propelled Fully-Submersibles (SPFS), Go-Fast boats, and other fishing vessels that support illicit activity. Small aircraft are characterized as ultra-lights and small general aviation, fixed-wing and helicopters. Activities under this IAA will build from previous efforts to understand the breadth of technical opportunities and capabilities that can be used to counter these threats. In addition, this effort will concentrate on enhancing existing capabilities and developing and transitioning new capabilities to mission operations. Activities will also include helping to shape community acquisition programs and developing long term technology roadmaps. Additional testing and field campaigns may be necessary to continue to characterize the threat as it evolves and to provide additional ground truth data to the developer community.</p>	US Air Force	
Inter-Agency	<p>Face and Iris Biometrics technologies test procedures and evaluate the technologies in DHS operational settings.</p>	US Air Force	
Inter-Agency	<p>In 2002, the Insider Threat Study team, composed of United States Secret Service (USSS) behavioral psychologists and Carnegie Mellon University's Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) information security experts, collected approximately 150 insider threat cases that occurred in US critical infrastructure sectors between 1995 and 2002, and examined them from both a technical and a behavioral perspective. A series of four reports were published as a result of this work. Following the completion of the USSS / CERT Insider Threat Study, CERT continued their research in the insider threat domain. To date, CERT has collected, coded, and analyzed hundreds of cases of malicious attacks against organizations by insiders.</p>	US Air Force - Electronic Systems Center	
Inter-Agency	<p>Measurements in Support of the Trace Detection of Home Made Explosive Devices</p>	US Air Force - Hanscom AFB	

Inter-Agency	The goals of the DHS Cyber Security Research and Development (CSRD) program are: • To perform research and development (R&D) aimed at improving the security of existing deployed technologies, and to ensure the security of new emerging systems. • To develop new and enhanced technologies for the detection of, prevention of, and response to cyber attacks on the nation's critical information infrastructure. • To assist the transfer of these technologies into the national infrastructure as a matter of urgency.	US Air Force - Research Laboratory (AFRL)	
Inter-Agency	The objective of this effort is to build upon pre-existing AFRL and DHS competencies and leverage currently funded programs, in human shape and motion description, human physiological monitoring, threat agent sensing, and modeling tools to provide the foundation for predictive human intent profiling.	US Air Force - Research Laboratory (AFRL)	
Inter-Agency	The CoI will coordinate several important efforts for DHS and the Federal Government by aligning disruptive innovations from private industry companies with the corresponding critical needs of Federal Organizations. The CoI will use the Rare Event gaming process to field test private industry technologies. The CoI also will coordinate its research efforts corresponding with the Rare Event Games between the service academies, primarily USAFA and USCGA.	US Air Force - United States Air Force Academy (USAFA)	
Inter-Agency	To support FISMA activities, FNS utilizes the CyberScope application to automate the collection of FISMA-related compliance data. CyberScope employs Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP)-based automated data feeds using an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) file, which is formatted according to several XML Schema Definition (XSD) files that were defined by a task force headed by National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST). The objectives of these automated feeds are to:	US Air Force - United States Air Force Academy (USAFA)	
Inter-Agency	ATC shall use existing test facilities and test fixtures and/or construct new test articles and test fixtures on an as required basis to support DHS S&T EXD, TSA OST and TSL Incremental Newton Validation Live Fire Tests Project. ATC shall support DHS in conducting various explosive testing on a variety of test articles and test fixtures and compile and prepare data packages to aid in the subsequent validation of modeling and simulation codes being developed by DOE National Laboratories for commercial aircraft vulnerability assessment. Repeated tests may be required to show the repeatability of the test data and results. All the explosive tests will use spherical C-4 explosives or others as directed.	US Army - Aberdeen Test Center	
Inter-Agency	Phase 2 of the UICDS project continues to support existing on-going pilots in DOD, New Jersey and its neighboring states. ARDEC will lead the effort in coordinating pilot activities among various area agencies throughout the pilot phases. In addition, ARDEC support DHS in obtaining Certification and Accreditation (C&A) for the UICDS software via DoD's DoD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP) Certification.	US Army - Armament Research Development and Engineering Center	
Inter-Agency	This research will investigate how the incident management applications and systems used by the various agencies (local, county, state, and federal) within New Jersey and neighboring states can be made UICDS-compliant for enabling information sharing and interoperability at all levels. Through these agencies this research will identify the incident management systems used by each agency. These systems utilize both in-house developed applications as well as commercial off-the-shelf applications.	US Army - Armament Research Development and Engineering Center	
Inter-Agency	Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) is a broadband, high-intensity, short duration burst of electromagnetic energy that can disrupt electrical systems and technology circuits. The JASON study will focus on the effects of a conventionally generated electromagnetic pulse (EMP), High Power Microwave Devices (HPMD), and natural effects induced by solar disturbances.	US Army - CECOM	

	This construction effort will support the TSL mission and current capabilities. The explosive storage area will support the existing laboratory which facilitates the developmental and independent testing & evaluation of screening technologies. The type and quantity of explosives necessary to support current technology evaluations requires this increase in explosive storage space for TSL staff to safely and efficiently carry out their current mission. The modification to the existing IAA is to account for market adjustments from the older design and addition of the storage magazine and resurfacing options. The cost is in line with the current IGCE developed on the final design by USACE.	US Army - Corps of Engineers	
Inter-Agency	Continued dredging operations at Plum Island.	US Army - Corps of Engineers	
	The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has established the Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) to assess, identify vulnerabilities, and respond to potential chemical threats to the homeland. The CSAC primary goals are to provide a robust knowledge repository of chemical threat information, provide a science based threat analysis, and provide a robust technical based reachback capability.	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has established the Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) to assess, identify vulnerabilities, and respond to potential chemical threats to the homeland. The CSAC primary goals are to provide a robust knowledge repository of chemical threat information, provide a science based threat analysis, and provide a robust technical based reachback capability. This project provides the enduring capability for the CSAC to continue to operate, and to provide hazard and risk analysis support related to toxic chemical threats and threat materials.	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	The Detection Engineering Branch (DEB), ECBC has initiated a working relationship with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to leverage efforts of the U.S. (DoD)-Japan (MoD) PACAD project to support DHS mission by evaluating their need/requirements for a potential dual-use item such as an automatic colorimetric detection capability to detect nerve, blister, and blood agents to determine decontamination or unmasking needs. DEB (ECBC) will share with DHS various project information, documentation, and other associated references in accordance with non-DoD sharing process agreements under the PACAD MOU. In addition, the DEB (ECBC) will share chemical warfare agent (CWA) test scheduled during 4QFY11-1QFY12.	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	The Edgewood Chemical Biological Center ECBC, will support the DHS CSAC in executing the 'Increasing Safety of Hazardous Materials' IST project by providing personnel to assess the current baseline for safe chemical transport, use and storage, conduct a formal gap analysis, and identify relevant metrics for assessing inherently safer technologies.	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	The objective of this SOW is for the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) to integrate and demonstrate Civilian-Military communications using representative software applications and hardware.	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this task order is to assist the CBMS CRP in the planning and coordination of the National Conference on Sampling for Bio-Threat Agents to be held in March 2012 in Denver, Colorado. The conference will be planned with the assistance of Ed	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	This goal of this project is to develop recommended changes for improvement of toxic inhalation hazards (TIH) modeling methodologies by addressing identified knowledge gaps in source emissions, dispersion modeling, and consequence assessment of large-scale TIH material releases.	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	This project provides the enduring capability for the CSAC to continue to operate, and to provide hazard and risk analysis support related to toxic chemical threats and threat materials.	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	Systems Engineering and Independent Analysis for First Responder Technology	US Army - Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)	

Inter-Agency	Through prior-year DHS funding, ERDC extensively studied the unprotected vulnerabilities of cable-stay bridge tower and cable components to terrorist threats and developed mitigation schemes for these threats. FY2010 research efforts will include development of simplified and user-friendly design/analysis tools that will allow users within the bridge design and analysis community to better design bridges and blast mitigation retrofits.	US Army - Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)	
Inter-Agency	Infrastructure Protection Blast Analysis and Protective Measures project that will provide blast analysis tools, protective measures, and design tools to protect the Nation's highest priority critical infrastructure assets from blast and projectile threats.	US Army - Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)	
Inter-Agency	Removal/disposal of low-level radioactive laboratory waste at PIADC by US Army Engineering and Support Center.	US Army - ENGINEERING & SUPPORT CENTER	
Inter-Agency	Shipment of containerized waste to an approved mixed waste disposal facility. The Army subcontractor has packaged all of the waste and it is stored in the basement at NUSTL. The schedule delay is due to awaiting a formal response from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as to whether the material is licensed. (Note the regulatory issues here are more complicated since the material is from the time NUSTL was a DOE Lab and DOE is self regulating. DHS however is under the NRC.) If the response is negative, then the material can be sent to US Ecology, ID which is a cheaper option than Energy Solutions. When the material is removed, Cabrera will do an addendum to the Final Status Survey Plan to cover the storage area and a few other misc areas. That should close out this task unless other field conditions appear.	US Army - Field Support Command	
Inter-Agency	Five (5) CGTS radars will be leased and shipped to the Ft. Huachuca Electronic Proving Grounds (EPG) for performance and characterization testing against people, vehicles, and animal targets. The testing will focus on radar performance in uneven terrain and high clutter wind-blown foliage environments. The five vendors will rotate through EPG one at a time and will setup, test, and tear-down in two (2) week intervals. Individual radar configuration, optimization, and operation will be conducted by vendor personnel, who will provide training to designated test team members.	US Army - Fort Huachuca	
Inter-Agency	Radar Comparative Testing effort for CBP/SBinet Program Office. One of the five radars was found not suitable for testing. As a result, the sixth radar is being added. DHS S&T will perform the same activities with the replacement radar as previously agreed upon.	US Army - Fort Huachuca	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this MODIFICATION is to pay for CSAC base support services. The common base support services include but are not limited to: utilities (electricity, steam, chilled water), communication projects and services, installation service projects, fire and emergency response, law enforcement services, physical security services, audiovisual, custodial services, entomology (indoor/outdoor pest control, refuse collection, installation safety and occupation health, snow removal, surfaced road maintenance, transportation services, emergency generator support, food service support for staff during continuity of operations training exercises and emergency conditions.	US Army - Garrison/US Army Intelligence Center	
Inter-Agency	Technical Support for Advanced Technology System Evaluation. This DNDO funded effort will examine the feasibility and utility of capitalizing on existing checked baggage screening infrastructure to support radiological/nuclear (R/N) scanning or imaging to aid in the detection or identification of potentially illicit R/N sources and threats. DHS S&T will assist DNDO in evaluating this feasibility and utility.	US Army - Garrison/US Army Intelligence Center	
Inter-Agency	NBACC Common Base Support Services for DHS-occupied spaces, USA Garrison (Ft. Detrick).	US Army - Garrison/US Army Intelligence Center	
Inter-Agency	The effort's funding will be used to support commercial aircraft explosive mitigation technology development testing for explosives conducted in support of the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate.	US Army - INTELLIGENCE CENTER	
Inter-Agency	USAMMDA special immunization program for NBACC employees working in USAMRIID at Ft. Detrick, MD.	US Army - Medical Materiel Development Activity	

Inter-Agency	PR is from R-Techs PM King Waters. The National Protection Center (NPC) at NSRDEC proposes to act as system integrator and develop an advanced PPE system for DHS and State/local/Tribal (TBD) law enforcement users. During the twelve month extension period, NSRDEC will perform or oversee the tasks described in the SOW.	US Army - Natick Soldier Research, Development and Engineering Center (NSRDEC)	
Inter-Agency	Elements of this program will collect data to support technical and mission related evaluations and experiments; establish test and evaluation protocols and characterize environments to validate solutions for operational elements; and support the technical rationale for policies and privacy issues associated with these applications.	US Army - NVESD	
Inter-Agency	Trivaldi Multiplexed, Fluorescence Based Explosives Trace Detector	US Army - NVESD	
Inter-Agency	provide an open standards virtual training simulation platform through the Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) prototype virtual environment called Enhanced Dynamic Geo-Social Environment Project (EDGE-P)	US Army - RDECOM CERDEC	
Inter-Agency	Defense Research and Engineering Network Operations Services (DREN)	US Army - Research Laboratory / Army Research Office(ARL/ARO)	
Inter-Agency	The objective of this program is to conduct requirements development, perform software systems engineering life cycle analysis, design prototype software, conduct experimental implementation, and prepare a series of prototype and developmental applications for operation, including the necessary security and protection capabilities, on systems at multiple levels of classification at a number of Government facilities. The outcomes of this effort will be the development, experimentation, security, migration and implementation of selected DHS information systems into DHS data centers.	US Army - Research Laboratory / Army Research Office(ARL/ARO)	
Inter-Agency	The Special Programs Office supports the identification, development and transition of technologies for federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial first responders. The Department of Defense's US Special Operations Command's (SOCOM) vast science and technology program in support of the Global War on Terrorism and humanitarian operations provides a conduit for collaboration, information, technology exchange/development to rapidly field emerging technologies and information. This program provides for contractor support to establish a robust process between US SOCOM and DHS S&T.	US Army - Research Laboratory / Army Research Office(ARL/ARO)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this AMENDMENT is to take out the purchase of Blasting Cap Non-Elec M7 so that they can be put on a separate procurement.	US Army - Rock Army Arsenal	
Inter-Agency	NBACC employees working in USAMRIID at Ft. Detrick, MD.	US Army - USAMRIID	
Inter-Agency	Under this SOW, DoD will provide and coordinate RVF-related vector studies at USAMRIID.	US Army - USAMRIID	
Inter-Agency	USCG O-6 Captain billet for the S&T Acquisition Support Operations Division.	US Coast Guard	
Inter-Agency	The scope of this effort includes (1) design and integration of device interface, training, deploying, providing logistical support, and evaluating a 3D-print and multi-biometric collection protocol using GFE mobile biometric devices and leveraging USCG cutter communications systems	US Coast Guard - R&D Center	
Inter-Agency	Computational and statistical methods for modeling the spread of plant and animal diseases	US Department of Agriculture	
Inter-Agency	Scientific Support to Facilitate Activities Associated with 9CFR§104.5 Regulatory Requirements for Importation of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccines Produced in Foreign Countries.	US Department of Agriculture	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this study is to increase threat agent testing of products sampled at FSIS Inspection Houses (I-Houses) and to enhance communications and data sharing between the FSIS I-Houses, the Food Emergency Response Network and CBP. The goal is to conduct testing in multiple I-Houses that will involve all four Office of International Affairs (OIA) Regional Offices of the Import Inspection Division.	US Department of Agriculture	
Inter-Agency	To address adequately the threat of an introduction and subsequent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) or other high-consequence FAD, improved countermeasure technologies are required.	US Department of Agriculture	

Inter-Agency	To address adequately the threat of an introduction and subsequent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) or other high-consequence FAD, improved diagnostic technologies are required. In support of the interagency objective of protecting U.S. food and agriculture from the threat of foreign animal disease, FADDL will conduct a project to enhance diagnostic countermeasures for foreign and emerging animal diseases through continued development, standardization, and enhancement of a pan-viral microarray.	US Department of Agriculture	
Inter-Agency	Collect, prepare, and transport mosquito specimens to USAMRIID	US Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	
Inter-Agency	Develop recombinant ASFV strains by deletion of one or more viral genes already described as responsible for inducing attenuation of highly virulent ASF strains. Test attenuated ASFV strains for their ability to induce protection against challenge with homologous, well-characterized, virulent ASFV isolates. Evaluate pattern(s) of heterologous protection among genetically heterogeneous ASFV strains.	US Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	
Inter-Agency	Development of a Proof of Concept Rationally Designed Live Attenuated African Swine Fever Virus Vaccines conducted by The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Agricultural Research Service (ARS).	US Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	
Inter-Agency	DHS S&T supports FAD vaccine R&D countermeasure programs at PIADC to strengthen the nation's ability to predict and respond to the incursion of a foreign animal disease (FAD). The goal of these countermeasure programs is to develop and obtain USDA Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) biological product licenses.	US Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	
Inter-Agency	Service Agreement for the Hitachi 7600 Electron Microscope	US Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	
Inter-Agency	This is a new acquisition plan to obtain vaccine production services to support the development of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccines for the National Veterinary Stockpile. Pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9 (HSPD-9), the Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating the overall national effort to enhance the protection of the critical infrastructure and key resources of the United States.	US Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	
Inter-Agency	Under this SOW, ARS will provide and coordinate Foreign Animal Disease Research Program support at PIADC. DHS will reimburse ARS for these services including scientific and temporary scientific support salaries, scientific collaborative agreements (SCA), and miscellaneous supplies, equipment, and travel.	US Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	
Inter-Agency	USDA ARS FADRU will conduct activities involving three primary research themes: (1) Diagnostics, (2) Biotherapeutics, and (3) Vaccine Platform.	US Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	
Inter-Agency	APHIS will provide and coordinate Agricultural Screening Tools (AST) Program support at FADDL. DHS will reimburse APHIS for these services including scientific and temporary scientific support salaries, supplies, equipment, and travel. USDA will complete the milestones and deliverables summarized below to support the Agricultural Screening Tools Portfolio.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	DHS S&T supports FAD vaccine R&D countermeasure programs at PIADC to strengthen the nation's ability to predict and respond to the incursion of a foreign animal disease (FAD). The goal of these countermeasure programs is to develop and obtain USDA Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) biological product licenses.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) virus represents a significant threat to the agricultural and dependent industries in the US. A vaccine manufacturing system that is responsive to the diversity of the FMD virus, capable of large-scale production of vaccine for stockpiling, and adaptable to additional agricultural pathogens would advance the Agricultural Defense capabilities of DHS in protecting against a wide-spread FMD outbreak. The Chemical and Biological Division, Office of Transition to Production of Foot and Mouth Disease Virus Pseudovirion Vaccine Candidate Project supports this effort to analyze the ability to develop FMD vaccine candidates using a tobacco plant transfection process.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	In order to streamline cattle purchasing, DHS S&T seeks to award a single-award delivery order contract. The selected performer will deliver cattle meeting specific criteria.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	

	Negative Cohort Study for Validation of the SVANOIP® FMDV-Ag test at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	Optimization and Validation of a real-time RT-PCR Assay for Rapid Detection of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus in Bulk Tank Milk Samples	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), on behalf of the DHS Directorate of Science and Technology (S&T) Chemical Biological Division, requests funding to purchase animal feed in the form of Porcine Grower chow for the support of the FAD Vaccines and Diagnostics Program. In order to streamline Porcine Grower chow purchasing, PIADC seeks a single-award, indefinite delivery // indefinite quantity contract defining a firm-fixed price for Porcine Grower chow (per 50lb bag) from the period of award until one year post-award date. Each delivery will range between 75 and 200 fifty pound bags, with an estimated average of 120 bags per delivery. DHS reserves the right to extend this contract with option years after the first year has expired, assuming satisfaction with the selected performer.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	Procurement of Animal Feed to Support Veterinary Development at Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) on an Indefinite Delivery//indefinite Quantity Basis	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	Procurement of Large Animal C Shaped Necropsy Table from Shank's Veterinary Equipment, Inc.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	Purchase of Two (2) Category III-3 Un-Interruptible Power Supply Systems	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	The dairy and feedlot cattle industries in the US have undergone consolidation, with some individual dairies having over 10,000 milking cows plus replacement animals (up to 20,000 total cattle) and individual feedlots having over 200,000 head on site. The scale of these operations presents challenges for mass depopulation if the need arises. Diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMDV), radiological agents, or toxins can be introduced into the US cattle industries either unintentionally or intentionally and can be devastating to the cattle industry and the US economy. APHIS contingency plans include the option of mass depopulation for the control and eradication of FMDV on individual farms or in regions. The humane euthanasia of animals during a mass depopulation is critical and presents challenges in the case of cattle. There are three acceptable methods for euthanasia of cattle: barbiturate overdose, gunshot and captive bolt (AVMA). The first two methods have practical and safety issues that make them unacceptable for mass depopulation of cattle. Barbiturate overdose involves a controlled drug, requires restraint and intravenous administration and presents problems with carcass disposal. Gunshot requires skilled marksmen and has safety issues with loaded weapons and potential ricocheted bullets. Penetrating captive bolt devices offer the best method for the humane euthanasia of cattle during a mass depopulation.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	To address adequately the threat of an introduction and subsequent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) or other high-consequence Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD), improved diagnostic technologies and new FAD related antibody reagents are required.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	Under this SOW, major tasks of this IAA (detailed below) include the standardization and deployment of the FMD SABC NS antibody ELISA to the NAHLN; an inter-laboratory comparison study, establishment of an annual proficiency testing program for FMD Serology in the NAHLN, development of contingency plans for identification of false positives, a large negative cohort study to determine specificity, characterization of false positives, adaptation of FMD Serology to two HTP platforms, and Training of HTP Serology for the NAHLN.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	Under this Statement of Work (SOW) FADDL - NAFMDV8 will test the protection conferred to a field virus by different FMD vaccines in primo-vaccinated animals. Groups of animals will be vaccinated, each group with a vaccine prepared with a different virus strain within the same serotype.	US Department of Agriculture - APHIS	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this action is to fully fund Phase II of the Post-Blast Evaluation project with NAVEODTECHDIV	US Navy	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this REQUESTION is to secure funding for the APEX STORE-DoD Navy Special Warfare (Threat Scenario/Red Team)	US Navy	

Inter-Agency	This Statement of Work addresses RDT&E aspects of transportation/conveyance-related systems and technologies to include: Technologies and concepts of operation (CONOPS) that exhibit potential for reducing susceptibility and vulnerability to threats in the commercial aviation and transportation environments; Policies and procedures for T&E that ensure that the identified solutions meet the purpose of thwarting threats and plans, procedures, and conduct of specialized T&E; Review and report on factors relating to minimizing the residual risks relating to potential threats that might occur; NAVAIR's responsibilities will include: Planning for and management of T&E programs to minimize the risks and ensure that new technologies will meet the requirements of the program; Reliability, supportability, and affordability; and Potential exploitation or compromise of critical technologies and infrastructure.	US Navy - Naval Air Warfare Center (NAVAIR)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this requisition is to submit five SOWs for a project proposal from the Naval Postgraduate School. Project were developed by NPS based on input provided by the California Homeland Security Consortium (CHSC).	US Navy - Naval Post Graduate School (NPS)	
Inter-Agency	Achieve the program goals of Risk Prediction which include, but are not limited to: 1) developing a framework to assess the predictive potential of social science theory; 2) assessing the predictive contribution of social science and geo-spatial pattern extraction techniques; 3) developing a cross-cultural transfer model that will support informed transfer of risk patterns derived from overseas attacks to U.S. infrastructure; 4) developing the data sets that meet the above research requirements; and 5) developing an integrated suite of algorithms/tools to support rapid pattern extraction, cultural translation, and risk projection.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	Development of Canine Training Aids for HME	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	DHS is seeking to develop and transition capabilities to detect, identify, track and interdict small maritime vessels and small aircraft that pose a threat to the homeland. Small maritime vessels are the class of Self-Propelled Semi-Submersibles (SPSS), Self-Propelled Fully-Submersibles (SPFS), Go-Fast boats, and other fishing vessels that support illicit activity. Small aircraft are characterized as ultra-lights and small general aviation, fixed-wing and helicopters. Activities under this I&A will build from previous efforts to understand the breadth of technical opportunities and capabilities that can be used to counter these threats. In addition, this effort will concentrate on enhancing existing capabilities and developing and transitioning new capabilities to mission operations. Activities will also include helping to shape community acquisition programs and developing long term technology roadmaps. Additional testing and field campaigns may be necessary to continue to characterize the threat as it evolves and to provide additional ground truth data to the developer community.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	Ion Chemistry Characterization of HMEs and Related Explosives	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	NRL shall provide access to subject matter experts and independent assessment support to advise S&T on the suitability, feasibility, and risks associated with the development, design, and testing of canine training aids.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	NRL will perform a top-down analysis of information flow through potential fused sensor architectures utilizing multivariate analytical techniques	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	Predictive Screening is focused on identifying and validating behavioral patterns related to IED attacks. The goals of the Predictive Screening program are 1) to increase the effectiveness of the behavior-based screening process, 2) to identify technology solutions to alert authorities to IED threats in real-time, and 3) to provide these alerts earlier in the attack cycle and from greater distances.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	

Inter-Agency	The Department of Homeland Security is faced with a complex challenge of Improving Maritime Security. This includes the security within highly visible ports, along inland waterways, the littorals and the offshore approaches to the United States. Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) has emerged as one of the primary mission requirements for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The United States of America is a maritime nation, with an extremely high percentage of goods, services and travelers arriving and departing via maritime routes. Given the possibility of terrorist activities, accidents, and natural disasters, it is imperative that we understand ways to exert some measure of control over the maritime situation as it affects the U.S.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	The intent of this FY10 SOW is to develop prototype systems which establish Enabling Homeland Security Capabilities (EHCs) for all three DHS S&T approved MTP Technology Focus Areas (TFAs): Wide Area Surveillance Port and Coastal Surveillance Small Boat Harbor Surveillance	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	The Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) will provide support and subject matter expertise to the DHS (S&T) in support of the Wind Turbine/ Radar Modeling Tool (WT/RMT) development. NRL will lead the verification and validation (V&V) activities on the WT/RMT.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	The objective of this effort is to complete the analysis required to validate the DHS TSA SPOT behaviors and associated weights used by TSA Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) to select passengers for further screening at checkpoints. The updated statement of work (SOW) includes two new tasks for NRL to complete utilizing this new funding during the extended PoP.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	The Optical Sciences Division of the US Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC, will provide twelve (12) months of programmatic and expert technical support to the (ACIS [Lightweight Autonomous Chemical Identification System] and ARFCAM [Autonomous Rapid Facility Chemical Agent Monitor] Projects within Chemical and Biological Defense Division of DHS S&T. These activities will include assistance with the review of Transition Operational Test-bed Test Plans and assistance with interagency collaborations on future chemical sensor technologies for indoor facilities. The latter activity will consist of setting up and attending with DHS Program Manager, appropriate interagency meetings.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this effort is to provide funding for the Production of HME Materials effort.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	There are two main activities covered under this IAA. DHS is seeking to develop and transition capabilities to detect, identify, track and interdict small maritime vessels and small aircraft that pose a threat to the homeland. Small maritime vessels are the class of Self-Propelled Semi-Submersibles (SPSS), Self-Propelled Fully-Submersibles (SPFS), Go-Fast boats, and other fishing vessels that support illicit activity. Small aircraft are characterized as ultra-lights and small general aviation, fixed-wing and helicopters. Activities under this IAA will build from previous efforts to understand the breadth of technical opportunities and capabilities that can be used to counter these threats. In addition, this effort will concentrate on enhancing existing capabilities and developing and transitioning new capabilities to mission operations.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	These funds will modify the existing deception detection training courseware developed for and transition to the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to directly include interviewer training. The objective of this effort is to expand TSA's existing courseware to include more detailed instruction on interviewing techniques. The courseware will support the acquisition and sustainment of the knowledge and skills required for TSA's Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) to effectively execute their casual conversations tasks.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	This effort supports PHI by developing video extraction algorithms to automatically and non-invasively detect multi-cultural, behavior-based indicators of deception and hostile intent. There will be no change to the period of performance.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	

Inter-Agency	This statement of work (SOW) addresses the Phase III follow-on upgrade and integration work needed to prepare system for operational evaluation. This work is focused on classification of targets, lowering the false alarm rate, integrating the other features desired in an operational system such as real time scanning and signal processing, enhanced detection and alarm algorithms, and integrating the system with local geographic information systems (GIS) displays as well as command, control and communication (C3) interfaces to provide detection information at a remote site.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	Trace Source Alarm Analysis/ETD Algorithm Modifications	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	This SOW addresses technology and information sharing needs for the S&T homeland security mission. To ensure successful development and implementation of enhanced security capabilities, DHS/S&T will establish a multi-year agreement with the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) to provide technology development, testing, demonstration, proof of concept support, risk reduction activities, and other technical efforts that support development and transition of technologies to S&T customers.	US Navy - Naval Sea System (NAVSEA)	
Inter-Agency	NUWC will work with DHS S&T and Dam Sector representatives to determine the dam facility to be used for the demonstrations. NUWC will work with the facility owners and operators to understand the security environment to be protected and to come up with a deployment scheme that will demonstrate the ISD system's capability to detect, warn and engage in a non lethal manner surface and subsurface threats intending to do harm to the critical infrastructure.	US Navy - Naval Surface Warfare Center	
Inter-Agency	SNL for Task 3.1 (DHS Mobile Biometric Operational Pilot Programs) through 3.3. SPAWARSYSCEN shall perform pre and post analysis of DHS Mobile Biometric Operational Pilot Programs and others as directed by the DHS.	US Navy - Naval Surface Warfare Center	
Inter-Agency	SPAWAR Systems Center-Pacific (SSC-P) will act as the principal systems integrator for this effort, defining the architecture and building the framework for the integrated system.	US Navy - Naval Surface Warfare Center	
Inter-Agency	This scope of work initially develops information necessary during project formulation for BMD to determine if and where DHS S&T should play a role in addressing sensor and surveillance technology shortfalls. This scope of work will assist DHS S&T in future efforts to determine if and where DHS S&T should play a role in addressing technological shortfalls associated with other key Homeland Security maritime mission risks considering all hazards. This determination will follow the approach outlined below for identifying sensor and surveillance technology deficiencies associated with key Homeland Security maritime mission risks. (NOTE: The risk informed prioritization of technology solutions is threat based, scenario driven, and will prioritize related maritime capability gaps in terms of specific maritime missions.)	US Navy - Naval Surface Warfare Center - Crane	
Inter-Agency	This scope of work will assist DHS S&T (BMD) initially in developing the information needed to formulate project proposals and execute specific sensor and surveillance technology development and demonstration projects that have potential to improve security for our Nation's maritime borders associated with the four FY09 new start efforts approved by DHS S&T. This scope of work will also assist BMD in future efforts established to identify technology deficiencies associated with other key Homeland Security maritime mission risks considering all hazards. This determination will follow the approach outlined below for identifying sensor and surveillance technology deficiencies associated with key Homeland Security maritime mission risks.	US Navy - Naval Surface Warfare Center - Crane	
Inter-Agency	Several DNS monitoring/analysis tools and technologies were created under BAA-0709. Under this task, two of those tools in particular, discap and nmstools, will be further developed to implement next-generation capabilities.	US Navy - Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division (NSWC-IHD)	

Inter-Agency	DHS is seeking to develop and transition capabilities to detect, identify, track and interdict small maritime vessels and small aircraft that pose a threat to the homeland. Small maritime vessels are the class of Self-Propelled Semi-Submersibles (SPSS), Self-Propelled Fully-Submersibles (SPFS), Go-fast boats, and other fishing vessels that support illicit activity. Activities under this IAA will build from previous efforts to understand the breadth of technical opportunities and capabilities that can be used to counter these threats. In addition, this effort will concentrate on enhancing existing capabilities and developing and transitioning new capabilities to mission operations. Activities will also include helping to shape community acquisition programs and developing long term technology roadmaps. Additional testing and field campaigns may be necessary to continue to characterize the threat as it evolves and to provide additional ground truth data to the developer community.	US Navy - Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division Newport	
Inter-Agency	DHS S&T requires an experienced partner with proven experience in evaluating, formulating, contracting, and implementing successful technology transfer partnership Intermediary agreements. SSC Pacific currently manages and is an active participant in CCAT, which facilitates the transition of DoD-sponsored technologies to the First Responder community in direct support of the 1401 Program (Section 1401 of the 2003 National Defense Authorization Law). A critical objective of the CCAT program is to accelerate the time to market for technologies residing in government laboratories, universities, and private companies—particularly small innovative companies lacking the resources and expertise to commercialize new cutting edge technologies, thereby meeting priority needs of the federal government in a timely manner. In addition to conducting nationwide solicitations for government defined priority requirements with DoD acquisition program transition potential and dual use applications, the CCAT program facilitates private sector commercialization of government developed technologies. Special government programs such as the Joint Robotics Program, SBIR Phase II to III, Technology Transfer (T2), and the 1401 Program are integrated into the solicitation program efforts. For this effort, the CCAT Team will initiate a similar program for DHS S&T.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	Imaging System for Immersive Surveillance (ISIS): Installation	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	SPAWAR Systems Center Atlantic will perform the tasks described in this SOW. These tasks will directly support DHS S&T and other government stakeholders within the homeland security technology community with information technology (IT), systems engineering, and research, test and evaluation capability support.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	SSC-PAC will continue to provide experimentation/testing support and technical input for existing and new contracts.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	The Contractor shall create a prototype and white papers that explore a coordinated qualified method of communicating specific information to specific target audiences from an informed, reliable, and authoritative voice through social media channels while taking privacy into account. The response to this SOW shall address all tasks which are identified and described in this section.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	The specific effort addressed is part of the Interagency Biological Restoration Demonstration (IBRD) within the Chemical and Biological Research and Development Branch, Systems Approaches for Restoration project. The objective of the IBRD effort is to provide plans, procedures, and capabilities to restore large urban areas with co-located military facilities to operational status following the widespread release of a biological warfare agent (BWA). During the first three years of the program, science and technology gaps were identified and projects were funded to fill the most pressing of these gaps. These efforts can be grouped into the phases of Consequence Management, Characterization, Decontamination, Clearance, and Restoration.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	

Inter-Agency	This project involves working with community stakeholders, including the Department of Defense, to identify their needs, working with industry and standards bodies to understand current developments in identity exchange and management, developing experiments to answer critical questions for DHS utilizing the DHS S&T Identity Management Test bed, and communicating those results to the stakeholders throughout the DHS IDM community.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	This R&D will include exploring technologies to mitigate technical risk and demonstrate utility via testing and evaluation in DHS S&T's Identity Management Testbed, as well as guiding technology vendors in implementing standards based identity enhancements.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	This SOW establishes the requirement for providing technical, programmatic, and management services in support of the SAVER Program with a focus on CAISR equipment and technology associated with responder disciplines that include: Emergency Medical, Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, Fire Service, Hazardous Material Response, and Urban Search and Rescue.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	This statement of work addresses the establishment of a port security testbed at the SCC Los Angeles/Long Beach. This effort will provide the initial funding to Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Pacific (SSC Pacific) for installation of the baseline testbed capabilities. This project will be incrementally funded to continue evaluation of technologies through the end of the period of performance.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Atlantic)	
Inter-Agency	Personnel provided by SSC Pacific will have the skills and technical background necessary to successfully complete the tasks described in this SOW. SSC Pacific shall designate a lead project engineer and such assistants and subject matter experts as may be required. The designated project engineer shall be the single technical point of contact for all technical matters related to the project.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Pacific)	
Inter-Agency	The major tasks to be performed under this Statement of Work are: Task 1: a) Identify critical Australian prefixes b) Develop "Australian Vantages" - a real time monitoring system that tracks the critical Australian prefixes. This will involve leveraging both the software (BGPmon/Cyclops) developed under past US DHS funding and the on-going data collection at RouteViews. c) Develop a long term longitudinal database, the Australian BGP Critical Prefix Database. Task 2: Increase monitoring connectivity in Australia and the larger Asia Pacific region	US Navy - SPAWAR (Pacific)	
Inter-Agency	The objective of this SOW is for the Space and Naval Warfare Center Pacific (SSC PAC), Command and Control (C2), Interoperability and Information Systems Branch to perform as the Product Manager for the I-CBR-RD Program by specifically assisting in the integration of chemical and radiological (Chem-Rad) capabilities into existing IBRD tools, enhancing and extending information exchange protocols for Chem-Rad effects, and aiding in the transition of software applications and products of the resulting I-CBR-RD tools/services into agencies and/or programs of record for both the civilian and military communities.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Pacific)	
Inter-Agency	The tasking contained within this Statement of Work requires the Space and Naval Warfare Center Pacific (SSC PAC) Command and Control (C2) Interoperability and Information Systems Branch to provide support to a contractor to perform analysis, design, development, test and evaluation, and program management associated with efficient execution and management of the tasks specified in this document. It is anticipated that additional tasks will follow from this list for future year efforts and will be addressed separately. The scope of work for this SOW will focus on the contractor working with the Greater Philadelphia Innovation Cluster (GPIC) HUB for Energy Efficient Buildings located at the Philadelphia Navy Yard facilities in Philadelphia, PA. The DOE testbed is led by the Pennsylvania State University environmental research center. The work performed in this venue will be utilized to develop approaches, validate technologies, inform the development of CONOPS, and planning toolsets that improve resiliency of Buildings and Facilities to CBR threats while addressing and integrating improvements in energy usage and cost savings.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Pacific)	

Inter-Agency	This effort will fund SSC Pacific to operate a testbed at USCG SCC LA/LB including - Provide updated concept of operations (CONOPS) documents - C2 and sensor equipment upgrade design - Purchase required project equipment and perform integration, operation, and training - Integrate testbed systems with existing DHS and Port Partner systems - Operate long range electro-optical/infrared (EO/IR) camera - Provide a local project technical representative onsite at SCC LA/LB to coordinate testbed activities and interface with system users - Conduct studies to identify the next steps for the Port Security Testbed in the area of advanced fusion technology - Options for future engineering and integration of S&T approved sensor and C2 technologies (radar, camera, etc.) into the Site Baseline	US Navy - SPAWAR (Pacific)	
Inter-Agency	This statement of work addresses development, testing and evaluation (DT&E) at the port security testbed at the US Coast Guard Sector Command Center (SCC) Los Angeles/Long Beach (LA/LB). A previous effort provided the initial funding to SSC Pacific for operation of the baseline testbed capabilities and initial development. This effort will provide incremental funding to continue evaluation of technologies through the end of the period of performance. SSC Pacific has previously supported DHS S&T by establishing the testbed and by providing Subject Matter Expertise (SME) in the assessment of maritime security technologies, data fusion, and information sharing. Also, within the U.S. Navy, SSC Pacific is an expert in command and control (C2) and sensor system integration. Their continued involvement in the area of C2, sensor, and data fusion integration is critical and will allow DHS S&T and our customers to make informed decisions about the suitability of these technologies for enhancing port, harbor, and offshore surveillance and security capabilities.	US Navy - SPAWAR (Pacific)	
Inter-Agency	IDA will coordinate with MIT/LL (who has primary data analysis responsibility within the radar test team) and the DHS S&T sponsor to identify specific areas of analysis for which IDA will provide focused data analysis efforts in order to provide insight into performance issues that might not be covered in the standard analysis. Such areas might include modeling tower motion effects on detection and comparing theoretical models with data, better understanding windblown clutter statistics and spectra for desert terrain, and quantifying windblown clutter effects on detection and tracking performance of the GSR systems tested. The 6th Radar test is currently underway.	Washington Headquarters Service (WHS)	
Inter-Agency	This MOA established a framework for a cooperative science and technology program to advance the investigative and operational capabilities and capacities of the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Laboratory Division, and the Department of Homeland Security, Science and Technology Directorate, Explosives Division, to combat the terrorist use of explosives.	Federal Bureau of Investigation-Laboratory Division	
Inter-Agency	This MOA established a relationship between the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center and the Department of Homeland Security, Directorate of Science and Technology, Homeland Security Advanced Research Project Agency	Federal Bureau of Investigation-Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center	
Inter-Agency	Execute a science and technical program focused on characterizing specific HME threats and providing technical laboratory research and development and test and evaluation services for the HME Program to support DHS S&T requirements.	Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms (ATF)	
Inter-Agency	To support the Portable Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) Project, Phase II.	Department of Interior	
Inter-Agency	Additional canine screening capabilities, including developing protocols for canine teams to screen different operational environments following Christmas Day 2009 incident.	DoD - Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)	
Inter-Agency	Develop a tool to determine the criteria needed to come up with an explosives equivalency data point based on specific configurations.	DOD - Technical Support Working Group (TSWG)	
Inter-Agency	Juno Detection Technology is proposed as an improved handheld trace explosives detector with non-contact surface sampling capabilities.	OOD - Technical Support Working Group (TSWG)	

Inter-Agency	National Explosives Engineering Sciences Security (NEXESS) Center Home Made Explosives Characterization Project	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	Enhance automated threat detection algorithms for Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) and for CT-based checked baggage scanners for the check-point.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	Conduct DHS Image Database Development for Explosives Research.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	To perform technical support, data collection, and homemade explosive characterization for the checked baggage domain.	DOE - Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL)	
Inter-Agency	Perform the Establishing Limits of Detonability in Explosive/Diluent/Fuel Mixtures effort.	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	National Explosives Engineering Sciences Security (NEXESS) Center Home Made Explosives Characterization Project	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	To develop the necessary orthogonal sensor capacity to their Generation 3 MagVis Bottled Liquid Scanner (BLS) system for the detection of liquid explosives using ULF-HMR.	DOE - Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)	
Inter-Agency	Perform the Advanced Threat Imaging System High-Definition Advanced Imaging Technology effort.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	Ultrasonic, Non-Invasive Detection of Anomalous Items In Sealed Containers Project.	DOE - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)	
Inter-Agency	National Explosives Engineering Sciences Security (NEXESS) Center Home Made Explosives Characterization Project	DOE - Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)	
Inter-Agency	To execute a science and technical program focused on characterizing specific HME Threats, and providing technical, test, and evaluation services for S&T's HME program to support the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Explosive Detection Systems (EDS) Acquisition.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	
Inter-Agency	Submillimeter Wave Standoff Imaging: Array and System Development	NASA JPL	
Inter-Agency	Collect THz reflection coefficients off materials of interest in the THz spectral region. Deliver knowledge product to serve as data for the PBTI A&A and BAA based on CONOPS from FPS.	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	Utilize expertise in sampling, gas flow dynamics, computational flow dynamics, flow visualization, and thermal imaging to improve trace explosive detection instrumentation. Design and develop a universal sampling wand with user pressure feedback in order for more consistent sampling of explosive residue from various surfaces.	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	
Inter-Agency	Provide safety characterization testing on HMEs and other conventional explosives. Develop unified methods and standards for safety testing that can be shared broadly with other Government Agencies, Laboratories, Private Industry, and the International Community.	US Air Force - Research Laboratory (AFRL)	
Inter-Agency	Explosives Detection System Data Collection Project.	US Air Force - Research Laboratory (AFRL)	
Inter-Agency	Make use of the extensive resources available at AROEC as well as other established labs and government agencies bringing to bear scientists, engineers, laboratory and test facilities, lessons learned, training facilities, and rapid prototyping capabilities.	US Army - Armament Research Development and Engineering Center	
Inter-Agency	ECBC will be conducting measurements to determine optical constants for several explosives of DHS S&T interest in the IR range.	US Army - Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC)	
Inter-Agency	The goal is to develop an advanced handheld vapor and particle-analyzing explosives detector for the detection of trace levels of analytes such as military explosives and nitrates using fluorescence-based transduction mechanisms.	US Army - NVESD	
Inter-Agency	Provide Canine subject matter expertise and laboratory support.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	NRL Nova will lead an effort at the TSL to perform analysis on sample substances returned from the field to determine the alarming species and take measures to modify instrument algorithms to prevent such occurrences in future screening in an effort to mitigate the false alarm issue for cargo.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	Develop and test metal-insulator-metal ensemble (MIME) in collaboration with Mine Safety Appliance and develop a common sensor test bed at NRL and the TSL by Nova Research.	US Navy - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)	
Inter-Agency	The purpose of this Interagency Agreement (IAA) with United States Air Force (for MITJ) is to provide funding for the Assessment of Desorption Ambient-Pressure Ionization (d-API) Sources for Explosives Trace Detection.	USAF - MIT LL FRDC	

Inter-Agency	Surface transportation technology lab and field testing and evaluations to support development of intelligent video for rush hour LB detection.	USAF - MIT LL FRIDC	
	BMD INPUT		
MOU between DHS-S&T and DHS-CBP	Agreement between DHS S&T and CBP regarding a temporary change in duty assignment. Detail from S&T to CBP will serve as the primary CBP OTIA interface to the S&T community (both internal and external to DHS).	DHS -- U.S. Customs and Border Protection	
MOU between DHS S&T and Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA	Agreement between DHS S&T and NSWC Dahlgren regarding a temporary change in duty assignment. Detail from NSWC to S&T will serve as a Program Manager and foster collaboration and foster common interests between DoD and DHS.	DON - Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA	
Inter-Agency	Effort will fund detail from Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA	DON - Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA	
MOU between DHS-S&T and DHS-US Coast Guard	Agreement between S&T and USCG to improve capability for detection of Persons in the Water during search and rescue operations by developing a wide-area sensor.	DHS -- Capability Directorate (CG-7) U.S. Coast Guard	
	ASOA INPUT		
Intra-Agency	This is an IAA which addresses the need for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Information Technology (OIT), Wireless Systems Program Office (WSPG) to issue an IAA with DHS Science and Technology (S&T) to obtain acquisition assistance by addressing technology and information sharing needs for the WSPG programs and ensure successful development and implementation of border technology. From 05/15/2012 to 05/14/2013, for \$10M.	DHS Customs & Border Protection (CBP)	
Intra-agency	The Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA), was established to manage the development, deployment, and integration of SBI acquisition programs, and integrate and coordinate border security programs within CBP. The OTIA mission is to lead operational requirements support and documentation as well as acquisition efforts to develop, deploy, and integrate technology and tactical infrastructure in support of CBP's efforts to gain and maintain effective control of U.S. land border areas. The analysis will determine how often CBP must sample in particular areas in order to have confidence that what is observed is a representative, fairly constant fraction of activity as a whole. It will analyze, compare, and determine various means of sampling in order to determine the best (most effective and most efficient) ways to sample, and how random the sampling must be.	CBP	
Intra-agency	The desired impact of this task is to enhance CBP's situational awareness of all current national level counter-tunnel capabilities and existing gaps. Ensuring a comprehensive understanding of all counter-tunnel efforts will allow CBP to move forward with strengthening its tunnel program by addressing actual existing capability gaps without redundancy of work. Additionally, this task should also have the desired impact of increasing interagency cooperation between all national level counter-tunnel stakeholders.	CBP	
Intra-agency	The purpose of this task for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is to: identify relative threat and vulnerability priorities (both most likely and most dangerous), capabilities, intentions, potential impacts, and risk with an emphasis on how this information can inform planning and resource decisions; identify anticipated mission outcomes and impacts on threats and vulnerabilities in a way that informs planning and programming (i.e., how do you know when you are winning?); and develop a process that more effectively connects field practitioners to the planning and programming portion of the planning, programming, budgeting and allocation system (PPBA).	CBP	

intra-agency	<p>The CBP Operational Integration and Analysis Directorate (OIAD), currently a component of the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA), has developed the New and Emerging Technology (NET) Program to provide the CBP operational community exposure to new technology and provide a risk mitigation strategy for future materiel investments through the evaluation of promising technologies.</p> <p>The NET program consists of independent, discrete, and limited-scope projects. The NET process begins with a Mission Need Statement followed by a market research of capable technologies, proposal development, and approval to establish a project to evaluate a new emerging technology. An evaluation plan is then developed and approved and an Operational Utility Evaluation (OUE) conducted. The process ends with the disposition of the technology and a final report documenting the results. If a technology does not exist to meet an operational mission need, or has a low technology readiness level, then a project discontinuation report is published.</p>	CBP	
intra-agency	SEDI shall provide Subject Matter Expertise in support of OTIA goals and objectives. The overall goal for the SEDI team is to assist OTIA in maturing their technology innovation and acquisition governance organizational capabilities within CBP. This assistance will occur within the context of attaining OTIA's six strategic goals for FY 2013-2018.	CBP	
intra-agency	SEDI will assist the CSPO in adopting Agile project management and software development methodologies to improve upon a number of critical project performance measuring aspects. These methodologies will enable the CSPO to achieve their desired outcomes.	CBP	
intra-agency	SEDI will provide acquisition planning expertise for the ESTA fee analysis and the web site redesign. Guidance provided will include research and periodic analysis on the evolving ESTA fee requirement. SEDI will provide Systems Engineering (SE) Subject Matter Expert (SME) and acquisition advice and guidance on developing and establishing baseline business and technical requirements for ESTA and implementation, sea implementation, and traveler survey database creation. SEDI will provide SE SME and acquisition advice and guidance for information technology (IT) change management, test strategies for pending releases, website redesign and organizational structure optimization, taking into account changes brought about by the transition to the Integrated Traveler Reengineering PMO.	CBP	
intra-agency	SEDI will provide technical advice, guidance, and subject matter expertise to assist DNDO with developing, operating, and maturing the security program and in determining security requirements and feasible engineering solutions to ensure security is a fundamental aspect of systems developed to support the DNDO mission. The SEDI will provide strategic, high-level expertise in the areas of data architecture, segment architecture, systems engineering, and security as DNDO continues to develop solutions consistent with the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA).	DNDO	
intra-agency	This task extends the work of the IIRAIL AoA as it supports DNDO's next acquisition milestone reviews. As DNDO continues IIRAIL program activities and communications the results of the AoA to stakeholders, DNDO anticipates the need for tailoring AoA information products. As DNDO tailors AoA information and prepares communications, it intends to leverage HSSA's in-depth knowledge of the data, analysis performed, and results of the AoA.	DNDO	
inter-agency	A successful forum will be one that brings diverse participants, including educators and policymakers with varying responsibilities in countering violent extremism, together to: define violent extremism in the context of schools and IHEs; describe how the threat manifests itself; provide information on what schools and IHEs are doing to address the problem; and discuss what schools and IHEs can do to counter violent extremism moving forward. It is the hope of the Office of Safe and Healthy Students that information learned in this forum can be disseminated to school districts and IHEs in order to help inform their efforts to develop programs and policies aimed at preventing or addressing violent extremism.	Department of Education	

	The development of doctrinal products and the resultant changes to FEMA response and recovery operations, policies, and programs will enhance the efficient and effective delivery of emergency assistance to individuals and communities impacted by all types of incidents and emergencies.	FEMA	
Intra-agency			
	The purpose of this task is to offer continued analysis and support to the review and revision of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) document. NIMS facilitates the ability of federal, state, local, tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to coordinate incident management activities. This task will bolster the nation's preparedness by producing a revised and upgraded NIMS document. To accomplish this outcome, this task will ensure that the document is updated with the current best practices for incident management. The overall impact will be a more up-to-date and improved NIMS document and, ultimately, a nation that is better prepared to respond in a coordinated way.	FEMA	
Intra-agency			
	The mission of the Program Executive Office within FEMA's National Preparedness Directorate is to ensure the implementation of Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8), to create a comprehensive approach to national preparedness to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate emergencies and disasters, regardless of their cause. To accomplish this, the PPD establishes a suite of interrelated documents, around which the HSSAI will structure its support.	FEMA	
Intra-agency			
	SEDI will use systems engineering, system development analysis for program acquisition, program management, and performance management expertise to evaluate and enable I&A to provide the DHS Intelligence (DHSI) Enterprise with the intelligence and information it needs to keep the Homeland safe, secure, and resilient.	I&A	
Intra-agency			
	SEDI will improve the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture Program Management Office (EAPMO) and Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO) by providing independent technical assessments of DHS programs and technical and management advice to further mature EA and data management practices across DHS.	MGMT	
Intra-agency			
	SEDI will provide DHS expertise and advice in systems engineering, acquisition strategy, program governance, performance management, and independent assessments. SEDI will conduct activities in the form of assessments and reviews, analyses and studies, and the development of white and point papers, technical reports and briefings. Acting as the ITSO technical and management advisor, SEDI will assess compliance with applicable DHS policies and directives (e.g., Directive 102, Systems Engineering Life Cycle, etc.).	MGMT	
Intra-agency			
	The independent program analyses and evaluations will use an objective, analytic approach to identify issues and answer questions related to those issues. A key outcome of this analysis and evaluation is a set of actionable recommendations to inform and facilitate decision making by P&E and other stakeholders.	MGMT	
Intra-agency			
	SEDI will provide technical analysis and policy recommendations that will enable ESDO to meet their goal of delivering secure multi-tenant enterprise offerings, to include cloud environments and mobile solutions. SEDI will assist ESDO in defining the implementation of technologies supporting multi-tenancy and assess risks and tradeoffs of those technologies in a manner transparent to prospective tenants. SEDI will assist ESDO in meeting the Digital Government goal of "building a 21st century platform to better serve the American People."	MGMT	
Intra-agency			
	SEDI will conduct engineering assessments and provide independent technical assessments and IT-related special studies; prepare technical analysis, compliance review; develop performance metrics and measurement, and recommendations for alignment of DHS ICAM with Federal and DHS requirements; conduct current and future technology gap analysis based existing and target ICAM, DHS ICAM architecture to inform DHS ICAM investments and DHS ICAM acquisitions; provide ICAM Vendor and Services capabilities technical analysis to enable better decision making regarding product and services acquisition to support enterprise deployment of ICAM capabilities across DHS; and provide ICAM system engineering subject matter expertise to internal and external ICAM working groups.	MGMT	
Intra-agency			

intra-agency	<p>Accomplishment of this task will provide a clear definition of the TMS-related business processes across the enterprise. Having a clear definition of the business processes will facilitate the selection of an appropriate suite of tools to support them. Having tools that best support the enterprise business processes will ease the transition from separate learning management system and performance management systems across DHS to a new DHS enterprise TMS. The result will be decreased cost of operation and improved efficiency in delivery of the critical human capital management capabilities of performance and learning management.</p>	MGMT	
intra-agency	<p>General technical advice, guidance, and subject matter expertise for the development and implementation of IT policies and strategies around the areas of EBMO work, as required by the Director, EBMO, as part of the larger strategic direction. These areas include portfolio investment and management, systems engineering life cycle, program management and acquisition, and information technology requirements development and technical advice for EBMO data management systems. These IT policies and strategies will promote the use of standard practices and provide direction and context to Component and Headquarters staff. Outputs for this objective may include updates to the DHS Systems Engineering Life Cycle (SELC), Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPI) Guide, V&V Policy, and Governance Processes. This effort focuses on providing acquisition, program, and infrastructure advice; SELC policy and practices including tailoring; development methodologies including Agile; IRB/ARB/PRB reviews; COE&T Analysis; and Program and Portfolio Management analysis including CMMi "like" assessments for programs.</p>	MGMT	
intra-agency	<p>This task will provide OSA with objective and independent, full life-cycle systems engineering and acquisition management analysis to enable the successful development and evolution of strategies for the acquisition of a broad range of cyber security capabilities for the Federal government. Particular emphasis will be placed on recommending improvements for program-related strategic planning, acquisition management, systems engineering and integration, policy development, business process improvement, and program management.</p>	MGMT	
intra-agency	<p>SEDI will conduct engineering assessments and provide independent technical assessments and IT-related special studies; prepare technical analysis, compliance review; develop performance metrics and measurement, and recommendations for alignment of DHS ICAM with Federal and DHS requirements; conduct current and future technology gap analysis based existing and target ICAM, DHS ICAM architecture to inform DHS ICAM investments and DHS ICAM acquisitions; provide ICAM Vendor and Services capabilities technical analysis to enable better decision making regarding product and services acquisition to support enterprise deployment of ICAM capabilities across DHS; and provide ICAM system engineering subject matter expertise to internal and external ICAM working groups.</p>	MGMT	
intra-agency	<p>SEDI will provide objective and independent systems engineering analytical expertise and advice focusing on FPS Operations and Headquarters management activities, to include the eleven FPS regions and supporting command and control infrastructures. In particular, SEDI will: 1) identify daily operational requirements in areas such as: Law Enforcement and Response, Facility Risk Management, and Threat Management; 2) develop integrated strategies and performance metrics to measure overall performance of daily operations and to identify current and emerging operational and systems requirements; and 3) provide recommendations for policy/operational changes and technological advances. All three major objectives will provide clear linkage to FPS processes and activities being based upon risk and effecting outcomes that demonstrate effective risk mitigation or management.</p>	NPPD	

intra-agency	SEDI will utilize its systems engineering and cyber security domain expertise to provide technical assessments and strategic recommendations to FNS in planning and executing a broad spectrum of Federal cyber security enterprise-wide activities, ranging from the development of a Federal information assurance architecture and associated performance measures to the establishment of a Federal enterprise cyber security governance structure.	NPPD	
intra-agency	SEDI shall provide subject matter expertise in systems engineering, integration, acquisition, program management, and cyber security to make recommendations that define, develop, and deploy National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) capabilities across the Federal Departments and Agencies (D/As) (the .gov domain).	NPPD	
intra-agency	This task will provide NCSD and its components with objective and independent, full life-cycle systems engineering and acquisition management analysis to enable the successful development and evolution of strategies for the acquisition of a broad range of cyber security capabilities for the Federal government. Particular emphasis will be placed on recommending improvements for program-related strategic planning, acquisition management, systems engineering and integration, policy development, business process improvement, and program management. This will be applied across the NCSD mission areas of Cyber security strategy and architecture development to secure the .gov, .org, .edu, and .com domains; Cyber security systems development and deployment for the Federal enterprise; Cyber security monitoring, analysis, and response; and Cyber security standards and best practice development.	NPPD	
intra-agency	The independent review performed in this task will help ensure that DHS is assessing facility risk within the chemical sector using the best available tools, methods, and data. This is expected to improve DHS's ability to identify U.S. chemical facilities that may pose a high risk to the public. Other desired goals include reducing over-classification and over-regulation of facilities that pose a low risk and ensuring that any DHS reporting requirements placed on the private sector are appropriate to the risks posed by the facility.	NPPD	
intra-agency	SEDI will use its subject matter expertise in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) supply chain risk management, systems engineering, software assurance, information security, systems integration, acquisition, and program management to provide expert guidance to GCSM in defining, developing and executing a variety of cyber security programs.	NPPD	
intra-agency	This task will provide C-IS with analytic and research support to develop and implement strategic cybersecurity initiatives within DHS, with federal interagency partners, and across the homeland security enterprise. HSSAI analysis will enable C-IS to develop, integrate, and align disparate cybersecurity activities around a common strategic framework, and support investment in those cybersecurity capabilities of the greatest importance to DHS, civilian departments and agencies, and the homeland security enterprise. Additionally, this task will enable C-IS to conduct expanded outreach and engagement with a wide array of cybersecurity stakeholders and to develop, implement, and track performance measures to evaluate the efficacy of existing and future cybersecurity initiatives. HSSAI analysis will also inform the evolution of the cybersecurity mission area in the 2013 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, ensuring recognition of trends in risk, technology, and the DHS mission space. This task will also provide C-IS with analytic support to respond effectively to requests from DHS leadership, the National Security Staff, Congress, and other critical stakeholders.	NPPD	
intra-agency	The desired impacts resulting from this task are increased system capabilities necessary for the implementation of the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) and Ammonium Nitrate (AN) regulatory program resulting in reductions in risk to life and property. SEDI will provide independent developmental test and evaluation of the CFATS and AN software; SEDI systems engineering advice for specific CFATS and AN IT applications; and rigorous operational testing of CFATS and AN applications.	NPPD	

intra-agency	The desired impacts resulting from this task are increased capabilities and analytical results necessary for the Infrastructure Information Collection Division (IICD) to accomplish its information collection and dissemination mission. SEDI will contribute to successful accomplishments of the IICD mission through recommendations for robust budget and management processes; through provision of reliable cost estimates for IT applications; and through rigorous operational testing of key NPPD/IP IT applications. The scope includes the Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture (CITA) Program, and all other programs, activities and resources under the direct management of IICD.	NPPD	
intra-agency	The desired impacts resulting from this task are increased capabilities and analytical results necessary for the Infrastructure Information Collection Division (IICD) to accomplish its information collection and dissemination mission. SEDI will contribute to successful accomplishments of the IICD mission through recommendations for robust budget and management processes; through provision of reliable cost estimates for IT applications; and through rigorous operational testing of key NPPD/IP IT applications. The scope includes the Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture (CITA) Program, and all other programs, activities and resources under the direct management of IICD.	NPPD	
intra-agency	SEDI will formulate and provide advice and recommendations that will enable US-VISIT to transition more effectively to the proposed future organizational placement and design within CBP and ICE. The proposed approach will prepare the US-VISIT organization to accomplish its evolving mission and meet its strategic goals and objectives throughout this time of change.	NPPD	
intra-agency	The purpose of this task is to evaluate the Biometric Architecture Concept Evaluation (BioACE) prototype within an operationally representative environment. The BioACE prototype provides a biometric matching capability based on core software technology freely available to the United States Government (based on pending patent), open source software, and commercial-off-the-shelf hardware and software.	NPPD	
inter-agency	FICEMS is embarking on a strategic planning initiative that will produce a five-year draft Strategic Plan that will help to synchronize the efforts and strategies of FICEMS member agencies under a common goal while avoiding duplication. This task will facilitate a systematic process by which FICEMS will answer the following questions with respect to Federal Emergency Medical Services programs and activities: Where are we now? Where do we want to be in five years? How do we get there? How do we measure our progress?	Department of Transportation	
inter-agency	FICEMS is embarking on a strategic planning initiative that will produce a five-year draft Strategic Plan that will help to synchronize the efforts and strategies of FICEMS member agencies under a common goal while avoiding duplication. This task will facilitate a systematic process by which FICEMS will answer the following questions with respect to Federal Emergency Medical Services programs and activities: Where are we now? Where do we want to be in five years? How do we get there? How do we measure our progress?	Department of Defense - Tricare Management	
intra-agency	This task will provide objective analytic capability to develop and effectively implement strategy for the homeland security enterprise. It will result in robust policy, planning, requirements, evaluation, and assessment processes, especially with respect to the planning, execution, and implementation of the QHSR. HSSAI analytic products will contribute to SPAR's ability to shape the department's long-term vision, drive cross-department and homeland security enterprise integration of effort, and ensure informed decision-making by homeland security leadership.	PLCY	
intra-agency	SEDI will provide technical support and guidance to S&T and TSA resulting in adaptive security solutions for the next five-year acquisition cycle (beginning in 2013) that accommodate both operational and long-term improvements to checkpoint security effectiveness through enhanced security capabilities, while promoting an improved passenger experience to ensure the vitality of the aviation industry.	TSA	

Inter-agency	The purpose of this task is to develop a clear picture of what recipient countries need to do to graduate from the EXBS program. This will be accomplished by developing a strategic trade control enforcement instrument that will be merged with a legacy ISN/ECC licensing and regulation assessment tool. The sponsor will use these instruments to evaluate the overall effectiveness and commitment of EXBS recipient countries toward that program's stated goals. This task will focus on operational activities, in particular the enforcement of customs and border security-related activities aimed at preventing/interdicting the shipment of dangerous items.	US Department of State	
Intra-agency	First responder procedures, medical response, evacuation plans, and industry protocols and policy are all developed based on adequate computer modeling of expected TH cloud behaviors and associated consequences. Improvements in the modeling methodologies for large-scale TH releases will lead to implementation of better planning, response, and mitigation strategies.	TSA	
Intra-agency	Development and oversight of a comprehensive and integrated service-enabled IT architecture. SEDI will provide technical engineering and oversight best practices that will advise both DHS and TSA and will provide the TIM PMO with technical guidance and recommendations in conducting critical path analyses of proposed changes in architecture, to include interoperability/integration solutions with DHS (and Component) architectures.	TSA	
Intra-agency	SEDI will assist with the analysis and recommendation of processes for the review and approval of all TSA IT investments and non-IT investments with IT elements. The processes that determine these investment decisions will be strengthened by a TSA Enterprise Architecture that adheres to guidelines from the DHS EAPMO, GAO Enterprise Architecture Maturity Model Framework (SAMMF) and the OMB Common Approach to Federal Enterprise Architecture and associated reference models as well as maintaining compliance with the Homeland Security EA.	TSA	
Intra-agency	This research and analysis effort is intended to help TSA fulfill its RBS strategy by transitioning to an adaptive air transportation security system. Such a system changes relative to emerging threats to provide the desired effectiveness within resource and other constraints. The effort's prototype products and governance processes will be used to create a system concept for adaptive commercial air transportation security to guide capability improvement projects and acquisition programs. In particular, it will attempt to support identification of candidate mid-term (2018-2019) improvements to be assessed in a concurrent analysis of alternatives (AoA) (Task U in the SOO). Finally, our efforts are intended to facilitate an ongoing process of stakeholder engagement, feedback, and improvement and revision to the governance methodology and related products.	TSA	
Intra-agency	A tailored net assessment capability can support TSA's decisions on capability development and operational approaches for countering terrorist and other deliberate threats to the nation's transportation systems.	TSA	
Intra-agency	This effort is intended to improve TSSRA's utility within and beyond TSA by supporting policy and resource-allocation decisions from a risk-informed perspective. It will ensure that the next revision of the TSSRA model more clearly and accurately reflects TSSRA analysis results and succinctly conveys TSA's risk-related priorities and concerns to department leadership and to Congress.	TSA	
Intra-agency	This task will produce an independent assessment of FAMS' security contribution to protect-ing U.S. commercial passenger aircraft, airports, and the Nation's other transportation modes. The Institute's assessment will specifically focus on identifying what factors drive the FAMS force size and what are the risk implications of varying FAMS force levels. The Institute's assessment is intended to provide FAMS with analysis that addresses issues of interest to DHS Headquarters, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the U.S. Congress.	TSA	
Intra-agency	This effort can impact CGHQ and local commander decision-making and assessment in better focusing MSRO activities to maximize risk-reduction. Efforts will focus on effectiveness estimates for a subset of MSRO activities, Limited Access Area Enforcement (Fixed and Moving Security Zone Enforcement) based on related MSRAM attack scenarios.	USCG	

intra-agency	SEDI will provide systems engineering and acquisition advice for procurement of a USCG IHIS mobile network interface; systems engineering advice for integrating Department of State (DoS) requirements into the IHIS; and program management and systems engineering advice regarding IHIS implementation and ongoing support.	USCG	
intra-agency	Systems engineering (SE) and development efforts to assist the Coast Guard and designated contractors supporting SAAS on cutters with the Shipboard Command and Control System (SCCS), the SEAWATCH system, and standalone Personal Computer based systems (ships without SCCS or SEAWATCH). The referenced SE expertise includes any and all efforts to document and transfer the SAAS system to the USCG or a contractor designated for the production, operation, and continued maintenance of SAAS. In addition, SEDI will provide technical expertise to the Coast Guard in devising and deploying training for SAAS users.	USCG	
intra-agency	Provide expert technical advice to plan, assess, collaborate, monitor, and evaluate the ongoing acquisition, systems engineering, and technical issues involved in operating and sustaining a high-visibility system acquisition and program management organization. This task will enable the USCIS Transformation Program to continue the transition to Agile methods and approaches in software development, testing, contracts and acquisition, technical Architecture, testing, and deployment in Releases A2, A3 and beyond.	USCIS	
intra-agency	SEDI will provide systems engineering expertise to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Office of Information Technology (OIT), Identity, Credential and Access Management (ICAM) Program in support of the USCIS Office of Transformation Coordination (OTC) and its multi-year, enterprise-wide Transformation Program.	USCIS	
intra-agency	SEDI will provide Systems Engineering services to the USCIS Chief Methodologist for the purpose of setting up a Processes and Practices (PAP) Program. The Program will be responsible for developing and communicating processes based on lean-agile principles, Scrum, and lean software development. SEDI will coach USCIS stakeholders, such as members of the business, OIT managers, and software developers in best practices for conducting agile reviews and all aspects of agile methodology and frameworks for achieving transparency. As development teams implement agile practices, SEDI will observe and assess the teams' agile performance and provide periodic reports and recommendations to the PAP team.	USCIS	
intra-agency	The purpose of this task is to provide systems engineering expertise and analysis to VER as it prepares the Alternatives Analysis Study Plan, in accordance with the requirements of Acquisition Directive 102 (AD-102).	USCIS	
intra-agency	The purpose of this effort is to develop a strategic framework that establishes USCIS direction over the next five years in a way that enables the organization to more fully align and integrate its electronic Transformation system known as the USCIS Electronic Immigration System (EIS) with the overall mission needs of the organization.	USCIS	
inter-agency	This task will lead to the refinement of the DFNS Team Toolkit. Following completion of the task, the DFNS Team Toolkit should include the latest requirements of HSEEP and PPD-6, have improved educational content, and documentation clearly identifying and explaining the technical and utilization requirements for users as well as long-term toolkit maintenance. Ultimately, these refinements should enable FNS stakeholders to further their preparedness for a food-related emergency through the provision of a structured technology suite that will assist in the development of an exercise.	US Department of Agriculture	
	CBD INPUT		
MOA - Relative to Integrated Chemical and Biological Forensics Programs	This MOA defines the relationship between DHS and FBI in administering the Forensic Program and is consistent with the strategic objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan.	DOJ FBI Lab Division, DHS S&T CBD	

MOU for an Interagency Plan for Environmental Microbiology Sampling	The purpose of this MOU is to utilize existing federal relationships to collaborate and establish a plan for validating sampling protocols and strategies used during response to biological threats. This MOU acknowledges that significant sampling and analysis expertise derives from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). This agreement respects the existing strategies, policies, and operating procedures of these agencies. Each agency plans to put forth expertise of their existing strategies while moving towards an interagency, end-to-end, validated sampling process for the collection and analysis of environmental microbiological samples.	DHS, EPA, HHS/CDC, DOJ/FBI, DOD/NIST, DOD	
MOU on Transfer of Portable High Throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification System (PHILUS)	The purpose of the MOU is to set forth terms by which DHS and EPA intend to transfer the ownership of the Portable High Throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification System (PHILUS) units (both existing and final prototype) to EPA, any residual equipment contained in the existing units but not incorporated into the final prototype, and all licenses associated with computer software.	DHS, EPA	
MOU on Areas of Cooperation In Chemical-Biological (CB) Defense	This MOU addresses interactions between DoD and DHS, and will document, promote, and advance collaborative efforts. It also defines missions, authorities, responsibilities, and operating principles for oversight of cooperative efforts between DoD and DHS in CB Defense. The DoD and DHS will coordinate their efforts to promote interoperability; maximize leveraging of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RD&E) and Acquisition efforts; minimize duplicative efforts and enhance technical coordination in CB Defense.	DOD, DHS	
MOA	The purpose of this MOA is to set forth terms by which DHS and ERDC will conduct research in support of Infrastructure protection.	DHS S&T, US Army ERDC	
MOU for Collaborative Research and Development for Homeland Security	The purpose of this MOU is to (a) establish the framework for collaborative research and development effort on homeland security issues and technologies between the EPA's Office of Research and Development ("EPA ORD") and the DHS Directorate of Science and Technology ("S&T"); and (b) expedite the Parties' joint solicitations for research and development activities including, but not limited to, Requests for Applications and Broad Agency Announcements.	DHS and EPA	
MOA	The purpose of the MOA is to set forth terms by which all parties will share and provide facilities, personnel, equipment, and information in order to execute a pilot test of several prototype biological aerosol detection sensors under development in the DHS S&T CBD.	DHS S&T CBD, DHS OHA, WMATA	

**Department of Homeland Security
Inter-Agency and Intra-Departmental Agreements
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)**

Inter-Agency/Intra-Departmental Agreements	Description	Other Agency/ Department
MOA	Between DNDO and the NRC for personnel, February 2008	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
MOU	Between DNDO, USM, S&T, CBP on operational testing for the Advanced Spectroscopic Portal System, April 2008	Intra-agency: DNDO, USM, S&T, CBP
MOA	Between DNDO, CBP for information sharing and exchange related to training materials, August 2009	Intra-agency: DNDO, CBP
MOA	Between DGC and DNDO, DHS for personnel, September 2008	Intra-agency: DGC, DNDO
MOA	Between DHS and DNDO regarding national information exchange model program, July 2009	Intra-agency: DHS, DNDO
MOA	Between DNDO and DTRA regarding Red Teaming and Net Assessments, November 2009	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
MOA	Between Sandia National Laboratories and DHS DNDO regarding the procurement of Helium-3 Gas, October 2009	Sandia National Laboratories
MOA	Between Office of the Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear Matters and DHS DNDO - non-reimbursable detail of personnel, October 2009	Department of Defense
MOA	Between DNDO and DHS Policy for reimbursable detail, January 2010	Intra-agency: DHS, DNDO
MOA	Between DHS DNDO and DOD DTRA regarding DOD personnel to DNDO on a reimbursable detail, August 2012	Department of Defense
MOA	Between DHS DNDO and DHS S&T regarding reimbursable detail, October 2011	Intra-agency: DNDO, S&T
MOA	Between DNDO and FBI regarding detailed personnel, December 2011	Federal Bureau of Investigation
MOA	Between DNDO and USCG regarding detailed personnel, February 2013	Intra-agency: DNDO, USCG
MOU	Between DHS and U.S. Department of Navy Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division, November 2008	United States Navy
MOU	DNDO and Science and Technology Directorate (S&T): Coordination of Applications for Consideration as a Qualified Anti-Terrorism Technology Under the Support Anti-Terrorism By Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act of 2002, November 2008	Intra-agency: DNDO, S&T
MOU	Department of Defense, DHS, DNDO Regarding the Procurement of Helium-3 (3He) Gas, October 2009	Department of Defense
MOU	DHS DNDO and the U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office Regarding Support of a Secure Infrastructure and Technical Support for a Data Collection Systems, October 2009	Department of Energy
MOU	DHS and DGE Regarding the Irradiator Hardening Project, May 2009	Department of Energy
MOU	DHS DNDO and The Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of Emergency Operations, cooperative program for sharing technical expertise across a wide range of programs, August 2010	Department of Energy
MOU	DHS DNDO and DHS Office of Health Affairs (OHA) for Medical Countermeasures (MCM) Storage, December 2010	Intra-agency: DNDO, OHA
MOU	DOE/National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA) and DHS DNDO Regarding the Acquisition of Tritium/Helium-3 From Canada's Ontario Power Company for the United States Government, April 2010	Department of Energy
MOU	DHS, DNDO & The National Science Foundation outlining a jointly administered DNDO Academic Research Initiative in the area of nuclear detection and related sciences, November 2011	National Science Foundation
MOU	DHS DNDO and the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA) regarding training to improve the effectiveness of maritime safety and security on the nation's waterways, September 2011	National Association of State Boating Law Administrators
MOU	DHS DNDO, CBP and Virginia Port Authority regarding cooperation in the relocation of the Straddle Portal Prototypes from Savannah River National Laboratory to Norfolk, July 2011	Intra-agency: DNDO, CBP
MOU	DNDO, National Nuclear Security Administration, DTRA, Office of the Director of Science and Technology, Office of the Director of National Intelligence on Coordination of National Nuclear Detection Research and Development Programs to execute and/or oversee major R&D programs, October 2012	DNDO, DOE/NNSA, DTRA, ODNI
MOU	DHS DNDO and CBP for a Reimbursable Detail, January 2012	Intra-agency: DNDO, CBP
MOU	Environmental Protection Agency and DHS DNDO on Operational Support for Airborne Stand-Off Radiological Detection & Imagery establishes framework between EPA/DEM and DHS/DNDO for the purpose of requesting the EPA collect and disseminate remotely-sensed data related to the response to or training for a radiological incident, August 2012	DNDO, EPA
MOU	DHS DNDO Transformational and Applied Research Directorate (TARD) and DHS CBP Laboratories and Scientific Services (LSS) defines the roles and responsibilities as they relate to research and development of the Enhanced Radiological Nuclear Inspection and Evaluation (ERNIE) analysis system, May 2012	Intra-agency: DNDO, CBP
MOU	This is a classified contract.	Department of Energy
This is a classified contract.	This is a classified contract.	Department of Energy
Test Objects	Fabrication and design of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) sealed sources.	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (Argonne National Lab).	Department of Energy
Nuclear Forensics Graduate Fellowship Program	Coordinate programs funding graduate level education in nuclear forensics related disciplines.	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (Idaho National Lab).	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (Lawrence Livermore National Lab).	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (Los Alamos National Lab).	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (Oak Ridge National Lab).	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (Pacific Northwest National Lab).	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (Sandia National Lab).	Department of Energy

Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (Savannah River National Lab).	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials (New Brunswick Lab).	Department of Energy
Conduct Technical Nuclear Forensics	Multiple materials forensics projects that support the development and maintenance of an enduring national capability to conduct comprehensive, accurate, and timely forensic analysis of those materials.	National Institute of Standards and Technology
Nuclear Forensics Post-Doctoral Fellowship	Support for one post-doctorate nuclear engineer or physicist to provide research support and experience, provide expertise in forensics research.	US Department of the Air Force
MOA	Establish the level of personnel detailed from the FBI to DND0 and establish that the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC) essential functions will devolve to the FBI Laboratory Division in the event of a disaster, attack, or catastrophe which renders NTNFC personnel unavailable to sustain operational capability at DND0.	Federal Bureau of Investigation
Scintillation Materials	Accelerate the discovery of new scintillator materials for radiation detection using a high-throughput synthesis and characterization facility to screen potential materials and growing crystals of the most promising materials and characterizing them as radiation detectors.	Department of Energy
Technical Support Team for Intelligent Radiation Sensor System (IRSS) Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD)	TARD is conducting the Intelligent Radiation Sensor System (IRSS) Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD) program. This program focuses on the development of a networked radiation sensor system which uses small-form-factor radiation detectors and advanced networking to provide a detection capability in locations where it is not possible to route traffic through defined choke points. Through contract HSHQDC-10-X-00257, Oak Ridge National Laboratory will provide a Technical Support Team (TST) to support DND0 efforts in evaluating the contractors' technical progress and to develop and support administration of the IRSS demonstration and characterization.	Department of Energy
Establish the Algorithm Improvement Program (AIP) Team to define the priority gamma isotopes of interest for national security and seek to evaluate how the users would likely observe these isotopes in the field.	Identify the isotopes of concern, shielding variations expected in the field, detector materials of interest and sites, detector electronics, statistics for the data, background variations, source strengths, data collection distances, data interface requirements, documentation, and validate that the proposed spectrum benchmarks would improve field performance.	Department of Energy
International Rail (RAIL) Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) support	Provide operations impact analysis of technology choices being considered in the International Rail Analysis of Alternatives using models that were deployed by Oak Ridge National Laboratory in conjunction with Customs and Border Protection and Domestic Nuclear Detection Office personnel. These models are being adjusted to accommodate additional considerations for technologies under consideration in the Analysis of Alternatives such as the joint use of active and passive technologies that require deltas to the existing Concept of Operations to operate effectively.	Department of Energy
Support the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Preventative Radiological Nuclear Detection mission needs	This is a new IAA with the Department of Energy (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Emergency Operations Training Academy to provide support to, and sustainability of, Preventative Rad/Nuc Detection (PRND) Training, Exercises, and Sustainability awareness, and outreach efforts for workshops, classroom lectures, online training, other training events, demonstrations, drills and exercises, and other related activities as needed.	Department of Energy
Establish Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and Rack support services between the Department of Homeland Security/DHS/Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DND0) and the DHS/Chief Information Officer (CIO) for the Stennis Data Center (DC1)	Establish Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and Rack support services between the Department of Homeland Security(DHS)/Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DND0) and the DHS/Chief Information Officer (CIO) for the Stennis Data Center (DC1)	US Coast Guard
Design and implement an architecture for coordinated and integrated detection and configuration of illicit radiological and nuclear materials or configured weapons that may be deployed within a metropolitan area.	This project will focus on documenting the existing regional architecture that has been established. This will include the various components of the original plan for the regional architecture and the equipment and human resource based components. The analysis will be focused on developing lessons learned and identifying remaining gaps to help define entrance locations, engagement procedures, and end states that could be applied to other cities.	Department of Energy
Detailee from Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Provide technical expertise support to DND0	US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Detailee from General Counsel	Provide technical expertise support to DND0	Department of Homeland Security
Detailee from US Coast Guard	Provide technical expertise support to DND0	Department of Homeland Security
Detailee from Defense Threat Reduction Agency Financial Management System	Provide technical expertise support to DND0	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Detailee from Defense Threat Reduction Agency Financial Management System	Financial Management System Accountant Support between DND0 and US Coast Guard	US Coast Guard
Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12 Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Security Supplies Shared Services	Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12 program for personal identity verification (PIV) card program to safeguard DHS personnel, systems, facilities and information.	Department of Homeland Security
Provide support for Phase 2 of Gryphon testing of Aerial Measurement	Mail Service, Transit, Parking Service, Sedan Service, and Postage	Department of Homeland Security
To provide technical support to DND0 and Test and Evaluation	Participate in discussions to design test, analyze data, provide tools to extrapolate crain testing and review the final report.	Department of Energy
For the Management and Operation of Radiological and Nuclear Test and Evaluation Center	To provide technical support to the Backpack, handheld, vehicle-mounted and Portal System Test Campaign at the Radiological and Nuclear Test and Evaluation Center.	Department of Energy
To provide Test Support Planning	Maintain authorization basis documents with annual reviews and updates, conduct required inspections and facility maintenance.	Department of Energy
To provide planning and execution of DND0 Test Event	Obtain and breakdown old test Radiation Portal Monitors and send He-3 tubes to the Nevada National Security Site.	Department of Energy
To provide technical support for the On Dock Rail Program	To provide support for DND0's participation in the Illicit Trafficking Radiation Assessment Program v3.0.	Department of Energy
To support activities for the Gryphon Test Campaign	Performance enhancements and user documentation, removal of detector panels and ancillary equipment, manage exiting Rail Test Center inventory.	Department of Energy
Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund	Pacific Northwest National Lab will attend, observe and assist with test execution, data analysis, test planning of the Gryphon Test Campaign.	Department of Energy
DSL Internet Services	Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Activities	Department of Homeland Security
OPM Conference	Agreement between DHS DND0 and DHS OCIO to provide funding for DSL Internet Service	Department of Homeland Security
McAfee Products	To establish conference service support between DHS DND0 and OPM's Eastern Management Development Center	US Office of Personnel Management
HSDM Buildout 1801.1 St	Agreement between DHS DND0 and DHS OCIO to establish the renewal of Annual Gold Support for DND0's McAfee security software and hardware (appliances)	Department of Homeland Security
Secure Video Teleconferencing	Provide funding for installation and configuration of 15 additional HSDN workstations and network devices at 1801.1 St Office	Department of Homeland Security
	Provide funding for Secure Video Teleconferencing (SVTC) to be installed, configured and fully functioning in rooms at 1801.1 St Office	Department of Homeland Security

[illegible]

Answer: DHS does not issue specific guidance to components for fuel inflation with its fiscal guidance. In light of the multiple classes and grades of jet fuel, diesel, and gasoline utilized to fuel the components' varied air, marine, and land assets, as well as the overall volatility of fuel inflation, it has been the practice of the Department to rely on the components, with specialized knowledge of the issues regarding their own transportation assets, to develop inflation estimates in this area.

The fiscal guidance issued to the components for non-pay inflation for fiscal year 2014 is included in the Economic Assumptions section of the guidance packet:

“Economic Assumptions

Please use the following economic assumptions in formulating your FY 2014

Congressional Justification:

- 1.0 % - Pay (Military and Civilian)
- 1.0 % - Non-pay

Use 1 percent for 2014 civilian and military pay inflation in the Congressional Justifications. These funds were added to the Department's top line and each Component will receive additional funds to account for this increase. The additional amounts (net discretionary) are shown in the attachment by Component.

- Please include the 2014 pay increase on the Exhibit Bs as an adjustment to base labeled “2014 pay raise.”
- For those mandatory fee accounts that fund personnel, the 1% pay raise should also increase the top line.

If you are showing non-pay inflation in the Congressional Justification, particularly in the Exhibit Bs, use one percent, which is the OMB-released government-wide economic assumption for FY 2014 non-pay inflation.”

Disaster Relief Fund

Question: Your FY14 budget includes \$6.2 billion in the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund, including \$2.6 billion for the cost of disasters that have already occurred – such as the Hurricane Sandy. Based on the DRF Annual Report that was submitted yesterday, this is what DHS needs to respond to disasters during FY14 based on current spend plans and ten-year averages. But I am a bit confused that you are assuming no carryover from FY13 to FY14 since the April DRF Monthly Report shows that you may carryover nearly \$3 billion from FY13. Is the requirement \$6.2 billion for FY14 or is it significantly higher? I have two reports here – both submitted in the last two weeks by DHS – that are in conflict with each other.

Answer: As evidenced in the Monthly DRF Reports, the projected end of year balance or carryover for the DRF varies from month to month due to shifting timelines for completing project awards. However, the full FY 2013 funding needs for these projects are captured in the FY 2013 DRF estimates. The DRF Annual Report for FY 2014 addresses the projected funding

needs for FY 2014. The carryover balance from projects not completed in FY 2013 is not treated as new spending authority in the Annual Report since the funds cover known projects.

Question: On January 29th, the President signed the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013. Included in that Act were significant new authorities for FEMA that will allow for a more efficient recovery to providing grants for public assistance based on cost estimates. However, I note that the report you provided does not take these new authorities into account. I would also note that staff has asked repeatedly for this information and how it will impact disaster funding to no avail. When will you provide the impacts of this new legislation and will you resubmit your funding requests based how the new authorities may alter how and when you obligate funds?

Answer: The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, which Congress passed and the President signed into law on January 29, included several provisions that authorized significant changes in the way FEMA may deliver disaster assistance. Among those provisions is the requirement that FEMA establish Alternative Procedures for the Public Assistance (PA) Program with the goals of reducing the costs of providing disaster assistance, increasing applicant flexibility, expediting the provision of assistance, and incentivizing the cost effective and timely completion of PA Projects. In addition, FEMA's Administrator is authorized to waive notice and comment rulemaking in order to expeditiously implement these procedures as a pilot program. FEMA is currently analyzing the provision and developing guidance to clearly articulate the methods by which it will be implemented, and plans to issue the guidance later this spring or early summer. Once the guidance is released, we will work with states and applicants to determine interest in these new provisions, and assess potential impacts of the new legislation to disaster funding.

FEMA is not planning to resubmit its funding requests, as it expects that the Sandy FY 2014 funding request of \$1.2 billion will be sufficient.

Question: Are you willing to resubmit both of the DRF reports so they are not in total conflict with each other and Congress can see the true cost of disasters are?

Answer: FEMA is not planning to resubmit the two DRF reports. As noted above, the two Reports (i.e., the Congressional Monthly Report and the Annual Report) are not in conflict. The FY 2013 ending year balance presented in the Monthly Report is driven in large part by the timing of projects awarded during the fiscal year. The end of year balance changes month-to-month due to shifts in project timing. The Congressional Monthly report is updated monthly to reflect changes in actual obligations in lieu of estimates for the current month and revisions in the timing of projected obligations in the future months. Conversely, the Annual Report outlines the funding requirements for FY 2014 separate from the funding already targeted for FY 2013 projects.

Major Disaster Declarations

Question: In September, GAO recommended that FEMA develop a methodology to more accurately assess a jurisdiction's capability to respond to and recover from a disaster. What is

the status of this new methodology to include changing the per capita indicator? What is the timeline for implementation of the changes?

Answer: We agree that a review of the criteria used to determine a state's response, recovery, and fiscal capabilities is warranted. Evaluation of the need to update the per capita indicator will be a part of such a review, as will a holistic review of alternative metrics. FEMA is conducting the review internally, but the process will include stakeholders in the review and consideration of alternatives.

FEMA plans to conduct a review in FY13 through the second quarter of FY14, and will report the results of the review to the GAO by the end of FY14.

Question: In the same report, GAO recommended that FEMA develop and implement specific criteria or factors to use when evaluating requests for cost share adjustments. What is the status of this recommendation, to include timeline for implementation?

Answer: FEMA is conducting a review of specific factors or criteria that may be used to support decision making regarding 100 percent cost share adjustments. The process will include other stakeholders and include consideration of alternatives. This review is expected to be complete in FY14. An implementation timeline will be determined upon completion of analysis.

Question: What is the status of plans to implement goals for administrative cost percentages and monitor performance to achieve these goals?

Answer: FEMA's top priority is supporting the needs of survivors and first responders while being a good steward of taxpayer resources. To accomplish this, we allow Federal Coordinating Officers the flexibility to manage employee time and resources as necessary to meet the needs of each disaster. At the same time, we ensure managerial controls by establishing operational metrics. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) continuously monitors all administrative expenditures, across all field operations, and elevates areas of concern or progress to senior leaders through the FEMASTAT process.

FEMASTAT is an analytical process used to produce recommended solutions such as updated doctrine and policies, training, hiring, and procurement practices. The process evaluates, among other things, administrative issues such as Joint Field Office staffing, overtime, travel, and other administrative costs in order to identify potential efficiencies and set operating benchmarks. These benchmarks are then folded into ORA's and OCFO's ongoing process of monitoring administrative expenditures while achieving mission objectives.

Question: Are you concerned that we are declaring disasters with more frequencies even though we have invested billions to make States more prepared?

Answer: The data shows that while 2011 was a record year for major disaster declarations, 2012 had fewer than half the declarations compared with 2011 and was the lowest year for declarations since 2001. Therefore, we aren't necessarily declaring disasters with more frequency, we simply respond to the disasters that occur during any given time period. While

our investments in preparedness make our state and local partners better able to deal with disasters, they do not prevent disasters from occurring.

Drug Interdiction and USCG Budget Cuts

Question: I don't have to tell you that the Coast Guard's efforts to interdict drugs being smuggled from the source and transit zones are vital to our security. However, your FY14 budget will actually **diminish** your current drug interdiction capabilities by decreasing personnel and decommissioning assets. Based on your own metrics, this budget will support the lowest percentage of cocaine removal in five years. Also, combined with these proposed reductions, I understand the Navy is moving more and more assets to the Pacific AOR. Can you discuss how these cuts reduce our current drug interdiction capabilities and how the Coast will mitigate the impacts of the cuts?

Answer: The President's Budget addresses the Coast Guard's most emergent recapitalization needs and includes nearly \$1 billion for more capable, modernized assets such as the National Security Cutter, Fast Response Cutters, and pre-acquisition work for the Offshore Patrol Cutter. Funding also supports upgrades to existing aviation fleet, cutters, and shore facilities. These investments along with funding for personnel to operate and maintain newly arriving assets will enhance the Coast Guard's ability to surge to its highest priority needs, including support of the drug interdiction mission.

Coast Guard decommissions legacy assets as their replacements are brought online. In Fiscal Year 2014, the delivery of the fourth National Security Cutter, HC-144A and HC-130J Maritime Patrol Aircraft will enhance current capabilities. The operations and maintenance costs for new assets are fully funded in the 2014 Request. The Budget also includes funding for the 25th and 26th more capable and reliable Fast Response Cutters, which will also support CG missions.

Question: The 2004 Mission Needs Statement created specific requirements for patrol boats, major cutters and fixed wings operational hours. However, the budgets over the last few years do not support these requirements. At what point does the Mission Needs Statement become irrelevant since the budget does not support the requirements?

Answer: The capacity levels outlined in the 2004 Mission Needs Statement alone are not a meaningful metric of performance. In a dynamic operating environment, the CG surges resources to the highest priority needs based on multiple factors, including threat, risk, and asset capabilities. DHS and CG are conducting an acquisition portfolio review in 2013 to identify an acquisition portfolio that optimizes mission performance within the current fiscal constraints.

USCG Fast Response Cutter

Question: This budget assumes no sequester in FY14; however, as we have seen this past year – sequester is a real possibility. How would your budget request – if sequestered – further erode our interdiction capabilities? As I understand it, by only requesting 2 cutters, you are squandering up to \$30 million in savings per year – when compared to the procurement of 6 per year. Can you explain why you made this decision and do you plan to increase the procurement in the out years so we do not continue to squander savings and delay capability?

Answer: The Administration believes sequestration is a bad policy and has detrimental impacts on our economy and operations. To implement the FY 2013 sequestration cuts, the Coast Guard has reduced surface and air asset operational availability by nearly 25%. If a sequester were implemented again in FY 2014, it would further erode the Coast Guard's ability to execute its missions.

The FY 2014 Request supports the Coast Guard's highest priority recapitalization needs and maintains funding for critical frontline personnel. The Coast Guard received sufficient funding in the FY 2013 appropriation to award a contract for 4 FRCs in FY 2013 and, when combined with the President's FY 2014 request, award a contract for another 4 in FY 2014. The base order under the current contract is 4 FRCs per year.

The Department will continue to prioritize investments in acquisitions and personnel to meet the Nation's homeland security needs.

Question: The current requirement for patrol boat hours is 174,000 per year but this budget supports less than half of that requirement. Will we ever close the capability gaps from what is funded to what is required for patrol boat hours? Also, what areas are most impacted by these gaps?

Answer: The capacity levels outlined in the 2004 Mission Needs Statement alone are not a meaningful metric of performance. Patrol Boat hours will increase in FY14 as Fast Response Cutters (FRCs) continue to be delivered to the fleet. Specifically, FRCs will add 16,250 hours in FY14. Compared to FY13, the Coast Guard is projected to add a net increase in Patrol Boat hours (factors in FY13 FRC hours and reduction of FY13 high tempo, high maintenance hours) of 9,350 hours.

Coast Guard patrol boat hours are used to perform a multitude of Coast Guard missions including search and rescue, living marine resources, drug interdiction, migrant interdiction, and ports, waterway, and coastal security.

USCG Ice Breaker

Question: Your budget includes \$2 million to continue development of a polar icebreaker. The need for an icebreaker is well-known; however, we do have questions about what the acquisition strategy is for this program. What will the \$2 million in this budget fund and what is the acquisition strategy for the program? Does it include incremental funding?

Answer: Funding provided in FY 2013 coupled with the \$2 million requested in FY 2014 will enable the Coast Guard to complete the required pre-acquisition activities by the end of FY 2014, and the Department anticipates delivering an operational ship within a decade. The Coast Guard has been working closely with the Canadian Coast Guard as they complete detailed design on their new icebreaker. Many of their lessons learned will be vital to helping move this project along as quickly as possible.

The Polar Icebreaker replacement is still in the pre-acquisition phases, and as such a detailed acquisition strategy has not yet been developed.

Question: Does the Coast Guard intend to fund a development program or procure data rights from a foreign source?

Answer: The Polar Icebreaker replacement project is still in the pre-acquisition phase. A detailed acquisition strategy and detailed requirements have not yet been set.

USCG National Security Cutter

Question: The President's budget includes funding for the seventh National Security Cutter – and that is about all that is funded in this budget – but it is unclear if there is funding for #8 in the out years. Is the program of record for 8 NSCs still a relative requirement with the continued fiscal constraints and how do you balance the procurement of the cutter with the need to recapitalize other assets?

Answer: Coast Guard has not changed its current Program of Record; however, DHS and CG are conducting an acquisition portfolio review in 2013 to identify an acquisition portfolio that optimizes mission performance within the current fiscal constraints.

As outlined in the Capital Investment Plan to Congress, funding for long lead time and production of NSC 8 is planned for FY 2015. Within this top line, the Department and the Coast Guard made decisions by looking at past investments and the relative condition of each of these programs. For example, there have recently been some significant investments in the Coast Guard's aviation fleet, and this portfolio is more robust when compared to the offshore surface fleet.

The Department and the Coast Guard made decisions by looking at past investments, and the relative condition of each of these programs. To better balance the requirements, acquisition, and budget processes, DHS will conduct a comprehensive portfolio review in 2013 that will help develop acquisition priorities and operational requirements achievable within the funding projections

Question: The budget request does not include long lead time material for NSC #8. If you plan to build an eighth NSC in FY15, when do you need the funding long lead time material? What is the impact of not getting this funding?

Answer: A request that includes acquisition of an eighth NSC would also include a proposed funding schedule.

ICE – ERO Improper Payments

Question: In March 2013, the DHS OIG found that Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) had an improper payment rate of 8.47

percent, much higher than any other component or program. What steps is ICE taking to identify risk for potential improper payments? What changes have been made to processes to prevent improper payments?

Answer: The errors identified in the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act audit are generally not improper payments made to vendors for which amounts should be collected. The majority of the errors are administrative gaps in document retention and completeness. ICE's Office of the Chief Financial Officer is leading a cross-functional team to implement process changes to improve the contract quality and enhance invoice approval.

To reduce the error rate, ICE has taken the following corrective actions in FY 2013:

- Corrected known errors based on the FY 2012 audit that are related to differences in vendor information and pricing information on detention agreements.
- Ensured invoice detail or backup documentation is available for all ERO invoices.
- Issued interim guidance and conducted training sessions for contracting officer representatives (COR) regarding invoice review and approval.
- Began a review of all detention agreements to identify additional changes needed for vendor information, pricing, COR designation, invoicing instructions, and other criteria. Review is on schedule to be completed by June 30, 2013.

The following continued actions are planned for FY 2014:

- Complete necessary modifications of all detention agreements by December 31, 2013.
- Ensure all wireless agreements are covered by a proper contract.
- Continue obligation and disbursement analysis to ensure detention agreements are funded/obligated appropriately.
- Continue, with program office personnel, process improvements, training, and communications in receipt and acceptance procedures and invoice review and approval procedures.

US-VISIT Transfer

Question: The fiscal year 2014 budget again proposes the transfer of US-VISIT functions from the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). However, the Fiscal Year 2013 Appropriations Act rejected the transfer by establishing a new Office of Biometric Identity Management and moving entry-exit policy and operations to CBP and overstay analysis functions to ICE. How does current law impact the fiscal year 2014 proposal?

Answer: The major difference between the *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, (Public Law 113-6)* and the FY 2014 budget proposal is the creation of OBIM within NPPD from those parts of US-VISIT not transferred to CBP or ICE. OBIM will provide biometric and associated biographic identity verification and analysis services to DHS components; Federal partners; state, local, tribal and territorial law enforcement; and international partners. The Department continues to support the President's Budget proposal transferring all elements of US-VISIT to CBP and ICE. As an intermediate step, there are additional elements that Congress could consider transferring from OBIM to CBP in FY14.

Specifically, DHS would support transferring the Arrival Departure Information System (ADIS) to CBP. ADIS is an immigration-focused, biographic system and is, therefore, closely aligned with CBP's core mission. Additionally, over 90% of the data in ADIS is collected by CBP during entry/exit operations. Operational control can be readily shifted because the current systems all run from the DHS Data Center. This proposal will be discussed further in an upcoming briefing to Senate staff.

Question: Please outline the transition plan for implementing the fiscal year 2013 law. Also, provide an exhaustive crosswalk from US-VISIT fiscal years 2011-2012 actuals to fiscal year 2013 to date.

Answer: The transition plan for implementing the FY 2013 law is well into execution. The plan is being carried out in phases. The first phase consisted of transferring operational control of the mission sets to the gaining agencies. The entry/exit policy and operations mission was passed to CBP and the overstay mission to ICE through memorandums signed on April 16, 2013, by NPPD Under Secretary Rand Beers. In the second phase, OBIM senior budget representatives and subject matter experts discussed cost allocations with counterparts in CBP and ICE to gain consensus on the composition of the appropriations to CBP and ICE. Upon reaching consensus, OBIM, CBP, ICE, and NPPD leadership agreed on the mission requirements to determine the number of full-time equivalents (FTE) that would be allocated to CBP and ICE. The third phase was preparing the CBP and ICE list of transferring FTEs and formally notifying the individuals encumbering the agreed-upon positions to begin out-processing procedures. This phase was completed when administrative control (payroll) was transferred to CBP and ICE effective May 5, 2013. The fourth phase, which is in progress, is to support the operational control of the CBP and ICE contingents by consolidating the associated staff into centralized facilities. This will allow simplified command and control of the newly acquired mission sets and the staff executing these missions. The final phase of the transition will focus on the OBIM organization with the appropriate mix of staff, resources, and facilities.

The table that follows provides a crosswalk of US-VISIT actual costs for FY 2011, FY 2012, and actuals-to-date for FY 2013. The FY 2013 actuals-to-date include expenses prior to the separation of US-VISIT as authorized under the *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013* (Public Law 113-6). Once the transition has been completed, a final breakout of actual costs for FY 2013 will be available.

	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 YTD*
	\$K	\$K	\$K
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 93,062	\$ 57,714	\$ 29,217
NPPD	\$ 93,062	\$ 57,714	\$ 15,427
Function Transferred to CBP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,781
Function Transferred to ICE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,010
Systems Engineering (Includes Biometric Domain, Research, and Standards)	\$ 11,861	\$ 11,940	\$ 1,458
NPPD	\$ 11,861	\$ 11,940	\$ 1,458
Systems Operations and Maintenance	\$ 139,478	\$ 177,293	\$ 66,254
NPPD	\$ 139,478	\$ 177,293	\$ 66,254
Identity and Screening Services	\$ 30,973	\$ 19,089	\$ 7,585
NPPD	\$ 30,973	\$ 19,089	\$ 6,863
Function Transferred to CBP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 172
Function Transferred to ICE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 550
Data Center Mirroring and Migration	\$ 27,007	\$ -	\$ -
NPPD	\$ 27,007	\$ -	\$ -
Unique Identity	\$ 52,684	\$ 8,558	\$ 20,428
NPPD	\$ 52,684	\$ 8,558	\$ 20,428
US-VISIT 1.0	\$ 1,862	\$ -	\$ -
NPPD	\$ 1,862	\$ -	\$ -
Entry-Exit (ADIS Overstay Validation and Biographic Exit Support)	\$ 600	\$ 537	\$ -
NPPD	\$ 600	\$ 537	\$ -
Function Transferred to CBP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals	\$ 357,527	\$ 275,131	\$ 124,943

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Question: Please outline the transition plan for implementing the fiscal year 2013 law.

Answer: The transition plan for implementing the FY 2013 law is well into execution. The plan is being carried out in phases. The first phase consisted of transferring operational control of the mission sets to the gaining agencies. The entry/exit policy and operations mission was passed to CBP and the overstay mission to ICE through memorandums signed on April 16, 2013, by NPPD Under Secretary Rand Beers. In the second phase, OBIM senior budget representatives and subject matter experts discussed cost allocations with counterparts in CBP and ICE to gain consensus on the composition of the appropriations to CBP and ICE. Upon reaching consensus,

OBIM, CBP, ICE, and NPPD leadership agreed on the mission requirements to determine the number of full-time equivalents (FTE) that would be allocated to CBP and ICE. The third phase was preparing the CBP and ICE list of transferring FTEs and formally notifying the individuals encumbering the agreed-upon positions to begin out-processing procedures. This phase was completed when administrative control (payroll) was transferred to CBP and ICE effective May 5, 2013. The fourth phase, which is in progress, is to support the operational control of the CBP and ICE contingents by consolidating the associated staff into centralized facilities. This will allow simplified command and control of the newly acquired mission sets and the staff executing these missions. The final phase of the transition will focus on the OBIM organization with the appropriate mix of staff, resources, and facilities.

The table on the following page provides a crosswalk of US-VISIT actual costs for FY 2011, FY 2012, and actuals-to-date for FY 2013. The FY 2013 actuals-to-date include expenses prior to the separation of US-VISIT as authorized under the *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013* (Public Law 113-6). Once the transition has been completed, a final breakout of actual costs for FY 2013 will be available.

	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 YTD*
	\$K	\$K	\$K
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 93,062	\$ 57,714	\$ 29,217
NPPD	\$ 93,062	\$ 57,714	\$ 15,427
Function Transferred to CBP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,781
Function Transferred to ICE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,010
Systems Engineering (Includes Biometric Domain, Research, and Standards)	\$ 11,861	\$ 11,940	\$ 1,458
NPPD	\$ 11,861	\$ 11,940	\$ 1,458
Systems Operations and Maintenance	\$ 139,478	\$ 177,293	\$ 66,254
NPPD	\$ 139,478	\$ 177,293	\$ 66,254
Identity and Screening Services	\$ 30,973	\$ 19,089	\$ 7,585
NPPD	\$ 30,973	\$ 19,089	\$ 6,863
Function Transferred to CBP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 172
Function Transferred to ICE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 550
Data Center Mirroring and Migration	\$ 27,007	\$ -	\$ -
NPPD	\$ 27,007	\$ -	\$ -
Unique Identity	\$ 52,684	\$ 8,558	\$ 20,428
NPPD	\$ 52,684	\$ 8,558	\$ 20,428
US-VISIT 1.0	\$ 1,862	\$ -	\$ -
NPPD	\$ 1,862	\$ -	\$ -
Entry-Exit (ADIS Overstay Validation and Biographic Exit Support)	\$ 600	\$ 537	\$ -
NPPD	\$ 600	\$ 537	\$ -
Function Transferred to CBP	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals	\$ 357,527	\$ 275,131	\$ 124,943

CBP Officer Staffing

Question: The fiscal year 2014 requests includes CBP's request for appropriated funding (\$210.1 million) for 1,600 additional CBP officers. Please provide the annualization of the \$210 million over the next 5 fiscal years.

Answer: See the table on the following page.

Position Type	Headcount	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
CBPOs/Carnies	1,600	\$171,214,214	\$217,543,994	\$244,734,632	\$274,146,985	\$285,327,827	\$296,508,669
Ops Support	107	\$9,133,128	\$13,896,833	\$14,476,270	\$15,087,435	\$15,441,421	\$15,795,407
Miss Support	138	\$16,170,608	\$26,806,260	\$27,988,640	\$29,225,215	\$29,854,169	\$30,483,123
Total	1,845	\$210,100,000	\$271,099,068	\$300,542,445	\$332,317,189	\$344,766,761	\$357,216,333

Question: While the Administration intends to proceed with preclearance operations in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), this action raises a number of concerns including the impact on domestic staffing levels and the cost to taxpayers. Please provide a detailed response regarding the timing for establishing preclearance operations, the staffing level required, where the officers will come from, how those officers will be backfilled prior to their deployment to the UAE, full cost estimate information, and the source and authority for all funds applied to this operation broken out by reimbursable and non-reimbursable costs.

Answer: Expanding Preclearance to Abu Dhabi enhances our aviation security by extending our borders, helping CBP to prevent terrorists, criminals, and other national security threats from boarding commercial aircraft bound for the United States.

Once a final agreement has been signed between the two nations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will staff the Abu Dhabi Preclearance location with 21 temporary duty (TDY) employees. Due to the rigors of internal hiring for the full time positions and the pre-deployment process for Department of State clearances, CBP anticipates replacing the TDYs with permanent staffing following the start of operations.

CBP estimates costs of opening and maintaining a Preclearance location in Abu Dhabi to be approximately \$5 to 6 million annually which includes salaries and benefits, relocations and all operating costs. CBP will be reimbursed for 100 percent of non-payroll costs (travel, contracts, supplies, etc). In terms of payroll costs, CBP is able to receive reimbursement for services related to Immigration and Agriculture activities; Customs related services are not reimbursable. In total Preclearance anticipates that it may potentially receive reimbursement for as much 85 percent of the total cost in Abu Dhabi. CBP believes that Preclearance operations at certain airports have two notable impacts. First, Preclearance reduces overall inspection related costs as individuals who are inadmissible to the U.S. are denied boarding, sparing CBP the time and resources necessary to process them in the U.S. Secondly, by conducting inspections at a foreign airport, groups of travelers that would normally have waited in line for immigration inspections upon entry to the U.S. no longer need to leading to shorter wait-times for other travelers.

In seeking this reimbursement, CBP is relying on longstanding authorities that allow it to enter into reimbursable agreements for immigration inspection services (8 U.S.C. § 1356(i)) and the preclearance of agricultural products (7 U.S.C. § 8311(a)).

U.S.-Mexico Security Efforts

Question: Under Mexican President Peña Nieto's leadership, it is good to see that the direction and partnership between DHS and the Mexican government remains largely unchanged. Please outline major ongoing efforts with the Mexican government to further homeland security interests, including associated costs and staffing levels to carry out such efforts.

Answer: Please see accompanying spreadsheet providing information supplied by CBP, FEMA, ICE, and USCG on ongoing initiatives with the Mexican government.

Human Trafficking—DHS Blue Campaign

Question: Please describe the major accomplishments of the Blue Campaign since it was launched in 2010? Please also detail the funding dedicated to this initiative each year, fiscal years 2011-2012 and fiscal year 2013 year to date.

Answer: The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has increased its capacity to combat human trafficking through the DHS Blue Campaign™. The Blue Campaign™ is the unified voice for DHS's efforts to combat human trafficking. Working in collaboration with law enforcement, government, and non-governmental and private organizations, the Blue Campaign™ strives to protect the basic right of freedom, and to bring traffickers to justice.

Training

DHS works to train those likely to encounter human trafficking on how to report the crime. This is intended to increase victim identification, bring traffickers to justice, and raise understanding of the assistance available to victims. More than 100,000 people likely to come in contact with victims have been trained to spot potential human trafficking and report it, including lawyers, judges, first responders, private industry, faith-based organizations, the general public, international organizations, NGOs, service providers, and state and local law enforcement.

Federal Workforce Training

- DHS has mandated training for DHS employees who are likely to encounter victims of human trafficking, using a specialized DHS web-based human trafficking awareness training.
- DHS's contracting professionals participate in a jointly developed DHS-Department of State (DOS) training on the human trafficking provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.
- DHS provided the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) with DHS produced training and as a result DOT is training its more than 50,000 employees.

Law Enforcement Training

- DHS developed a web-based human trafficking training course that teaches law enforcement officers how to recognize human trafficking encountered during routine duties, how to protect victims, and how to initiate human trafficking investigations. DHS has worked with law enforcement associations, state police academies and state attorneys general offices to make the training widely available.

U.S. - Mexico Security Efforts									
Initiative	Program	Component	FY13 Staffing levels		FY13 Associated Costs				
			Permanent	TDY	OCC11	OCC12	OCC21	OCC25	OCC31
	Trusted Traveler programs: Global Entry/Viajero Confiable	CBPO/O			\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$14,000
	Trusted Shipper programs: C-TPAT/NEEC	CBPO/O			\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0
	Implementation of Border Violence Prevention Protocols	CBPO/BP	1				\$8,000		
	Pre-inspection pilots	CBPO/O			\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$24,270	\$0
Security	Joint Security Program (JSP)	CBP/MEX OAM/INA	2	5	\$180,543.17	\$224,408.35	\$800,000.00	\$90,621.90	\$4,200.00
	Sharing of APD/PNR	CBP/NICP			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Investigation Coordination	Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU)	ICE/OIA; ICE/PR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Migration Management	Local Repatriations Arrangements	ICE/ERO; CBPO/BP	1		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Interior Repatriation Initiative	ICE/ERO; CBPO/BP	1		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,095,030.00	\$0.00
Emergency Management	FEMA-Proteccion Civil collaboration	FEMA/OIA	N/A	N/A	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Maritime Collaboration	North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMSI)	USCG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Domain Awareness	Air & Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS)	CBPOAM/AMOC	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	\$20,358.20	N/A	N/A
Training	Mexican Customs training	ICE/OIA	0	16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$403,996.00	\$456,010.00	\$0.00
	Federal Police training	CBP/INA; CBPO/BP	0	1			\$12,185.00		
	K-9 training	CBP/INA; CBPO/BP	4	4	\$406,252.92	\$135,417.64	\$253,717.46	\$458,354.45	\$0.00

(K9 Training) OCC26= \$34,075.00

NOTES:

- 1) No FT or TDY positions dedicated to C-TPAT or TTP. Assigned as collateral duties.
- 2) Travel based on costs identified for the specific project. C-TPAT travel excludes travel for validations.
- 3) TTP equipment for mobile Enrollment jump kits to be used by trained embassy personnel
- 4) Pre-inspection pilot - OFO employees will live in U.S. and commute to Mexico for work
- 5) NAMSI is funded by USNORTHCOM. USCG DOES NOT RECEIVE ANY DIRECT FUNDING FROM NORTHCOM FOR NAMSI
- 6) Interior Repatriation Initiative FY13 Costs include 13 Security Guards, 1 Flight Nurse, 1 Mechanic, 2 Pilots, 3 Flight Attendants, 1 IEA. 1 Flt (The FY-13 pilot used a San Antonio plane which required additional costs for repositioning chartered aircraft as well as crew).
- 7) Interior Repatriation Initiative FY13 Costs include 13 Security Guards, 1 Flight Nurse, 1 Mechanic, 2 Pilots, 3 Flight Attendants, 1 IEA. 1 Flt (The FY-13 pilot used a San Antonio plane which required additional costs for repositioning chartered aircraft as well as crew.)

U.S. Mexico Security Efforts										
Initiative	Program	Component	Reimbursable Funding			FY 14 Staffing Levels				
			No	Yes	TDY	Permanent	OC C-1	OC C-2	OC C-25	Reimbursable Funding?
	Trusted Traveler program (Global Entry/Viatori Confidential)	CBPO/STP	No				\$0	\$0	\$0	OC C-31
	Trusted Advisor program (CATA/INTEC)	CBPO/STP	No				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Trusted Traveler program (CATA/INTEC)	CBPO/STP	No				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Trusted Traveler program (CATA/INTEC)	CBPO/STP	No				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Trusted Traveler program (CATA/INTEC)	CBPO/STP	No				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Security	Joint Security Program (JSP)	CBP/AMX/AMINA	No		5	2	\$180,443.17	\$11,414.89	\$80,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Sharing of AP/PMR	CBP/STP	No				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Investigation	Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU)	ICE/DIA, R, U/IR	No		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Signature Management	Local Repatriations Arrangements	ICE/ERO, CBP/IRBP	No		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Interior Repatriation Initiative	ICE/ERO, CBP/IRBP	No		N/A	N/A	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,748,133.00	\$0.00
	Emergency Management	ICE/AMCHA	No		N/A	N/A	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Maritime Collaboration	North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMSI)	USCG	No		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Domain Awareness	Air & Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS)	CBP/AM/AMIC	No		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Training	Mexican Customs training	ICE/AM	No		0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Federal Police training	CBP/AM, CBP/IRBP	No		2	2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Co-9 training	CBP/AM, CBP/IRBP	No				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

NOTES:

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gts a day, five days a week.

U.S. - Mexico Security Efforts - CBP

Initiative	Program	Component	FY13 Staffing levels		FY13 Associated Costs				
			Permanent	TDY	OCC11	OCC12	OCC21	OCC25	OCC31
21st Century	Trusted Traveler programs: Global Entry/Viajero Confiable	CBP/OFO			\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$14,000
	Trusted Shipper programs: C-TPAT/NEEC	CBP/OFO			\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0
	Implementation of Border Violence Prevention Protocols	CBP/OBP	1				\$8,000		
	Pre-inspection pilots	CBP/OFO			\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$24,270	\$0
Aviation	Joint Security Program (JSP)	CBP-MEX/OAM/INA	2	5	\$180,543.17	\$224,408.35	\$800,000.00	\$90,621.90	\$4,200.00
	Sharing of API/PNR	CBP/NTCP			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Investigation Coordination	Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU)	ICE/OIA; ICE/IPR							
Migration	Local Repatriations Arrangements	ICE/ERO; CBP/OBP	1		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Interior Repatriation Initiative	ICE/ERO; CBP/OBP	1		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Emergency Management	FEMA-Proteccion Civil collaboration	FEMA/OIA							
Maritime Collaboration	North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMSI)	USCG							
Air Domain Awareness	Air & Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS)	CBP/OAM/AMOC		5			\$20,358.20		
Capacity Building/	Mexican Customs training	ICE/OIA							
	Federal Police training	CBP/INA; CBP/OBP	0	1			\$12,185.00		
	K-9 training	CBP/INA; CBP/OBP	4	4	\$406,252.92	\$135,417.64	\$253,717.46	\$458,354.45	\$0.00

(K9 Training) OCC26= \$34,075.00

NOTES:

- 1) No FT or TDY positions dedicated to C-TPAT or TTP. Assigned as collateral duties.
- 2) Travel based on costs identified for the specific project. C-TPAT travel excludes travel for validations.
- 3) TTP equipment for mobile Enrollment/Jump kits to be used by trained embassy personnel
- 4) Pre-inspection pilot - OFO employees will live in U.S. and commute to Mexico for work

U.S. - Mexico Security Efforts - CBP											
Initiative	Program	Component	Reimbursable Funding?	FY 14 Staffing Levels		FY14 Associated Costs					Reimbursable Funding?
				Permanent	TDY	OCC11	OCC12	OCC21	OCC25	OCC31	
21st Century	- Trusted Traveler programs: Global Entry/Vinjero Confiable	CBP/OFO	No			\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$14,000	No
	- Trusted Shipper programs: C-TPAT/NEEC	CBP/OFO	No		1	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	No
	- Implementation of Border Violence Prevention Protocols	CBP/OBP	No	1				\$8,000.00			No
	- Pre-inspection pilots	CBP/OFO	No			\$0	\$100,000.00	\$0	\$35,675	\$0	No
Aviation	- Joint Security Program (JSP)	CBP-MEX OAM/INA	No	2	5	\$189,543.17	\$111,414.89	\$800,000.00	\$98,863.00	\$5,000.00	No
	- Sharing of APL/PNR	CBP/NTCP	No			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	No
Investigation Coordination	- Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU)	ICE/OIA; ICE/IPR									
Migration	- Local Repatriations Arrangements	ICE/ERO; CBP/OBP	No	1		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No
	- Interior Repatriation Initiative	ICE/ERO; CBP/OBP	No	1		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No
Emergency Management	- FEMA-Protection Civil collaboration	FEMA/OIA									
Maritime Collaboration	- North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMSI)	USCG									
Air Domain Awareness	- Air & Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS)	CBP/OAM/AMOC	No								No
Capacity Building/	- Mexican Customs training	ICE/OIA	No								No
	- Federal Police training	CBP/INA; CBP/OBP	No	0	2			\$25,000.00			No
	- K-9 training	CBP/INA; CBP/OBP	No		2			\$11,869.00	\$2,367.00		No

NOTES:

U.S.-Mexico Security Efforts - UNSC														
Initiative	Program	Component	FY 13 Staffing Levels		FY 13 Associated Costs				FY 14 Staffing Levels		FY 14 Associated Costs			
			Permanent	TDY	TDY	OCC11	OCC12	OCC25	OCC31	TDY	OCC11	OCC12	OCC25	OCC31
21st Century	Trusted Traveler programs: Global Entry/Viajero Confiable	CB/EJO												
	Trusted Shipper programs: C-TPA/ENREZC	CB/EJO												
	Implementation of Border Violence Prevention Protocols	CB/DORP												
	Pre-inspection pilots	CB/DORP												
Aviation	Joint Security Program (JSP)	CB/D MIX												
	Sharing of AD/PNR	CB/NTCT												
Investigation	Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCU)	ICE/DIA: ICE/IR												
Migration	Local Registration Arrangements	ICE/DIA: CB/DORP												
	Intersect Registration Initiative	ICE/DIA: CB/DORP												
Emergency Management	FEMA - Protection Civil collaboration	FEMA/AMIA												
Maritime Collaboration	North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMSI)	USCG	Funded by USNORTHCOM			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Domain Awareness	Air & Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS)	CB/DIA/AMOC												
Capacity	Mexican Customs Training	ICE/DIA												
	Federal Police Training	CB/DIA: CB/DORP												
	K-9 Training	CB/DIA: CB/DORP												

*AMSI is funded by USNORF/CDM, USCG 1301 807 42219, 807 51421, 807 51422, 807 51423, 807 51424, 807 51425, 807 51426, 807 51427, 807 51428, 807 51429, 807 51430, 807 51431, 807 51432, 807 51433, 807 51434, 807 51435, 807 51436, 807 51437, 807 51438, 807 51439, 807 51440, 807 51441, 807 51442, 807 51443, 807 51444, 807 51445, 807 51446, 807 51447, 807 51448, 807 51449, 807 51450, 807 51451, 807 51452, 807 51453, 807 51454, 807 51455, 807 51456, 807 51457, 807 51458, 807 51459, 807 51460, 807 51461, 807 51462, 807 51463, 807 51464, 807 51465, 807 51466, 807 51467, 807 51468, 807 51469, 807 51470, 807 51471, 807 51472, 807 51473, 807 51474, 807 51475, 807 51476, 807 51477, 807 51478, 807 51479, 807 51480, 807 51481, 807 51482, 807 51483, 807 51484, 807 51485, 807 51486, 807 51487, 807 51488, 807 51489, 807 51490, 807 51491, 807 51492, 807 51493, 807 51494, 807 51495, 807 51496, 807 51497, 807 51498, 807 51499, 807 51500, 807 51501, 807 51502, 807 51503, 807 51504, 807 51505, 807 51506, 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U.S. - Mexico Security Efforts - FEMA

Initiative	Program	Component	FY13 Staffing levels		FY13 Associated Costs				
			Permanent	TDY	OCC11	OCC12	OCC21	OCC25	OCC31
21st Century Border:	- Trusted Traveler programs: Global Entry/Innocent Confiable	CBP/OIG							
	- Trusted Shipper programs: C-TPA/INR/C	CBP/OIG							
	- Implementation of Border Violence Prevention Protocols	CBP/OBP							
	- Pre-inspection pilots	CBP/OIG							
Aviation Security:	- Joint Security Program (JSP)	CBP/MEX							
	- Starting at AFI/PNR	CBP/NTOP							
Investigation	- Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU)	ICE/OIA; ICE/PR							
Migration	- Local Repatriation Arrangements	ICE/ERO; CBP/OBP							
	- Interim Repatriation Initiative	ICE/ERO; CBP/OBP							
Emergency	- FEMA-Protection Civil collaboration	FEMA/OIA	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Maritime	- North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMSI)	USCG							
Air Domain	- Air & Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS)	CBP/OAM/AMIX							
Capacity Building/	- Mexican Customs training	ICE/OIA							
	- Federal Police training	CBP/INA; CBP/OBP							
	- K-9 training	CBP/INA; CBP/OBP							

U.S. - Mexico Security Efforts - ICE

Initiative	Program	Component	FY13 Staffing levels		FY13 Associated Costs				
			Permanent	TDY	OCC11	OCC12	OCC21	OCC25	OCC31
21st Century Border:	Trusted Traveler programs: Global Entry/Visa/Confiable	CBPO/DO							
	Trusted Shipper programs: C-TPAT/NEEC	CBPO/DO							
	Implementation of Border Violence Prevention Protocols	CBPO/DP							
	Pre-inspection pilots	CBPO/DO							
Aviation Security:	Joint Security Program (JSP)	CBP-MEX							
	Sharing of A/P/PNR	CBP/NTCP							
Investigation	Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU)	ICE/OIA; ICE/EPF	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$189,567.00	\$13,600.00	\$0.00
Migration Management:	Local Repatriations Arrangements	ICE/ERO; CBP/OBP			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Interior Repatriation Initiative	ICE/ERO; CBP/OBP			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,095,090.00	\$0.00
Emergency	FEMA-Proteccion Civil collaboration	H:MA/OIA							
Maritime	North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMSI)	USCG							
Air Domain	Air & Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS)	CBPO/AM/AMOC							
Capacity Building/	Mexican Customs training	ICE/OIA	0	16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$403,996.00	\$456,010.00	\$0.00
	Federal Police training	CBP/INA; CBP/OBP							
	K-9 training	CBP/INA; CBP/OBP							

- 1) Interior Repatriation Initiative FY13 Costs include 13 Security Guards, 1 Flight Nurse, 1 Mechanic, 2 Pilots, 3 Flight Attendants, 1 EA. 1 Flight a day, five days a week. (The FY-13 pilot used a San Antonio plane which required additional costs for repositioning chartered aircraft)
- 2) Interior Repatriation Initiative FY13 Costs include 13 Security Guards, 1 Flight Nurse, 1 Mechanic, 2 Pilots, 3 Flight Attendants, 1 EA. 1 Flight a day, five days a week. (The FY-13 pilot used a San Antonio plane which required additional costs for repositioning chartered aircraft)

U.S. - Mexico Security Efforts - ICE

Initiative	Program	Component	Reimbursable	FY14 Staffing levels			FY14 Associated Costs					Reimbursable
				Permanent	TDY		OCC11	OCC12	OCC21	OCC25	OCC31	
21st Century Border:	Trusted Traveler programs: Global Entry/Voyager Confidential	CBPO/O										
	Trusted Shipper programs: C-TPA/TNEEC	CBPO/O										
	Implementation of Border Violence Prevention Protocols	CBPO/BP										
	Pre-inspection pilots	CBPO/O										
Aviation Security:	Joint Security Program (JSP)	CBP-MEX										
	Sharing of A/P/PNK	CBPNTCP										
Investigation	Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU)	R/DOA: R/E/PPK	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$178,193.00	\$12,784.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
						\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00		
Migration Management:	Local Repatriations Arrangements	R/E/ERO: CBP/OHP							20 Contractors, 1 Full-Time Equivalent Per Flight			
	Interior Repatriation Initiative	R/E/ERO: CBP/OHP				\$0.00	\$0.00		\$10,748,153.00	\$0.00		
Emergency	FEMA-Protection Civil collaboration	DEMA/DIA										
Maritime	North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMS)	USCG										
Air Domain	Air & Marine Operations Surveillance System (AMOSS)	CBPO/AM/AMOC										
Capacity Building/	Mexican Customs training	R/DOA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Federal Police training	CBP/DNA: CBP/OHP										
	K-9 training	CBP/DNA: CBP/OHP										

1) Interior Repatriation Initiative FY13 Costs include 13 Security Guards, 1 Flight Nurse, 1 Mechanic, 2 Pilots, 3 Flight Attendants, 1 IEA. 1 Flight a day, five dt as well as crew.

2) Interior Repatriation Initiative FY13 Costs include 13 Security Guards, 1 Flight Nurse, 1 Mechanic, 2 Pilots, 3 Flight Attendants, 1 IEA. 1 Flight a day, five dt as well as crew. }

- DHS produced two roll-call videos for state and local law enforcement that explain how DHS immigration relief (Continued Presence, T visas, and U visas) for victims of human trafficking can be beneficial to their investigation.
- DHS has produced webinars to train law enforcement about the indicators of human trafficking as well as available immigration relief that DHS provides to trafficked victims and victims of other specific crimes.
- In collaboration with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of Labor (DOL), DHS created an advanced human trafficking training course for the anti-trafficking coordination teams (ACTeams). These teams consist of Assistant U.S. Attorneys, FBI Special Agents, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Special Agents, DOL wage and hour inspectors and inspectors general, and federal victim assistance personnel. These specialized teams are in six districts around the country and receive support from subject matter experts on human trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and victim assistance.
- DHS provided training to 245 fusion center analysts on how to differentiate between smuggling and trafficking, recognize the indicators of human trafficking, and how fusion centers can play a role in combating the crime. We plan to conduct four additional webinars during FY 2013.
- DHS has developed an anti-human trafficking training and technical assistance initiative that engages ethnic and culturally-diverse faith communities.
- ICE provided international training and outreach on international forced child labor, human trafficking, and child sex tourism. In FY 2012, ICE HSI trained or provided anti-human trafficking materials to over 40,000 people, including over 6,000 foreign officials.

Public Training

- DHS, in collaboration with DOS developed a first-ever, interactive online awareness course for the general public. The 15-minute training provides an overview of human trafficking, describes common indicators, and explains how to report tips to law enforcement.

Partnerships

Building partnerships is necessary to bring more resources and awareness to the issue of human trafficking. Increased awareness helps DHS identify, assist and provide services to victims as well as prosecute the traffickers. Some examples include:

Transportation Partnerships

- DHS's U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) worked with DOT to release the Blue Lightning Initiative training, a training module and pocket guide that educates airline employees on how to identify human trafficking in airports or during flights and how to notify law enforcement. This voluntary, advanced reporting allows CBP to research and formulate an appropriate response to suspected human trafficking incidents, including coordination with other Federal agencies as needed.
- DHS and the DOT are partnering with Amtrak to train employees and Amtrak Police Department officers to identify and recognize indicators of human trafficking, as well as how to report suspected cases of human trafficking.

Inter-governmental Partnerships

- DHS, with DOJ and the Department of Health and Human Services, has led the interagency effort to develop the first-ever Federal strategic action plan for services for victims of human trafficking that coordinates and complements Federal efforts, enhances resources, and strengthens the reach and effectiveness of available services.

Faith-based Partnerships

- The DHS Office of Faith Based and Neighborhood Partnerships conducted outreach to the faith-based community, including meeting with stakeholders and providing presentations at conferences. The office distributed hundreds of informational pamphlets on combating human trafficking customized to the specific needs and interests of faith-based constituencies.

International Partnerships

- Secretary Napolitano signed an agreement with INTERPOL Secretary General Ron Noble to allow INTERPOL to distribute Blue Campaign™ materials to each of its 190 member countries.
- Secretary Janet Napolitano increased DHS's anti-trafficking engagement with the international community by signing statements of intent on combating human trafficking with the governments of the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, New Zealand, Panama, and Brazil in 2012.
- Secretary Napolitano and Attorney General Holder signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Canadian Minister of Public Safety Vic Toews between the Human Smuggling and Traffic Center and the Canadian Human Trafficking National Coordination Center.
- Secretary Napolitano continues to meet with international counterparts to enhance collaborative efforts to combat human trafficking.

Victim Assistance and Perpetrator Justice

DHS applies a victim-centered approach to investigating human trafficking cases by providing immigration relief for foreign-born victims of human trafficking and connecting victims who are identified by law enforcement with available services. Stabilizing victims is an important step in helping them rebuild their lives, and feel safe enough to help law enforcement bring their traffickers to justice. Examples of accomplishments include:

Investigations

- ICE conducted more investigations containing a nexus to human trafficking in FY 2012 than ever before, resulting in 894 initiated cases, 381 convictions, and the seizure of over \$1,000,000 in assets.
- ICE designated 51 specially-trained human trafficking subject matter experts – at least one in every ICE HSI SAC office. These individuals are trained to handle human trafficking leads, address urgent victim needs appropriately, and serve as designated points of contact for local officers and leads.
- DHS developed a Fusion Center Referral Protocol to educate fusion centers on the Department's role in combating trafficking in persons, provide human trafficking indicators and other resources to the fusion centers, and share guidance for referring suspected instances of human trafficking to ICE HSI for investigation.

- Individuals can report suspicious criminal activity to the ICE HSI Tip Line 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Highly trained specialists take reports from both the public and law enforcement agencies on more than 400 laws enforced by ICE HSI, including those related to human trafficking. The ICE HSI Tip Line received more human trafficking tips than ever before in FY 2012 – 588 tips. This is up from 384 tips in FY 2011 and 231 tips in FY 2010.
- ICE has expanded its Forensic Interviewing Program. As of February 2012, ICE employed three full time Forensic Interview Specialists who conduct developmentally-appropriate, legally-defensible, victim- and culturally-sensitive forensic interviews for all ICE investigations, domestically and internationally.

Immigration Benefits and Victim Support

- For the third year in a row, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) reached the annual statutory cap for U visas (10,000), which provide an immigration benefit for victims who cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of certain crimes, including human trafficking and domestic violence. USCIS also saw an increase in T visa applications, which are set aside specifically for victims of a severe form of human trafficking.

Public Awareness and Engagement

Teachers, nurses, social workers, faith-based leaders, and non-governmental organizations are members of communities that could encounter—and identify and help—trafficking victims. This is the first step toward identifying victims and bringing traffickers to justice. Some examples of Blue Campaign™ products are:

- An online, free suite of materials to enhance public awareness and explain the types of services and resources that are available to victims of human trafficking.
- DHS created a public awareness campaign aimed at children and their families from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to promote awareness of the dangers, including human trafficking, posed to children in attempting to illegally immigrate to the United States.
- ICE HSI produced and aired advertisements for the 2010, 2011, and 2012 “Hidden In Plain Sight” campaign, which was featured in 64 different newspapers in languages including English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Thai.
- CBP developed the “No Te Engañes”/“Don’t be Fooled” campaign which ran in Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico in 2010, and in several cities in the United States during 2011. The awareness campaign informs migrants of the dangers of human trafficking and encourages the public and victims to call a hotline and get help.

All funding dedicated by the Department to its anti-trafficking efforts comes out of DHS components’ base appropriated funds. We have included a budget document provided previously that includes our FY 2013 budget submission. Note that the FY 2013 budget submission may not reflect actual expenses, due to sequestration.

Funding for Human Trafficking Related Counter Measures (FY 2010-2013)
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Funding through Discretionary Appropriations

Component/Item Funding (\$ in Thousands)	Enacted Appropriations			Budget Submission
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 ¹²
CBP Blue Lightning Training ¹	0	0	0	0
CBP Personnel Travel (OFO and OPA)	2.5	2.5	5.0	10.0
CBP Promotional Videos/Materials ^{2, 3} (Blue Campaign and Blue Lightning materials)	27.4	4.2	40.8	20.0
CBP No Te Engañes	1,351.0	410.0	0	1,100.0
CBP Salaries and Expenses ⁴	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0
CBP Salaries and Expenses ⁵	1,103.0	1,126.0	1,159.0	1,195.0
Subtotal, CBP	1,363.0	1,386.0	1,419.0	1,455.0
Human Trafficking Investigations ⁶	45,600.0	46,800.0	47,800.0	46,300.0
Hidden in Plain Sight ⁷	78.0	105.0	0	N/A
Promotional Videos/Materials	0	0	0	N/A
ICE Training/Presentations (conf's only) ⁷	0	90.0	0	N/A
CP Requests	Not available	Not available	Not available	N/A
HSI Tip Line ⁸	7,300.0	7,500.0	5,600.0	5,600.0
Victim Assistance Program ⁹	1,400.0	800.0	1,200.0	N/A
Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center ¹⁰	5,500.0	3,700.0	6,700.0	6,700.0
Subtotal, ICE	59,878.0	58,890.0	61,300.0	58,600.0
FEMA First Responder Video/Training ¹¹	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, FEMA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OHA Printing of Human Trafficking Indicator Cards for First Responders	0	0	1.0	0
Subtotal, OHA	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
FLETC State and Local Training	5.0	17.5	7.5	7.5
FLETC Personnel Travel (Santoro)	7.0	5.0	7.5	0
FLETC Promotional Videos/Materials ²	75.4	2.6	0	0
FLETC Salaries and Expenses ⁴	0	41.4	51.6	51.6
Subtotal, FLETC	87.4	66.5	66.6	59.1
OCPO: General Awareness Training	6.5	0	0	0
OCPO: FAR Training	81.2	0	0	0
CRCL: DHS Employee Training	0	0.2	0	0
PLCY: FTE Expenses	90.7	146.4	179.4	188.8
DMO: Travel	0	0	0	0
DMO: Promotional Videos/Materials ²	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Departmental Operations	178.4	146.6	179.4	188.8
TOTAL, DHS	61,506.8	62,195.6	62,966.0	60,302.9

Notes

¹ For FY 2012, the Blue Lightning training module was developed with in-house resources from the Office of Training and Development and is valued at approximately \$100,000.

² Includes manufacturing & shipping costs.

³ In FY 2012, \$10,750 – year-to date expense plus additional printing needed during this fiscal year (\$30K) = \$40,750.

⁴ Includes only personnel whose primary job is human trafficking-related.

⁵ Salaries and Expense costs for 10 Office of Intelligence and Investigative Personnel

⁶ ICE projections were determined for FY 2013 funding levels for Human Trafficking, to include salary dollars expended, in part, by using linear trends analysis of the previous four years of investigative activity in each program area. This methodology allowed ICE to project expenditures in each investigative category based upon priorities and the trends in criminal activity and investigative effort over a four year period. At the end of each quarter and at the end of the fiscal year, ICE HSI calculated investigative program expenditures by dividing the investigative hours reported for each investigative program area by the total HSI domestic investigative hours. The resulting percentage is applied to the total HSI domestic investigative obligations and expenditures (including the other line items in the chart) for the year to determine the amount obligated and expended within each investigative area, including Human Trafficking. When comparing the projected (spend plan) budget allocation for FY 2013 funding to actual expenditures, please note that they did not represent fixed allocations to particular mission areas. HSI enforces a wide range of legal authorities which drive mission performance and the expenditure of funds. The actual expenditures varied significantly from the projections made at the beginning of the year due to changing threats to public safety or national security and/or mission reprioritization by a higher authority.

⁷ Costs for FY 2013 are rolled into and are inclusive within the projection of Human Trafficking Investigations

⁸ The HSI Tipline is not just exclusive to Victims of Trafficking; the tipline is for all other investigative areas. The dollar amount here is indicative of the general expenses of the program and cannot be broken out by just trafficking workload.

⁹ The Victim Assistance Program is not just exclusive to Victims of Trafficking; they would assist victims of child exploitation as well as any other investigative area in which a victim/witness would need assistance. The dollar amount here is indicative of the general expenses of the program and cannot be broken out by just trafficking workload. In addition, Victim Assistance Program operational costs are rolled into the Human Trafficking Investigations line.

¹⁰ The HSTC operational budget cannot be broken out by what is exclusively trafficking v. exclusive human smuggling. In addition, HSTC operational costs are rolled into the Human Trafficking Investigations line. CBP also incurred FY11 expenses for the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center totaling \$830,000, though these include smuggling expenses; the costs attributable to smuggling and trafficking cannot be segregated and are not included in this table.

¹¹ Funding amounts are negligible as the training video is produced in conjunction with a multitude of other training materials which FEMA funds through its base.

¹² The FY2013 budget submission may not reflect actual expenses, due to sequestration. Note that DHS also coordinates across Components to make efficient use of the Department's resources and develop new "One DHS" anti-human trafficking products.

Funding through Fee Revenues

Component/Item	Funding (\$ in Thousands)			
	Immigration Fee Expenditures [§]			Planned Budget (Fee Funded)
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 ¹	FY 2013 ²
USCIS Training/Presentations	23.0	66.0	69.0	75.0
USCIS Promotional Videos/Materials ³	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
USCIS T Visa Video	0	8.0	0	0
USCIS T Visa Applications	0	0	0	0
USCIS Salaries and Expenses ^{4,5}	984.0	1,108.0	1,165.0	1,165.0
TOTAL, USCIS (and DHS)	1,013.0	1,186.0	1,238.0	1,244.0

Notes

[§] All of the amounts listed in the chart are from immigration fees. No appropriated amounts are listed. USCIS receives no appropriations for human trafficking related issues.

¹ The amounts listed for FY12 are planned expenditures based off of FY11 actuals and FY12 expenditures.

² The amounts listed for FY13 are planned budget amounts from immigration fees. The amounts are based off the anticipated expenditure amounts for FY12.

³ Includes manufacturing & shipping costs.

⁴ Includes only personnel whose primary job is human trafficking-related.

⁵ The salaries and expense amounts include employees whose primary function is human trafficking related; however, some employees' time is pro-rated at 75% dedicated to human trafficking. The amount includes both salaries and benefits.

Total Funding, Appropriated Resources and Fee Revenues

Component/Item	Funding (\$ in Thousands)			
	Final Enacted			Budget Submission
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
CBP Appropriated Resources	1,363.0	1,386.0	1,419.0	1,455.0
ICE Appropriated Resources	59,878.0	58,890.0	61,300.0	58,600.0
FEMA Appropriated Resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OHA Appropriated Resources	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
FLETC Appropriated Resources	87.4	66.5	66.6	59.1
DMO Appropriated Resources	178.4	146.6	179.4	188.8
USCIS Fee Revenues	1,013.0	1,186.0	1,238.0	1,244.0
TOTAL, DHS	62,519.8	61,675.1	64,204.0	61,546.9

REAL ID implementation

Question: Please provide an update to your August 28, 2012, report, as to the number of States that have met the requirements of the REAL ID Act of 2005.

Answer: As of April 2013, DHS has determined that the following States have met the requirements of the *REAL ID Act of 2005*: AL, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, KS MD, NE, OH, SD, TN, UT, VT, WI, WV, and WY.

Question: Please describe any new initiatives within DHS to aid States in their efforts to understand and implement the security standards set in the REAL ID Act. What is the next stage for enforcement?

Answer: As of April 2013, DHS has received compliance packages and status updates from 51 of the 56 States and territories covered by the *REAL ID Act of 2005*. In addition to the 19 States that DHS issued compliance notifications, DHS has provided the remaining States with statements of findings. These findings detail regulatory standards that each State met, did not meet, or about which DHS had insufficient information to make a determination. DHS's Office of State-Issued Identification Support works closely with State officials to answer any technical questions and to facilitate implementation of the Act's requirements. DHS continues to support States having the flexibility to adopt innovative solutions and leverage emerging technologies to implement strategies best suited to their individual needs.

DHS funds the development and deployment of the State-to-State Verification Service (S2S). S2S is a State owned-and-operated service that will enable States to: determine if a person holds a driver's license or identification card in another State; verify driver's licenses when presented as a form of identification; and request termination of a driver's license in another State. It builds on existing interstate communications and verification systems in order to lower costs and facilitate use by States. The system is currently being designed and developed. The next phase of the project will test S2S operations and effectiveness and capture best practices. Eight States have committed to participate in the first year of pilot testing, and the program may be expanded to additional States the following year. DHS is fully subsidizing the operations, maintenance, and transaction costs of the S2S service throughout the pilot testing program.

DHS has funded, and continues to fund, deployment of the Electronic Verification of Vital Events (EVVE) System in all 57 U.S. Vital Records Agencies (VRAs). DHS is also providing grant funding for a pilot project to provide VRAs with the reciprocal capability to verify State-issued driver's licenses presented by applicants for certified copies of birth certificates. As a prelude to this pilot, DHS is providing funding to help States participating in the pilot to implement quality control measures to improve their birth record data. During the pilot, States will evaluate the effectiveness of the verification systems, develop best practices, and make recommendations to address cost concerns.

DHS has implemented phased enforcement of the Act and is developing, in consultation with States and stakeholders, a schedule for that enforcement to ensure that States are treated in a fair and proportional manner. DHS expects to announce the schedule by early fall 2013 and implement the schedule at a suitable date thereafter.

USCIS - Transformation

Question: I am glad to see that USCIS ELIS was finally launched in May 2012. Please highlight the major accomplishments to date for transformation and the major milestones expected for fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2014, to include the petitions that are planned for deployment in ELIS.

Answer: USCIS deployed the first ELIS Release in May 2012 with base capabilities and the form I-539 Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status. The agency subsequently delivered two additional production releases in August 2012 and January 2013, which enhanced existing ELIS capabilities. USCIS is currently at or within the target processing time for cases filed and adjudicated in ELIS, which is 10 days shorter than the target processing time for non-ELIS cases. Use of USCIS ELIS has resulted in efficiency gains in portions of the process, specifically, responses to Requests for Evidence, which can often occur within a single day.

USCIS ELIS is being developed using an agile methodology which enables the Agency to continuously reprioritize sequencing decisions. Emerging business priorities, such as the passage of Comprehensive Immigration Reform, may result in adjustments to the sequencing of product lines in ELIS. USCIS ELIS capabilities are deployed on a four month cycle, with the next release scheduled to deploy on May 18, 2013.

In 2013 USCIS plans to incorporate the following capabilities into ELIS:

- processing payments for the USCIS Immigrant Fee,
- processing certain petitions for alien entrepreneurs, and
- processing applications to replace green cards.

In 2014 USCIS plans to develop ELIS to:

- complete end-to-end paperless processing for immigrants entering the United States,
- incorporate Temporary Protective Status and unlawful presence provisional waiver applications, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals consideration requests, as well as family-based adjustment of status related applications, petitions, and waivers, and
- complete the alien entrepreneur product line.

Question: Please provide an update to include Fiscal Year 2013 year to date and fiscal year 2014 planned expenditures for transformation obligations and expenditures.

Answer: The overall Transformation Program budget for fiscal year 2013 is \$252 million. Please see the breakdown in the following chart.

FY 2013 Transformation	
Solution Architect Contract	50.6
OIT Enabling Costs	129.7
Digitization	30.9
Other General Expenses	1.3
Program Management Support	15.8
Incremental Risk	10.0
Subtotal, GE	238.3
Pay and Benefits	13.7
Total FY 2013	252.0

The FY 2014 USCIS ELIS budget estimate, provided as part of the President's FY 2014 budget submission, is \$183.464 million (excludes pay and benefits for staff).

Question: Under Comprehensive Immigration Reform, how would you use the new system to aid in the processing requirements of potentially 11 million undocumented aliens?

Answer: USCIS envisions full processing of these applications in USCIS ELIS. In addition to providing automated case processing, the system is person-centric, account-based, and has the ability to link identity to biometric identifiers. It also expands our ability to share appropriate information with our partner agencies, provides enhanced processing transparency, and improves service, including expanded self-service through on-line accounts.

While the final processing requirements for Comprehensive Immigration Reform (CIR) have not yet been established, USCIS ELIS is being designed and implemented in a manner that prioritizes the development of known core capabilities. The methodology being used to develop the system also enables the flexibility to incorporate new processing requirements in an agile and timely manner. Core capabilities that are already built in ELIS or that will be built in ELIS over the next several releases include the ability for intake of high volumes of applications through direct e-filing or via the paper channel, conducting automated background and security checks, scheduling of biometric appointments at Application Support Centers and automated back-end processing of those biometrics, implementation of automated adjudicative work flow, sending electronic or paper notices to applicants, and initiating card production, if applicable, when a benefit is granted.

USCIS - FDNS Resources

Question: I am concerned about the level of resources and experts in USCIS field offices to help with fraud detection and national security, particularly if a Comprehensive Immigration Reform measure is passed and there is a huge influx of petitioners into the system. What FDNS resources would you need to meet the demands of potentially 11 million petitions to ensure the protection of national security, public safety and fraud detection?

Answer: With the influx of new petitioners, FDNS anticipates additional employees and other resources to process required background checks and fraud and national security reviews. If Comprehensive Immigration Reform is enacted, FDNS will implement its existing anti-fraud strategy to the program; this strategy is based on USCIS's identification and analysis from observed trends and USCIS's ability to gather and manage data obtained from and in cooperation with law enforcement, the intelligence community, and other government and institutional partners and to take appropriate action when fraud or national security concerns are discovered. Managing the increased data and intelligence resulting from additional immigration applications or petitions requires both employees and additional resources to ensure it yields effective results. USCIS will continue to monitor the proposed legislation to assess the extent that it will be impacted by the changes.

USCIS – Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

Question: Please provide data on DACA applications, approvals and denials since implementation. Please submit any metrics being collected on this program, as well as costs.

Answer: For Form I-821D (Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals), from the program's implementation on August 15, 2012 through April 30, 2013, USCIS accepted 497,960 requests, approved 291,859 requests, and denied 2,352 requests.

The goal for processing Form I-821D is 6 months. As of March 31, 2013, the estimated average case cycle time for Form I-821D is 4.7 months. Therefore, USCIS is meeting the cycle time goal. As of the end of March 2013, USCIS had approved approximately 57 percent of the accepted DACA Form I-821D requests. Additional metrics are available at: <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.eb1d4c2a3e5b9ac89243c6a7543f6d1a/?vgnextoid=1b52d725f5501310VgnVCM100000082ca60aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=1b52d725f5501310VgnVCM100000082ca60aRCRD>.

USCIS obligated \$15.4 million for DACA related expenses in FY 2012 from the program's inception on June 15, 2012 through the end of the fiscal year on September 30, 2012. FY 2013 projected obligations are \$183.1 million. These expenses represent the marginal cost to USCIS of managing the DACA program.

USCIS – Fee Study

Question: The last time USCIS adjusted their fees was 2010. Does USCIS anticipate undertaking a rulemaking to adjust fees? If so, what is the timing for USCIS to publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to that end?

Answer: As required by the CFO Act (31 U.S.C. § 901-03), USCIS reviews its fees every two years to assess whether projected revenue will be sufficient to fund its full costs of operations. The FY 2010/2011 fee review resulted in the fee schedule that became effective November 23, 2010. The FY 2012/2013 review projected that available revenue (i.e., new revenue plus carryover) would be sufficient to cover costs; therefore USCIS did not adjust its fee schedule. USCIS is currently undertaking its FY 2014/2015 fee review, analyzing projected volumes,

staffing, other costs, and anticipated revenue. The analysis should be completed by the end of 2013, at which time USCIS will determine whether a rulemaking to adjust fees is necessary.

USCIS is currently undertaking its FY 2014/2015 fee review. The analysis should be completed by the end of 2013, at which time USCIS will determine whether a rulemaking to adjust fees is necessary.

Office of Health Affairs - BioWatch

Question: The fiscal year 2014 requests no funds for BioWatch Gen-3. What are the preliminary findings of the alternatives study and how will you proceed in FY14 without any requested funding?

Answer: Per direction of the DHS Acquisition Review Board and in line with GAO's September 2012 recommendation, an Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) is underway. Findings are expected in Fall 2013.

Based on the AoA and a revised mission needs statement, among other relevant information, the Department will determine the most appropriate path forward at that time with respect to the Gen-3 acquisition.

Science and Technology - Research, Development and Innovation

Question: The fiscal year 2014 request increases the Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I) from \$265.8 million in fiscal year 2012 to \$467 million, an increase of \$201.2 million or 75.7 %. What is the formal process for developing priorities for investment? What is the formal process for interacting with components?

Answer: The FY 2014 request for RD&I restores funding to the FY 2011 level to meet current DHS component requirements. To prioritize the work with the limited RD&I funding, S&T has developed the Science & Technology Resource Allocation Strategy (STRAS). The goal of STRAS is to work with senior DHS Component officials and outside officials, including first responders, to validate and prioritize mission capability gaps and develop technology solution requirements to help shape S&T's research and development (R&D) investments. S&T is working with DHS Components, other Federal agencies, and owners of critical infrastructure to develop R&D Strategies identifying the top challenges faced by the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE). Chem/Bio and cybersecurity will have an R&D Strategy that is co-drafted and co-signed by the Director of the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency and an appropriate subject matter lead. These R&D Strategies are shared with all of S&T's R&D partners through mechanisms such as webinars and industry days.

The R&D Strategies will guide future R&D investment by identifying areas where the S&T R&D portfolio can map to identified priorities and close remaining operational gaps as funding becomes available. S&T will work closely with its partners in industry, academia, other Federal agencies, and the National Labs to address these areas based on resources available moving forward.

In addition to working closely with the DHS Components to develop the R&D Strategies, S&T's First Responders Group's (FRG) Solution Development Process helps to determine the first responders' priority needs and, in partnership with the first responder community, develops solutions to meet those needs. This process requires FRG to coordinate with the first responder community through interagency and external groups nationwide to identify and prioritize requirements. S&T then reaches out to commercial sector partners to transition and integrate technologies, standards, and knowledge products into regular use.

S&T has developed the Science and Technology Resource Allocation Strategy (STRAS) to capture our ongoing work with DHS Components and the first responder community. S&T first works with DHS Components, other Federal agencies, and owners of critical infrastructure to develop *R&D Strategies* that identify the top challenges faced by the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE). Integrated product teams then utilize these overarching *R&D Strategies* to develop individual project concepts that address existing capability gaps in a particular Component, the first responder community, or critical infrastructure sector. Projects are then vetted through S&T's established annual R&D portfolio review process. The portfolio review, which includes senior DHS Component officials and outside experts, evaluates prospective and ongoing projects against specific metrics to ensure that projects are meeting the desired goals of the Directorate.

Due to the heterogeneous nature of the first responder community, S&T uses a modified approach to determining requirements for this group. The S&T First Responders Group's (FRG) Solution Development Process helps to determine the first responders' priority needs and, in partnership with the first responder community, develops solutions to meet those needs. S&T's FRG coordinates closely through the First Responder Resource Group (FRRG), which includes DHS operational Components and state and local first responders. The FRRG meets quarterly to help identify capability gaps and provide operational requirements for FRG R&D efforts. DHS Components participating on the FRRG include: the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); Office of Health Affairs (OHA); and the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD). Projects selected in this process are also reviewed and finalized through the S&T portfolio review process.

In addition to developing research projects to address capabilities gaps, S&T also performs standards development, systems engineering and operational analysis, and acquisition support for the DHS Components in support of their missions.

Collectively, all of the previously noted efforts that are ongoing for a given DHS Component or subject area (i.e., cybersecurity or biodefense) are captured into a Component specific STRAS which is signed by the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and the corresponding Component head and reviewed on an annual basis. STRAS is not a static document, and is updated as needed throughout the year as component priorities shift due to evolving needs and the need to respond to dynamic threat scenarios.

Question: Please list the scope of work S&T is performing for each DHS component in fiscal year 2013 and proposed for fiscal year 2014. Are these based on formal agreements

Answer: Please see tables on the following pages listing S&T's work for DHS Components and others. Please note that the projects listed include those that support more than one component. Totaling the subtotals for each component will produce a total larger than the S&T's Research and Development (R&D) budget. One project can benefit several components and other Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) partners. Additional information on specific projects can be provided in a briefing.

Technology Directorate's Research and Development Work for DHS Others

tion			
	FY 2013	FY 2014	Other DHS Partners
<i>Project</i> – This project improves the health as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Food Administration (FDA) to screen for zoonotic animal diseases that threaten the U.S. food supply by developing and standardizing	3,325,000	2,525,000	USDA, FDA
<i>Project</i> - This project improves the use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), aerostats, and surveillance aircraft by both CBP and the first responders for improved detection, identification, and response to and improved situational awareness (e.g., floods, forest fires). It also supports the	5,000,000	5,979,890	USCG
project will provide an ability to detect, identify, and respond to threats employed by traffickers along the		500,000	
<i>Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI) –</i> This project improves the capabilities of CBP, ICE, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), USCG, and State and local law enforcement to track goods moving across U.S. borders through a fully integrated, system-of-systems	3,429,230	3,075,115	USCIS, ICE
<i>Project</i> – This project improves DHS border throughput by collecting two or more fingerprints at a 95 percent acquisition rate. It is a joint effort with the biometrics industry to develop and implement improved fingerprint and facial image recognition technologies for integration with DHS	4,503,000	5,000,000	ICE, NPPD-FPS
<i>Ability Project</i> - This project enables the			

its mission partners, including the Department of Defense (DOD), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and other Federal agencies.			
<u><i>Currency Detection Project</i></u> - This project enables CBP, ICE, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to stem the flow of bulk cash being illegally smuggled out of the U.S. (estimated at over \$6.5 billion/year, largely the proceeds of illegal narcotics activity). The project will develop technology to detect bulk currency at pedestrian border crossings, air passenger facilities, and other places where smuggling of bulk currency occurs. Prototype units will be developed for demonstration and experimentation, then evaluated for potential use by CBP, ICE, and TSA officers.	2,000,000		ICE, TSA
<u><i>Ground-Based Technologies Project</i></u> - This project will improve CBP's ability to detect illegal incursions along U.S. borders by developing advanced sensors and surveillance systems.	4,000,000	4,000,000	
<u><i>Maritime Cargo Security Pilot Project</i></u> - This project demonstrates to CBP and partner nations enhanced methods to provide security for maritime cargo in the global supply chain.	1,311,883	1,500,000	
<u><i>Maritime Secure Hybrid Composite Container Build/Pilot Project</i></u> - This project will demonstrate to CBP the capability to secure maritime cargo throughout the global supply chain by using the S&T-developed Secure Hybrid Composite Container with embedded security grid, providing 6-sided tampering monitoring, lighter weight, and longer life (as compared to current steel containers).		1,000,000	
<u><i>Mobile Biometrics System Project</i></u> - The project improves U.S. border security efficiency and officer safety by providing mobile solutions to Federal, State, and local partners. The objective of this project is to give agents and first responders the ability to identify threats in the field at the time of interdiction using fingerprints, face, iris, and latent prints at crime scenes.		2,061,000	
<u><i>Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project</i></u> - This project will provide a robust, specific, and sensitive suite of detection assays that can be used by Federal Laboratories and the private sector by developing a rapidly deployable, easy-to-use, highly multiplexed nucleic acid detection system.	10,030,371	4,000,000	
<u><i>Biometrics Project</i></u> - This project improves DHS Components' ability to identify and prevent potential threats from entering the U.S. and facilitates the movement of legitimate travelers in near real time. This project will test and evaluate state-of-the-art facial recognition systems.	1,350,000	3,500,000	ICE
<u><i>Precision Behavioral Screening Project</i></u> - This project improves DHS	375,000	2,200,000	TSA/U.S. Secret Service

Components' primary screening and throughput and improves classification accuracy and referral to secondary screening.			(US\$)
<u>Polymerase Chain Reaction Collection Efficiency Project</u> - This project provides CBP the capability to detect illegal activity through the use of forensic analysis on genetic material collected from suspicious cargo/packages.		1,800,000	
<u>Rapid Response Prototyping Team Project</u> - This project provides rapid evaluation and integration of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) and near-COTS technology where there is an identified border security need.	1,000,000	1,000,000	
<u>Risk Prediction Project</u> - This project improves CBP's and TSA's capability to identify suspicious behaviors associated with illegally transporting persons and materials prior to their entering the U.S. by deriving, developing, and testing threat models specific to DHS's air, land, and sea cargo targeting environments.	2,500,000	3,430,000	TSA
<u>Small Dark Aircraft Project</u> - This project improves CBP's capability to detect, track, and interdict low flying, low observable aircraft (helicopters, ultra-lights, fixed wing) carrying illicit cargo/contraband across the U.S. border.	2,500,000	1,900,000	
<u>Small Dark Vessels Project</u> - This project improves the ability of DHS components to detect, track, identify, and interdict self-propelled semisubmersible (SPSS) and fully submersible vessels (FSV) transporting illicit cargo into the U.S.	3,000,000	2,000,000	USCG/ICE/Navy
<u>Tunnel Activity Monitoring Project</u> - This project provides CBP the capability to detect and track human activity in public infrastructure storm drains and sewers, which are being used increasingly as conduits for smuggling and illegal entry.	1,260,000	1,000,000	ICE
<u>Tunnel Age Project</u> - This project will develop an accurate and consistent methodology to determine tunnel age for use by CBP and ICE field agents.		1,000,000	ICE
<u>Tunnel Detection Project</u> - This project will develop technology to enable CBP and ICE to reliably detect tunnels to prevent contraband and illegal immigrant smuggling using clandestine tunnels by using modeling and simulation techniques to predict the effectiveness of the most promising tunnel detection technologies.	1,750,000	2,900,000	ICE
<u>Rapid DNA Project</u> - This project enhances the security and integrity of the USCIS immigration system and the CBP Office of Border Patrol by providing a new rapid and low-cost capability to verify family relationships.	2,090,000	2,300,000	USCIS

<i>Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS) Upgrade Project</i> - This project increases the performance of existing CBP nonintrusive container inspection systems to extend their useful life and increase throughput. These improvements will increase operational efficiency but will not alter current standard operating procedures. This effort will provide a proof-of-concept system and produce prototypes for testing and field evaluation.	900,000		
Total CBP	51,791,609	53,871,005	

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)			
Description	FY 2013	FY 2014	Other DHS Partners
<i>Chem-Bio Event Characterization Project</i> - This project improves the capability of the response community (State, local, tribal, territorial and Federal) to rapidly determine the extent of chemical or biological contamination in an urban area following an event.	4,270,533	8,500,000	State, local, tribal, territorial and Federal agencies
<i>Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence</i> - This Center provides FEMA, USCG, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), State, and local emergency managers, and infrastructure managers with improved coastal hazards planning, response, and recovery capabilities such as providing more accurate storm surge estimates within minutes instead of hours.	3,429,230	3,075,122	USCG
<i>Community Resilience Project</i> - This project improves the efficacy of first responders by developing, delivering, and evaluating a program focused on training local leaders in the U.S. on effective risk communication practices.		1,350,000	First responders
<i>Operational Tools for Response and Restoration Project</i> - This project improves the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Energy's (DOE)/National Laboratories, DOD/Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and the FBI's response and restoration after an attack with a biological threat agent by providing validated interagency sampling plans and improved statistical sampling designed to support characterization and decontamination planning. This project develops a suite of indoor-outdoor predictive tools to characterize the extent and degree of contamination, incorporating the best-available deposition, degradation, and surface viability data.	3,000,000		DOE, EPA,CDC,DOD, FBI,
<i>Overhead Imagery Data Project</i> - This project reduces the time of	2,653,975	3,000,000	

satellite and aircraft imagery and increases the quality of information for response and recovery for Federal, State, tribal, territorial, and local emergency responders through improved tasking, acquisition, analysis, and use of image products.			
<u>Impacts Index Project</u> – This project improves the capability of FEMA, the DHS Office of Public Affairs, and State emergency management agencies to use social media effectively during the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of disasters.		400,000	NPPD
<u>Rad/Nuc Response and Recovery Project</u> - This project improves the Nation's ability to respond to and recover from the effects of a nuclear/radiological attack by providing emergency responders the tools to: 1) save lives, protect human health and well-being; 2) restore functionality of critical infrastructure; 3) accomplish long-term remediation and recovery; and 4) improve community resilience prior to the event.	4,928,250	5,000,000	
<u>Seismic Activity Detection Data Collection, Analysis, Alert, and Warning Project</u> – This project aids first responders by delivering a validation capability to test new methods for earthquake forecasting and developing technology to provide critical earthquake early warning in disaster areas affected by aftershock events.		1,400,000	
<u>Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) for Emergency Response Project</u> - This project leverages emerging technologies and new capabilities of a smartphone platform to immediately provide small UAV guidance control and image acquisition to FEMA for impact assessment and resource priorities.		2,200,000	
<u>Disaster Resilience</u> - This project improves the situational awareness of disasters for emergency management and first responder communities by developing a participatory system for decision support, alerting, and response. Targeted alerting technologies in the form of warning systems that customize the alerts based on contextual information, geography, etc., have been shown to promote self-protective actions with the potential to minimize casualties and injuries due to disasters.		3,000,000	Emergency management and first responders
<u>Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit Project</u> – This project improves FEMA, State, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders, and DOD's verification and validation ability of emergency response tactics, plans, and procedures prior (preparedness, training and analysis), during and after an incident (lessons learned) by delivering a framework for integrating existing incident related modeling, and simulation tools in real-time scenarios for operations	3,503,800	3,000,000	State, tribal, territorial and local emergency responders

and training exercises.			
Total FEMA	21,785,788	30,925,122	

Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Description	FY 2013	FY 2014	Other DHS Partners
<i><u>APEX BEAP Project</u></i> – This project partners with ICE to formulate and deploy strategic solutions for counter-trafficking by using emerging Big Data Analytics technology.	5,000,000		
<i><u>Biometric Database Interoperability Project</u></i> - This project enables the cost-efficient and operationally effective matching, analysis, and exchange of biometric identity-based information between DHS and its mission partners, including DOD, FBI, and other Federal agencies.	1,467,125	1,200,000	CBP
<i><u>Cooperative Biometrics Project</u></i> – This project improves DHS Components' screening and throughput by collecting two or more biometrics in less than 10 seconds at a 95 percent acquisition rate. It is working with Federal partners and the biometrics industry to develop more robust iris recognition and improved fingerprint and facial image acquisition and matching technologies for integration with DHS biometric screening processes	4,503,000	5,000,000	CBP, NPPD-FPS
<i><u>Currency Detection</u></i> - This project will improve CBP's ability to detect illicit bulk currency being transported across the border.	2,000,000		CBP
<i><u>Data Privacy Technologies Project</u></i> – This project increases information sharing across the Government and private sector by developing technologies to protect personal information.	2,000,000	2,000,000	TSA
<i><u>Biometrics Project</u></i> – This project improves DHS Components' ability to identify and prevent potential threats from entering the U.S. and facilitates the movement of legitimate travelers in near real time. This project will test and evaluate state of the art facial recognition systems.	1,350,000	3,500,000	CBP
Total ICE	16,320,125	11,700,000	

National Protection and Programs Directorate			
Description	FY 2013	FY 2014	Other DHS Partners
<i><u>Adaptive Facility Protection (Bio)</u></i> - This project improves the ability of facility operators to protect buildings via the development of comprehensive, rapid detection architecture for infrastructure and the assessment of technology for use in facilities to affect prompt warning	250,000	5,000,000	

and response.			
<u><i>Adaptive Facility Protection (Chem)</i></u> – This project improves the ability of facility operators to protect buildings via comprehensive, rapid detection architecture for infrastructure and the assessment of technology for use in facilities to affect prompt warning and response.	4,000,000	4,000,000	
<u><i>Blast Analysis of Complex Structures Project</i></u> - This project improves the resiliency of critical infrastructures for building owners by providing three analysis tools – the Integrated Rapid Visual Screening (IRVS), Urban Blast Tool, and the Owners Performance Requirements Tool.	500,000	1,500,000	
<u><i>Blast/Projectile – Protective Measures – Bridges Project</i></u> - This project improves the protection of the Nation's bridges by assessing vulnerabilities, investigating new materials, developing and testing technologies, and identifying mitigation schemes that are effective, affordable, and can be implemented in operational environments by bridge owners and operators.		644,768	
<u><i>Chem-Bio Urban Aerosol Dispersion Support Tools Project</i></u> - This project enhances the capabilities of OHA, NPPD, and first responders who direct evacuations and similar responses to hazard materials releases by analyzing the impact of urban structures (i.e., buildings) on the transport and dispersion of a bio-agent aerosol release using data from past urban dispersion trials.		5,500,000	OHA, first responders
<u><i>Cooperative Biometrics Project</i></u> – This project improves DHS Components' screening and throughput by collecting two or more biometrics in less than 10 seconds at a 95 percent acquisition rate. It is working with Federal partners and the biometrics industry to develop more robust iris recognition and improved fingerprint and facial image acquisition and matching technologies for integration with DHS biometric screening processes.	4,503,000	5,000,000	CBP, NPPD-FPS
<u><i>Drinking Water Resilience Project</i></u> - This project provides the NPPD Homeland Infrastructure Threat Analysis Center a new capability to assess, predict, and recommend preventive action against threats to drinking water infrastructure, including cyber, physical, biological, and chemical contaminants.	400,000	1,200,000	
<u><i>Trace Detection Project</i></u> – This project improves screening operations for the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and other screening partners to detect chemical signatures from explosives in a rapid, noncontact process.		7,200,000	CBP/USSS/TSA
<u><i>Rapid Indoor Detector Project</i></u> - This project enhances the preparedness of building owners/operators and emergency personnel		4,000,000	

by developing and providing a stationary, autonomous system with sufficient sensitivity to allow actionable emergency responses upon detection of a broad range of chemical and biological threat agents. This system will be integrated into existing indoor facilities of concern to afford 24/7 protection of building occupants.			
<i>PB Threat Imaging Sensor Development Project</i> – This project improves FPS's and TSA's standoff detection of explosives devices.		8,069,474	NPPD/TSA
<i>Process Control Systems (PCS) Security Project</i> – This project improves the security of critical infrastructure Process Control Systems by partnering with private industry and establishing a model in which Government agencies can work with each other and private industry to develop appropriate cybersecurity technologies to meet critical needs through technology projects and pilot deployments.	2,242,000	1,742,000	
<i>Resilient Electric Grid</i> – This project develops a new capability for public and private sector partners to increase the resiliency of the electric grid by interconnecting distribution-level substations, allowing them to share power and assets in the event of an emergency. The first-of-its-kind, high temperature superconducting cable, prevents cascading effects and protects the system while allowing increased and more flexible power flow.	20,269,796	3,000,000	
<i>Resilient Tunnel Project</i> - This project reduces U.S. transit agencies' vulnerability to tunnel flooding by developing an inflatable tunnel plug.	2,000,000	1,000,000	
<i>Solar Storm Mitigation Project</i> - This project enables critical infrastructure owners to prepare for geo-magnetically induced current (GIC) events by developing a forecasting system and mitigations methods.		1,000,000	
Total NPPD	34,164,796	48,856,242	

Office of Health Affairs			
Description	FY 2013	FY 2014	Other DHS Partners
<i>Alternative CBR Sensor Architectures Project</i> - This project expands the ability of the CDC, OHA, and the greater public health community to rapidly customize suites of sensors to meet specific mission needs in information assembly and fusion.		3,325,000	CDC
<i>Bioassays Project</i> – This project provides Federal Laboratories and First Responders the ability to comprehensively validate bioterror agent detection assays to screen and monitor for multiple pathogens in	4,000,000	5,000,000	

the event of a bio-attack. This project develops rapid detection assays to recognize biological threat agents and toxins in support of the National Bio-Monitoring Architecture, Public Health Surveillance through the Public Health Actionable Assay initiative, and the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) event detection, characterization, and mitigation.			
<i>ICLN Project</i> – This project improves the coordination of laboratory response to chemical, biological, and radiological contamination or disease incidents by promoting common standards of performance across laboratory response assets of multiple Federal agencies.	2,500,000	2,500,000	
<i>National Center for Zoonotic & Animal Disease Defense</i> - This Center improves the ability of the S&T Chemical and Biological Countermeasures Division, OHA, NPPD, Plum Island Animal Disease Center, National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center, USDA, CDC, State and local government and agricultural industry to protect the Nation's agriculture and public health sectors against high-consequence foreign, emerging, and/or zoonotic animal disease threats in the United States.	3,429,230	3,075,122	NPPD/FEMA
<i>The National Center for Food Protection & Disease</i> - This Center improves the ability of S&T; NPPD/Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP); OHA/Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense; CBP; USDA; FDA; CDC; EPA; State and local agencies; and the food and agriculture private sector to respond to catastrophic food system events by minimizing or eliminating food/agriculture system vulnerabilities.	3,429,230	3,075,122	
<i>Next-Gen Biological Detection Project</i> – This project conducts research and develops a suite of technologies to accurately detect the presence of traditional biothreat agents, provide characterization of pathogens for their virulence, provide a quantification of the amount of that agent, and preserve the viability of samples for further analysis.	14,008,839	4,750,000	
<i>Rapid Diagnostic Capability Project</i> - This project improves the CDC, OHA, and the greater public health community's capabilities to rapidly and accurately screen and identify exposed or contagious persons prior to exhibiting symptoms of disease. It addresses the operational need to rapidly determine individuals who require immediate treatment during a biological attack.	5,000,000	5,600,000	
Total OHA	32,367,299	27,325,244	

Transportation Security Administration			
Description	FY 2013	FY 2014	Other DHS Partners

<u><i>Air Cargo Project</i></u> – This project improves the ability of air carriers and certified cargo screening facilities to screen medium- and high-density pallets and sealed containers.	15,082,777	11,982,777	CBP
<u><i>Aircraft Vulnerability Project</i></u> – This project improves the TSA's existing explosives detection requirements for aviation security.	1,250,000	1,250,000	
<u><i>Algorithm and Analysis of Raw Images</i></u> - This project will improve the performance of X-ray-based Computed Tomography and Advance Imaging Technology detection technologies in both checked baggage and check point applications.	1,200,000		
<u><i>Canine Explosives Detection Project</i></u> – This project improves TSA's explosive detection capabilities by improving canine training aids and techniques to detect explosives.	2,512,769	2,650,000	
<u><i>Hostile Intent Detection</i></u> – This project improves CBP's and TSA's capability to identify threats to aviation security by empirically comparing direct-based versus video-based observation and remote observation techniques for identifying high-risk behavior.	2,500,000	5,750,000	CBP
<u><i>Checked Baggage Project</i></u> – This project develops technologies and advanced system concepts for TSA to detect a wider range of explosives threat materials during the screening of checked baggage through commercial development of next-generation explosives detection systems and explosives trace detectors.	21,530,000	21,800,000	
<u><i>National Center for Risk & Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events</i></u> - This Center's models and analyses improve the ability of DHS components and other Federal, State, and local agencies, private sector security/operators, and academia to predict and counter terrorist attacks and allocate limited resources more effectively.	3,429,230	3,075,122	USAG
<u><i>Data Privacy Technologies Project</i></u> – This project increases information sharing across the government and private sector by developing technologies to protect personal information.	2,000,000	2,000,000	ICE
<u><i>Dynamic X-ray Imaging Project</i></u> - This project improves the TSA's dynamic screening capability for checked and carry-on baggage screening.		3,600,000	
<u><i>Explosives Countermeasures Standards Project (formerly Explosives Countermeasures Standards and X-Ray Screening Equipment Standards)</i></u> - This project develops standards that measure image quality, sensitivity, and contrast of imaging systems that provides TSA, CBP, USCG, and other users with materials, methods, and training to increase the ability to detect concealed explosives and other weapons under clothing.	1,102,542	2,150,000	

<u><i>Trace Detection Project</i></u> – This project improves screening for FPS and other screening partners for the presence of chemical signatures from explosives in a rapid, noncontact process.		7,200,000	CBP/USSS/NPPD
<u><i>Homemade Explosives Characterization Project</i></u> – This project improves DHS's ability to detect and identify homemade explosives threats across a range of venues.	10,000,000	10,850,000	USSS
<u><i>Human Systems Research Project</i></u> - This project addresses improving human performance capabilities of TSA screeners, X-ray image analysts, and first responders by incorporating human performance requirements into technology and deployed systems.	670,933	500,000	
<u><i>Integrated Shoe Screening Project</i></u> – This project allows passengers to keep their shoes on throughout the security screening process at aviation checkpoints by developing and testing integrated shoe screening devices and advanced imaging technology systems.	1,800,000	6,150,000	
<u><i>Mass Transit Project</i></u> – This project improves transportation system operators' ability to detect explosive threats for maritime and surface mass transit, including buses, commuter rail, light rail, long-distance rail, and heavy rail.	13,500,000	10,500,000	
<u><i>Next Generation Passenger Check Point Project</i></u> – This project improves TSA's screening capabilities for explosives and other threats at aviation checkpoints by developing advanced security checkpoint systems for risk-based screening of passengers and carried baggage.	20,470,000	21,045,000	
<u><i>Precision Behavioral Screening Project</i></u> – This project improves DHS Components' primary screening and throughput and improves classification accuracy and referral to secondary screening.	375,000	2,200,000	CBP/USSS
<u><i>PB Threat Imaging Sensor Development Project</i></u> – This project improves FPS's and TSA's standoff detection of explosive devices.		8,069,474	NPPD/USSS
<u><i>Portable BioDetector Project</i></u> - This project will provide multiple Federal agencies the ability to rapidly identify a biothreat agent in the field where sample processing and detection are integrated into a simple-to-use platform for field application.		7,460,538	
<u><i>Portable Detection Project</i></u> – This project improves DHS's and first responders' explosives threat detection capability in a handheld form.		6,117,583	
<u><i>Predictive Screening Project</i></u> – This project will improve TSA and CBP's ability to identify suspicious behaviors that precede improvised explosive device attacks through the development and transition of automated, real-time alerts to the presence of these threats/behaviors.	2,500,000		CBP
<u><i>Risk Prediction Project</i></u> – This project improves CBP's and TSA's capability to identify suspicious behaviors associated with illegally transporting persons and materials prior to their entering the U.S. by	2,500,000	3,430,000	CBP

deriving, developing, and testing high speed anomaly-based threat models specific to DHS's air, land, and sea cargo targeting environments.			
<i>Rolling Stock Restoration Project</i> - This project enables TSA and transportation system owners/operators to decontaminate several types of large vehicles, such as aircraft, train cars, buses, emergency vehicles and others, following a chemical or biological incident to enable the vehicles to return to service after remediation.		4,900,000	
<i>Screener Training and Selection Project</i> - This project maximizes operational capabilities at screening checkpoints by collaboratively working with DHS Components to research, develop and deploy new screener selection and training tools and methods.		500,660	
<i>System Studies Project</i> - This project improves coordination of DHS-led biodefense efforts by conducting system studies to help identify critical gaps, perform cost-benefit tradeoffs of different options for addressing those gaps, and inform guidance and concepts of operations (CONOPS).	1,000,000	2,000,000	
<i>Underground Transport Restoration Project</i> - This project improves the capabilities of transit system operators to rapidly recover from a chemical or biological event, addressing a high-priority need expressed by the TSA and transit systems.	5,000,000	5,000,000	OHA/FEMA
<i>Wide Area Surveillance</i> - This project improves surveillance of mass transit systems by exploring integration of the Imaging System for Immersive Surveillance (ISIS) into a mass transit terminal or similar venue. This project supports the development of ISIS capabilities to identify objects left behind in a mass transit environment.		1,700,000	USSS
Total TSA	108,423,251	151,881,154	

United States Coast Guard			
Description	FY 2013	FY 2014	Other DHS Partners
<i>Arctic Communications Project</i> - This project will explore USCG's ability to maintain stable and consistent communication in the Arctic.	1,000,000		
<i>Coastal Surveillance Pilot Project</i> - This project provides CBP and USCG enhanced maritime situational awareness of small vessel traffic in the port and coastal regions of the U.S.		2,000,000	CBP
<i>Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence</i> - This Center provides FEMA, USCG, NOAA, USACE, State, and local emergency managers, and infrastructure managers with improved coastal hazards planning.	3,429,230	3,075,122	FEMA

response, and recovery capabilities such as providing more accurate storm surge estimates within minutes instead of hours.			
<i>Detection of People in Water Project</i> - This project will provide an enhanced capability for USCG to detect humans in open water.	3,300,000	3,000,000	
<i>Port and Coastal Surveillance Improvement Project</i> - This project provides CBP and USCG improved maritime situational awareness of small vessel traffic in the port and coastal regions of the U.S.	3,500,000	2,000,000	CBP
<i>Small Dark Vessels Project</i> - This project improves the ability of DHS components to detect, track, identify, and interdict SPSS and FSVs transporting illicit cargo into the U.S.	3,000,000	2,000,000	CBP/ICE
Total USCG	14,229,230	12,075,122	

United States Secret Service			
Description	FY13	FY14	Other DHS Partners
<i>National BioForensics Operations Center (NBFAC) Project</i> - This project ensures the accuracy of technical data used by law enforcement authorities in the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving biological agents. NBFAC provides Federal law enforcement agencies with centrally coordinated and validated capabilities for sample handling, sample processing, and bioforensic analyses of evidentiary material derived from biocrime and bioterror investigations or from the actual use of a biological agent.	8,483,165	5,000,000	FBI
<i>Chemical Forensic Project</i> - This project improves the ability of DHS and other law enforcement partners to conduct investigations of chemical terrorist and criminal acts.	2,500,000	2,500,000	FBI
<i>Cyber Security Forensics Project</i> - This project increases the number of cyber forensic analysis tools and investigative techniques available for law enforcement officers, forensic investigators and examiners at Federal, State, and local agencies.	6,132,714	4,000,000	Multiple DHS, State, Local, Federal Agencies
<i>Bioforensics R&D Project</i> - This project provides investigators such as CBP, USSS, and the FBI with techniques to identify source material collected from a biocrime in order to pursue legal prosecution against the responsible party.	4,000,000	6,500,000	CBP
<i>Trace Detection Project</i> - This project improves the screening for FPS and other screening partners for the presence of chemical signatures from explosives in a rapid, noncontact process.		7,200,000	CBP/TSA/NPPD
<i>Precision Behavioral Screening Project</i> - This project improves DHS Components' primary screening and throughput and improves	375,000	2,200,000	TSA/CBP

classification accuracy and referral to secondary screening.			
<i>PB Threat Imaging Sensor Development Project</i> – This project improves FPS's and TSA's standoff detection of explosives devices.		8,069,474	NPPD/TSA
Total USSS	21,490,879	35,469,474	

Department of Homeland Security/Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE)			
Description	FY 2013	FY 2014	Other DHS Partners
<i>Indicators and Countermeasures Project</i> – This project improves the capability of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), DHS Fusion Center analysts, and Federal, State and local law enforcement to identify indicators of violent extremism.	1,400,000	1,181,081	Multiple DHS, State, local, Federal agencies
<i>Advanced Incident Management Enterprise System Project</i> – This project improves the ability of responders, emergency managers, critical infrastructure owners/operators and private sector organizations to share operational, resource management, and locality-based data between disparate software application systems by providing a secure, scalable, interoperable, and unified common operating data environment to the HSE.	500,000	1,800,000	Multiple DHS, State, local, Federal agencies
<i>Big Data Analytics</i> -This project will improve data management, analytical models, information access, and trend analyses. S&T will establish a new capability to deliver predictive analytic capabilities to the components and the HSE and identify areas where Big Data Storage and Analytics research and development will improve mission and operations.	5,000,000		DHS, Federal agencies
<i>Bioterrorism Risk Assessment Project</i> – This project informs decision-making and shapes resource allocations across Federal agencies through the development and execution of a probabilistic risk assessment and alternative methodologies for comparison and verification.	2,500,000	3,000,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<i>Biometrics Equipment Standards</i> -This project provides standards for biometrics equipment to help guide first responder equipment procurements	450,000		
<i>Biodefense Knowledge Center</i> – This project provides expertise and information about biological sciences and biothreats to DHS components and multiple Federal agencies	4,028,186	5,128,186	DHS, Federal agencies
<i>Bioforensics R&D Project</i> – This project provides investigators such as CBP, USSS, and FBI with techniques to identify source material	4,000,000	6,500,000	DHS, Federal agencies

collected from a biocrime in order to pursue legal prosecution against the responsible party.			
<u><i>Biological Threat Characterization Project</i></u> – This project improves the HSE’s estimation of the impacts of a bioterrorism attack on the U.S. through experimental research and analysis to understand the critical physical, chemical, and physiological parameters associated with potential bioterrorism agents.	12,986,936	15,118,673	DHS, Federal agencies
<u><i>The Center for Awareness and Localization of Explosives-Related Threats</i></u> - This Center supports NPPD/IP and Office for Bombing Prevention, DHS Office of Policy, TSA, ICE, State homeland security agencies, and State and local police bomb squads by providing research and training to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks involving explosives.	3,429,230	3,075,122	Multiple DHS, State, local, Federal agencies
<u><i>Center of Excellence for Maritime, Island & Remote, and Extreme Environmental Security</i></u> - This Center enhances NPPD, the Chief Medical Officer, NPPD/IP, FEMA, U.S. Coast Guard, CBP, and State homeland security agencies’ ability to respond to catastrophic events, particularly for U.S. ports, coasts, and islands by developing a secure and efficient marine transportation system.	3,429,230	3,075,122	DHS, Federal agencies
<u><i>Center of Excellence for Visualization and Data Analytics (formerly the Center of Excellence for Command, Control, and Interoperability)</i></u> - This Center’s tools and analyses improve the capabilities of FEMA, CBP, ICE, USCG, USSS, I&A, and State and local law enforcement agencies to identify vulnerabilities, detect threats, mitigate against catastrophic events, and perform post-event analysis for remediation.	3,429,230	3,075,122	Multiple DHS, State, local, Federal agencies
<u><i>Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Project</i></u> – CSAC provides the only centralized repository of chemical threat information (hazard and characterization data) for analysis of the Nation’s vulnerabilities to such chemical events.	5,250,000	6,000,000	Multiple DHS, State, local, Federal agencies
<u><i>Cyber Economic Incentives (Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative, or CNCI) Project</i></u> – This project identifies how incentives can drive the adoption of cybersecurity measures and where cybersecurity investments would be most effective in protecting the critical infrastructures managed by the private and public sectors.	2,000,000	4,100,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<u><i>Cybersecurity Assessment and Evaluation Project</i></u> – This project increases overall system security and transition of cybersecurity solutions into commercial products by addressing component and system vulnerabilities throughout the development lifecycle and by facilitating the dialogue between researchers and technology practitioners.	1,837,500	1,793,750	DHS, Federal agencies

<i><u>Cybersecurity Experiments and Competitions</u></i> – This project enhances DHS operational components understanding of cybersecurity capabilities and improves the likelihood of transition by ensuring that DHS-developed technologies are tested and evaluated in an operational environment. This project's experiments address cybersecurity requirements from DHS customers in support of operational missions in critical infrastructure protection.	3,892,771	925,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<i><u>Cybersecurity Forensics Project</u></i> – This project increases the number of cyber forensic analysis tools and investigative techniques available for law enforcement officers, forensic investigators, and examiners at Federal, State, and local agencies. This project develops tools to visualize, analyze, share, and present data derived from digital media.	6,132,714	4,000,000	Multiple DHS, State, local, Federal agencies
<i><u>Cybersecurity Competitions Project</u></i> - This project bolsters formal education programs by funding and supporting cybersecurity competitions for high school and college students that give them access to cutting-edge technologies and exercises.	1,750,000	1,750,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<i><u>Enterprise Level Security Metrics and Usability Project</u></i> – This project improves the decision-making process for system and network owners and operators in both the HSE and the private sector by developing security metrics and supporting tools and techniques that will be useful as decision aids. This project evaluates security at the system level, providing tools that facilitate decision-making and accountability through collection, analysis, and reporting of relevant performance data.	2,578,810	2,067,568	DHS, Federal agencies
<i><u>Experimental Research Testbed Project</u></i> – This project improves attack mitigation and confinement strategies and the quality of new cybersecurity technologies by providing a secure environment to run large-scale, repeatable tests, and experiments. In addition to being used by DHS, the testbed is being used by other government agencies as a platform to develop and evaluate defensive mechanisms against attacks on infrastructure and by academia as a tool to provide realistic, “hands-on” educational experience.	4,800,000	4,800,000	DHS, Federal agencies, academia
<i><u>Identity Management Project</u></i> – This project facilitates the use of identity credentials and enhances secure access to sensitive information in cyber and physical infrastructures by improving authentication and authorization capabilities across all levels of Government.	3,000,000	3,500,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<i><u>Internet Measurement and Attack Modeling Project</u></i> – This project helps to mitigate, recover from, and predict the effects of cyber-attacks on Federal Government installations and other critical infrastructure by	6,441,022	3,587,500	DHS, Federal agencies

using measurements for modeling and analysis capabilities. This project focuses on technologies that detect malware and botnets, enhance situational understanding of infrastructure, networks, and systems, and improve attack attribution.			
<i><u>Leap-Ahead Technologies (CNCI) Project</u></i> – This project improves cybersecurity capabilities across the HSE by focusing on crosscutting, high-risk/high-payoff solutions to critical cybersecurity problems. This project invests in leap-ahead R&D, targeting revolutionary techniques and capabilities that can be deployed over the next decade.	3,200,000	3,624,052	DHS, Federal agencies
<i><u>Moving Target Defense (CNCI) Project</u></i> – This project enables the creation, analysis, evaluation, and deployment of mechanisms and strategies where one or more system attributes are automatically changed in a way that make the system attack surface area appear unpredictable to attackers while simultaneously ensuring that systems remain dependable to their users and maintainable by their owner.	1,700,000	4,100,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<i><u>Research Data Repository Project</u></i> – This project improves the quality of cybersecurity research and develops solutions by providing the only freely available, legally collected repository of large-scale datasets containing real network and system traffic. The repository data provides a mechanism for cybersecurity research and development community to determine the efficacy of technologies based on real-world data as opposed to anecdotal evidence or small-scale test experiments.	3,850,054	3,850,054	DHS, Federal agencies, academia
<i><u>Secure Protocols Project</u></i> – This project improves the security of the Internet's infrastructure by contributing to and improving the core functions of the Internet through deployment and adoption of security standards key to communications pathways and protecting user's online interactions. This project is working to develop and deploy standards and tools that enhance the security of the Internet's Domain Name System and routing infrastructure.	5,127,000	4,725,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<i><u>Software Assurance Project</u></i> - This project will provide a collaborative research infrastructure to evaluate, analyze, and test software against a suite of analysis tools, and provide continuous assurance for software where researchers, software developers, and tool developers can continuously test and evaluate software assurance tools against a growing set of reference software and real software products.	4,220,798	3,325,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<i><u>Software Quality Assurance Project</u></i> – This project will improve the ability to detect security weaknesses in the software used by the Nation's critical infrastructure networks by developing enhanced tools and techniques for evaluating, analyzing and testing software. This	4,220,798	3,325,000	DHS, Federal agencies

project addresses the presence of internal flaws and weaknesses in software by improving software security.			
<u><i>Transition to Practice (CNCI) Project</i></u> – This project accelerates the transition of federally funded cybersecurity research that will have an impact on the security and resiliency of the Nation's networks and systems into widespread deployment and use via commercialization and open source licensing.	4,550,000	10,144,547	DHS, Federal agencies
<u><i>Tailored Trustworthy Spaces (CNCI) Project</i></u> – This project studies the method of information exchange on physical computer systems or networks.	2,458,382	4,100,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<u><i>First Responder Capability Program</i></u> – Develops technologies, information, procedures, and CONOPS to aid first responders, emergency managers, and incident commanders as they respond to hazardous situations. This project also assists the emergency response communities to establish requirements and tests technologies and assesses them for usability to help make the technologies available across all first responder communities.	16,112,457	18,028,498	DHS, first responders
<u><i>Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Modeling Project</i></u> – This project improves the ability of Federal, State, and local government agencies to prepare for and respond to FAD outbreaks. The project supports the development and use of infectious disease models and analysis tools to explore control strategies and response options for FAD outbreaks at multiple scales.	4,846,976	3,000,000	State, Local, tribal, territorial, and Federal agencies
<u><i>FAD Vaccine and Diagnostics Project</i></u> – This project strengthens the defense of the U.S. agricultural infrastructure by developing new and next generation countermeasures (vaccines and diagnostics) to protect the livestock industry against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and other high consequence FADs. This project directly addresses Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 and HSPD-9 by developing countermeasure tools needed to safely and effectively respond to and recover from foreign animal and zoonotic disease outbreaks.	11,000,000	12,500,000	USDA, first responders
<u><i>Future BioThreat Analysis Project</i></u> - Through engagement with the Intelligence Community, academia, and others, this project seeks to understand trends and potential risks and threats associated with advances in biology and biotechnology. The primary deliverables will be knowledge products used to inform strategic planning decisions.		3,900,000	DHS, Federal agencies
<u><i>Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System for Emergency Responders Project</i></u> – This project improves the precision of locating first responders during an incident in complex	2,000,000	1,500,000	First responders

environments and in non-global positioning system (GPS) environments. This capability provides incident commanders the ability to accurately locate and track personnel in real-time that will result in rapidly and effectively re-deploying and saving at-risk responders during an incident.			
<u><i>Homeland Open Security Technology Project</i></u> – This project improves Federal, State, and local governments' access to cybersecurity solutions by increasing the awareness of available open source solutions and ensuring that both currently available and developed open source solutions meet the specific needs of government and private sector customers.	3,776,448	3,306,250	State, Local , tribal, territorial and Federal agencies
<u><i>Insider Threat Detection Project</i></u> - This project improves DHS's capability to identify potential insider threats through the derivation and validation of measurable behavioral indicators.		850,000	State, Local , tribal, territorial and Federal agencies
<u><i>Integrated Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Terrorism Risk Assessment</i></u> – This project improves decision-making across the Federal interagency and HSE by guiding the prioritization of medical countermeasure development through comparison of the risks associated with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism, and can be used to guide decisions on resource allocation across CBRN terrorism prevention, preparedness, and response planning.	2,500,000	3,000,000	State, Local , tribal, territorial and Federal agencies
<u><i>Information Sharing, Analysis, and Interoperability Program</i></u> – Creates an integrated information sharing architecture and links that architecture to interagency efforts to prevent terrorism while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. The project also researches, analyzes, and develops technologies to strengthen interoperable communications and improve effective information sharing at all levels of government.	18,257,872	15,500,000	State, Local , tribal, territorial and Federal agencies
<u><i>Livestock Decontamination, Disposal, and Depopulation Project</i></u> - This project improves Federal, State, and local animal health officials' emergency response capabilities to control the spread of FADs and mitigate the impact on the livestock industry by using validated data to develop new and improved response tools.	2,860,000		Federal, State, Local tribal, territorial health officials
<u><i>National Bio and Agro-defense Facility Agro-defense & Research Assessment Project</i></u> - This project develops countermeasures against diseases that threaten U.S. livestock. Funds will be used to augment and complement current and ongoing research by accelerating programs focused on African Swine Fever and Classical Swine Fever at Kansas State University.	10,000,000		DHS, Federal agencies

<u><i>Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project</i></u> - This project will provide a robust, specific, and sensitive suite of detection assays that can be used by Federal Laboratories and the private sector by developing a rapidly deployable, easy-to-use, highly multiplexed nucleic acid detection system.	10,030,371	4,000,000	Federal, State, Local tribal, territorial health officials
<u><i>National Center for Risk & Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events</i></u> - This Center's models and analyses improve the ability of DHS components and other Federal, State, and local agencies, private sector security/operators, and academia to predict and counter terrorist attacks and allocate limited resources more effectively.	3,429,230	3,075,122	Multiple DHS, State, Local, tribal, territorial Federal agencies
<u><i>Security for Cloud-based Systems</i></u> - This project focuses on R&D efforts aimed at identifying methodologies and techniques for performing data audits and other forensic actions to identify the location and movement of data within cloud environments, both client-side as well as provider-side. This project will develop tools and methodologies for law enforcement and other end users to aid in obtaining legally defensible digital evidence over the cloud, tools that currently do not exist.	4,000,000		
<u><i>The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism</i></u> - This Center provides DHS Components, other Federal, State, and local agencies, private security agencies, and academia with data-driven research and capability strategies to disrupt terrorist networks, reduce the incidence of terrorism, and enhance the preparedness of American society.	3,429,230	3,075,122	Multiple DHS, State, Local, tribal, territorial Federal Agencies
<u><i>Visual Analytics, Precision Information Environments Project</i></u> - This project enables Federal, State, local, and tribal first responder; law enforcement; public safety; and public health communities to visualize diverse, diffuse, and dynamic data in a user-friendly form. Data will be shared, analyzed, and understood in real-time by developing advanced visualization-based techniques and technologies.		4,000,000	Multiple DHS, State, Local, tribal, territorial Federal Agencies
<u><i>X-Ray Screening Equipment Standards Project</i></u> - This project supports the standards that increase performance reliability and ensure the radiation safety of next generation x-ray scanners for personnel, baggage, and cargo screening applications and allows for the development of critical screening technologies in airports and other transportation modalities.	880,500		
<u><i>Portable BioDetector Project</i></u> - This project will provide multiple Federal agencies the ability to rapidly identify a biothreat agent in the field where sample processing and detection are all integrated into a simple-to-use platform for field application. The efforts will leverage		7,460,538	Multiple DHS, State, Local, Federal Agencies

recent advances in high specificity assays as well as continued miniaturization of key instrument components. This project is built on the requirements generated in the Rapid BioDetection project, before that project's focus shifted to Rapid Diagnostic Capabilities.			
Total DHS/HSE	201,285,745	194,866,307	

S&T is working with DHS Components, other Federal agencies, and owners of critical infrastructure to develop R&D strategies identifying the top challenges faced by the HSE. The S&T R&D Strategies are formal agreements co-drafted and co-signed by S&T and the appropriate component leadership that directs interaction between S&T and the Component. Some requirements are formal based on completed strategies such as aviation security but other R&D Strategies are in draft form. However, the work of developing the strategies provided guidance to S&T in developing FY 2014 requirements. These strategies are living documents, which can adapt to the changing needs of the operational Components while documenting those changes. Each project established under these strategies has a project level IPT that oversees the development and validation of technical requirements.

For first responders, S&T's First Responders Group's (FRG) Solution Development Process has developed formal requirements that guide S&T's development work to meet the highest priority needs of the community.

Question: The FY14 budget includes significant reductions to University Programs. How will you continue to execute this program with limited funds?

Answer: To address the FY 2014 funding reduction to University Programs, S&T may eliminate one Center of Excellence (COE), which would avoid expenditures of about \$3.5 million in FY 2014. Additionally, at each of 5 COEs with co-lead institutions, DHS will establish a single lead institution, which would reduce administrative costs by \$2.5 million in aggregate by consolidating administrative responsibilities at one institution. Additionally as COEs mature, additional entities within and outside DHS are realizing the value of these Centers and are providing resources to fund specific projects.

DNDO - Securing the Cities

Question: In the budget request, DNDO requests \$22 million for Securing the Cities. What is the status of a funding transition plan to ensure that New York's capabilities are not diminished after the end of the STC pilot?

Answer: The STC Program is designed to develop a sustainable architecture, enabling regional partners to maintain capabilities. The combination of STC program contributions and existing DNDO support functions combine to offer STC partners no-cost or low-cost options to maintain proficiency and sustain their detection programs. These include:

- Training that is similar to the initial nuclear detection equipment training that is funded by DNDO and provided by Counter Terrorism Operations Support (CTOS) to STC participants during the engagement period of the grant. DNDO has worked with CTOS to develop this no-cost, online refresher training.
- Developing and providing no-cost, self-delivered courses for primary and secondary screening.
- Assisting STC participants in developing and executing proficiency exercises. Through a series of exercises conducted during the period of the grant, the partners gain the ability to design and deliver their own exercises.
- Making available DNDO's unique Red Team to collaborate with stakeholders to conduct overt or covert challenges. This allows our operational partners to understand potential vulnerabilities and improve their deployment schemes.
- Supporting state and local partners, through the Joint Analysis Center, in resolving field alarms, thereby preventing unnecessary deployment of federal assets.
- Working with each region to complete a Sustainment Plan that details how the partners will maintain equipment and remain proficient in detection operations.
- Providing ongoing detection equipment testing data to aid partners in making equipment decisions for both initial purchase and replacement of equipment.

Making available contracts for equipment purchases to state and local partners so that they may benefit from our strategic sourcing initiative.

- Finally, funding for maintenance and calibration of equipment, which is available through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant funding and other federal grants.

Question: The fiscal year 2014 budget includes plans for a third site. When will the next site be selected, and when does DNDO anticipate initiating work with that locality?

Answer: The STC program expansion and timing will be contingent upon appropriations. Upon award, DNDO will immediately begin work with selected cities.

Training Partnership Grants

Question: The DHS budget request seeks to fundamentally reform the FEMA grants structure. While I strongly support competition in the procurement process, the direction you propose to take the Training Partnership Grants concerns me in that it negates the significant investment Congress has made through the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium. It seems to me that this new direction would simply create duplicative programs rather than bolstering existing programs. I have been told that the current backlog of first responders seeking training through existing programs is over 20,000. How does the newly proposed structure of the Training Partnership Grants and your request for \$60 million seek to address this backlog and better meet the demands of our first responders?

Answer: The Training Partnership Grants are not duplicative with the existing National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC). The Training Partnership Grants (TPG) replace the NDPC grants and Continuing Training Grants. Under the proposed Training Partnership Grants, funding will be awarded competitively to entities (e.g., State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; universities and higher education institutions; and nonprofits) that have demonstrable expertise and can develop/deliver training and education curriculum relevant to the core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal. Other grant recipients (including former recipients under the NDPC grants and Continuing Training Grants) will be able to compete for the Training Partnership Grants. Facility-based training and education centers will be awarded multi-year grants in order to ensure year-to-year stability in the delivery of training and education. Training costs will be reimbursable (i.e., Federal, State, local jurisdictions will utilize their respective program or grant funding to attend the training).

The overarching goal for the TPG is to identify flexible training programs that can meet the requirements-driven training needs of the first responder community as identified in the National Training and Education System called for in Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8). The TPG will be flexible enough to address training requirements identified through a wide array of sources to include, but not limited to: Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRAs) and capability estimations, State Preparedness Reports (SPRs), and the National Preparedness Report (NPR).

We recognize there are hundreds of institutions ready, willing and able to provide education opportunities to homeland security and emergency management officials. Competitive funding of training programs in FY14 is likely to yield greater efficiencies while encouraging new ideas and innovation.

Question: In awarding funds to new program participants they will have to go through curricula approval as well as undergo the significant cost and time investments which it takes to stand up a new program. Won't this create a lag in available training opportunities?

Answer: The current NDPC recipients will be eligible to compete for the Training Partnership Grants (TPG) based on the merit of their respective proposals. If new recipients are awarded, FEMA will transition the

existing curricula to the new partner. While there will be some time lag associated with potential transition to new recipients, training opportunities should not be hindered, and FEMA will work with its existing federal training institutions (i.e., Emergency Management Institute and Center for Domestic Preparedness) to ensure continuity.

Under the proposed TPG, awards to first-time grant recipients that are facility-based, training and education centers will be for the development of curricula, and to assist with other programmatic start-up costs as they establish a reimbursable training program or course. As the grantee builds a customer base, training will become reimbursable. All grant recipients will be required to sustain the programs and courses developed utilizing funding they collect from attendees. FEMA will employ a competitive process to build on the solid foundation that exists by developing new training venues and vehicles to educate the State and local first responder community.

Transportation Security Administration

Screening Partnership Program

Question: The Screening Partnership Program (or SPP) allows airports to apply for private screeners rather than government screeners; requires private screening companies to conform to the same security regulations as TSA officers; and requires them to provide screening at equal or lesser cost. However, to date, only 16 airports actively participate in the SPP. What sorts of metrics have been put in place by TSA to determine whether private screening programs are more cost-effective than TSA screeners? Has TSA set the bar unduly high for private screeners to compete with federalized screening? Lastly, has TSA provided any guidance to assist airports that are applying to the program?

Answer: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) developed and continues to refine a cost-estimating methodology to estimate Federal screening costs at airports. This methodology has been reviewed by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and DHS and incorporates their recommendations. Cost assessments directly compare the TSA approach to the contractor's for the same work and represent TSA's liabilities at the airport whether Federal or private. In addition, Section 44920 of title 49, United States Code, first enacted by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, Pub. L. 107-71, states that "a private screening company is qualified to provide screening services at an airport under this section if the company will Provide compensation and other benefits to such individuals [performing screening functions] that are not less than the level of compensation and other benefits provided to such Federal government personnel in accordance with the chapter [49 U.S.C. ch. 449]".

Since its inception in 2002, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has remained neutral with respect to whether an airport should or should not apply to participate in private screening. Following the passage of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (the FAA Act), TSA evaluates applications using the standards stipulated in the Act. Since the passage of the FAA Act, TSA has approved every application within the required timeframe.

In November 2012, TSA posted detailed information about the application process on the agency's website, www.tsa.gov. Additionally, in December 2012, TSA revised its application instructions, also posted on the agency's website, specifically addressing how the information gathered on the application is used during the application review process. Both updates relied heavily on the survey of airport operators conducted by GAO. TSA addressed these actions in its 60-day update to GAO and anticipates that GAO will determine that portion of its recommendation as being addressed.

Risk-Based Security & Small Knives

Question: TSA recently announced a new policy that allows small knives to be carried onto commercial aircraft. This decision has caused a public backlash. This Subcommittee has long encouraged TSA to be more passenger-friendly and threat-focused by balancing security with efficiency, and it has consistently supported risk-based security approaches that improve security, while reducing screening time and cutting costs. However, the practice of allowing small knives in the cabin is a legitimate concern. Please tell us how the Department reached this decision and whether this change will help secure commercial aviation from the types of weapons that can bring down an aircraft?

Answer: The mandate for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), created two months after 9/11, was, and remains today, to ensure the security of the traveling public by preventing catastrophic terrorist attacks. During the first decade following 9/11, TSA applied a one-size-fits-all approach to aviation security requirements while building and strengthening its layered security system. That approach was necessary to prevent another catastrophic terrorist attack. Over the past 11 years, TSA has strengthened checkpoint screening, certified cockpit doors, implemented new processes to screen passengers against the terrorist watch list, and made other significant security improvements, all enhanced by the U.S. Government's post 9/11 advancements in strategic and tactical intelligence collection and sharing.

TSA is now able to leverage those security and intelligence enhancements and evolve our approach to aviation security to incorporate more risk-based security measures. The decision to change aligns with this new risk-based approach and follows similar changes to the PIL previously made in 2005 that allowed small scissors and tools to be carried onboard aircraft by passengers. TSA made the current decision following a thorough analysis of current intelligence information and other factors. What that intelligence tells us is that terrorist organizations continue to target commercial aviation for attack using explosive devices. Two years ago, TSA began implementing a number of risk-based security changes to better focus our limited resources on people and objects that could result in a catastrophic terrorist attack such as an explosive device that can blow up an aircraft.

In 2010, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) amended aviation security guidance materials to include a PIL that permits knives with a blade length of 6 centimeters or less to be carried in the cabin of aircraft without restrictions on width and grip that TSA has not adopted. More than 5 billion passengers have safely flown worldwide under the revised ICAO guidance, including passengers throughout all countries of the European Union (EU).

Conversely, there are several instances where explosive devices have been successfully introduced or were attempted to be carried on to a passenger flight by terrorists. Current intelligence tells us that terrorist organizations continue to target commercial aviation for attack using explosive devices that could bring down a plane if successful. Given these real and significant threats, security experts worldwide have concluded that small pocket knives and certain sporting equipment do not pose a security risk that would result in the catastrophic failure of an aircraft and the loss of all life on board. Therefore, changes to the PIL allow the men and women of TSA to provide the most effective security in the most efficient way, focusing on those devices that could take down an aircraft.

In order to accommodate further input from the Aviation Security Advisory Committee (ASAC), which includes representatives from the aviation community, passenger advocates, law enforcement experts, and other stakeholders, TSA announced that it will temporarily delay implementation of changes to the Prohibited Items List (PIL), originally scheduled to go into effect April 25. This timing will enable TSA to incorporate the ASAC's feedback about the changes to the PIL and continue workforce training.

TSA is available to offer a briefing to further address how the decision was reached to make changes to the PIL if requested by the committee.

Checked Baggage Technologies

Question: How is TSA coordinating with industry to execute the recapitalization and optimization of checked baggage systems? The Committee understands no high speed systems have been qualified to date, but what measures is TSA taking to allow airports that qualify now for high speed optimization to incorporate these next generation, highly efficient technologies into their multi-year design plans? How is TSA working with airport stakeholders and technology manufacturers to ensure the best possible long-term optimization cost solutions are being implemented for individual airport requirements versus short term equipment replacement that may become obsolete shortly after installation?

Answer: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is actively engaging with industry to provide transparency into the process and the projects identified for funding, as well as to solicit feedback from industry. Last year, TSA presented its planned fiscal year 2013-funded recapitalization and optimization projects to the American Association of Airport Executives. In November and December of 2012, TSA led multiple teleconferences and WebEx forums to gain feedback from industry on using Return on Investment and Cost Benefit Analyses as part of the cost effectiveness analysis for optimization projects. TSA engages with the International Association of Baggage System Companies to review industry's comments and recommendations for the Planning Guidelines and Design Standards (PGDS) for Checked Baggage Inspection Systems. TSA has scheduled quarterly meetings to review the PGDS and collect feedback on how to further enhance these guidelines and design standards. In addition, TSA holds Technical Interchange Meetings (TIMs) with each of the airports that have funded projects this fiscal year, and the airports' stakeholders, such as design firms and airlines, are encouraged to participate in the TIMs to ensure any issues or challenges are resolved collaboratively and as early as possible.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has a review approval process that all designs for new or modified inline systems must go through as they are being developed. At the 30 percent system design phase, TSA identifies the equipment for the system under review and commits to deliver this equipment when the construction reaches the point at which it is ready for delivery. TSA does not approve designs beyond the 30 percent design phase for any equipment that is not already on contract for procurement. This ensures the Federal government does not incur costs for the redesign of systems. TSA is in the process of finalizing production and testing for several Explosives Detection System units that have a significantly higher throughput than the legacy systems (600-700 bags per hour). Where applicable, TSA is encouraging airports to design for these systems.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) works with manufacturers to perform engineering analyses and studies on the capabilities of equipment (both deployed and under procurement) to determine the ability to meet current and future TSA detection and operational screening requirements. The analyses evaluate equipment false alarm rate impacts, throughput impacts, and the ability to upgrade. As TSA increases detection levels and replaces aging equipment, technical obsolescence will be a key factor when performing these evaluations. During the procurement process, the ability of the equipment to reach the next level of detection is evaluated. As TSA moves forward with execution of recapitalization of the aging fleet of equipment, TSA coordinates with the airport stakeholders to ensure the most effective and suitable equipment is being provided for each airport's screening needs and requirements. For airports pursuing optimization, TSA follows the Planning Guidelines and Design Standards for Checked Baggage Inspection Systems to ensure current capacity plus five years of growth are accounted for in the system designs.

Aviation Security Passenger Fees

Question: Once again, the budget proposes changes and increases in the Aviation Passenger Security Fee intended to generate new revenue – but which would require authorizing legislation. The estimated FY14 collection includes an increase of **\$322.5 million**, of which **\$122.3 million** would be to offset TSA aviation security costs. From an appropriations viewpoint, the question of whether or not to raise fees is academic. As you and your predecessors have consistently noted, the Appropriations Committee lacks jurisdiction over fee increase legislation, which falls under the Homeland Security Committee. Please explain (1) why this budget again offers such an unrealistic proposal, and (2) what reductions you will be willing to take if the fees are not enacted.

Answer: The proposal to adjust the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Passenger Fee, which is paid directly by consumers (passengers) at the time of ticket purchase, establishes a funding strategy to better align the cost of aviation security among direct beneficiaries of the aviation security service. The proposal makes progress in satisfying a Government Accountability Office recommendation and fulfilling the intent of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act to cover the costs of aviation security through fees and is consistent with the Budget Resolutions passed in the House and Senate.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Passenger Fee Revenue is used to offset annual Congressional appropriations for the TSA. The revenue generated by the September 11 Passenger Security Fee provides significant security benefits by offsetting costs for (1) screening personnel at checkpoints (including managers, supervisors and Federal law enforcement); (2) screener training and equipment; (3) background investigations; (4) Federal Air Marshal Service program; (5) civil aviation security research and development; (6) Federal Security Managers; (7) deployment of Federal law enforcement personnel pursuant to section 44903(h); (8) security-related capital improvements at airports; and (9) training pilots and flight attendants under sections 44918 and 44921. Without enactment of the requested fee increase, TSA will likely need to curtail or further streamline some of these mission critical layers of security in order to provide for future passenger growth.

Cybersecurity

Question: The U.S. is the target of a cyber-espionage campaign that threatens the country's economic competitiveness. A wide range of sectors have been the focus of hacking and Congress recognized these threats by providing additional funding for cybersecurity. Funds were provided to two very specific funding lines (PPA's): Network Security Deployment (to fund planned procurement of the Cybersecurity Protection System known as EINSTEIN 3) and Federal Network Security (to establish and sustain the new continuous monitoring and diagnostic systems). Without these funds, the program would have been suspended, leaving our networks vulnerable to infiltration and breach. Secretary Napolitano, the President recently signed an Executive Order to protect the Nation from cyber-intrusions and this Congress provided DHS with over \$750 million for cybersecurity programs in FY13 – an increase of \$300 million above last year. As supportive of these programs as we are – and we are supportive – we don't have an endless pocket book to draw from, and we must make every penny count. Dollars must be tied to results. Do you feel that DHS has the ability, and the tools necessary, to fulfill its mission requirement and are you prepared to accept that DHS is expected to do so, as it navigates through the precarious fiscal situation we find ourselves in today? Furthermore, will DHS be able to execute all of the funds provided for in this fiscal year or will funds carryover into next year? If there are delays, how are you mitigating the problems?

Answer: DHS has the ability and tools to fulfill its mission of protecting federal networks. This answer summarizes progress on both continuous monitoring and diagnostics (CMD) and Einstein.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has operational responsibilities for securing unclassified federal civilian government networks and working with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to secure their networks through cyber threat analysis, risk assessment, mitigation, and incident response capabilities. During FY13, DHS has made significant progress in establishing a continuous diagnostics and mitigation capability as well as planning, development and deployment of intrusion detection, intrusion prevention, analytics, and information sharing capabilities for the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS).

Since cyber threats are not targeted exclusively at the Federal government, the contracts for CMD are being established in a way that allows for access by state, local, territorial, and tribal governments. While implementation across the Federal government will begin this fiscal year, CMD is a multi-year program that will build upon this considerable foundation. Because of Congress' emphasis and investment in cybersecurity, DHS is making significant progress in providing a more secure cyber infrastructure.

To protect Federal civilian agency networks, DHS has undertaken the following activities to support the NCPS:

- Awarded the first Intrusion Prevention Security Service (IPSS) contract to CenturyLink and initiated discussions with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Transportation to become the first Agencies to receive EINSTEIN 3 Accelerated (E³A) intrusion protection services. In addition, all traffic aggregation service contracts that were awarded to four of the five Tier 1 Internet Service Providers are in the test and evaluation phase of completing the foundational elements of the E³A intrusion prevention capability.
- Reached initial operating capability for malware analysis that provides an isolated environment and for the safe submission and automated analysis of malware samples while maintaining a secure and resilient infrastructure that enables open communication, innovation, and prosperity while protecting privacy, confidentiality, and civil rights and civil liberties by design. In addition, DHS released a significant upgrade to the Enhanced Analytics Database that enriches analysis with a range of data sources and reduces the amount of time needed to analyze large data sets and produce cyber analytic reports.
- Activated four new intrusion detection customers at Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service locations including the General Services Administration (GSA), Commission of Fine Arts, Federal Communications Commission, and Institute of Museum and Library Services.
- Deployed the Top Secret Mission Operating Environment, which is the command and control network for EINSTEIN, in the Network Security Deployment operations centers and a DHS data center.
- Completed critical information sharing program planning and engineering activities to include concept of operations, operational requirements document, roadmap (goals, objectives, capabilities, and features), product analysis of alternatives, and gap analysis that ensure the program office will be ready for development implementation activities when budgeted funds are received in FY 2014. In support of information sharing activities, also released upgrades to the Cyber Indicators Repository and the Cyber Indicators Analysis Platform, the central repository for indicators and warnings used to support internal analysis and external sharing within the cyber community.

In addition to these efforts, DHS also supports Federal Executive Branch civilian departments and agencies in developing capabilities that will improve their cybersecurity posture including:

- Expanding successful defensive cybersecurity capabilities already operational at select Departments and Agencies toward comprehensive coverage across all 144 ".gov" organizations. For example, at the Department of State between 2008 and the present, known vulnerabilities and configuration setting weakness were reduced by a factor of 20 over a 24-month period and have been sustained at those levels of lower measured risk on personal computers and servers during the intervening period. The Department of State also demonstrated the ability to move critical patching coverage from zero percent

to 84 percent coverage in seven days.

- Building on significant reductions in known cyber problems. For example, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services at the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Veterans Affairs demonstrated the technical means to patch vulnerabilities quickly using automation rather than performing manual tests of security controls once every three years. Today, these methods of automated security testing can be performed every three days.

Together, these activities will provide organizations with information necessary to support risk response decisions, security status information, and ongoing insight into effectiveness of security controls.

Due to the complex nature of cybersecurity procurements, it is necessary that a portion of NPPD's acquisition funds be available for multiple fiscal years. As a result, NPPD will carryover funds into the next fiscal year. The carryover funds for NCPS are tied to contracts that will go into FY 2014 and will not offset currently estimated FY 2014 funding requirements.

For Federal Network Security (FNS), NPPD is moving aggressively to put the funds to use as planned. By executive order FNS was renamed Federal Network Resilience (FNR) in October 2012. Working with GSA's Federal Systems Integration and Management Center (FedSIM), FNR/NPPD is putting into place the foundational contracts that will be used across the government but originated to protect .gov civilian networks.

CMD obligations and commitments in FY 2013 will be facilitated by a comprehensive set of task orders issued shortly after contract award. The zero dollar contract multiple award for sensors and services is expected late in the 3rd quarter and with task orders planned in 4th quarter. Contacts with 69 of 144 ".gov" organizations are now active with 32 of those organizations having complete foundational surveys that contribute toward the information necessary to make purchases. Twenty-one (21) of 23 CFO Act *civilian* Departments and Agencies are now participating in CMD program activities. DHS continues to focus on organizations that interact with the most sensitive data and represent employees and devices that most quickly equate to comprehensive CMD coverage of federal civilian networks.¹¹¹

DHS directly supports Federal civilian Departments and Agencies in developing capabilities that will improve their cybersecurity posture. The Department continues to work across the interagency to keep procurements on track and plans to execute on all appropriated funds within two years.

For example, NSD encountered unanticipated delays in the award of the first IPSS contract, which resulted in downstream effects on the award of several other large contracts. Resolution of the procurement challenges associated with the award of the first IPSS contract required the DHS Office of the General Counsel and key DHS external partners to mitigate further impacts to IPSS contract awards by addressing areas of potential legal concerns in advance and working with key DHS external partners to minimize review and processing requirements. In addition, the program office mitigated the impact to achieving full operational capability for E³A by amending its strategy for the provisioning of E³A capability with the ISPs.

In the case of FNR, mitigation focuses chiefly on proactive prevention of procurement delays due to vendor protests. DHS has partnered with FedSIM to engage industry at all appropriate points in the contracting process while all contracting efforts have undergone a thorough legal review process by both DHS and FedSIM to mitigate protests. A separate set of actions is in progress to expedite the resolution of protests quickly if they occur. By taking these steps, DHS has ensured that all reasonable and appropriate measures have been made to reduce the probability of an industry protest, which could result in procurement delays.

¹¹¹ The 21 largest CFO Act organizations represent 96 percent of the people in .gov that need diagnostic sensors and services.

Question: The Executive Order is another effort to strengthen cybersecurity by increasing information sharing and developing a framework of cybersecurity practices. It seeks to expand the voluntary information sharing program to enable sharing of threat information and to assist critical infrastructure companies in their protection efforts. However, questions remain as to what the threshold for sufficient industry participation will be and whether there is a proper balance between the protection of intellectual property and critical infrastructure in the Executive Order. As a result, the private sector remains concerned about the promulgation of new regulations. How is the Department working with the private sector to improve our overall cybersecurity posture? Should this be the primary focus of the Department rather than promulgating new regulations that may potentially force a slow and static compliance culture upon the most dynamic sector of our economy?

Answer: America's national security and economic prosperity are increasingly dependent upon the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure. With today's physical and cyber infrastructure growing more inextricably linked, critical infrastructure and emergency response functions are inseparable from the information technology systems that support them. The government's role in this effort is to share information and encourage enhanced security and resilience, while identifying and addressing gaps not filled by the marketplace. Because the vast majority of U.S. critical infrastructure is owned and operated by private companies, reducing the risk to these vital systems requires a strong partnership between government and industry.

DHS coordinates the national protection, prevention, mitigation, and recovery from cyber incidents and works regularly with business owners and operators to take steps to strengthen their facilities and communities. The Department also conducts onsite risk assessments of critical infrastructure and shares risk and threat information with state, local and private sector partners. DHS has established close working relationships with industry through partnerships like the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) Program, which enhances voluntary information sharing between infrastructure owners and operators and the government. The Cyber Information Sharing and Collaboration Program also established a systematic approach to cyber threat information sharing and collaboration between critical infrastructure owners and operators across the various sectors.

In addition, Executive Order (EO) 13636 on Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity directs DHS to strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure through an updated and overarching national framework that acknowledges the increased role of cybersecurity in securing physical assets. It is important to note that the Executive Order directs Federal agencies to work within current authorities and increase voluntary cooperation with the private sector to provide better protection for computer systems critical to our national and economic security. It does not grant new regulatory authority or establish additional incentives for participation in a voluntary program.

To implement EO 13636, DHS will engage in a consultative process with public and private sector stakeholders. DHS will use this process to leverage their expertise, experience, thoughts and ideas as we consider improvements to the Nation's critical infrastructure cybersecurity. Specifically, EO 13636 requires consultation with the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council; Sector Coordinating Councils; critical infrastructure owners and operators; Sector Specific Agencies; other relevant agencies; independent regulatory agencies; state, local, territorial, and tribal governments; universities; and outside experts.

Finally, DHS enhances situational awareness among stakeholders, including those at the state and local level, as well as industrial control system owners and operators, by providing critical cyber threat, vulnerability, and mitigation data, including through Information Sharing and Analysis Centers, which are cybersecurity resources for critical infrastructure sectors. DHS is also home to the National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), a 24x7 cyber situational awareness, incident response, and management center that is a national nexus of cyber and communications integration for the Federal Government, intelligence community, and law enforcement.

Industry and the Government have a long history of working together to protect the physical security of many critical assets that reside in private hands including airports and seaports to national broadcast systems and nuclear power plants. There is no reason we cannot work together similarly to protect critical infrastructure's cyber systems upon which so much of our economic well-being, national security, and daily lives depend.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

Janet Napolitano, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2014 Budget Request

April 11, 2013

Overdue Reports

Question: The FY 2013 Act withholds 20 percent of amounts appropriated to the Secretary, Under Secretary, and CFO until the Committee receives 16 expenditure and investment plans that are due on or before May 1st. While these withholdings are substantially less than the 60 percent proposed in the House and Senate bills, the amounts are still significant (\$26 million from the Secretary; \$43.7 million from the Under Secretary; and \$10.3 million from the CFO).

These withholdings remained in the final bill because, year after year, the Department has regularly failed to provide information to the Committee on a timely basis, information that is essential to our oversight and decision making. While I am concerned that these withholdings are overly burdensome and could delay critical security decisions, the Department needs to do a better job of working with this Committee to make sure we have the information we need on a timely basis.

What have been the causes of the Department's tardiness in delivering information to the Committee? And what steps has the Department taken, and what additional steps do you plan to take, to address those problems?

Answer: Since the beginning of Fiscal Year 2007, the Department has been required to submit 2,099 reports to the Appropriations Committees, an average of 300 per year. The sheer volume of the reports, some of which were required seven days after enactment, has posed a challenge for the Department.

Some reporting requirements involved complex policy decisions which take time to complete and ensure consistency with the federal interagency community. Other reports required significant data calls that logistically proved to be difficult to complete quickly, and frequently required in-depth checking for validity and reliability of the information to be provided to Congress.

The Department shares the Committee's desire to provide information on a timely basis and, as detailed below, has worked very hard to improve and streamline the processes associated with preparing, reviewing and submitting appropriations reports.

The Department has taken significant steps over the past two years to improve the quality and timeliness of reports required to be submitted to the Appropriations Committees.

During FY 2012, the Department had each DHS Component designate a key official to be ultimately responsible and accountable for ensuring reports are produced in a timely manner. Key responsibilities of the Senior Component Accountable Official (SCAO) include:

- 1) Maintaining a constant awareness of the Component's individual reporting requirements and the associated deadlines for submission to Congress.
- 2) Taking appropriate actions to ensure the Component produces and submits reports by established deadlines.
- 3) Stepping in when the Component has not quickly resolved questions asked or edits requested by the Department or the Office of Management and Budget.

The Department conducts regular SCAO meetings to highlight overdue reports and discuss Component efforts to submit those documents, and will continue working with the SCAOs individually as needed to help maintain its recent progress.

Also during FY 2013, the Department began setting aside Component program funds until overdue statutorily-required reports regarding those programs were submitted to DHS for clearance and transmittal. By establishing consequences for late submission and increasing accountability at the program level, the Department has made progress in submitting its required reports in a timely manner.

Last October, the Department consolidated its Appropriations Committee reports management, tracking, and clearance function to a single dedicated team within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer in order to streamline its processes. Reports had previously been reviewed and cleared by multiple teams and the consolidation ensures a more focused approach to ensuring all reports are reviewed through the Department and the Office of Management on Budget and transmitted to the Appropriations Committees as expeditiously as possible.

Previously, many Components submitted reports to the Department for review well after those reports were due to Congress. Components are now expected to submit reports well in advance of deadlines to Congress. This process change has resulted in a higher number of reports being submitted on time to Congress.

For FY 2013, the Department submitted 84 reports of the 98 reports due by April 30, a submission rate of 84%. We are committed to continuing our efforts in this regard and will look for additional ways to streamline our processes and to ensure timely completion of these reports.

Solitary Confinement in ICE Detention Facilities

Question: Two recent *New York Times* articles addressed the use of solitary confinement in ICE detention facilities, claiming that for those confined in this way, more than half were in solitary confinement for more than 15 days, the period of time after which negative impacts on mental health become a serious concern. And more than 10 percent were reportedly in solitary confinement for 75 or more days.

What are ICE's policies for the use of solitary confinement? What kind of training is required for staff in ICE detention facilities about the application of those policies?

Answer: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) policies carefully circumscribe the use of solitary confinement, which our standards call "segregation," to ensure it is used only as necessary and appropriate and is subject to robust review and oversight.

Both ICE's 2000 National Detention Standards (NDS) and 2008 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS) authorize segregation for either disciplinary or administrative purposes, pursuant to decisions made based on the specific circumstances involved in each individual case. Disciplinary segregation is used only after a written finding, following a disciplinary hearing, that a detainee committed a facility

infraction. A copy of that finding must be provided to the detainee within 24 hours of placement, barring security concerns. Only higher-level infractions may justify disciplinary segregation of any length, which is limited in any case to 60 days per incident. ICE's most recent version of national detention standards, the 2011 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2011), which is in the process of being implemented, decreases this maximum disciplinary segregation period to 30 days per incident. In addition, under all three ICE detention standards all disciplinary segregation cases must be reviewed by a security supervisor every 7 days to determine whether early release may be appropriate based on the detainee's behavior.

Under all ICE detention standards, administrative segregation may be used only when the detainee's continued presence in the general population poses a threat to the safety of detainees, staff, property, or the security and good order of the facility. This includes situations where the detainee's behavior poses a threat to self or others, the detainee is awaiting an investigation or hearing for a disciplinary infraction, or may require protective custody (initiated at either staff or the detainee's request). However, whenever possible, detainees are housed in a different general population section of the facility in lieu of placement in segregation. Under PBNDS 2011, the use of segregation to protect vulnerable detainees is limited to those situations in which no other viable housing options exist. Use of administrative segregation for medical purposes is restricted to those situations in which a medical professional has determined that removal from the general population is necessary for health reasons, and the facility does not have an appropriate short-stay medical unit. If the medical condition leading to administrative segregation requires long-term care, ICE will attempt to locate an appropriate non-detention medical facility to which the detainee can be transferred. In all circumstances, administrative segregation for medical reasons is used only as a last resort.

Under NDS and PBNDS 2008, prior to administrative segregation, a written administrative segregation order documenting the reasons for such placement must be reviewed and approved by a security supervisor (as well as by the facility administrator under the 2008 standards) to ensure that such action is in fact necessary. A copy of this order is provided to the detainee. The detainee's status must be reviewed at regular intervals by a security supervisor in order to assess the continued need for segregation: initially within 72 hours of the placement, every 7 days for the first 30 days under NDS, or 60 days under PBNDS, and every 30 days thereafter. PBNDS 2011 also requires an initial status review within 72 hours of placement, but requires further reviews after the detainee has spent 7 days in administrative segregation, and every week thereafter, for the first 30 days and every 10 days thereafter, at a minimum. All ICE detention standards require that all reviews must include an interview with the detainee and a written record documenting the decision and its justification. The detainee receives a copy of this decision. When a detainee has been segregated for his or her own protection, but not at his or her request, the signature of the facility administrator or assistant administrator is also required to authorize continued segregation. In addition, when a detainee has been in administrative segregation for more than 30 days, the local ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Field Office Director must be notified to facilitate ERO's evaluation of the propriety of the continued placement and other potential available custodial options. PBNDS 2011 further enhances ICE's oversight over facility segregation placement decisions by requiring that a copy of any administrative segregation order be immediately provided to the ERO Field Office Director.

Under all ICE detention standards, detainees in segregation for either disciplinary or administrative reasons must be monitored daily for any unusual activity or behavior, with records of such monitoring maintained in a permanent log. Under NDS, health care personnel must also visit each detainee at least three times a week for each detainee housed in a segregation unit. In addition, under PBNDS 2008 and 2011, a health care provider must visit every detainee in a special management unit at least daily. When a reason for concern exists, assessments must be followed up with a complete evaluation by a qualified medical or mental health professional. Under PBNDS 2008 and 2011, a detainee's mental health status must be reviewed and documented at least once every 30 days during the detainee's segregation.

ICE's detention standards guarantee detainees in segregation the same access to correspondence and legal visitation privileges as those in the general population. Other privileges for detainees in disciplinary segregation may be more limited as a condition of the sanctions imposed upon them; however, under no circumstances may disciplinary sanctions entail the deprivation of food services, personal hygiene items, legal access or legal materials, or physical exercise, unless such activity creates a documented unsafe condition. Detainees segregated for administrative reasons are entitled to all of the programs and services as those in general population, including recreation, law library access, personal visitation, and religious services, except where full provision of such privileges may result in security risks.

ICE's use of segregation is significantly lower than that of comparable detention facilities. The data the Bureau of Justice Statistics collected in 2005 from state prisons indicates that 3.3 percent of prisoners in minimum- or low-security facilities, and 5 percent of those in medium security facilities, were in segregation. By contrast, only approximately 1 percent of ICE detainees are housed in segregation at any given time, out of a total detainee population comprised of approximately two-thirds convicted criminals (including many detainees convicted of serious felonies). Of the population held in segregation, most are segregated for less than 14 days.

Although ICE's use of segregation is lower than that of comparable facilities, ICE is currently examining the use of segregation in its facilities to determine whether any improvements are necessary.

With the implementation of PBNDS 2008, ICE developed a new detention standard, "Staff Training," which details training requirements for all categories of detention staff at ICE facilities. The purpose of this standard was to ensure "that facility staff, contractors, and volunteers are competent in their assigned duties by requiring that they receive initial and ongoing training." This standard was included and updated in PBNDS 2011.

The "Staff Training" standard requires initial orientation/training and annual training for employees, contractors, and volunteers in many areas of responsibility, including, but not limited to, training about the ICE standards; facility organization, staff rules, and regulations; program review; security procedures and regulations; supervision of detainees; employee rights and responsibilities; requirements for special-needs detainees; and signs of suicide risk, suicide precautions, prevention and intervention. Employees and contractors who have regular or daily contact with detainees are subject to an extensive list of initial and refresher training requirements, with a particular focus on appropriate classification of detainees, supervision of detainees, report writing, rights of detainees, detainee rules and regulations, interpersonal relations, communication skills, social and cultural lifestyles of detainee population, counseling techniques, and safety and security procedures and regulations. Requirements related to the segregated housing of detainees are encompassed within this general mandatory training.

In addition to the training requirements mandated in the ICE standards, ICE provides internal training about the standards through a ICE web-based Virtual University training module and through in person training conferences for field office detention staff, field compliance teams, detention service managers, Office of Detention Oversight (ODO) inspectors and ICE contract inspectors.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Nita M. Lowey

Secretary Janet Napolitano

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Fiscal Year 2014 Department of Homeland Security Budget

April 11, 2013

Public Assistance Reimbursement Rates

Question: When do you expect New York to cross the 90% reimbursement threshold? How quickly will FEMA be able to distribute these additional funds to New York?

Answer: FEMA recommends an increase in the Federal cost share from seventy-five percent (75%) to not more than ninety percent (90%) of the eligible cost of permanent work under section 406 and of emergency work under sections 403 and 407 whenever a disaster is so extraordinary that actual Federal obligations under the Stafford Act, excluding FEMA administrative cost, meet or exceed a qualifying threshold which is set at \$131 per capita for disasters declared in 2012.

Because of the complex nature involved in the restoration and repair of damaged facilities FEMA does not have a specific time frame for when the threshold will be met. FEMA will continue to work with the State of New York and impacted applicants to provide recovery assistance as quickly as possible.

In the event that actual obligations reach established threshold of \$131 per capita, and the President approves the cost share adjustment, FEMA is prepared to promptly begin the process of identifying additional funds for eligible applicants and obligating such funds in an expeditious manner.

National Preparedness Grant Program Proposal

Question: Under the proposed National Preparedness Grant Program, what guarantees can the Department provide that important grant funds, such as UASI and the State Homeland Security Program, would be used to prevent acts of terror and natural disasters? How would funds for the most at-risk areas be safeguarded under the budget request?

Answer: The proposed FY 2014 National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) is designed to build and sustain core capabilities associated with the five mission areas described in the National Preparedness Goal (NPG): prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. Particular emphasis will be placed on capabilities that address high consequence events that pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and that can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards. Maintenance and sustainment of core prevention capabilities – including fusion centers, countering violent extremism, and state, territory and local information sharing – remain key Administration priorities. By consolidating 18 preparedness grants into one new streamlined program, FEMA is working to ensure that all communities will be better equipped to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the threats and hazards they face, whether those are acts of terrorism, natural disasters or other hazards.

Under the proposed NPGP, FEMA will continue to allocate grant funding to states and high-risk urban areas based on risk, consistent with the formula prescribed in statute. The difference between NPGP and existing programs is that grantees will collaborate in decisions on how to use those grant dollars to build or sustain the capabilities they have identified as being critical through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process. The THIRA methodology provides all levels of government a consistent capabilities based approach to risk identification and analysis that considers all threats and hazards and projected consequences that result in measurable capability targets. This provides a risk-driven approach across a range of preparedness activities. The proposed NPGP considers capability requirements holistically, based on a state, territory, and region's threat/ risk assessment, so that grantees can prioritize and strategically apply limited grant dollars where they will have the greatest impact.

Cyber Work Force

Question: What specific hiring authority does DHS need that you don't have today as it pertains to hiring and retaining top notch cybersecurity professionals? How does the budget request provide for these needs?

Answer: In order to help DHS build a world-class workforce of cyber professionals, the Department needs statutory flexibilities to attract and retain the cybersecurity experts necessary to execute its growing mission. Enticing highly qualified technical experts to join Government service over the high-paying private sector can be difficult, especially when the private sector can hire an individual in a fraction of the time it takes the Government. Moreover, hiring and pay authorities vary within the Federal Government as well, making it challenging for DHS to recruit cyber talent.

While DHS and the Department of Defense (DOD) have parallel responsibilities for protecting civilian government and military networks, respectively, DOD currently has greater flexibility to recruit and retain cybersecurity experts. Legislation would be necessary to provide the Secretary of Homeland Security with hiring and pay authorities commensurate with those of DOD.

For example, the Secretary could be provided authority to establish positions in the excepted service, such that the Secretary could make direct appointments and reform classification and qualification requirements for cybersecurity personnel (10 U.S.C. §1601), set compensation rates (10 U.S.C. §1602), and pay additional benefits and incentives (10 U.S.C. §1603). The Secretary could also be authorized to establish a scholarship program for employees to pursue an associate, baccalaureate, or advanced degree, or a certification in an information assurance discipline (10 U.S.C. §2200a). These authorities would allow DHS to better compete with the private sector and the military and intelligence agencies in terms of both salary and hiring time.

(The current DHS Schedule A Cybersecurity excepted service authority provides some hiring flexibility, but is limited by occupational series, grade levels, and number of positions. This is a time-limited authority that offers no compensation flexibility, leaving DHS at a clear disadvantage in its competition with other employers for cyber professionals.)

Of the 56 positions requested in the budget for FY 2014, NPPD CS&C estimates that at least 52 will be IT Specialist 2210 (INFOSEC) positions that will allow us the opportunity to use the Schedule A and Direct Hire Special Authorities. In addition, from February through April of this year, CS&C had 7 staff members within this focused series depart the agency. If that average continues for FY 2014, we would use the Special Authorities to fill those vacated positions.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Tom Latham

Janet Napolitano, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 FY 2014 Budget Request
 April 11, 2013

Foreign Repair Stations Security Regulations

Question: Madam Secretary, as you know, Congress required TSA to promulgate foreign repair station security regulations – in 2003. The committee was told that TSA sent a final rule to the department for review in the spring of 2011. For those of us keeping track, that was two years ago. To my knowledge, that rule has yet to be promulgated. The impact of the delay hurts US airlines and related concerns in the ability to compete.

Can you tell me why the rule is being held up and when we can expect to see the rule?

Answer: The aircraft repair station final rule is currently under review by the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA). The Department of Homeland Security will collaborate with OIRA during their review to address any questions or comments they may have regarding the final rule.

In the meantime, and in preparation for when the final rule is issued, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has developed an audit strategy for affected aircraft repair stations. In addition, TSA continues to communicate and work with the Federal Aviation Administration regarding implementation of the final rule.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Henry Cuellar

Janet Napolitano, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 FY 2014 Budget Request
 April 11, 2013

CBP Furloughs and AUO De-certification

Question: We were encouraged to see that CBP's decision to postpone and re-evaluate previously planned furloughs and de-authorization of AUO. What reprogramming will you ask Congress in order to avoid CBP furloughs and AUO decertification?

Answer: CBP has developed its financial plan, which proposes a series of transfers and reprogramings from within and outside of CBP, to address the frontline impacts of sequestration. The document outlines the reductions necessary to mitigate the need for furlough days and the de-authorization of Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime.

Alternatives to Detention

Question: The President's budget calls for a reduction in the number of detention beds maintained from 34,000 to 31,800, a \$178.2 million reduction (-9%). In addition, Alternatives to Detention is also being reduced to the FY 2012 level, a \$24 million (-25%) reduction. In FY 2013, the Administration requested an increase of \$40 million to expand the ATD program due to the positive results from a June 2004 ICE pilot program known as Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP). ISAP provides less restrictive alternatives to detention, using such tools as electronic monitoring devices, home/work visits, and reporting by telephone, to monitor aliens who are out on bond while awaiting hearings during removal proceedings or the appeal process. BI Incorporated, the company with which ICE contracts for its Intensive Supervision and Appearance Program II (ISAP II), reported 99% attendance rates at immigration court hearings.

Wouldn't additional funding for ATD programs for low-risk individuals assist ICE in developing an effective plan of detention? Can you please address how ICE will effectively address detention issues?

Answer: Expanded ATD could allow, ICE to focus further on utilizing detention beds for aliens who are subject to mandatory detention and priority aliens who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent crimes, felons, and repeat offenders. ICE is working with the Executive Office for Immigration Review to also increase focus on aliens placed in ATD to ensure a timely removal hearing.

ICE ensures that aliens who are subject to mandatory detention and priority aliens who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent crimes, felons, and repeat offenders are detained, where appropriate. Low-risk, non-mandatory aliens will be enrolled in lower cost ATD programs.

DHS Cost Savings Initiatives

Question: The costs saving initiatives in which DHS will implement are projected to result in a \$1.3 billion savings. Are these cost saving initiatives cuts to programs or initiatives to cut waste and increase efficiencies? Please provide a detailed listing of the cost saving measures.

Answer: The \$1.3 billion is associated with initiatives to increase efficiencies. These efficiencies are not expected to have significant operational impacts. Provided below is a detailed listing of the cost saving measures.

Department of Homeland Security - FY 2014 Congressional Justification
Savings and Efficiencies

Component	Appropriation	PPA	Personnel and Benefits (PC&B and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.6)	Transportation (OCC 22.6)	Rent, Comm. Util. & Misc. (OCC 23.6)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 24.6)	Advisory & Assistance Costs (OCC 25.1)	Other (OCC 25.2, 25.8)	Supplies Materials (OCC 31.6)	Equipment Structures (OCC 32.6)	Grants and Subsidies (OCC 33.6)	Total
Analysis and Operations	Analysis and Operations												
AS&O Subtotal			(3,335)	(585)	-	-	-	(11,688)	-	(13)	-	-	(15,601)
CBP	Schedule & Expenses		(56,548)	(2,592)	(956)	(15,703)	(1,266)	-	(13,748)	(58,302)	-	-	(391,897)
CBP	Administration		-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,543)	-	-	-	(12,543)
CBP	Professors		-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,071)	-	-	-	(9,071)
CBP Subtotal			(56,548)	(2,592)	(956)	(15,703)	(1,266)	-	(25,361)	(58,302)	-	-	(312,471)
DMC	WCF		-	(72)	-	-	(6)	(6,663)	(7,683)	(440)	-	-	(15,127)
DMC	OSLM		(5,389)	(1,798)	-	(1,691)	(302)	(142)	(4,199)	(161)	(107)	-	(13,749)
DMC	USMA		(3,445)	(141)	-	-	-	(15,137)	-	(24)	(139)	-	(18,786)
DMC	CHD		(856)	(175)	-	-	-	(4,986)	(7,183)	-	-	-	(13,196)
DMC	CEO		(566)	-	-	-	-	(3,867)	-	(6)	-	-	(3,638)
DMC Subtotal			(10,237)	(2,186)	-	(1,691)	(308)	(20,688)	(19,369)	(591)	(146)	-	(64,496)
DNDO	MRA		-	-	-	-	-	-	(836)	-	-	-	(836)
DNDO	RFMD		-	-	-	-	-	(4,177)	-	-	-	-	(4,177)
DNDO Subtotal			-	-	-	-	-	(4,813)	(4,846)	-	-	-	(9,659)
ICE	SAE		-	(840)	-	(11,289)	-	(1,846)	(10,741)	-	(111)	-	(30,887)
ICE	SALP		-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,753)	-	-	-	(15,753)
ICE	USFA		-	(3)	-	-	-	(229)	(686)	-	-	-	(1,593)
ICE Subtotal			-	(843)	-	(11,289)	-	(2,075)	(27,380)	-	(111)	-	(585)
ELIHC	SAE		(3,458)	(796)	(249)	(581)	(147)	-	(11,312)	(2,349)	-	-	(19,285)
ELIHC	ACTURE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,971)
ELIHC Subtotal			(3,458)	(796)	(249)	(581)	(147)	-	(11,312)	(2,349)	-	-	(23,256)
ICE	SAE		(114,074)	(48,508)	-	(14,701)	-	(26,227)	(91,506)	(28,498)	(43,148)	-	(367,132)
ICE Subtotal			(114,074)	(48,508)	-	(14,701)	-	(26,227)	(91,506)	(28,498)	(43,148)	-	(367,132)

Department of Homeland Security – FY 2014 Congressional Justification
Savings and Efficiencies

Component	Appropriation	PPA	Personnel and Benefits (PC&B and Overtime)	Travel (OCC 21.6)	Transportation, Fuel & Mile (OCC 21.5)	Printing & Reproduction (OCC 21.9)	Advisory & Consulting Contracts (OCC 23.1)	Other Services (23.5)	Supplies & Materials (OCC 23.2)	Equipment (OCC 31.4)	Land and Structures (OCC 31.4)	Commodities and Supplies (OCC 31.4)	Total
NIFFD	PPN	Communications Coordination	-	(181)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181)
NIFFD	PPN	US-CERT Operations	-	(267)	-	(1,034)	-	(724)	-	-	-	-	(2,025)
NIFFD	PPN	United Nations Security	-	(126)	-	(178)	(936)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,235)
NIFFD	PPN	Information Security Management	-	(1,091)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,091)
NIFFD	PPN	Other Cyber Security Management	-	(162)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(162)
NIFFD	PPN	Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	-	(1,172)	-	(2,825)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,997)
NIFFD	PPN	Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	-	(1,172)	-	(3,311)	-	(1,134)	-	-	-	-	(5,617)
NIFFD	PPN	Priority Telecommunications Service	-	(141)	-	(1,929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,000)
NIFFD	PPN	Programs to Study & Enhance Cyber Security	-	(103)	-	-	(486)	-	-	-	-	-	(589)
NIFFD	PPN	Next Generation Networks	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26)
NIFFD	PPN	Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	-	(265)	-	-	(1,807)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,072)
NIFFD	PPN	Critical Infrastructure Cyber Security	-	(1,060)	-	(17)	(4,380)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,457)
NIFFD	PPN	Regional Field Operations	-	(252)	-	-	(2,929)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,181)
NIFFD	PPN	Security Management & Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	-	(207)	-	-	(1,630)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	(2,837)
NIFFD	PPN	Infrastructure Security	-	(206)	-	-	-	(3,545)	-	-	-	-	(3,751)
NIFFD	PPN	Infrastructure Security	-	(1,279)	-	-	-	(526)	-	-	-	-	(1,805)
NIFFD	PPN	Workshops	-	(85)	-	-	(834)	-	-	-	-	-	(919)
NIFFD	PPN	Office of the Under Secretary	-	(6,345)	-	(1,106)	(14,500)	(4,200)	-	-	-	-	(26,151)
NIFFD	PPN	2013 EO	-	(116)	-	-	(1,207)	-	(52)	-	-	-	(1,375)
NIFFD	PPN	Office of the Under Secretary	-	(106)	-	-	(1,207)	-	(52)	-	-	-	(1,365)
NIFFD	PPN	Office of the Under Secretary	-	(171)	-	-	(6,307)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,478)
NIFFD	PPN	Office of the Under Secretary	-	(227)	-	-	(6,386)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,613)
NIFFD	PPN	2013 EO	-	(1,699)	-	(1,011)	-	(3,340)	-	-	-	-	(5,050)
NIFFD	PPN	2013 EO	-	(2,406)	-	(1,427)	(2,296)	-	(114)	-	-	-	(6,243)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(14,969)	(1,547)	(335)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,851)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(1,072)	(19)	(5)	(4,811)	(2,821)	(11,820)	-	-	-	(19,447)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(144)	(18)	(57)	(6,300)	(1,940)	(2,275)	-	-	-	(10,874)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(4,413)	(2,744)	(62)	(44)	(15,620)	(20,401)	(540)	-	-	(21,417)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(1,072)	(19)	(5)	(4,811)	(2,821)	(11,820)	-	-	-	(19,447)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(144)	(18)	(57)	(6,300)	(1,940)	(2,275)	-	-	-	(10,874)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(4,413)	(2,744)	(62)	(44)	(15,620)	(20,401)	(540)	-	-	(21,417)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(1,072)	(19)	(5)	(4,811)	(2,821)	(11,820)	-	-	-	(19,447)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(144)	(18)	(57)	(6,300)	(1,940)	(2,275)	-	-	-	(10,874)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(4,413)	(2,744)	(62)	(44)	(15,620)	(20,401)	(540)	-	-	(21,417)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(1,072)	(19)	(5)	(4,811)	(2,821)	(11,820)	-	-	-	(19,447)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(144)	(18)	(57)	(6,300)	(1,940)	(2,275)	-	-	-	(10,874)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(4,413)	(2,744)	(62)	(44)	(15,620)	(20,401)	(540)	-	-	(21,417)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(1,072)	(19)	(5)	(4,811)	(2,821)	(11,820)	-	-	-	(19,447)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(144)	(18)	(57)	(6,300)	(1,940)	(2,275)	-	-	-	(10,874)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(4,413)	(2,744)	(62)	(44)	(15,620)	(20,401)	(540)	-	-	(21,417)
NIFFD	PPN	Aviation Security	-	(1,072)	(19)	(5)	(4,811)	(2,821)	(11,820)	-	-	-	(19,447)
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Closing of Interior Border Patrol Stations

Question: During your testimony, you stated that DHS requested to close nine (9) interior stations and move personnel to the POEs. Please provide locations of the proposed 9 stations and reasons behind closing the stations.

Answer: The nine stations recommended for potential closure were: Billings, MT; Twin Falls, ID; Abilene, TX; San Angelo, TX; Riverside, CA; Dallas, TX; San Antonio, TX; Lubbock, TX; Amarillo, TX. CBP proposed these station deactivations in an effort to make the most responsible use of its resources by directing funding to immediate border areas where the Border Patrol's primary mission exists and where the risk and activity levels are the highest. However, the proposal was never to move the Border Patrol Agents to ports of entry; instead, the proposal intended to move these agents to other Border Patrol stations closer to the border.

Deployment of BPA to POE Operations

Question: In your statement for the record, you mention the deployment of Border Patrol Agents (BPA) to support POE requirements, which have augmented POE operations, enabling CBP to more effectively address the threat of money and weapons being smuggled southbound into Mexico. Your statement further points out that in 2013, CBP expanded these efforts to four key southwest border operational corridors: South Texas, El Paso/New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California. Can you describe the new duties assigned to BPA at POEs? Also, by removing BPA from the interior borders, isn't our border more susceptible to security vulnerabilities?

Answer: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has utilized available resources to conduct outbound operations in support of the President's Southwest Border Initiative and the Department of Homeland Security's Southwest Border Strategy since March 2009. The Southwest Border Strategy was designed to support three goals: reduce movement of contraband across the border, support Mexico's campaign to crack down on drug cartels in Mexico, and guard against the spillover of violent crime into the United States.

Border Patrol Agents (BPA) are working alongside officers from the Office of Field Operations, conducting outbound operations along the Southwest Border. Among other things, BPAs conducting outbound operations:

- Identify conveyances and travelers for outbound screening.
- Interview and examine passengers, luggage, and conveyances (personally-owned vehicles and buses) leaving the United States.
- Use TECS and other automated systems to identify high risk travelers or fugitives.
- Serve as fully integrated members of the Outbound Enforcement Teams.
- Provide coverage and a secondary layer to outbound operations and to deter absconders.
- Provide a visual deterrence to criminal elements who may attempt to utilize the POEs.

Results of Outbound Enforcement

- From Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 through FY 2012, CBP officers and Border Patrol Agents working together in Outbound Enforcement Operations along the Southwest Border have seized over \$111.8 million in bulk currency, 718 firearms, and over 342,500 rounds of ammunitions being illegally smuggled out of the United States into Mexico.

This effort focused on redeploying interior resources to immediate border areas, where the risk, activity levels, and security vulnerabilities are greatest relative to our primary mission. As a front-line agency directly

responsible for security of the International border between our ports of entry, CBP seeks to maximize the deployment of its assets and capabilities to protect against new and emerging threats at the border.

Section 560 of the CR – Public – Private Partnerships

Question: We were encouraged to see the proposed increased staffing levels for CBP officers at the POEs. Section 560 of the Continued Resolution (H.R. 933) provides authority to CBP to enter into public-private partnerships with certain business entities to accept reimbursements for providing additional customs and immigration inspections services at existing POEs. What guidance has DHS provided to CBP for the implementation of this authority? How do you foresee the process of selecting up to 5 proposals moving forward? South Texas business entities are in the process of drafting a proposal to enter into a public-private partnership with CBP and we look forward to the Department's guidance and consideration by CBP.

Answer: CBP, in coordination with DHS, is in the process of developing a plan to manage the implementation of this authority for five pilot locations.

CBP established a working group that is developing a process for the selection of the five proposals allowed under Section 560 of Division D of the *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013*. That process will begin with a notification informing interested parties of the program and will include development of selection criteria, reimbursement mechanisms, and agreement conditions. The program is on track to meet the December 31, 2013, deadline for establishing the five pilot agreements.

Question: I understand that CBP will not be issuing regulations to implement the authority it was given in Section 560 of PL 113-6 to enter into 5 agreements to allow entities to reimburse the Agency for services. If this information is accurate, what criteria will CBP apply in deciding the locations to be served by the agreements? If not, the subcommittee would like to review the draft regulations.

Answer: The criteria for deciding the locations to be served by the agreements are under development and, among other factors, will include an assessment of an agreement's impact to existing CBP services as required by Section 560. CBP envisions a transparent process for implementing this authority that would include sharing both the process and criteria for selection with the public and interested stakeholders.

Question: What is the agency's timeline for implementation?

Answer: In May 2013, CBP will establish deadlines for the acceptance of applications, as well as a timeline for the review of applications, recommendation and selection of participants, and signing of agreements. Agreements will be signed no later than December 31, 2013, with implementation dates determined by the nature of the services agreed upon.

Question: I understand several entities have already communicated to the agency their interest in being selected to participate in this program. I would like you to share all these communications with the Subcommittee.

Answer: CBP will notify Congress of its intention to enter into any agreement 15 days in advance of any such agreement in accordance with Section 560.

Question: Section 560 of PL 113-6 uses the phrase "five agreements". Do you believe more than one port-land, air, or water, could be covered by one agreement?

Answer: This matter is under legal review by CBP and DHS.

Written statements submitted by the following outside groups are included for the April 11, 2013
Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Hearing – United States Department of Homeland Security:

1. American Public Transportation Association
2. Association of State Floodplain Managers, Inc.
3. U.S. Council of the International Association of Emergency Managers
4. National Indian Health Board
5. Institute of Makers of Explosives

**AMERICAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION (APTA)
SUBMITTED TO
THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
On Fiscal Year 2014 Appropriations for the Federal Emergency Management Agency
April 12, 2013**

INTRODUCTION

Mister Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to submit written testimony on the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 funding needs for public transportation security programs within the Department of Homeland Security. For the last several federal budget cycles APTA has urged Congress to significantly increase appropriations for transportation security programs. Past appropriations have not come close to the levels authorized under the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53). In 2012, Americans took over 10.5 billion trips on public transportation and despite spikes in unemployment and approximately 74 million trips lost due to the impacts of Hurricane Sandy; 2012 ridership grew by 154 million more trips compared to 2011. As transit ridership continues to grow, its security risk exposure and needs also increase.

ABOUT APTA

The American Public Transportation Association (APTA) is a nonprofit, international association of nearly 1,500 public and private member organizations, including transit systems and commuter, intercity and high-speed rail operators; planning, design, construction, and finance firms; product and service providers; academic institutions; transit associations and state departments of transportation. APTA members serve the public interest by providing safe, efficient, and economical public transportation services and products. More than ninety percent of the people using public transportation in the United States and Canada are served by APTA member systems. Additionally, in accordance with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, APTA has been tasked by Department of Homeland Security to administer the on-going activities of the Mass Transit Sector Coordinating Council.

Risks to Our Nation's Transit Systems

As the Committee is well aware, several authoritative sources have acknowledged that the risk to public transportation systems for a terrorist attack is real, and it has not diminished. The federally-funded and chartered Mineta Transportation Institute (MTI) notes that there have been more than 2,000 separate attacks on surface transportation worldwide since 1970. These attacks have caused 6,190 deaths and approximately 19,000 injuries. The Government Accountability Office (GAO), along with various government agencies have reported on or testified to Congress that public transportation in America remains vulnerable to terrorist attack, al-Qa'ida remains interested in targeting the transit sector, and that more needs to be done to prevent and prepare for a potential terrorist attack. While we have been very fortunate to date in not having a direct terrorist attack carried out in our transit systems, we have foiled numerous plots and arrested individuals who intended to attack our systems.

Greater Investments in Transit Security are Required

With the backdrop of continued risks for terrorist attacks to our transit systems, we see two trends that persist simultaneously: (a) increases in public transportation ridership and (2) sharp decreases in federal investment in transit security. From 2010 to 2012 public transportation ridership increased by approximately 300 million trips. APTA's analysis during this time showed a strong demand for public transportation across the country – in urban, rural and suburban communities – in the north, south, east and west. Conversely, from FY2010 to FY2012 federal investment in transit security decreased sharply by 65.4%. And most recently, from FY2012 to FY2013, we saw flat funding of \$87.5 million for transit security. Again, with transit ridership and security risks growing, we are gravely concerned with a lack of significant federal investment in the security of our nation's transit systems.

We are well aware of the many pressures on our nation's General Fund and the importance of addressing other national funding priorities; however, the current level of transit security funding is woefully inadequate as the Transit Security Grant Program is the primary source of funding for security needs of public transportation agencies. To put the current level of investment in transit security into greater perspective, note that a recent APTA survey of its members found security investment needs in excess of \$6.4 billion nationwide. As so, APTA urges Congress to acknowledge the risk that our citizens and transit systems continue to face, and restore appropriations for the Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP) in this and subsequent appropriation bills.

We applaud Congress and the Administration for including a new discretionary State and Local Grant Program in the FY2013 Continuing Resolution. These additional resources will help address some of the unmet need across our agencies.

Proposed National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP)

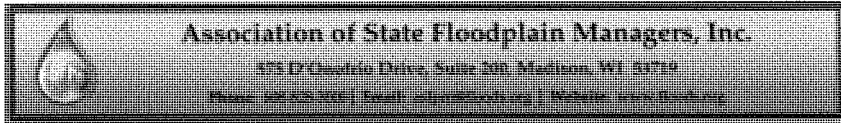
DHS has proposed implementation of a National Preparedness Grant Program again in FY2014, despite Congress rejecting a similar proposal in FY2012 and 2013. APTA welcomes the proposal's elements that call for Peer Review of funding applications and multi-year grant guidance, however, the transit industry continues to oppose other provisions such as:

- Elimination of the Transit Security Grant Program – The industry supports a sufficiently-funded, segregated grant program for public transportation security as envisioned in the 9/11 Commission Act;
- Prohibition of transit agencies to apply for DHS funding – The industry opposes any mandate(s) that prohibit transit agencies from directly applying to and directly receiving funding from DHS; and
- 24-month Grant Performance period – The industry opposes a grant performance period of less than the current 3-5 year allowable expenditure period (an initial 3-year window with eligibility for two 1-year extensions). The current NPGP proposal lists the strengthening of critical infrastructure, including physical security enhancements, as a program priority. Many infrastructure enhancement projects will require more than 24-months to complete.

Lastly, APTA concurs with the intent of the 9/11 Commission Act, calling for a transit security program that aims to primarily address capital needs, however, we recognize that operational needs should continue to be eligible for funding.

Conclusion

Mister Chairman, I thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to share our views on these critical homeland security issues. There is no greater priority for public transportation systems than the safety and security of our passengers and workers. Transit systems across the country continue to stand ready, committed and vigilant in utilizing available resources efficiently to protect our systems and our riders.



Outside Witness Testimony
Association of State Floodplain Managers

Submitted to Subcommittee on Homeland Security
House Committee on Appropriations
April 19, 2013

Re: Federal Emergency Management Agency Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2014

The Association of State Floodplain Managers is an organization of over 15,000 members who are primarily the state and local officials who are FEMA's partners in implementing the National Flood Insurance Program and flood hazard mitigation programs. Our membership includes other professionals who support the work of state and local officials. Additionally, there are 35 state chapters, two of which include several states. All of our members are dedicated to reducing loss of life and property due to floods.

The costs to taxpayers of flood disasters continue to increase and our members are committed to reducing those costs. Toward that objective, we strongly support FEMA's several programs which result in hazard mitigation because a serious focus on mitigation is the best way to significantly reduce costs and protect citizens and their property. A report of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council of the National Institute of Building Sciences found a return of \$5 for every \$1 invested in flood hazard mitigation.

To facilitate effective hazard loss reduction, we also strongly support a concerted effort to update and improve our nation's flood risk maps. Risk identification is key to identifying where structures and communities are at risk and providing the necessary data in directing mitigation actions to achieve the greatest benefits. The Congress sent a clear message about the importance of improving flood maps by including, in the recently enacted Biggert-Waters flood insurance reform act, a first-time authorization for FEMA's National Flood Mapping Program along with identification of new mapping tasks and an authorization level of \$400 million per year for five years.

Our specific comments about elements of FEMA's Fiscal Year 2014 budget request reflect this commitment to accurate flood risk identification and to flood hazard mitigation.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

The budget request of \$84.3 million is disappointing and worrisome if we are to make important progress in helping communities identify risk and take actions to reduce that risk. This amount is a significant drop from funding levels of about \$220 million in FY '10, \$181 million in FY '11, \$97.7 million in FY '12 and approximately \$100 million in FY '13. We are very grateful that the House and Senate Appropriations bills for FY '13, although never enacted, did provide funding at levels well above

the FY '13 budget request of \$89 million. We appreciate that recognition of the importance of flood mapping and hope it will be possible to provide funds above the budget request again this year. Although some increase in the policy fee portion of funding for mapping is anticipated next year, the result would still be a significant reduction in overall program funding at a time when the recently passed NFIP Reform (Biggert-Waters 12) is moving many structures toward full risk rates, which again points out the need for accurate, up-to-date flood maps to appropriately rate the flood insurance premium. Furthermore, Congress has just tasked FEMA with important additional mapping activities via that legislation including undertaking improved processes in its new engineering studies needed to genuinely update map accuracy.

Last month, ASFPM issued a report "Flood Mapping For the Nation" in which a cost model was developed to identify the cost to complete the flood mapping for the country as well as the cost to maintain accurate flood data after it has been developed. The report concluded that with 10-12 years of full appropriations under the National Flood Mapping Program we can complete the job of mapping the nation and transition to simple maintenance of accuracy.

National Flood Insurance Fund – Combined Mitigation Programs

The \$100 million for the combined mitigation programs of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is appropriate. This covers, with funds from the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF), funding for the Flood Mitigation Assistance program and the components folded under that umbrella – the Severe Repetitive Loss program and the Repetitive Flood Claims program. Unfortunately, funds under this combined program have not yet been made available because FEMA has not yet issued guidance for grant applications. We suggest that report language urging action on guidance issuance would be helpful.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation grants

ASFPM members are extremely disappointed that the budget request again this year requests no funds for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program (PDM). Although the budget request indicates that \$105 million will remain available in FY '14 from unobligated prior year appropriated funds, those funds are largely already committed to projects. No new applications have been sought or accepted in FY '12 or FY '13. This is an essential source of mitigation funds for projects not initiated in a post-disaster situation. Importantly, the per state allocation of \$575,000 has served, for many states, as the support funds for building state mitigation capacity and for state and local hazard mitigation planning. As an example, one state recently indicated to ASFPM that due to the unavailability of PDM the past two years, it is quite possible unless PDM is restored that the statewide hazard mitigation program will cease to exist. Clearly, PDM is not duplicative of other mitigation grant programs, especially in cases where: 1) Resources are needed for hazard mitigation planning and 2) in over half of the states where federal disasters are not regularly declared and PDM is the sole source of funds to assist with the maintenance of state hazard mitigation capability.

We gratefully note that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees acknowledged the importance of these per state allocations by providing limited funds in their versions of the (never enacted) FY '13 Homeland Security appropriations bills. We very much hope it will be possible to again provide at least that limited funding for this important program in FY '14.

National Preparedness Grants

The Administration has again proposed consolidation of several grant programs into National Preparedness Grants. The Appropriations Committees rejected the proposal last year. ASFPM members oppose proceeding with the combined grant. It seems very likely that mitigation for natural hazards will not fare well under this new formula. For example, although the proposal indicates that “mitigation-related capabilities” would be an eligible activity, ASFPM members have been informed by DHS that there will be no funding of natural hazard mitigation projects.

We hope these comments will be useful as you make decisions about the FY '14 budget for FEMA. Please contact ASFPM Executive Director, Chad Berginnis, with any questions. He can be reached at (608) 828-3000 or at cberginnis@floods.org.



Statement for the Record
By Jeffrey Walker, CEM®, President
U.S. Council of the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM-USA)
On the FY 2014 Appropriations
For the Federal Emergency Management Agency
Department of Homeland Security
For the Subcommittee on Homeland Security,
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives

April 19, 2013

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, I am Jeffrey Walker, the Senior Emergency Manager for Licking County, Ohio. I have been a local government emergency manager for 13 years and before that was in local law enforcement and safety and security for local business and industry. I am proud to say that I was the emergency manager for a Project Impact award winning county. I serve currently as the President of the U.S. Council of the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM-USA); and, I am providing, on its behalf, this statement on critical budget and policy issues for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Regarding FEMA's FY 2014 budget, IAEM-USA supports the President's request of \$350,000,000 for the Emergency Management Performance Grant and urges \$21,569,000 for the Emergency Management Institute, an increase of \$1 million over the request. IAEM-USA opposes the termination of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. We are reviewing the re-proposed National Preparedness Grant Program. We deeply appreciate the support this subcommittee has provided to the emergency management community over the past few years, particularly your support for the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program (EMPG).

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)

IAEM-USA respectfully urges that the Subcommittee approve the President's request of \$350,000,000 for EMPG, but continue to reject combining it with other accounts. This budget request once again includes EMPG in the State and Local Programs account and in a new PPA called First Responder Assistance. We support the administrative funds being included in the Salaries and Expense account and not taken as a percentage of the grant funds.

The Emergency Management Performance Grant Program (EMPG) should be maintained as a separate all-hazard program focused on capacity building for all-hazards preparedness,

response, recovery, and mitigation at the state, local and tribal levels for those entities statutorily charged with such responsibility. All disasters start and end at the local level, which emphasizes the importance of building and sustaining this capacity at the local governmental level – and EMPG funding should not be invested exclusively in any one specific level of government. Funding from EMPG frequently makes a difference as to whether or not a qualified person is present to perform these duties in a local jurisdiction. Our members are observing the current EMPG situation in the state of Louisiana with great concern. Last year the state passed through 63% of the funding to local parish emergency managers. This year the Governor has proposed retaining 80% of the funding at the state level and only passing through 20%. There is concern that of the 64 parishes, less than a third of the offices of emergency preparedness will survive—taking local preparedness back to a pre-Katrina status.

EMPG is fundamentally different from the suite of post September 11, 2001 homeland security grants. It has been in existence since the 1950's, requires a 50% state, tribal and local match and has established performance measures. The authorization of EMPG is purposefully broad to allow jurisdictions to focus their attention on customizing capabilities. EMPG, called “the backbone of the nation’s emergency management system” in an Appropriations Conference Report, constitutes the only source of direct federal funding for state and local governments to provide basic emergency coordination and planning capabilities including those related to homeland security. The program supports state and local government initiatives for planning, training, exercises, public education, as well as response and recovery coordination during actual events.

Given that EMPG represents a shared investment made by both the Federal government and participating local, tribal and state jurisdictions, any changes to the program should be considered and implemented in conjunction with representatives of participating jurisdictions.

Emergency Management Institute (EMI)

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI), located in Emmitsburg, Maryland, provides vitally needed training to State, local and tribal government emergency managers through on-campus classes, a curriculum developed for field deployment and distance learning. This “crown jewel” of emergency management training and doctrine has made progress over the past three years with the funding support of Congress. We respectfully urge the Subcommittee to increase the funding for the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) by \$1,000,000 over the request level of \$20,569,000. We are particularly pleased with the progress made in the development of the Emergency Management Professional Program (EMPP) which includes the Foundations, Leadership and Executive Academies. These multi –course academies will enhance the education and training opportunities of the current and next generation of emergency managers by focusing content on the vitally important core competencies which were developed as part of the project.

It is now time to focus on expanding the delivery capability of these valuable training and education programs, by providing funding to allow for deliveries of the Foundations Academy in each of the 10 FEMA Regions on an annual basis, while continuing the on-campus delivery of the Leadership and Executive Academies. The additional \$ 1 million would assist in the

development of a qualified cadre of Foundations Academy instructors, for regional delivery of the Foundations Academy nationwide and for the on-campus delivery of all EMPP programs. IAEM-USA urges you to again specifically designate funding for EMI in your Committee Report and to require FEMA to include a specific request in the budget documents

We appreciate the Committee's support for essential facility upgrades to restore and maintain the beautiful and historic National Emergency Training Center (NETC) facility. We strongly support installing wireless access to the facility to improve the cost efficiency of training delivery. This improvement will reduce the need for printed materials for course delivery by providing wireless capability so students can use tablets and e-readers for course work.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

We urge the committee to again reject the proposal to terminate the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program and provide a minimum of \$25,000,000 as appropriated in FY 2013. A Congressionally-mandated independent study by the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council, a council of the National Institute of Building Sciences, showed that on the average, a dollar spent by FEMA on hazard mitigation (actions to reduce disaster losses) provides the nation about \$4 in future benefits.

National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP)

We are reviewing the re-proposed National Preparedness Grant Program which would consolidate 18 different preparedness grants (excluding EMPG and Firefighter Assistance Grants) into one grant. Secretary Napolitano has indicated the Administration will be forwarding a legislative proposal; we look forward to seeing the proposal and having further discussions with FEMA officials regarding the details. We will provide additional comments when our review is completed. However, I would like to comment on two elements of the proposal. We are concerned that the NPGP proposal indicates that a request will be sent to change the definition of local unit of government. In addition, the proposal requires "mandatory engagement of urban areas, ports and transit authorities in the State Administrative Agency generated THIRA's and investment justifications in FY 2014." It encourages states to collaborate with all levels of government in the development of the THIRA, but it does not indicate how localities not designated as urban areas will be assured to be engaged.

Last year we urged the Committee to reject the NPGP proposal until there were sufficient details to discuss it and for local stakeholders to have the opportunity for input. At that time twelve national organizations including elected officials, first responders, and emergency managers sent a letter outlining a set of core principles to guide grant program reform. We believe these principles are still relevant as you evaluate the re-proposed NPGP. This letter is available on the IAEM website at <http://www.iaem.com/documents/CoalitionHouseAppropriationsCommitteeLetter-032012>.

These principles are as follows:

- **Increased Transparency** – It must be clear and understandable to the federal government and the public how the states are distributing funds, why they are making these decisions, and where the funds are going.

- **Greater Local Involvement** – Local government officials, including emergency managers and emergency response officials, know best the threats and vulnerabilities in their areas. The THIRA process must include the input of local elected and emergency response officials, and FEMA must be able to audit states by comparing local risk assessments to the state level THIRA. Further, local governments should have the opportunity to challenge a state THIRA that inadequately reflects their needs or input.

- **Flexibility with Accountability** – Any changes to the existing federal grant programs should allow federal funding to meet individual local needs, and preparedness gaps as identified at the local level. Effective but sometimes less politically popular programs, like mitigation, must still receive funding.

- **Protect Local Funding** – Since event impact and response are primarily local in nature, grant funding should support primarily local prevention and preparedness efforts, as is the case under the current program structure. It is important that the vast majority of federal homeland security grants continue to fund local prevention and response activities, including local emergency managers and first responders, and activities that support their preparedness efforts.

- **Sustain Terrorism Prevention** - The current emphasis on supporting law enforcement's terrorism prevention activities must be maintained. The federal grant funds should not be used to support larger state bureaucracies at the expense of operational counter terrorism preparedness, threat analysis, and information sharing activities.

- **Incentives for Innate Regionalization** – FEMA's proposal focuses on states and multi-state regions (similar to the FEMA regions). The homeland security grants must also support preparedness in metropolitan intra-state and inter-state regions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we urge the Subcommittee to continue to build State and local emergency management capacity by funding EMPG at \$350,000,000 and retaining it as a separate account. We urge increasing funding for the Emergency Management Institute by \$1,000,000 over the request level. We urge that the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program not be terminated.

Contact information: IAEM, 201 Park Washington Court, Falls Church, VA. 22046.

Government Affairs Chair: Randy Duncan (rduncan@sedgwick.gov)

Policy Advisor: Martha Braddock (braddock@iaem.com) 703-644-7082

IAEM-USA is our nation's largest association of emergency management professionals, with 5,000 members including emergency managers at the state and local government levels, tribal nations, the military, colleges and universities, private business and the nonprofit sector. Most of our members are U.S. city and county emergency managers who perform the crucial function of coordinating and integrating the efforts at the local level to prepare for, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from all types of disasters including terrorist attacks.

National Indian Health Board



TESTIMONY OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD

PRESENTED BY CATHY ABRAMSON, CHAIRPERSON

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

APRIL 12, 2013

Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Price, on behalf of the National Indian Health Board (NIHB) I would like to thank you for allowing our organization opportunity to submit testimony regarding the Department of Homeland Security's FY2014 federal budget.

The National Indian Health Board is a 501(c) 3 not-for-profit, charitable organization which provides health care advocacy services, facilitates Tribal budget consultation and provides timely information and other services to all federally- recognized Tribal governments. As part of this work, NIHB advocates in Congress for Tribal governments' health care needs.

Treatment of Undocumented Aliens at the Indian Health Service

Today, NIHB would like to address an issue that has been affecting the Tohono O'odham Nation (the TO Nation), which is located on the border with Mexico within the State of Arizona. For many years, the Indian Health Service's (IHS) Sells Service Unit has provided health care services to undocumented aliens crossing the 75 mile international border contained within the TO Nation's land. As an accredited facility of the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals Organization, the Sells Service Unit is required to provide emergency care for undocumented aliens under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA).

Because of this issue, the IHS has been forced to divert significant portions of funds that Congress has appropriated to fulfill the federal government's trust obligations to American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN). IHS is compelled to use these funds to provide care for undocumented aliens. Currently, the Indian Health Service is funded at 56 percent of total need

in Indian Country. Adding to the funding shortfall, the Office of Management of Budget's interpretation of the Budget Control Act of 2011 has determined that the Indian Health Service is subject to the sequestration process resulting in the loss of an additional \$220 million in health services for Tribal communities. As you may know, AI/ANs suffer disproportionately from a variety of chronic diseases including heart disease, diabetes, alcoholism, tuberculosis, liver disease, HIV/AIDs and suicide. Now more than ever, IHS cannot afford to treat undocumented immigrants at the expense of some of the neediest Americans.

Aliens arriving at the Sells Service Unit are afflicted with a variety of emergency conditions including hypothermia (cold exposure), hyperthermia (heat exposure), dehydration, blisters, fractures, and deaths. As a result, the hospital must provide intensive monitoring of the patient's vital signs, IV hydration, respiratory support, wound care and social services assistance. Between 2005 and 2012, the Sells Service Unit has spent over \$2 million providing services to undocumented immigrants. While private hospitals are able to absorb some of these costs through other means, IHS facilities do not have the same options available to them. As a result, care for the Tribal community is compromised in order to care for these individuals.

Section 1011 of the Medicare Modernization Act

IHS was able to bill for these services as of May 10, 2005 pursuant Section 1011 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act (P.L. 108-173) (MMA). This law provided \$250 million yearly for FY2005-2008. As part of this \$250 million, \$83 million was divided among the six Border States, which includes Arizona.

As noted above, IHS billed \$2,009,307 for these services. A total of \$571,826 was actually paid which leaves a balance of \$1,437,481. This equals only about 30 to 35 percent of actual cost. Section 1011 expired on September 30, 2008 but the funds were ordered to be spent until exhausted. As of March 2013, approximately \$19 million remained for Arizona.

Funding from Section 1011 of the MMA, it is a short-term solution to a long-term problem as Section 1011 of the MMA is expired as of FY2008. Before the enactment of the MMA, IHS billed Immigration Health Services for the treatment of undocumented immigrants "that were in custody." However, IHS only received payment for these services in FY2000 and FY2006 in the amount of \$53,169, though the billed services were over \$1.6 million. NIHB believes that the IHS cannot afford to continue to neglect the treatment of AI/AN populations by continuing to provide excessive care for undocumented aliens.

Responsibility of Department of Homeland Security

NIHB and the TO Nation believe that the costs for these services should be borne by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). A significant number of the undocumented aliens presenting for service at the IHS hospital are brought there by Border Patrol agents who have picked them up and brought them to this facility for care. Once care has been provided by IHS, the undocumented aliens are taken, by Border Patrol, to a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facility. ICE facilities are equipped to provide the full complement of health care services as articulated in the ICE 2008 Operations Manual, ICE Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS), Part 4 – HEALTH. This provision states that the health care of undocumented aliens, including emergent care, falls within the jurisdiction of ICE. Part 4, Sections I. and II. from the Manual, clearly articulates this responsibility. Section I, “PURPOSE AND SCOPE” states:

“This Detention Standard ensures that detainees have access to emergent, urgent, or non-emergent medical, dental, and mental health care that are within the scope of services provided by the DHS, so that their health care needs are met in a timely and efficient manner.”

While Section II, “EXPECTED OUTCOMES,” states:

“The expected outcomes of this Detention Standard are: 1. Detainees will have access to a continuum of health care services, including prevention, health education, diagnosis, and treatment.”

Clearly, this manual outlines the intention of ICE to provide medical services to undocumented aliens apprehended by ICE. The manual does not note that these individuals should be moved to nearby hospitals, and nowhere mentions IHS facilities. While the TO Nation and NIHB recognize the responsibility to provide services under EMTALA to those who arrive independently at hospitals seeking care, it is well outside the scope of this requirement to be given these individuals for treatment by those already in the custody of ICE.

NIHB has contacted the Department of Homeland Security requesting a meeting to find a resolution to this issue but was denied. DHS advised that NIHB contact the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Before requesting this meeting NIHB and the TO Nation had already been in contact with the HHS to discuss this issue. In fact, IHS approached DHS initially in an effort to find a solution to this matter and it was IHS that assisted NIHB with facilitating contact at DHS. Clearly, HHS believes that individuals apprehended by Border

Patrol should be cared for by ICE, not hospitals under the authority of IHS. NIHB now requests relief from the Congress, as all efforts to communicate directly with DHS have been exhausted.

NIHB requests that the Committee facilitate a meeting between the TO Nation, NIHB, IHS, and DHS in order to come to a resolution on this matter. One potential solution to be discussed at this meeting could be for DHS and IHS to enter into an inter-departmental or inter-governmental agreement for payment for services provided to Undocumented Aliens at the Sells Service Unit. As part of the Affordable Care Act of 2010, the Indian Health Service entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Veterans Administration (VA) to compensate IHS for qualified veterans receiving health care at their facilities. As a result, IHS is now able to bill directly to the VA for services affecting their community. NIHB proposes that DHS and IHS enter into an inter-governmental agreement similar to the IHS agreement with the VA that would allow IHS to directly bill DHS for services for apprehended illegal immigrants.

Because IHS has been designated as a payer of last resort, this solution would be consistent with existing federal practice. Section 2901(b) of the Affordable Care Act states: “Health programs operated by the Indian Health Service...shall be the payer of last resort for services provided by such Service, tribes, or organizations to individuals eligible for services through such programs...” Therefore, because undocumented aliens are eligible for treatment by ICE, it accords with federal law that DHS assume responsibility for the treatment of these individuals.

NIHB also believes that it would be beneficial for the Appropriations Subcommittees on Homeland Security and Interior, Environment and Related Agencies to hold a joint field hearing on this issue in order to investigate the causes and potential solutions for this matter. At a time of fiscal restraint it is vital that all committees with jurisdiction on this matter fully understand how federal dollars allocated for specific purposes are being spent. NIHB and the TO Nation would be happy to provide any support necessary to facilitate this hearing.

As an alternative to the facilitation of this meeting and hearing, NIHB proposes adoption of report language in the FY2014 Appropriations Committee Report that would clarify this situation. NIHB proposes the following report language:

“It is the belief of this Committee that undocumented aliens apprehended by DHS on an Indian Reservation shall not be delivered to an Indian Health Service facility for treatment, but should be treated by US Immigration and Customs Enforcement pursuant to the 2008 Operations Manual ICE Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS), Part 4 – HEALTH.”

NIHB believes that by restricting the undocumented immigrants who arrive at the Sells Service Unit to only those who arrive independently and not those dropped off by DHS, IHS would fulfill its requirements under EMTALA and still would be able to provide care for the Tribal community that they are designated to serve. In the current situation, providing care for undocumented workers is a misuse of scarce federal resources that Congress has allocated exclusively for the care of AI/AN communities.

Conclusion

NIHB and the TO Nation are deeply concerned that the continued treatment of undocumented aliens at the Sells Service Unit will have dire consequences for Native Americans. While experiencing overwhelming need and draconian budget cuts, the IHS cannot shoulder the burden of care for these individuals beyond the typical requirements of EMTALA. As noted above, this responsibility should be borne by the ICE, as the agency's operations manual clearly states that they will bear the responsibilities for health care. At a time of fiscal constraint, it does not make practical sense to place the burden of these cuts on the backs of one of the neediest groups in America, especially when AI/ANs are guaranteed these services through 200 years of treaties and federal law. Therefore, NIHB requests that:

- The Committee facilitate a meeting with DHS, IHS, NIHB and the TO Nation on this issue, and support the writing of an inter-agency agreement.
- The Committee investigate this matter by holding a joint field hearing with the House Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee.
- The Committee provides funds of \$1.9 million per year for the treatment of illegal aliens at IHS facilities.
- The Committee includes report language clearly indicating that it is the intent of Congress for DHS and not IHS to assume responsibility for the treatment of individuals apprehended by ICE.

Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact NIHB's Executive Director, Stacy Bohlen at (202) 507-4070.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Statement of the Institute of Makers of Explosives

Submitted by

Cynthia Hilton

Executive Vice President

chilton@ime.org

For the Subcommittee on Homeland Security

U.S. House of Representatives

FY 2014 Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD) Budget Request

Interest of the IME

The IME is the safety and security association of the commercial explosives industry. Commercial explosives underpin the economy. They are essential to energy production, construction, demolition, and the manufacture of any metal/mineral product. Explosives are transported and used in every state. The ability to manufacture, transport, distribute, and use these products safely and securely is critical to this industry.

ISCD is standing up two programs that affect our membership – the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards or “CFATS” program and the recently proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security program (ANSP). Some of our members are regulated under CFATS, and all will be regulated under the ANSP.

Ensuring the security of commercial explosives and precursor materials against unauthorized access and use has been a priority of IME members long before the events of 9/11. As proof of our success, less than 2% of destructive explosives devices used in bombings and attempted bombings in this country are filled with commercial explosives.¹

ISCD Issues

- **CFATS:** Those in our industry affected by this program have been working hard to meet deadlines for submissions of so-called “top-screens”, site vulnerability assessments, and site security plans (SSP). Our focus has been on identifying and ensuring that we have the means to meet the 18 specific risk-based performance standards (RBPS)² required for final SSP approval. ISCD’s lack of progress in fully implementing the CFATS program has been a recurrent concern. We believed a major factor in the delay was the lack of permanent authorization for the program. While we worked proactively to achieve that end, we relied on the efforts of this Subcommittee to be both the appropriator and authorizer for this program.

In the midst of these efforts, a number of internal management issues have been revealed.³ Nothing in these disclosures suggests that the legislative framework establishing CFATS is flawed.

¹ Bomb Center Data, ATF, 2006.

² RBPS are particularly appropriate in a security context because they provide individual facilities the flexibility to address their unique security challenges. Using performance standards rather than prescriptive standards also helps to increase the overall security of the sector by varying the security practices used by different chemical facilities. Security measures that differ from facility to facility mean that each presents a new and unique problem for an adversary to solve.

³ Management memorandum to Under Secretary Rand Beers from Penny Anderson, Director, and David Wulf, Deputy Director,

Rather, it is DHS' failure to provide adequate oversight and support that have resulted in program misdirection and implementation failures. While we applaud the commitment of ISCD's new leadership to implement reforms and get the program back on track, DHS has overstepped the role and responsibility Congress gave it. The result of this unfocused, mission creep is wasted human and financial capital. We understand that permanent CFATS authorization may have to wait the outcome of DHS' ability to address the litany of pervasive internal management failures. During this period of re-building, we cannot emphasize too strongly that this is not the time to entrust ISCD with implementation of its costly, duplicative personnel surety program (PSP).

Under CFATS, RBPS 12 establishes a four-part background check for all facility personnel, and as appropriate, for unescorted visitors with access to restricted areas. The four-part background check standards are consistent with the other background check programs administered by DHS, including measures to verify identity, to check criminal history, to validate legal authorization to work, and to identify people with terrorist ties. The latter standard is met by a check against the terrorist screening database (TSDB) administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. ISCD's approach to personnel surety runs counter to direction from the White House and budgetary necessity that DHS consolidate and streamline duplicative vetting programs and eliminate redundant background checks.⁴ As proposed, ISCD's PSP will only perform the TSDB check, leaving facilities on their own to meet the other three vetting screens. The agency refuses to reciprocally recognize other, more robust federal vetting programs as sufficient to meet the background check requirements of CFATS without burdensome preconditions. Nor will ISCD allow regulated facilities the option to meet their personnel surety standards by exercising DHS' discretionary authority to open the "TWIC"⁵ program to employees at CFATS facilities.⁶ ISCD's proposal will compel facilities to collect personal identifying information from a myriad of non-employees who are granted access to restricted areas – a liability many are unwilling to assume. It is expected that the site-by-site registration and access verification procedures will unnecessarily encumber facility access. Finally, ISCD's proposal fails to provide some type of notification to facilities that the individuals to whom they will grant unescorted access are not terrorist threats. This proposal provides no security value to regulated facilities.

Last year, opposition to this vetting program caused the agency to withdraw its proposal from the Office of Management and Budget for further refinement. Despite hosting a number of meetings with stakeholders, ISCD recently repropose a slightly modified program that still fails to address the regulated community's central needs for some type of notification that individuals to whom facilities will grant unescorted access are not terrorist threats, and that allows facilities to leverage other federal security vetting programs to meet the vetting standards of RBPS12 without preconditions. In addition, ISCD has taken the unorthodox approach of attempting to institute this program through an information collection request (ICR), rather than full notice and comment rulemaking as has been the approach used to establish every other federal vetting program.

ISCD, November 11, 2011. *Preliminary Observations on DHS Efforts to Assess Chemical Security Risk and Gather Feedback on Facility Outreach*, GAO-13-412T, March 14, 2013.

⁴ This initiative has as its objective leveraging existing federal security background checks to implement the principle of "enroll once, use many" to reuse the information on individuals needing multiple access privileges. The Transportation Security Administration is working on this goal through its Infrastructure Modernization program.

⁵ Transportation Worker Identification Credential.

⁶ On March 13, 2013, OMB approved a revised the TWIC application form to allow non-transportation worker populations to request authorization from TSA to apply for this credential. http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=201210-1652-001

We are most grateful for this Subcommittee's strong oversight of the CFATS program, and willingness during last year's consideration of the FY 2013 DHS appropriations bill to adopt an amendment by Rep. Charlie Dent that would have denied funds to ISCD to require a facility to use any particular measure to meet the RBPS 12 as long as the facility had adopted measures to accomplish the four-part background check.⁷ Unfortunately, the Dent amendment did not survive conference. As you consider FY 2014 appropriations for this agency, we ask the Subcommittee to once again accept the Dent amendment or otherwise bar ISCD from using any funds to implement its proposed PSP until the authorizing committees have addressed stakeholder concerns. Chemical facilities should be permitted to satisfy the personal surety requirements of RBPS 12 by accepting evidence that individuals seeking access to restricted areas are appropriately vetted by existing federal background check programs that are at least equivalent to the CFATS standards. Additionally, individuals needing this access should be allowed to apply for and be vetted under these existing programs. These accommodations would save federal and private sector resources without any diminution in security.

- **ANSP:** ISCD is also responsible for the ANSP. The November 2011 management memo includes sections relevant to this program. The ANSP program, even more than CFATS, directly affects IME members.⁸ As unbelievable as it may seem, ISCD has proposed to institute a separate, unique chain-of-custody vetting program for those handling AN.⁹ All of the criticisms that have been raised about the PSP under CFATS could be repeated here and more. The ANSP vetting proposal would require advance registration followed by a simultaneous face-to-face exchange of government issued credentials and on-line verification of the registration between individuals engaged in the transfer of AN. This regulatory interpretation of the scope of individuals subject to registration and subsequent vetting oversteps statutory authority authorizing the ANSP.¹⁰ The plain language of the statute restricts the registration and vetting requirements to those transferring *ownership and possession*. With this understanding, individuals engaged in the transportation of AN would not be covered, nor would individuals at facilities that do not have decision-making authority to direct the commerce of this product. Last Congress, the House Homeland Security Committee reported legislation, HR 3116, that would have exempted those engaged in the transportation of AN from registration and vetting under the ANSP, as the security vetting of those individuals is handled by the Transportation Security Administration, and would have limited vetting under the ANSP to those individuals who both possess and transfer ownership of AN. As with CFATS, ISCD should allow individuals who possess and transfer ownership of AN to satisfy the vetting requirements of the ANSP through other equivalent federal security vetting programs, such as the vetting program administered by Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives for those that possess commercial explosives. As we recommended for CFATS, no funding should be granted ISCD to implement new programs until the agency gets its internal house in order.

⁷ HR 5855, Sec. 565.

⁸ In the 1950s, the explosives industry migrated away from nitroglycerin-based to AN-based explosives for safety reasons. Today about 99 percent of explosives are AN-based. Currently, we estimate that the explosives industry uses over 2 million metric tons of TGAN (technical grade AN) annually, 70 percent of the total AN consumed in the U.S. Almost all TGAN is stored, transported, and used in bulk. The smallest unit of sale in the United States is 1-ton "super sacks," not man-portable bags. Eighty percent of the AN received by our members is delivered by railcar (5% by barge and 15% by truck). For safety reasons, we estimate that 85 percent or more of AN is delivered directly to the end user where it is converted into explosive material. Of the 15 percent of AN prill that is manufactured into an explosive prior to delivery to the end user, about 90 percent is manufactured as "ANFO."

⁹ 76 FR 46908 (August 3, 2011).

¹⁰ 6 U.S.C. 488.

Conclusion

The commercial explosives industry has a long history of attention to the safety and security of the products that we produce. We look for opportunities to partner with DHS and ISCD to address shared concerns. On the matter of personnel vetting in both the CFATS and ANSP programs, we regret that ISCD has not yet been responsive to our suggestions to leverage existing equivalent federal programs to accomplish this task. The cost to American taxpayers, industry and the government to stand up redundant vetting programs has not been justified.

Thank you for your attention to these concerns.

March 27, 2013

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 2013.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

WITNESS

ADMIRAL ROBERT J. PAPP JR., COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

OPENING STATEMENT: MR. CARTER

Mr. CARTER. We will call this meeting to order. Before we begin this subcommittee hearing, I think we ought to take a few minutes to reflect upon what happened yesterday in Boston. You know, in the shadow of senseless acts of terrorism we once again saw how courageous our first responders are, as well as the resiliency and the compassion of our fellow Americans. These events are a sobering reminder that there is evil in this world, and our homeland security demands that we be vigilant about that evil. It is a shame that we have to witness this, it is a shame that we have to lose American citizens injured and killed. But today our sincere thoughts and prayers go out to all those who were injured and killed by this senseless act of terrorism at the Boston Marathon. And let's keep all those folks in our hearts and in our prayers as we go forward.

Admiral, thank you very much for testifying before us today. No doubt your dedication to service. We think you are doing a great job. And our Active Duty military and civilians that you command are also part of this great war against terror that we are fighting today. We thank you for it.

To me, it is just kind of awful to have to sit here and be reminded of what our job is by watching the explosion at the Boston Marathon. As we go forward, we are quick to forget bad things, and always remember the good things in our lives. But it just harkens back to that day on 9/11 when we all realized that there were people who wanted to kill Americans for the sake of killing Americans. And that is where this Department came from, and it is how it was organized, and that is what our job is. And somehow we have got to remind ourselves every single day that there is somebody out there that wants to do harm to Americans.

Our charge here today is a challenging one. We are trying to make some sense out of the Coast Guard's latest budget request, a proposal that first cuts more than 850 Active Duty full-time positions and decreases military end strength to under 40,000 people. It decommissions two High Endurance Cutters and numerous air assets. It delays the acquisition of several vital assets and squanders \$30 million in savings per year by dragging out the acquisition of the Fast Responder Cutters. So instead of the administration's claimed support for frontline operations or for supporting the mis-

sion requirements, this budget submission severely diminishes current, near-term, and future capabilities.

Admiral, to put it mildly, this is a budget that is very difficult for us to accept. We fully understand the challenges you face in balancing a shrinking budget while also trying to take care of Coast Guard families, sustaining operations with aging assets, and recapitalizing for the future. This is no small task in today's fiscal environment.

But the Congress, and this subcommittee in particular, has never supported a plan that so bluntly guts operational capabilities and so clearly increases our Nation's vulnerability to maritime risk, including more illegal drugs. I believe what is at stake is no less than the future of our Coast Guard. You appear to have arrived at the tipping point between the Coast Guard that you assert is needed and the agency this administration is actually willing to support.

Admiral, we know you have a tough job. That is precisely why we are relying upon you to explain how this budget meets our Nation's needs for both fiscal discipline and robust security.

Before I turn this over to the Admiral for his statement, let me first recognize the distinguished ranking member, Mr. Price, for any remarks that he might make.

[Statement follows:]

The Honorable John Carter
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
Coast Guard FY 2014 Budget Request
10:00 PM | Tuesday | April 16, 2013 | H-140 US Capitol
Opening Statement As Prepared

Subcommittee will come to order –

Before we begin, I think we should all take a moment to reflect upon yesterday's events in Boston --

In the shadow of a senseless act of terrorism, we once again saw courage from first responders, as well as resiliency and compassion from our fellow American citizens.

These events serve as a sobering reminder that there is, in fact, evil in the world and that our homeland security demands constant vigilance.

Our sincere thoughts and prayers go out to the victims and their families and we stand ready to support those who will bring the perpetrators of this heinous act to justice.

Admiral, thank you testifying before us today. No one can doubt your dedication to service...or that of the active duty military and civilians that you command.

But, our chore here today is a challenging one – we are trying to make some sense of the Coast Guard's latest budget request....a proposal that: cuts more than 850 active duty full time positions and decreases military end-strength to under 40,000; decommissions two High Endurance Cutters and numerous air assets; delays the acquisition of several vital assets; and squanders \$30 million in savings per year by dragging out the acquisition of the Fast Response Cutters.

So, instead of the Administration's claimed support for frontline operations or for supporting mission requirements, this budget submission severely diminishes current, near-term, and future capabilities.

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I believe what is at stake is no less than the future of our Coast Guard – you appear to have arrived at a tipping point between the Coast Guard that you assert is needed and the agency this Administration is actually willing to support.

Admiral, we know you have a tough job – that is precisely why we are relying upon you to explain how this budget meets our Nation’s needs for both fiscal discipline and robust security.

Before I turn to the Admiral for his statement, let me first recognize the distinguished Ranking Member for any remarks he wishes to make.

#####

OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral Papp, we are glad to have you before the subcommittee today to discuss the Coast Guard's budget request for fiscal year 2014. Yesterday's events in Boston are on our minds and in our hearts this morning. They serve as a stark reminder of the threats we face as a Nation. The first responders of Boston, as well as the men and women of DHS, responded quickly and heroically. These events do highlight the vital work of DHS, as the chairman has said, and they add even more import to the bipartisan work of this subcommittee.

The Coast Guard budget request is for \$9.8 billion, a cut of \$762 million, or 7.2 percent from the current year appropriation, and that is before sequestration. The fiscal 2014 request for the entire Department is difficult, but the shortfall proposed for the Coast Guard is particularly glaring, and I suspect that you see it the same way. Combined with a few other significant shortfalls in other areas of the Department, I fear this subcommittee will be hard pressed to find a responsible way to patch all the holes that need to be filled. And again, that is before sequestration.

Our ability to properly assess the request is made all the more difficult because we have not yet received a 5-year capital investment plan. And given the 41 percent cut to the fiscal 2013 enacted level for acquisition, construction, and improvements, the prospects for capital investment in the outyears indeed appear bleak. You have said before that in order to properly recapitalize the Coast Guard fleet you would require at least \$1.5 billion a year, yet here we are with a budget request nearly \$600 million below that stated need.

Of particular note is the request to procure only two Fast Response Cutters in fiscal 2014, which would not only increase the per-unit cost of these vessels, but would slow the overall pace of Fast Response Cutter procurement to an unacceptable level. The request also leaves out funding for long lead time material for the next National Security Cutter, which would drive up the costs of National Security Cutter construction dramatically.

It seems to me that the budget request for new assets, particularly if it is a precursor to similarly low requests in the outyears, raises fundamental questions about the Coast Guard's future capacity as older assets are decommissioned.

I would also note the continued reduction in the Coast Guard workforce. Under the fiscal 2014 budget request, you would be down to 49,349 positions by the end of the fiscal year, a reduction of more than 1,600 positions since the end of fiscal 2012, and almost all of those losses are to military positions. These reductions are proposed at the same time the Coast Guard continues to be heavily relied upon by its Department of Defense partners. How many of these reductions will come from achievable efficiencies and right sizing and how much is the result of budget pressures that will reduce operational capabilities? We very much need to know.

Admiral, we know the Coast Guard is committed to doing its part to find savings in these lean budget times. We also know you are committed to ensuring that the Coast Guard is able to do more

with less. But there is a point beyond which we should not ask you to try to go in this regard, and we rely to a great extent on your judgment in determining just where that point lies.

Admiral, no one is more passionate about the Coast Guard than you, and you have always been honest with this subcommittee about the positive and negative aspects of previous budgets. As you can see, we have a number of topics that need to be explored in depth this morning, and we look forward to your testimony and your insight, as always. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Price.

[Statement follows:]

**Opening Statement by Ranking Member Price
Coast Guard Hearing
April 16, 2013**

Admiral Papp, we are glad to have you before the subcommittee today to discuss the Coast Guard's budget request for fiscal year 2014, and we thank you for your service and leadership. The request is for \$9.8 billion, a cut of \$762 million, or 7.2 percent, from the current year appropriation, without accounting for sequestration.

The FY 2014 request for the entire Department is difficult, but the shortfall proposed for the Coast Guard is particularly glaring, and I suspect you see it the same way. Combined with a few other significant shortfalls in other areas of the Department, I fear this subcommittee will be hard pressed to find a responsible way to patch all of the holes that need to be filled.

Our ability to properly assess the request is made all the more difficult because we have not yet received a five-year Capital Investment Plan. And given the proposed 41 percent cut to the FY 2013 enacted level for Acquisition, Construction and Improvements, the prospects for capital investment in the out-years indeed appear bleak. You have said before, that in order to properly recapitalize the Coast Guard fleet you would require at least \$1.5 billion a year. Yet here we are with a budget request nearly \$600 million below that stated need.

Of particular note is the request to procure only two Fast Response Cutters in FY 2014, which would not only increase the per-unit cost of these vessels but slow the overall pace of FRC procurement to an unacceptable level. Yet again, the request also leaves out funding for long lead time material for the next National Security Cutter, also driving up the costs of NSC construction dramatically. It seems to me that the budget request for new assets, particularly if it is a precursor to similarly low requests in the out-years, raises fundamental questions about the Coast Guard's future capacity as older assets are decommissioned.

I would also note the continued reduction in the Coast Guard workforce. Under the FY 2014 budget request, you would be down to 49,349 positions by the end of the fiscal year, a reduction of more than 1,600 positions since the end of FY 2012, and almost all of losses are to military positions. These reductions are proposed at the same time the Coast Guard continues to be heavily relied upon by its DoD partners. How much of these reductions will come from achievable efficiencies and right-sizing, and how much is the result of budget pressures that will reduce operational capabilities?

Admiral Papp, we know the Coast Guard is committed to doing its part to find savings in these lean budget times, and we also know that you are committed to ensuring that the Coast Guard is able to do more with less. But there is a point beyond which we should not ask you to try to go in this regard, and we rely to a great extent on your judgment in determining where that point lies.

Admiral Papp, no one is more passionate about the Coast Guard than you and no one has more been more honest with this Subcommittee about the positive and negative aspects of their budget in previous testimony. As you can see, we have a number of topics that need to be explored in depth this morning and I look forward to your testimony and honest, thoughtful insight as always.

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Mr. CARTER. Admiral, we are ready for you to give us your statement at this time. And of course we have a written copy of it, of your whole statement. We will ask you to condense it down to 5 minutes, if you would, please, sir.

OPENING STATEMENT: COMMANDANT PAPP

Admiral PAPP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Price, Mr. Cuellar. It is an honor for me to be here this morning to testify on the 2014 budget. Before I get into that, though, first I'd like to thank you for your remarks about Boston. We share the same feelings. In fact, I would say that the collective hearts of our Coast Guard family go out to the people of Boston and all the families that were affected by yesterday's tragedy. The Coast Guard is based in Boston as well. We are part of the community, and we are able to respond immediately with boats from Sector Boston, the Maritime Safety and Security Team, an armed helicopter, vessel boarding teams, and an overall enhancement to the maritime transportation security posture.

Our ability to do that is a direct result of the support that we have received from the administration and the Congress over the last 12 years, since September 11, 2001. We have significantly reinforced and rebuilt our port and close-to-shore infrastructure, and we are grateful for that.

That support has also enabled our successes over this past year. During Hurricane Sandy, we rescued 14 crew members from the HMS Bounty in 30-foot seas and 60-knot winds 80 miles offshore. In the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, our Marine Transportation Recovery Unit surveyed the channels, evaluated the waterfront facilities, restored Aids to Navigation, and worked across government and industry to reopen the port so commerce could flow.

To meet the growing demands in the Arctic, we completed Operation Arctic Shield, a 9-month interagency effort, including the deployment of a National Security Cutter [NSC], two light ice-capable buoy tenders, and two helicopters 300 miles above the Arctic Circle. Given the lack of shore infrastructure and the extreme conditions that we find up there, the capabilities provided by that National Security Cutter were critical, and we thank you for your past support for the national security project, including the funding for construction of number 6 and the long lead materials for NSC number 7 in the current year budget.

In executing the DHS layered security strategy, the Coast Guard detected and interdicted threats as far offshore as possible. Targeting Central American coastal trafficking routes, our cutters and aircraft teamed with interagency aircraft to detect and interdict drug-smuggling vessels carrying over 107 metric tons of cocaine, with a street value estimated to be about \$15 billion, and we disrupted transnational criminal organizations.

Closer to shore, we responded to the growing threat of small go-fast vessels that smugglers are using to avoid increased security along the southwest U.S. border. Drug smuggling, human trafficking, and other illicit maritime activity continue to threaten our Nation. Those engaged in this trade are growing smarter and bolder, and they are an increasing danger to our homeland. In Decem-

ber, I presided over the memorial service for Senior Chief Boatswain's Mate Terrell Horne III of Coast Guard Cutter Halibut. He was killed by smugglers when they rammed his response boat near San Diego. Our commitment to the Nation and our duty to honor the memory of Senior Chief Horne strengthens our resolve to defeat these threats.

Unfortunately, much like the weather and the seas that we face on a daily basis, the Coast Guard cannot control the fiscal environment in which we operate. We will make best use of the resources you provide to safely and effectively conduct operations in the areas of greatest risk to the Nation, while recapitalizing our cutters, boats, and aircraft to address both the current and emerging threats, particularly in the offshore environment. The 2014 President's budget works in that direction.

This past year we made great strides in recapitalizing the Coast Guard's aging fleet. In October, we will christen the fourth National Security Cutter, Hamilton. To date, we have taken delivery of five Fast Response Cutters and 14 HC-144 aircraft. We also contracted for the ninth HC-130J completed a mid-life availability on our patrol boats, and are nearly complete with the mid-life availability on our Medium Endurance Cutters at the Coast Guard Yard.

Despite these successes, we have a long way to go to recapitalize the Coast Guard with the ships, boats, and aircraft that the Nation needs. The capital investment plan should inform this discussion, and I look forward to delivering it at the soonest opportunity. As the Department of Defense rebalances forces to the Pacific, the maritime activity increases in the Arctic, and offshore demand for Coast Guard capabilities and authorities is increasing. Our 378-foot High Endurance Cutters have ably served offshore for nearly 50 years, but as I have testified before, they are at the end of their service lives.

I am very happy to report that I received strong support from the Secretary and the President on my highest acquisition priorities, including the funding for the seventh National Security Cutter in the 2014 budget. This budget sustains the most critical frontline operations, while funding our most critical acquisition projects. In the current fiscal environment, this required tough decisions, informed by my highest priorities. These were very difficult decisions for me and our service, but they were the best decisions to ensure we provide the next generation of Coast Guardsmen the tools required to protect our Nation.

As I look back over our successes of the past year, I have never been more convinced about the value the Coast Guard provides to the Nation, and I have never been prouder of my Coast Guard men and women. Our missions ensure adherence to a system of rules and sustain the mechanisms designed to provide for the security, safety, and prosperity of all who use the maritime domain. This is the daily work of a government that provides us with both order and opportunity on the oceans. What we provide is maritime governance.

While realistic and mindful of the current fiscal environment, I remain optimistic about the future of the Coast Guard. It is my duty to look beyond the annual budget cycle, and prepare and

adapt the service, keeping it moving forward to address the greatest maritime safety and security risks of the Nation now and into the future. The men and women of the Coast Guard give their all and make sacrifices every day, putting the Nation first. We owe them our very best efforts to provide the support that they need. This subcommittee has long supported the men and women of the Coast Guard, recognizing their sacrifice. And on behalf of my Coast Guard shipmates, I thank you, and I look forward to answering your questions.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Admiral.

[Statement follows:]

U. S. Department of
Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



Commandant
United States Coast Guard

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**TESTIMONY OF
ADMIRAL ROBERT J. PAPP, JR.
COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD**

**ON THE
COAST GUARD FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET REQUEST**

**BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY**

APRIL 16, 2013

INTRODUCTION

Good morning Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee. Thank you for the continuing support you have shown to the men and women of the United States Coast Guard, including the funding provided in the *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013* to recapitalize the aging fleet and sustain front-line operations.

This year marks our 223rd year of protecting those on the sea, protecting the Nation from threats delivered by the sea, and protecting the sea itself. The Coast Guard is the Nation's maritime first responder. We are vested with unique authorities, equipped with capable cutters, boats, aircraft and infrastructure, and are composed of the best people the Nation has to offer. We are *Semper Paratus* – "Always Ready" to meet the Nation's evolving maritime safety, security and stewardship needs. We are locally based, nationally deployed and globally connected.

I am here today to discuss the Coast Guard's FY 2014 Budget Request. Before discussing the details of the request, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight some of the Coast Guard's recent operational successes, and our value and role in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and in service to the Nation.

Over the past year, Coast Guard men and women (Active Duty, Reserve, Civilian and Auxiliaries), with strong support from our families, continued to deliver premier service to the public. When Hurricane Sandy threatened the eastern seaboard, the Coast Guard acted with the speed, agility and courage that America expects during natural disasters. In advance of the storm's landfall, we worked with the interagency, industry and state and local partners to ensure our ports and maritime transportation system were prepared. As the storm raged, our aircrews and cutters responded to the foundering HMS BOUNTY, rescuing 14 crewmembers from the 30-foot seas and 60-knot winds. In the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, Coast Guard personnel restored the aids to navigation system within days; worked with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Army Corps of Engineers, local government and industry to reopen the port to commerce; helped de-water flooded tunnels leading to Manhattan, and contained 378,000 gallons of diesel fuel that had spilled into the Arthur Kill waterway when the storm surge caused the failure of shoreside fuel storage tanks.

To prepare to meet the emerging challenges in the Arctic, we successfully completed *Operation Arctic Shield*, a nine-month interagency effort to assess our capabilities, including the deployment of a National Security Cutter and two of our ocean going, light ice capable buoy tenders, as well as the temporary assignment of two H-60 helicopters 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

Last year, the Coast Guard responded to 19,790 search-and-rescue cases and saved more than 3,500 lives; seized over 107 metric tons of cocaine and 56 metric tons of marijuana destined for the United States; seized 70 vessels, and detained 352 suspected smugglers; conducted more than 11,600 annual inspections of U.S. flagged vessels; conducted 4,600 marine casualty investigations; conducted more than 9,000 Port State Control and Security examinations on foreign-flagged vessels; and responded to 3,300 pollution incidents.

This past year we made great strides in recapitalizing the Coast Guard's aging fleet. In October we will christen the fourth National Security Cutter, Coast Guard Cutter HAMILTON. In addition to providing us off-shore presence in the Arctic during heightened summer activity, these remarkable ships have excelled in interdicting drug and migrant smuggling in the eastern Pacific and have enabled the Coast Guard to provide command and control, helicopter, and boat capabilities from the farthest reaches of the Pacific to the Bering Sea. I am also very pleased with our new Fast Response Cutters (FRC's). To date, we have taken delivery of five of these new highly capable patrol boats. We have also taken delivery of 14 new HC-144 medium range surveillance aircraft, contracted for the ninth HC-130J and have nearly completed the H-60 conversion project. At the Coast Guard Yard, we completed work on the Patrol Boat Mission Effectiveness Project, extending the service lives of our 110-foot patrol boats, and continued work on the sustainment projects for our fleet of Medium Endurance Cutters. We also recently completed an overhaul of the Cutter POLAR STAR, returning the Nation's only heavy icebreaker to active service. None of these critical recapitalization milestones would have been reached without the strong support of the Administration and the Committees.

As a military service, we provide unique, specialized capabilities as part of the Joint Force. But the Coast Guard is much more. We are the maritime arm of the DHS. We seek to prevent dangerous or illicit maritime activities, and if undesirable or unlawful events do occur, (whether deliberate or accidental), to rapidly respond in order to protect the Nation, minimize the impact, and recover.

Every day the Coast Guard acts to prevent and respond to an array of threats that, if left unchecked, could disrupt regional and global security, the economies of partner nations, access to resources and international trade. All of these are vital elements to our national prosperity. And it is this prosperity that spurs investment and global development, provides jobs, and provides the resources to pay for both our national security and our national defense. It is Coast Guard men and women, working every day in the maritime domain, who enhance our security, reinforce the rule of law, support stability at home and abroad, and increase our prosperity.

The Coast Guard 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.*
- *The sea itself: regulating hazardous cargo transportation, holding responsible parties accountable for environmental damage and cleanup, and protecting living marine and natural resources.*

FY 2014 REQUEST:

The Coast Guard's FY 2014 Budget continues the critical balance between investment in current operations and recapitalization. The FY 2014 Budget strategically allocates resources to best mitigate current and long-term operational risks, while investing in new cutters, boats, aircraft, systems and infrastructure necessary to ensure the viability of the Coast Guard in the future.

The Coast Guard's FY 2014 strategic and budget priorities are to:

1. Build Essential Coast Guard Capability for the Nation;
2. Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship; and
3. Sustain the Most Critical Front-Line Operations

Highlights from our request are included in Appendix I.

Build Essential Coast Guard Capability for the Nation

Recapitalization is essential for the long term viability of the Coast Guard. The condition and serviceability of the Coast Guard's in-service surface fleet, the aging of fixed and rotary wing air assets, and the projected timelines to replace these assets require continued investment in surface and air recapitalization programs to maintain the capability to operate. To strengthen DHS' layered security approach offshore, the FY 2014 budget provides for the acquisition of a seventh National Security Cutter and two more Fast Response Cutters, and continues pre-acquisition activities for the Offshore Patrol Cutter and Polar Icebreaker. The budget also continues sustainment and conversion work on fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft, procurement of cutter boats, and investment in Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems.

Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship

In FY 2014, Coast Guard will decommission two High Endurance Cutters (WHECs) that are being replaced by more capable National Security Cutters. The Coast Guard will also consolidate regional assets where overlapping capabilities exist by closing Air Facilities in Newport, OR and Charleston, SC. The 2014 budget ensures that our resources are aligned to our Nation's highest

priorities in a manner that balances key investments for the future with sustaining essential investment in today's missions and capabilities that provide the highest return on investment.

Sustain the Most Critical Front-Line Operations

The FY 2014 budget sustains the most critical front-line operations, including maintaining search and rescue coverage, protecting critical infrastructure and key resources, supporting safe navigation, safeguarding natural resources, protecting the environment, detecting and interdicting drugs and individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally, and supporting the Nation's foreign policy objectives.

CONCLUSION

The United States is a maritime nation. Foreign trade relies upon the safety and security of our Nation's ports and waterways. Coast Guard missions, authorities and capabilities are crucial to providing for that safety and security and preserving our national interests. We ensure the safe and secure flow of commerce, patrol our vast exclusive economic zone, fight maritime drug smuggling and human trafficking, provide the nation's maritime first response force to both natural and manmade disasters, and protect our shores against transnational criminals, extremists, and others who seek to do us harm. We remain focused on protecting the United States as the strong maritime arm of the DHS. The Coast Guard's FY 2014 budget request allocates resources to the highest priority initiatives to counter the most emergent threats, mitigate risks, and keep the maritime domain safe and secure. I request your full support for the funding requested for the Coast Guard in the President's FY 2014 Budget. Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. I am pleased to answer your questions.

Appendix I - FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET REQUEST

Build Essential Coast Guard Capability for the Nation

• **Surface Assets..... \$743.0M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$743.0 million for surface assets, including the following surface asset recapitalization and sustainment initiatives:

- **National Security Cutter (NSC)** – Provides funding for the seventh NSC; NSCs will replace the aging fleet of High Endurance Cutters, first commissioned in 1967. The acquisition of NSC-7 is vital for performing DHS missions in the far off-shore regions, including the harsh operating environment of the Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic as well as providing for robust homeland security contingency response.
- **Fast Response Cutter (FRC)** – Provides production funding to procure two FRCs. These assets replace the aging fleet of 110-foot patrol boats, and provide the coastal capability to conduct Search and Rescue operations, enforce border security, interdict drugs, uphold immigration laws, prevent terrorism, and enhance resiliency to disasters.
- **Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)** – Supports continued 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.
- **Polar Ice Breaker (WAGB)** – Continues funding for pre-acquisition activities for a new Coast Guard polar icebreaker. This cutter will provide continued heavy icebreaking capability to the nation for missions in the Arctic and Antarctic following the projected end of service life of the POLAR STAR on or about 2022.
- **Cutter Boats** – Provides continued funding for production of multi-mission cutter small boats that will be fielded on the Coast Guard’s major cutter fleet beginning with the NSC.
- **In-Service Vessel Sustainment** – Continues to fund sustainment projects on 140-foot ice breaking tugs (WTGB), 225-foot seagoing buoy tenders, and the training Barque EAGLE (WIX).
- **Survey and Design** – Builds upon previous years to continue multi-year engineering and design work for multiple cutter classes in support of future sustainment and acquisition projects.

• **Air Assets \$28.0M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$28.0 million for the following air asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives:

- **HH-65** – Continues modernization and sustainment of the Coast Guard’s fleet of HH-65 helicopters, converting them to MH-65 Short Range Recovery (SRR) helicopters. The modernization effort includes reliability & sustainability improvements, where obsolete components are replaced with modernized sub-systems, including an integrated cockpit and sensor suite.
- **C-130H/J** – Funds sustainment of avionics systems on existing C-130H aircraft. The Avionics I Upgrade (AIU) installations on C-130H aircraft enhances the capability of the C-130H fleet by replacing aging/obsolete equipment, and updating avionics to comply with Communications Navigation Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) requirements.

- **Other (Asset Recapitalization)..... \$59.9M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$59.9 million for asset recapitalization, including the following equipment and services:

- **Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)** – Provides design, development, upgrades and assistance on C4ISR hardware and software of new and in service assets.
- **CG-Logistics Information Management System** – Continues development and deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities.
- **Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)** – Completes deployment of the permanent transceiver system to recapitalize the existing interim NAIS capability in 58 ports and 11 coastal areas.

- **Shore Units and Aids to Navigation (ATON) \$5.0M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$5.0 million to recapitalize shore infrastructure for safe, functional, and modern facilities that support Coast Guard assets and personnel:

- **Specific Project** – Completes Phase One of Base Miami Beach waterfront facilities.
- **ATON Infrastructure** – Maintains transportation safety on Federal waterways through construction and improvements to short-range aids and infrastructure to improve the safety of maritime transportation.

- **Personnel and Management..... \$115.8M (818FTE)**

The budget provides \$115.8 million to provide pay and benefits for the Coast Guard's acquisition workforce.

Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship

FY 2014 Major Decreases:

- **Asset Decommissionings**

In FY 2014 the Coast Guard will make targeted operational reductions to prioritize front-line operational capacity and invest in critical recapitalization initiatives.

- **High Endurance Cutter (WHEC) Decommissionings.....-\$14.2M (-184 FTE)**
The FY 2014 budget decommissions the fifth and sixth High Endurance Cutters (WHECs). National Security Cutters, including the seventh NSC which is fully funded in this budget request, replace the aging HEC fleet.
- **Cutter Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction-\$0.8 M (-10 FTE)**
Reduces WHEC Maintenance Augmentation Team (MAT) and Surface Forces Logistics Center (SFLC) billets associated with the decommissioning of two WHECs.

- **HU-25 Aircraft Retirements** **-\$9.4M (-36 FTE)**
Retires the eight remaining HU-25 aircraft assigned to Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi, TX; Aviation Logistics Center, Elizabeth City, NC; and, Aviation Training Center, Mobile, AL. This will allow for the transition to HC-144A aircraft.
- **HC-130 Aircraft Retirements** **-\$7.7M (-29 FTE)**
This initiative eliminates funding and personnel associated with two HC-130H aircraft. The newly acquired HC-130J aircraft will provide increased operational reliability.
- **Close Air Facilities** **-\$5.1M (-28 FTE)**
The Coast Guard will close AIRFACs at Charleston, SC and Newport, OR. The Search and Rescue response times within the AIRFAC areas of responsibility will remain within national standards.
- **Programmatic Reductions**
The budget proposes targeted reductions in several base program areas. These base adjustments recognize changes in requirements need for selected activities and prioritizes sustainable investment in recapitalization programs.
 - **CG Headquarters Staffing** **-\$6.7M (-53 FTE)**
Reflects the anticipated reduction in Coast Guard Headquarters personnel as a result of the existing hiring freeze and normal workforce attrition.
 - **Targeted Intelligence Program** **-\$1.5M (-14 FTE)**
Scales intelligence activities across the Service by consolidating analysts at centers, Areas, and Districts; consolidating IT support positions at headquarters; and, eliminating the 24/7 call-in maritime watch at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) that provides services that will remain available through a different watch floor.
 - **Port State Control Examinations** **-\$1.7M (-20 FTE)**
Reduces Port State Control personnel by limiting examination activities aboard some foreign flagged vessels assessed as lower risk.
 - **Coast Guard Training** **-\$43.2M (-153FTE)**
Leverages web-based distance learning and reduces schoolhouse throughput. Specialty and technical training schools will group into centers of expertise to leverage available resources. Educational benefits will be focused on enlisted personnel who are pursuing an initial undergraduate degree. Reduces accessions and support staffs as well as operational and maintenance funds at the Coast Guard Academy, Leadership Development Center, and Officer Candidate School commensurate with anticipated reduction in out-year accession projections based on reduced workforce levels.

- **Other Targeted Program Reductions-\$1.2M (-26 FTE)**
The Coast Guard will make targeted reductions to Auxiliary Program Management, the International Port Security Program, and District Drug and Alcohol Program Inspectors (DAPI). Routine DAPI functions will shift to Coast Guard Marine Inspectors and Investigators.

Sustain the Most Critical Front Line Operations

- **Pay & Allowances \$43.9M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$43.9 million to fund the civilian pay raise and maintain parity of with DoD for military pay, allowances, and health care. 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 include pay and personnel benefits for the military workforce.
- **Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets \$64.7M (213 FTE)**
The budget provides a total of \$64.7 million to fund operations and maintenance of shore facilities and cutters, boats, aircraft, and associated C4ISR subsystems delivered through acquisition efforts. Funding is requested for the following assets and systems:
 - **Shore Facilities** – Funding for the operation and maintenance of shore facility projects scheduled for completion prior to FY 2014.
 - **Response Boat-Medium** – Funding for operation, maintenance and support of 30 RB-Ms as well as personnel for maintenance support requirements and instructors to support fleet training requirements.
 - **Rescue 21 (R21)** – Funding for the support of the R21 System as well as maintenance of Coast Guard leased and owned towers, Western Rivers communications sites, and encrypted communications for over-the-air-re-key (OTAR).
 - **FRC** – Operating and maintenance funding for FRCs #10-12 and funding for personnel to operate and maintain hulls #11-12, homeported in Key West, FL as well as the first two San Juan, PR hulls.
 - **NSC** -- Operating and maintenance funding for NSC #4 to be homeported in Charleston, SC. The initiative also provides personnel to operate NSCs # 4-5.
 - **HC-144A MPA** – Operating and maintenance and personnel funding to operate and support aircraft #16-17 that will be assigned to Air Station Corpus Christi, TX. Also funds maintenance of the first 17 Mission System Pallets (MSPs)—the sensor package for each operational HC-144A.
 - **Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA)** – Operating, maintenance and personnel funding to operate and support the first aircraft which is planned to operate out of Miami, FL and provide an additional 1,000 hours of maritime surveillance capacity.
 - **Air Station Corpus Christi Transition** – Provides funding for the transition from operating HU-25 aircraft to operation of HC-144A aircraft.

- **Financial Systems Modernization \$29.5M (0 FTE)**
Provides funding to support the Financial Management Service Improvement Initiative (FMSII) for Coast Guard and Transportation Security Administration (TSA). This initiative will plan, prepare, configure, test, and migrate the Coast Guard's and TSA's financial management system (FMS) including the financial, contract, and asset accountability management systems to a shared service provider (SSP).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Mr. CARTER. We appreciate your testimony. Let's start out by getting an issue that you have already raised here out of the way. Over the last several years, Congress has directed the submission of a capital investment plan, the CIP, with the submission of the budget. However, today we have got a budget, 2 months late, from the administration, and we see that we do not have the capital investment plan. We have got to have that plan. You are not the only one who is not meeting this requirement. We are having to ask others to do this. But we need that plan. When do you think—I would like a date—that you can provide that plan?

Admiral PAPP. Sir, I cannot give you an exact date, and I am just as disappointed as everybody else that we do not have that capital investment plan, because as I said in my statement, it helps inform the discussion that we would have in terms of where the Coast Guard is going over the next 5 to 10 years, and puts into context those requests in the fiscal year 2014 budget. I do know that we were working as late as last night nailing down final wording, and I expect that it will be to you very soon.

Mr. CARTER. Well, is there any chance that with the folks that you have got here with you somebody can make a few phone calls while we proceed today and give me a date before we get through? I would like to have that.

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir.

DRUG INTERDICTION

Mr. CARTER. All right.

Admiral, I do not have to tell you that the Coast Guard's efforts to interdict drugs being smuggled from source and transit zones are vital to our security. However, your fiscal year 2014 budget will actually diminish your current drug interdiction capabilities by decreasing personnel and decommissioning assets. Based upon your own metrics, this budget will also support the lowest percentage of cocaine removal in 5 years. Also, combined with these proposed reductions, I understand the Navy is moving more and more assets to the Pacific AOR.

Admiral, can you discuss how these cuts reduce our current drug interdiction capabilities and how our Coast Guard will mitigate the impact of these cuts? The 2004 mission needs statement created specific requirements for patrol boats, major cutters, fixed wings, operational hours. However, the budget over the last few years does not support these requirements.

Admiral PAPP. Well, Mr. Chairman, as you know, the current fiscal environment requires making some very difficult decisions that are based upon the priorities that I have established and stayed consistent with over the 3 years that I have been testifying before this subcommittee. The fiscal climate has clearly changed, but our mission requirements remain the same. In fact, they probably are increasing, given the fact that we have emerging mission space up in the Arctic.

Challenging us also is the fact that the Department of Defense has rebalanced toward the Pacific, the Navy is constrained by its own capability of keeping ships deployed, and we are losing the

Navy frigates that used to serve us so well in the Caribbean and the Eastern Pacific in the drug interdiction mission. Exacerbating that is the fact that our allies, the British, the French, and the Dutch, who have traditionally been down there, are down there less, and are retracting from the Caribbean side. We do have some assistance from the Canadians right now, but that is limited, and also they are bound by different rules than we are in terms of their ability to arrest and interdict the smugglers.

So what you will see is less cocaine interdicted. There is no way to get around that. The effects of sequestration right now are hurting us in that regard because there are fewer assets that are able to be deployed down there in the Eastern Pacific and in the Caribbean.

Mr. CARTER. Well, this budget here does not reflect sequestration, as I understand it. We have the 2004 mission statement. At some point, the budget is not matching the mission statement. Somehow, we have got to get a clear picture as to where we are going. I guess a good question to ask you is—This does not reflect sequestration. Sequestration is a fact. With sequestration, can you tell me how much you will further erode the interdiction capabilities and the overall capabilities of the Coast Guard?

Admiral PAPP. Well, sir, this budget as presented for fiscal year 2014, and we have reviewed this within my staff, we believe that this budget, if approved at its current level, should not be affected by sequestration because it falls underneath the Budget Control Act limits, as our budget has all along. So I believe that there will be no impact from sequestration on this budget.

Having said that, this budget does constrain us in our ability to conduct all our missions. And as I have said in the past to this subcommittee, the Coast Guard has never had 100 percent of the assets to do 100 percent of our jobs all the time. That is why we train our commanders in the field to make decisions based upon priorities of missions. It starts with my intent. When we went into sequestration on the fiscal year 2013 budget, I put out a commander's intent message, which gave broad guidance to our operational commanders. And they take the resources that they have and apply those to the highest needs, the highest missions, and other missions will go wanting for lack of resources.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Price.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENT

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, I want to get into this matter further of the acquisition and construction aspect of the budget. You are requesting \$951 million for acquisition, construction, and improvement, less a proposed rescission of \$42 million, for a total of \$909 million. That is almost \$636 million, or 41 percent, below the amount provided in fiscal 2013, and it is \$554 million below what we provided in fiscal 2012.

So the question obviously is, at this reduced funding level will the Coast Guard—or how could the Coast Guard possibly be able to keep acquisitions and procurements on track to replace aging aircraft and vessels? I know you are personally committed to procuring the two remaining National Security Cutters. But the budget request in the last 2 years has not provided the financial com-

mitment needed to do that. Given the known increase in costs associated with not funding long lead time materials, for which the budget provides no funding, does that mean we are faced with the termination of the National Security Cutter program after number seven rather than the number eight on record?

National Security Cutter seven represents 65 percent of your total acquisition request. Is its construction coming at the expense of procuring new aviation assets, slowing the development of a heavy icebreaker, reducing the procurement pace for the Fast Response Cutter, as well as the long lead time materials for number eight? So let me just ask you to respond to that, and then I will follow up.

Admiral PAPP. Sir, there is no doubt that at the funding level that is requested, that pushes all our procurements to the right. It causes us to order less than economic numbers for most of our procurement projects, and in some cases, particularly the HC-144, it causes us to terminate those acquisitions. So ultimately our mission need has not changed. In fact, if we were to do another mission need analysis right now, it would probably indicate increased need, primarily because of the lack of Department of Defense resources in the drug interdiction mission and the fact that we are expanding our mission space up in the Arctic right now.

So the mission need is even greater, and I remain committed to the program of record for all these assets. But I have to make reasoned decisions on an annual basis, getting us toward the ultimate goal, which I still believe remains sound in the outyears.

The Fast Response Cutter is one of the challenges. And I just simply could not fit any more than two within the limits of the budget. And in response to your question, does the National Security Cutter number seven displace other things, I would have to say there is no guarantee that if the National Security Cutter was not in the budget, we would get all that money back to place on other projects. The Secretary and the administration know that that is my highest priority because I have taken a reasoned approach, looking back over the last 12 years where we have invested. We have invested heavily in our close-to-shore infrastructure, in our ports. That is why we were able to respond so well in Boston. We have additional people, the Maritime Safety and Security Teams. We have bought well over 800 boats over the last 12 years to recapitalize our shore stations. We have increased our number of patrol boats for the close shore environment.

Our greatest risk at this time is in the offshore environment, where we need the National Security Cutter, and we need to get that constructed as soon as possible. I said last year, when the capital investment plan that was placed in front of you last year showed zeroes for National Security Cutter number seven and eight, seven is in the budget this year, and I continue to be optimistic that eight will be in the budget next year. We will find a way to work that through the budget.

And that is why I am disappointed that the capital investment plan is not here, because that could inform the discussion that we are having today. And we will get that to you as soon as possible.

Aircraft is the other thing you brought up. Yes, we are terminating the HC-144 project at 18 aircraft. That replaces the 18 Fal-

cons that we had in service. And I am satisfied that we are providing adequate service through our aviation community right now. And we have invested heavily in our HC-130s over the last 12 years. This subcommittee has provided funding for now up to 10 HC-130Js. And we have awarded number nine, and are in the process of negotiating number 10. We have recapitalized, renovated, and upgraded both of our classes of helicopters. And as I look at our aviation community, I think we are in good shape for at least the next 15 years.

We have more patrol boats today than we have ever had in my career in the Coast Guard. Granted, the Island class is getting old and is in need of replacement, but we are incrementally working forward with the Fast Response Cutter. I would like to build that faster, but we are building as many as we can within the constraints of the budget.

So my focus needs to be on the offshore, where those 40- and 50-year-old ships are falling apart. They are the most expensive. And we need to get them built now so that we do not have to pay more in the future.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. I am certainly not inclined to question your commitment to National Security Cutter number seven and giving that priority. Are we mistaken, though, to see the omission of the long lead time materials as a setback or at least an omission that really is going to, if not throw number eight into doubt, at least greatly increase the cost and delay the timeframe?

Admiral PAPP. There is no doubt that the omission of long lead money for number eight will increase the costs. We had the same discussion last year, and I was very grateful that the subcommittee put in the long lead money for number seven. It helped us out greatly. It kept the project going. It is predictability for the shipyard and enables them to give us a better price as we negotiate. And we have negotiated some very good prices on number six, and I know we will on number seven. So it is a disappointment to me that we are unable to put the long lead for number eight in there, but it is just one of those tough decisions I had to make based upon priorities on other projects that we have ongoing.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

RIO GRANDE

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, thank you and the ranking member for having this meeting.

Admiral, it is a pleasure having you here. Let me start off with a short little statement. Mr. Chairman, you might be interested in this report since you are doing immigration, part of the immigration reform.

Mr. CARTER. Yeah, I am.

Mr. CUELLAR. But back in, I guess it was in 2001, I had added some language to one of the bills asking for the Coast Guard to do a Rio Grande mission requirement analysis. And I think you all came out with that report October 18, 2011. I will be happy to share that with you.

What came out of this was rather interesting, because you and I have a perspective what the border is. In some areas we do agree.

But on the analysis, and I am just going to summarize on this, basically when their intelligence did the work on narcotics, they said there is a high threat on the Mexican side, but then on this side they called it a moderate threat of violence on the U.S. side itself. Then we asked them about migrants and the smuggling of migrants into the United States, and they said it was a low threat in the region. And this is all in the Rio Grande.

I had a different perspective. I did not really agree with your intelligence, but still nevertheless to respect what you all did. Bottom line, what I was trying to do with this language was, is there enough of an activity down there to call for more of the Coast Guard? Because I wanted the Coast Guard to work with air and marine and go down there. But basically, their analysis was the way we are working right now, everything is fine, we do not need to add any more assets. And I know it might be a little difficult under the sequestration scenario that we are in, but I always thought that it would be nice, because they are basing in Corpus Christi, and I know they do pulse, maybe once a quarter they will go up there, maybe go to Lake Falcon and maybe Del Rio, the Amistad. But I was hoping that there would be more of a presence from Coast Guard on the Rio Grande, because that is international water. It is brown water, not the blue water, and I know you all prefer blue water over brown water. But still nevertheless, I was hoping that there would be more of a presence.

And, Chairman, I would like to work with you to see if we could try to get Coast Guard to have more of a presence. I understand the situation, the financial situation you are in. But especially right now, because if you look at the OTMs, Mr. Chairman, in the southern part of the valley, which is close to Corpus Christi, it has increased by a lot. You have got a lot of other than Mexicans coming in. And I think that is why the Secretary of Homeland has been twice down there to that particular area.

So I say that, I guess more as a statement, but, Mr. Chairman, I would like to work with you, and I would be happy to provide this report to you and the ranking member and the staff to look at this report, because it was a rather interesting analysis, that they are basically saying the threat is low, very moderate, and everything is pretty much fine. And I want to give you an opportunity on that. But it was counterintuitive to myself living down there on the border that we do not need any more Coast Guard assets there. It was more of a statement, but I guess to get a response from you and Mr. Chairman on this. And I would be happy to share this.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar, I have always thought it would be a good idea to have the Coast Guard on the Rio Grande, for a long, long time.

Mr. CUELLAR. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Go ahead. Would you like to make a comment on the assessment?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. You know, Customs and Border Protection [CBP], as you know, has the primary responsibility for the land crossings, the land borders. The fact that there is a river there does not necessarily make it maritime. But that is primarily where Customs and Border Protection works.

Mr. CUELLAR. But on the northern part of the United States, and I know if we had a definitional issue as to whether it was international water, but in the northern part of the United States, you do have a big presence in the northern part. So that is why I was saying what is wrong with the southern part? And I understand some of it is not navigable. But there is good portions.

Admiral PAPP. Right. But the CBP has invested significantly over the last 10 years, and they also have an air and marine branch. So while you could get into a discussion of who should run boats and aircraft, the fact of the matter is the Coast Guard has certain resources, and it is primarily for the blue water side. And I would say the Great Lakes on the northern border, if you have been up there, they are like blue water. There is a lot of territory to cover up there, as opposed to the river.

So CBP has had significant investment. They have an air and marine division. We work with them from time to time. And we have deployed, we have done pulse ops up to Falcon Lake during periods of violence to show a presence up there and help our partners, just like our partners in CBP help us on the offshore from time to time. In fact, we have coordinated operations going on, on the western side of the border between Mexico and California because of the increased drug smuggling that is going on out there.

So while we would like to have the Coast Guard everywhere that we are needed, we are constrained by what we have. And we have to depend on our partners within the Department, CBP, because they have very significant resources down there.

Mr. CUELLAR. But you have heard from a lot of Members of Congress how—and media—how important the southern border is. And even though you are present in other areas, the southern border is where the emphasis is at right now. And I guess securing the border for immigration reform is going to be very important.

Let me, I think my time is up, but just real quickly, do you still stand by the report that your people did that the threat is low in that area?

Admiral PAPP. Sir, you put a date on that. Did you say—

Mr. CUELLAR. October 18, 2011.

Admiral PAPP. 2011. What I would say is that it would change probably a little bit from that report now because we are seeing increased presence and pressure by CBP along the land border. That is why we are seeing increased traffic, particularly on the Pacific side of go-fast boats, Pangas taking drugs and migrants out to sea and around the land border because of the increased pressure there. So where the Coast Guard rightly performs is on the ocean side. That is where our authorities make the most sense and where we have most of our resources based. So as the smugglers try to do end runs around the land border, that is where we take over, in partnership with CBP and State and local agencies as well.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, sir.

FAST RESPONSE CUTTERS

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Cuellar.

And I am not going to double team you on that, but I also think, and have always thought, that the show of force that the Coast

Guard gives would be very, very helpful on the Rio Grande, because quite honestly we see an awful lot of traffic, especially down in the lower Rio Grande, which is just right close to the coast. And just the fact of the presence of the Coast Guard I think would be a deterrent to some of the people, because it has the quasi-military presence that possibly CBP does not have.

And, you know, these guys that do this, it is as much psychological as it is real force sometimes across the border. If they perceive, and we use the Del Rio section when we started with heavy enforcement in the Del Rio section on the criminal justice side, the minute they know there is a spot on the border where there is additional assets and they feel like they are perceived that they are going to have problems, they move. They are not stupid. They move someplace else. And I think that is one of the deterrents that you would offer.

But I also understand your resources. And I will say that I was in California, and it is kind of interesting that now we are more or less saying we have done a good job in building a fence and putting resources in California, so they are off the coast and running all the way up to mid, even arguably Northern California, to dodge the Coast Guard's effort. So, you know, these guys are like cockroaches, you know. You stop them someplace, they go run someplace else. That is just the way they work. And I am sure you know that.

Let me ask a couple of questions about the Fast Response Cutter. Your fiscal year 2014 budget request includes just two Fast Response Cutters, even though Congress denied this same short-sighted proposal last year. We bailed out the flawed request and fully funded all six cutters. I guess that is maybe what somebody is anticipating that they want us to do this year.

As I understand it, by only requesting two cutters you are squandering up to \$30 million in savings per year when compared to the procurement of six per year. Can you explain why you made this decision? And you have to some extent already. And do you plan to increase the procurement in our outyears so that we do not continue to squander savings and delay capability? The current requirement for patrol boat hours is 174,000 per year, but this budget supports less than half that requirement. Will we ever close the capability gap from what is funded to what is required for patrol boat hours? Also, what areas are most impacted by these gaps?

Admiral PAPP. Sir, I would like to be maximizing our production of the Fast Response Cutter. I understand fully, and I agree that it costs more when we do not order in economic order quantities. Our contract calls for a minimum order of four, a maximum order of six. The shipyard is geared up to do six per year. They have to have some sort of consistency and predictability in terms of their production rate. But once again, this was one of those tough decisions that I face in the current fiscal environment, putting in as many as I can, while trying to keep other projects going, and being focused on my highest priority.

Fast Response Cutter is one of my highest priorities. National Security Cutter is my highest priority. So starting with that, I was only able to fit two Fast Response Cutters in. That gives us two options. We could renegotiate the contract to change the minimum

order to two. And as you recognize, that ends up being a more expensive proposition. In analyzing the fiscal year 2013 appropriation and the multi-year nature of the funding for those six, I believe we can spread out evenly, order four in fiscal year 2013 and take two of the—the funding for two and move that into fiscal year 2014 and do four per year. That is my second option at this point.

PRIORITIES: UNFUNDED

Mr. CARTER. Well, as I have told you, I am a fan of the Coast Guard. I think the Coast Guard shines every time we have a national disaster. I think the American people think the Coast Guard shines. I can tell you, on numerous occasions I have had people tell me if we could get the rest of the Department of Homeland Security operating like the Coast Guard operates we would be in good shape. And I think this committee, we honor the Coast Guard a lot.

But I believe right now what is at stake is no less than the future of the Coast Guard. We are truly at a tipping point between the Coast Guard that you assert is needed and the agencies this administration is willing to support. What is the impact on the future of the Coast Guard if your acquisition funding remains at levels requested this year? Bluntly, Admiral, will we ever have a Coast Guard we have today in 5 or 10 years? Will that exist? If I can find additional funds, where do I start? And what are your unfunded priorities?

Admiral PAPP. Well, sir, clearly, if there were additional funds, the first thing I would add them to is the Fast Response Cutter. We absolutely need that boat. I acknowledge the patrol boat hour gap. But the hour gap is sort of a specious argument in my estimation, because we assign so many hours per the number of hulls that we have out there. Frankly, some of those hulls, particularly on the Island class, are not able to do all the hours that they are supposed to do. In fact, we have one boat right now, the *Chincoteague*, which is laid up. The hull is so deformed we cannot operate the ship. It would cost \$3 million to get the ship back in condition so it could operate, and that is just not money that is wisely spent. Yet we have been unable to decommission any of the older patrol boats simply because we are trying to keep our numbers, which then feed sort of an artificial level of patrol boat hours that are out there.

What we really need are the hulls. And ultimately we need to get all 58 of those Fast Response Cutters built, not only because they perform the patrol boat mission, but because they are also a more capable ship. They interface with the Offshore Patrol Cutter, which is our next big project, and the National Security Cutter, which ultimately give us fewer large ships in the offshore environment, but hopefully with a little bit more capability from these patrol boats, we would be able to eliminate that gap.

AIR RESOURCES

Mr. CARTER. What about the air resources? I mean, it seems to me you need an awful lot of air resources. And we keep coming back to the big ship three. What about the fact that we are severely behind with air resources?

And one question I want to ask you, Air Force announced plans to retire a fleet of C-27J aircraft. Has the Coast Guard looked into the possibility of getting some of those aircraft?

Admiral PAPP. Absolutely, Mr. Chairman. We are currently negotiating. The language that came out in the Defense Authorization Act divided them between the Department of Interior and the Coast Guard. For the Department of Interior, they are working on behalf of the Forest Service, which would like to get new tankers for fighting forest fires. There are about 21 aircraft that are available. Under the division that they put in there, we would get 14, which is the minimum number that we need because we need to outfit a couple of air stations. And we need a certain number to be able to do that and also keep aircraft in the production line.

That is one of the reasons why we have halted the HC-144 at 18 aircraft, because we are hopeful that we can negotiate the C-27J and either get 14 or the entire 21, which would significantly reduce the upfront money that we need within our AC&I funds and would allow us to stay with the program that we have for our fixed-wing aircraft.

On the higher end, the subcommittee has been great in supporting us. We are up to 10 C-130Js now. This budget calls for decommissioning a couple of our older H models, which are obsolete and hard to maintain, but keeps us at our program of record of 22 C-130s. And hopefully, we will be able to continue to chip away with getting more C-130Js over the years.

So fixed-wing aircraft, I believe we have got a sound plan for moving forward. And as I stated earlier, both of our classes of helicopters, we have upgraded, we have rehabilitated. With our facility down in Elizabeth City, the Aircraft Logistics Center, we can basically take a helicopter frame and turn it into a new helicopter. Our people are that good. So I am confident that with the plan we have for aircraft we are good for at least the next 15 years. Then we will start facing issues of obsolescence there.

FUTURE

Mr. CARTER. Do you have any of the skepticism that I just expressed about the future of the Coast Guard?

Admiral PAPP. Well, certainly, sir. I do not like being a commandant that is having to serve my term with a reducing budget. But I have to stay firm to the goals that we set out. My obligation is not just to get through the annual budget cycle, but to look out 20, 30, and 40 years in terms of what the Coast Guard is going to need in terms of resources, tools, aircraft, ships, and boats in order to serve the American public and take on the missions that we are doing. The curveballs that I get thrown are the vagaries of the fiscal environment. And within that, on an annual basis I need to adjust and regroup. But that should not change my focus on ultimately where we need to be.

So the requirements are sound, our program of record is sound, but the further we push it to the right, the more expensive it is going to be and the longer it takes to get these more effective tools out to our people. And we end up spending more and more money on obsolete, antiquated equipment that costs more and more every year to maintain.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Price.

OFFSHORE PATROL CUTTER

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, I would like to return to one acquisition item, and then also return to the question of sequestration and exactly what kind of aggregate numbers we are marking this budget to, marking the Coast Guard budget to. Could you just briefly remind us about the place of this Offshore Patrol Cutter, this kind of intermediate-sized vessel, the kind of place that will occupy in your overall mission?

And also of course it catches our attention when the number is reduced so markedly for that new vessel. The 2014 request for continued development of the OPC is \$25 million. That is half the amount contemplated in the fiscal 2013 CIP. Is that solely a matter of budget pressures, or is there some other reason for this cut? And what do you think the impact on the acquisition schedule is likely to be, assuming that is the amount appropriated?

Admiral PAPP. No, sir, the amount is just good stewardship. We are looking at unused funds, carryover funds that we can apply on this project. We remain firmly committed to the OPC, the Offshore Patrol Cutter. After we get the National Security Cutter built, it is our most important project going forward because that provides 25 ships to replace close to 30 that are currently in service, the 210-foot Medium Endurance Cutters, which are now approaching 50 years of age, and then later the 270-foot Medium Endurance Cutters, which are approaching 3 decades of service. But by the time they are retired, they will be about 50 years old as well.

They are our workhorses. And that ship is even more important because with the number of National Security Cutters, which is eight, compared to their predecessor ships, the High Endurance Cutters, where we had 12, we need to make sure that the Offshore Patrol Cutter is capable of better sea-keeping abilities so that we can use it in Alaska and in the Pacific, where we have not been able to use the current classes of Medium Endurance Cutters.

So this is critical to our future. We received a robust response from industry on our request for proposals. We are in the process of working toward a down select of three proposals by the end of this fiscal year, and we remain committed to award the contract for the detailed construction and design for the first ship in the fiscal year 2015 budget.

Mr. PRICE. And this reduced appropriations amount would let you stay on that schedule?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. There is no decrease to the schedule. And for the record, we will get a breakdown on those funds. I am going from my memory right now. But when I asked that same question, my recollection is that we have, because we have carryover funds and because we have not used all the money appropriated so far. It will supplement the money requested in this budget to keep the project moving forward.

SEQUESTRATION

Mr. PRICE. All right. Thank you. Let me turn to the sequestration that you are dealing with right now and what its implications are if we continue to be saddled with this in the new fiscal year.

The March 1 sequestration cut the Coast Guard's 2013 appropriation by something like \$280 million, as I understand it. Military pay was exempt, as it should be. But your other operating expense categories, and your acquisition, construction and improvement projects were not exempt from sequestration.

Let me just ask you what the impact of that is going to be on your operations for the remainder of the year. You addressed that partially earlier, the drug interdiction schedule, the fisheries enforcement, the effects on emergency response operations, and the schedule for planning and production of new vessels. So we are talking about a current year impact. But I think we need to clarify that there is some question about the 2014 impact.

The budget that you are proposing and all of our discussion this morning has been about how stringent that budget is. That budget that you are proposing assumes that sequestration is lifted and that we have a budget agreement that would address the real driving forces of the deficit—tax expenditures, entitlement spending—and that this repeated hit on the discretionary budget, the appropriated budget would be lifted. The administration budget, which you are operating from, assumes a budget plan and the lifting of sequestration.

As you know, this committee, given the House budget plan, the House budget plan is going to be marking to a different aggregate number, although we do not know quite what the allocation will be for this particular subcommittee.

So if you could address that. You are already dealing with a stringent budget. You possibly are going to have something on the order of what you have suffered in 2013 imposed on top of this. What can you say about the flexibility you have, the flexibility you need, the kind of way this might somehow be mitigated? I just want to give you a chance to reflect on the kind of difference this sequestration variable makes in your projected operations.

Admiral PAPP. Thank you, Mr. Price. Let me address fiscal year 2013 first.

Yes, in fact we did suffer the impacts of sequestration. And in order to adapt to that, as I mentioned earlier, I put out my commander's intent to the entire service and gave them the broad guidelines on how we would operate. And the first priority was to make sure that we could do all our critical missions—search and rescue, security operations, contingency response. We wanted to maintain our core capability to do that and not diminish our ability to respond to those types of missions. The types of missions that will see reductions by about 25 percent are drug interdiction, migrant interdiction, and other things in the offshore environment.

In order to maintain our long-term ability to respond, we also need to continue training. If you cut training, ultimately you pay the price in the long run, and I am not willing to do that. So we are trying to keep up our mission-essential training.

Third thing is sustaining a workforce that is able to respond as well. As both of you have noted, the Coast Guard is fairly lean in terms of our people. We have worked very hard over the last 12 years to get ourselves back up to the strength, our personnel strength, which is identical to what we were in 1990. We have the

same number of people that we had in 1990 now. And it took us a long time to build that back up.

So part of my commander's intent as well was to minimize disruptions to our workforce to the extent possible. I am aided in that by the fact that military pay was exempt. But our civilians are a part of that team as well. Frankly, these are civilians that have not had a pay raise for 3 years. We have diminished their bonuses. In fact, this year we will pay no bonuses to civilians. We have cut out overtime. And I want to make sure that we can at least keep them employed. And that was one of the mainstays of our commander's intent out there: to keep our workforce intact so if a contingency operation comes up, whether it is a hurricane or a terrorist event, we will be prepared to respond.

We will make it through fiscal year 2013. There are things that we will fall short on, particularly I think in drug interdiction. But that is the price we have to pay for the tough times that we find ourselves within.

Now, for fiscal year 2014, I have not, sir, and I have made many trips around this town, both within the administration and over here, and I have not found anybody who knows for sure precisely what happens under sequestration. We have general terms we deal within. But no one has been able to tell me, yes, in fact this is definite; this is what will happen.

Our analysis within Coast Guard headquarters has been, because we are well below the levels of funding in the Coast Guard that would be required by the Budget Control Act, if these levels are approved, they are not subject to further sequestration. I cannot confirm that. I do not know that. But that was our analysis that has been done. And I do not dispute your opinion or your knowledge of it, but I hope that we can hammer that out and get a definite opinion on it.

Mr. PRICE. Well, it is totally unacceptable that you are laboring under this kind of uncertainty. And it is not as though anyone on this committee or in this institution can totally clear that up at the moment. But the fact is that sequestration comes on top of the Budget Control Act. It comes on top of the Budget Control Act. And the President's budget assumes that the Budget Control Act remains in place and that sequestration is lifted, and presumably that we have some sort of budget agreement going forward.

I think the House appropriations bills are going to be marked to a lower figure, a lower aggregate figure that assumes another round of sequestration, assumes the absence of a broader budget agreement. I hope that is not true, but I believe that is where we are headed, with the Senate and the House, by the way, marking to different aggregate numbers, so there again maximizing the uncertainty.

Admiral PAPP. Well, sir, if that is where we are headed, then all bets are off in terms of our ability to conduct the missions at the level that we predicted. At a minimum, we would have to continue probably this 25-percent reduction in operations in order to preserve our long-term capability to keep going. You start getting into maintenance issues. If you cut back in terms of maintenance funds, you pay a long-term price for that as well. And my biggest concern is we start eating into our family programs, our training programs,

and other things that contribute to the long-term health and proficiency of our workforce, which is probably a larger concern to me than the equipment resources that we are trying to get.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

VESSELS DEPLOYED TO INLAND WATERWAYS

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, good morning, sir. Thank you for your great service to the Coast Guard and to our United States. I appreciate that very much. I represent the Third District of Tennessee, where the Coast Guard has a tremendous inland water presence.

I would like to ask you about the role and condition of Coast Guard vessels that are deployed to inland waterways of the United States. It is my understanding that some of these vessels currently in use are 44 years of age on average, and many are in need of replacement.

How long can the current vessels maintaining our internal waters remain in service? And as a follow-up question to that, sir, what do you see as the mission of these vessels and what funding is included in your budget request to upgrade their function and support that mission?

Admiral PAPP. Sir, their replacement is over the horizon. I don't even see them within my horizon. What we have been doing over the last decade or so is incrementally funding renovations to those ships, replacing systems, whether it is electrical systems, heating, air conditioning, main engine overhauls, to keep them going. The good thing about the inland rivers is those hulls are not subject to salt water like our offshore cutters, so the hulls remain structurally sound. But it is the interior systems that become antiquated and are in need of replacement, and we have been incrementally working on that.

I would love to have the wherewithal within our AC&I funding to be able to do mid-life extensions on them or ultimately come up with a project to replace them, but we just don't have the capacity for doing that within the funding levels that we have.

Given our significant need in the offshore operations area, our larger cutters that are now 50 years old, that is where my highest priority lies. To the extent that we can, we will continue to work on our inland fleet, but that is, as I mentioned earlier before you came in, that is part of the problem. As we push acquisitions further to the right, we end up spending more money on aging equipment.

It is not unusual for the Coast Guard to be running ships that are 60 years old or older. And so I suspect that we are going to have to get a few more years out of those ships that are on the inland rivers.

TRAINING

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Another question. This budget proposes significant cuts to Coast Guard training activities, including a cut of over 65 percent to tuition assistance programs. What impacts will these cuts have on training, short and long-term tuition assistance, A and C Schools and the Coast Guard Academy?

Admiral PAPP. Reductions across the board. Part of it is just reality. Our boot camp at Cape May is now only going to bring in 1,500 new recruits this year. Part of that is driven by the budget, the other thing is by our high retention. We have 94-percent retention in the service right now. In fact last night I put out a message that our officer corps has gone through some significant reductions in promotion opportunities, and thus people are falling out along the way in order to keep us within strength. We are now going to have to apply that against our enlisted workforce, and we have something called high-year tenure. I put out a message last night that we are going to need to impose and start reducing that workforce, more than anything else to keep the flow going through so that the young people that are joining have the opportunity to advance and learn and progress in the service.

It used to be the norm for people to go to boot camp and wait for perhaps 1 year at the most before they go to an initial training school for a rating. Now they are waiting 3 and 4 years because of the slowdown in advancement in the service. So we are trying to speed that up a little bit.

At the Coast Guard Academy, we have gone from about well over 200 cadets per year, down to 185 cadets this year. It is tough but what we are doing is reducing some of the staff at the Coast Guard Academy. We have reduced some of the staff at Cape May, and we have also reduced numbers of recruiting stations and recruiters out there as well simply because we don't have a need for them right now. Hopefully that will change in the future, and we will be able to reconstitute that hopefully at some time, but right now it is just a slowdown of personnel.

What concerns me even more is the reduction in money available for training. We are focusing on our highest priorities in terms of training, our mission execution type training, but there is a whole range of other training that goes on that contributes to the long-term health of our workforce, and that will take some time to show up. We have got a very senior workforce right now that has been staying in, but as those people retire and leave, there are going to be less experienced people who are coming up behind them, and we would like to be able to keep them trained.

Tuition assistance, some of those others things, we would love to be able to fund everything we can for our people. The reality is we cannot do that. But there is also a responsibility on the part of our people to train and educate themselves, as well. People can study, they can buy books, they can get courses themselves, and we encourage our people to do self-study to make themselves more valuable to the service and help their advancement as well. And we will try to provide as many opportunities for that as we can.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Admiral.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, MEASURING

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Admiral, what is your—I am certain in your budget you have a mission and a key objective and then you measure those objectives. What are the key

objectives and how do you measure that to make sure that you are getting the best bang for the dollar?

Admiral PAPP. There are different objectives for each program. Aids to navigation, which is one of those, I call that preventive search and rescue because the better we do aids to navigation, keep ships navigating safely, it is less work for us to have to respond to. So we do measures like how many groundings or collisions have there been within the last year as sort of a testament to the effectiveness of our aids to navigation program. We have goals for drug interdiction that are put out by the Office of National Drug Control Policy and our National Drug Control Strategy that we are shooting for. We are falling woefully short. We should be getting closer to 35 percent of the cocaine interdicted in the transit zone, and we are trending down more toward 15 percent right now with the number of assets that we have out there.

Mr. CUELLAR. So 85 percent of the cocaine is getting to the United States in your lane?

Admiral PAPP. That would be a good estimate, yes, sir.

We have a very elaborate process that takes estimates on the cocaine that is produced in South America. We have good estimates on how much is consumed within the United States, and we have pretty good—well, we have clear numbers on what we interdict in the transit zone and what is also picked up at the border, and we also work with our foreign partners as well because some of that goes to Europe and toward Asia.

Mr. CUELLAR. For the southern strategy what other measures do you have to make sure that we are getting results? And I am talking about not measuring activity but actually measuring results. What other activities, what other key measures do you all have? And again I appreciate everything you do but I am a big believer in efficiency and effectiveness and how do you measure results.

So how else do you measure results? Not activity but results.

Admiral PAPP. Some of it is looking at trends, for instance, migrant interdiction. We know the numbers that we would get during a mass immigration. We know the numbers that we see typically during a given year, how many times do we intercept boats and the numbers of whether it is Dominicans, Haitians, Cubans or others, and we watch the trends on that. We associate that with climate events, hurricanes and storms in the Caribbean. We look at how many we are picking up going around the border.

The maritime issue particularly in terms of migrant smuggling, and we are seeing a pickup on the Pacific side between Mexico and California, is difficult; we don't have any long-term trend lines because most the migration has been across the land border now. So we are seeing an increase there, and we are going to continue to need to measure that.

The challenge is how do you measure deterrence? For instance, with Haitians we know that the fact that we have Coast Guard cutters out there and they know that if they are interdicted, they will be directly repatriated, is a deterrent effect that prevents people from leaving. So how do you measure deterrence? That is always a difficult part of the equation.

Mr. CUELLAR. I understand. But how do you measure get-aways? I guess it is the term that Border Patrol uses. In other words, they

measure how many people they catch but they don't measure, I assume, maybe they do, is the get-aways, the ones that actually do get inside. Do you have any measurements to see how many people actually you do miss?

Admiral PAPP. We have pretty good measurements on landings. Now if they land and are undetected, you will probably find a boat, or if it is a smuggler, then you won't have a boat because they have just dropped off passengers, so we don't have a good handle on that. And once they are shore side that is a Customs and Border Protection job. We have the water side. So it is primarily interdictions, and we know some have got through if we find a boat on the shore or if Customs and Border Protection picks up migrants because they have been reported on shore.

Mr. CUELLAR. My time is up. If I can just ask this real quickly. Could you submit to us a comprehensive list of any cost saving measures that you might have? I am sure there is always, you do an evaluation besides, in an appropriations process we appropriate and we also look for a cost saving measure, so any cost saving measures, if your staff has done that, could you provide that to us so we can again keep you as efficient and effective as possible.

Thank you so much.

PATROL BOATS

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Cuellar. Since we have got Mr. Fleischmann with us now, we will do a brief third round.

Admiral, you say your requirements are sound but you say the patrol boat hours are specious. What is it, sound or specious?

Admiral PAPP. The patrol boat hours are required, are done by looking across the entire mission set and then figuring out how many patrol boat hours would you need to do 100 percent of everything you are doing. As I said earlier, the Coast Guard has never been in a position to be able to do 100 percent of all the missions that we are assigned to. And I will tell you that on any given day, we don't maybe necessarily have to be doing 100 percent. We have to apply them against the highest-priority issue on any given day.

Right now, we say if you have X number of patrol boats out there, you have so many hours and that counts against whatever goal that you are shooting for. And what I am saying is we have 41 110-foot patrol boats out there right now. Not all of them are achieving those hours. So it might look good on paper that we have got 41 boats and the potential for so many hours. But the fact of the matter is in the instance of the Chincoteague, we are getting 0 hours out of that boat right now, and we have been unable to decommission any of the older boats. Last year, we asked to decommission some of them because we have the new FRCs coming on line, and they were put back in the budget so we ended up having to sustain them.

We have got to start decommissioning those 110-foot patrol boats at some time, and we have got 18 FRCs on order right now, money for 24. Those boats individually increase hours up to 1,600 hours a piece, so they are very capable boats. We need to get them out there as soon as possible so that we have reliable boats that can produce all the hours that we are looking for. Right now, it looks

good on paper to have 41 of those 110-foot boats, but not all of them are able to achieve the hours that we expect of them.

PRIORITIES: AFTER NATIONAL SECURITY CUTTERS

Mr. CARTER. That kind of leads into my next question.

We talked about the cutters that we are now going forward. Now, after we get these national security cutters done, what is your next priority? What do you see? Because, we have clearly got a picture that you have got needs. You have got needs in every category that we got.

Where do you see the priority should be placed if you are having to choose, the next as we move forward, in funding the Coast Guard? Is it going to be air? Is it going to be people? Is it going to be midsize ships, the fast response cutters? Where is it going to be?

Admiral PAPP. Sir, air, as I said earlier, I am confident we have come up with a plan that will keep us solid for the next 15 years. Fifteen years from now, whoever the Commandant is at that time is going to be coming up and probably talking about mass obsolescence of the aircraft fleet. I will leave that to somebody else to tackle. I think we have got ourselves in good shape in aircraft right now.

Patrol boats, yes, sir, we have got to get the patrol boats. I divide them into what do we use in the ports, what do we use close to shore and what do we do in those offshore waters, which we have got 4.7 million square miles of U.S. exclusive economic zone. It is the largest exclusive economic zone in the world that the Coast Guard has to patrol. And we are woefully in need of those offshore cutters. So the national security cutter has been my highest priority because that gives us the high-end capability. The offshore patrol cutter, which is moving along, and as I said we have a robust response, I am not supposed to know how many people have responded to that, but I am told it is somewhere between eight and a dozen companies responded to that request for proposal. And I am anxious to see what they are proposing, and we will be prepared to down select to three good candidates and then by the end of fiscal year 2015, we will down select to start production on one.

So that is moving along. And I remain optimistic and confident that we will be able to keep that project going.

The emerging mission spaces in the Arctic, and as I said earlier, the national security cutter has helped us out greatly there because it provides us mobile infrastructure that goes up there in times when there is human activity. Humans are not going to be up there, whether it is drilling operations, cargo or tourists, they won't be up there while it is frozen in. So the national security cutter is a sound investment to help us with our needs now.

We also need to be able to have assured access to the Arctic, and that calls for icebreakers. My plan when I came in 3 years ago, I told this subcommittee Healy we will keep sustained, and we needed to get Polar Star reintroduced to the fleet. I am proud to say that Polar Star is now back out in the fleet and operating. Polar Star will be up in the Arctic this summer giving her crew some experience in the ice, and then we will be sending her to Antarctic

next February to break into McMurdo Sound for the National Science Foundation.

The remaining step, which I told the committee we would need, is to start the construction of a new icebreaker. As you know, we had \$8 million to start that process in the 2013 budget. We are asking for another—I am sorry, it just slips my mind right now—I think it is another \$2 million to continue that process. Once again, we haven't expended all the money from this current year. It will be enough to keep this project going. We are working with our partners within the government and with the Canadians to come up with the design. And we have had a commitment from the President to continue incremental funding to get that new icebreaker constructed. And that should be coming into service at about the time that Polar Star is at the end of her service life. So I think we have a sound plan for icebreakers as well.

So I keep on coming back to that offshore fleet. As I said, we bought probably close to 800 boats for our stations. We have repopulated people at our stations; we have created the maritime safety and security teams [MSSTs]. We are sound in our ports and the near-shore environment. But that is not where we want to address our threats. We don't want to have to put MSST into action in Boston Harbor. We would rather interdict threats further offshore, as far off shore as possible, and that is where you need substantial cutters, and that is why that remains my highest priority.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you. I believe Mr. Price.

ICEBREAKERS

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me follow up on your segue into the Arctic environment.

The chairman and I paid a memorable visit with your people in Juneau and Kodiak 3 years ago. I think that visit still sticks in our mind for the enlightenment we received there about the implications of the Arctic Ocean's being navigable increasing parts of the year, and the activities, the various activities going on there, increasing there and the kind of pressures that was going to put on your operations. And so I do have a couple of questions just by way of updating that.

The icebreaker plans. You are saying this 2 million for continued pre-acquisition activities, of course that compares to 120 million in fiscal 2014 in last year's CIP for the icebreakers so we are talking about of course early stage activity. I know the late enactment of your 2013 appropriations slowed down the survey and design process for this icebreaker. But it still is a significant drop in the funding requirement for the pre-acquisition activity.

So what does this mean, just if you could just clarify what this, what we are on, what we are on track now to do by way of having a new heavy icebreaker operational? Are we talking still about an 8-year time frame approximately?

Where does this leave us? And is this 2 million really adequate in terms of what you are able and desirous of doing at this juncture?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. It is for now. That is all preliminary design work and coming up with the requirements for the new icebreaker. We want to take all parties into consideration. We have

the National Science Foundation that will need to use that vessel, we have the Department of Defense that depends upon us to be able to have assured access into the Arctic and Antarctic. So we want to make sure all our partners are involved in this process, and we also want to make sure we work with the Canadians and other Arctic nation partners as well to make sure we are coming up with the absolute best design for the money.

I have said that 10 years from the start, so 10 years from the start of funding is when we should have an operational icebreaker, and that was my plan based upon our desire to reactivate Polar Star with a goal of getting 10 more years out of that ship before we have to decommission it.

And in terms of the capital investment plan, to me that just demonstrates the challenges of the capital investment plan. As I said, there were no national security cutters in the CIP last year and yet we have one. We have the amount of money you mentioned for the icebreaker. One positive thing I would say is we have had challenges in the past with getting incremental funding, making the argument that we shouldn't have to put all the money in one fiscal year for any one of our assets. I think this is a trend toward perhaps incrementalizing the costs over multiple years at a more reasonable pace for expenditure.

And I also wanted to get back to the chairman. I have it directly from Secretary Napolitano that the capital investment plan will be delivered to the Congress on 1 May.

ARCTIC OPERATIONS

Mr. PRICE. Finally, let me ask you about your operations in the Arctic during periods of open water, including last year's Arctic Shield oil spill exercise, if I could just ask you to reflect on that.

In light, obviously, of Shell's drilling rig incidence of last year and the training and exercises that you have undertaken, has all of this led you to modify or strengthen your contingency plan for accidents, particularly with regard to oil-filled vessels or massive oil spills in the Arctic?

We all know these operations demand specialized capabilities, personnel that are specially trained and equipped to operate in extreme climate. How confident are you that Coast Guard personnel are prepared to take on these challenges?

What lessons have you learned since the Deepwater incident and these more recent exercises? What can you tell us about the capabilities you have there now and need to develop?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir. Well, incident response plans are something that always evolve. We learned a lot of lessons from Deepwater Horizon. Although Shell's activities in the Arctic have been portrayed, I think generally, in a negative light, I kind of welcome that because it gave us some additional lessons to evaluate and apply toward their incident response plans or any other company that decides to go up there and begin drilling.

And also I think the experiences of last summer were good to remind people that it is a very challenging environment up there. The Coast Guard has been involved up in the Bering Sea and the Arctic since 1867. We understand the challenges of the distances, the remoteness, the fact that you have to have substantial ships

that can sustain themselves up there. So it is good that the oil companies are learning this and that they will have to reevaluate their plans. And I think that is part of the reason why Shell has decided to delay a year before going back up there again. And I think ConocoPhillips has also decided to delay for a little bit as well. They need to reevaluate their plans. We will evaluate those plans along with them. And this has all been a learning experience.

My biggest concern right now is the increase in traffic through the Bering Strait, the 50-mile wide pass there that is some of the most challenging weather on Earth, and the Russians are opening up their North Sea route. We are seeing a fourfold increase of ships going through the Bering Strait. The good news is we are working with our Russian partners. One of the beautiful things about the Coast Guard is we have committees, we have forums where we work with other partners. We are working now to come up with traffic rules for the Bering Strait because a collision between vessels, particularly vessels carrying oil, which are likely to go there, would be just as disastrous if not more or a higher risk for potential as the drilling operations that are going up there. So we are working on all fronts sir.

BERING STRAIT

Mr. PRICE. You are saying a fourfold increase in Bering Strait?

Admiral PAPP. Yes, sir because of the opening up of the North Sea route. And I believe that within the next decade, certainly within the next two decades, the economic incentive of going through the North Sea route above Russia will save the companies millions of dollars and time in terms of transit.

And you already have some; for instance, I was in Singapore last year for a visit. They are worried about maintaining their competitive advantage for location because right now they are on a major transit route. When ships start going around the North Sea route, and the Singaporeans believe this is happening as well, it may affect their business. So the Bering Strait is going to see increased, continuous increased activity over the next couple of decades.

Mr. PRICE. What is the international composition of that increased traffic?

Admiral PAPP. LNG [liquefied natural gas] will be making the transit; oil will be making the transit. But as people start recognizing this competitive advantage, you will see container ships and others that will start transiting above Russia because—and I wish I had the exact figures for you here because I am just not able to retain all of them all the time—But it significantly cuts down the numbers of days in transit, which equates to fuel, paying your crews and everything else, and time is money for that business. So they will take advantage of it.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Mr. PRICE. And the passages above Canada, those also?

Admiral PAPP. That is going to take longer, the Northwest Passage, because it is more difficult. The passage above Russia is relatively open, and with the way the ice flows, that clears out fairly early in the season.

A lot of the ice stays in the Northwest Passage above Canada and takes a longer time to melt, and it is a more treacherous transit as you go through all those island passages. There will probably be, I think most people are predicting probably another two or three decades before the Northwest Passage above Canada starts becoming viable.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

SEA STATE 5 REQUIREMENT

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, there has been much discussion as to the capability of the Offshore Patrol Cutter, specifically the requirement to operate at Sea State 5. Admiral, why is this requirement important? And if the current proposals come in too high, will you decrease the sea state requirement in order to meet the target price?

Admiral PAPP. I would not like to do that because that would probably delay the process. We may have to recompetete the request for proposals by changing that standard. The reason we need the standard is because we will have only eight national security cutters. And although they are tremendously capable ships, they can't be in the same places that the 12 high endurance cutters were that they are replacing.

We have been comfortable with 12 high endurance cutters because that gave us enough to operate in the Bering Sea and in the Gulf of Alaska and the broad ranges of the Pacific. Given the fact that we will have fewer ships, in fact, we will only have six national security cutters out on the West Coast because we need to keep two on the East Coast, we need to make sure that the offshore patrol cutters are capable of operating in Alaska.

The 270-foot medium endurance cutters that we have were originally intended to be able to operate everywhere. We have tried to operate them in Alaska. You can't launch and recover boats and you can't launch and recover aircraft. They just cannot survive the sea state up there. And that is our world of work. We have to be able to launch boats for our boarding teams to go aboard fishing vessels. We need to be able to launch helicopters for search and rescue. So this requirement for Sea State 5 has been our highest priority on that ship. I am sorry. It has not been the highest priority. The highest priority has been affordability. And when people have asked me what are the three most important things about the offshore patrol cutter, I have constantly said affordability, affordability, affordability. So that will be the driving factor in our down select for these three candidates, and I am hopeful that all three will not only be affordable but be able to survive in Sea State 5. I am sorry, not survive but operate in Sea State 5.

H-65, H-60 HELICOPTERS

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

Admiral, are you concerned that there are no recapitalization plans for either the H-65 or the H-60 helicopters and limited funding for sustainment of the current inventory? Do you plan to address these issues in the out years, sir?

Admiral PAPP. We will constantly reevaluate. We have, I wish I had the number for you, and we can provide it, but we have invested heavily in our helicopter fleet, the 65s and the 60s, over the last decade. We have taken the H-65 from a alpha model and worked it all the way up to delta model right now. And as I said earlier, I think you were out of the room, sir, our aviation logistics center has and can take a bare frame, in fact we have taken discarded H-60 frames from the Navy and built them into new helicopters. That is how good our technicians are down there. So we have totally rehabilitated all our H-65s and upgraded their avionics and their engines. The H-60s we have upgraded now to a tango model. We have enough funds to complete those conversions, and then we will probably take a pause for a little bit to see what develops in terms of the fiscal environment over the next few years.

Even if we did nothing further, we have maintenance funds that allow us to sustain the upgrades that we have done, and my estimate at present is those helicopters are good for the next 15 years.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Admiral.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Well, thank you, Admiral, and thank you for your testimony here today. To wrap it up, you have given us a May 1st deadline. That seems to be a favorite day of Ms. Napolitano's. So far, every time I have asked her to fill in the blanks on her tardiness she has given me a May 1st deadline. We may be getting everything we have requested on May 1st. Three months late is not too good a track record for us to be touting as people are attacking our country yesterday and possibly today. It doesn't make us look very good.

But I hear you. You tell me what she says, it doesn't seem to bother her. She is in charge of the agency to defend this country and protect this country, and yet she can be 3 months behind on letting us, helping us plan the spending. That is not your fight, that is my fight.

I want to thank you for being here and doing what you do. God bless the Coast Guard. You guys have a tough job, and we are going to try our very best to see if we can keep the Coast Guard functioning as best we can. We are going to scrounge for every penny we can to assist the Coast Guard. Thank you.

Admiral PAPP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Price.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Carter**Admiral Robert Papp, Commandant, United States Coast Guard**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2014 Coast Guard Budget Request

April 16, 2013

Capability Gaps and Drug Interdiction

Question: Maritime law enforcement is one of the Coast Guard's statutory missions and is vital to our security. This includes drug interdiction. The FY 2014 budget request creates gaps in capability that further erode the Coast Guard's drug interdiction capabilities by decreasing personnel and decommissioning assets. A diminished drug interdiction capability will lead to an increase in drugs entering Mexico and the U.S. Please define, in detail, how these cuts will reduce our drug interdiction capabilities and how the Coast Guard is planning on mitigating the impacts of the cuts.

ANSWER: The President's Budget addresses the Coast Guard's most emergent recapitalization needs and includes nearly \$1 billion for more capable, modernized assets such as the National Security Cutter, Fast Response Cutters, and pre-acquisition work for the Offshore Patrol Cutter. Funding also supports upgrades to existing aviation fleet, cutters, and shore facilities. These investments along with funding for personnel to operate and maintain newly arriving assets will enhance the Coast Guard's ability to surge to its highest priority needs, including support of the drug interdiction mission. Furthermore, these new assets, coupled with the Coast Guard's robust interagency and international partnerships, will enable the United States and partner nations to best mitigate threats throughout the maritime domain.

Question: How would your budget request – if sequestered – further erode our interdiction capabilities?

ANSWER: The Administration believes sequestration is a bad policy and has detrimental impacts on our economy and operations. To implement the FY 2013 sequestration cuts, the Coast Guard has reduced surface and air asset operational availability by nearly 25%. If a sequester were implemented again in FY 2014, it would further erode the Coast Guard's ability to execute its missions.

Question: The 2004 Mission Needs Statement created specific requirements for patrol boats, major cutters, and fixed wings operational hours. However, budget requests over the last few years do not support these requirements. Is the Mission Needs Statement irrelevant since the budget does not support the requirements?

ANSWER: The capacity levels outlined in the 2004 Mission Needs Statement alone are not a meaningful metric of performance. In a dynamic operating environment, the CG surges resources to the highest priority needs based on multiple factors, including threat, risk, and asset capabilities. DHS and CG will conduct an acquisition portfolio review in 2013 to include a performance analysis to identify an acquisition portfolio that optimizes mission performance within the current fiscal constraints.

National Security Cutter Quality Control Issues

Question: Over the last year, the National Security Cutter program has encountered numerous issues with poor workmanship and mismanagement by the contractor at the shipyard. NSC 3 was forced to drydock at the government’s expense last summer in order to address corrosion of the hull. Furthermore, in January, Congress was notified that the contracted has misaligned a large section of the hull for NSC 4 leading to delays, and the shipyard has discovered instances of mischarging between the Navy and the Coast Guard in several shops – leading to the contractor firing several employees. These instances raise questions about quality control by the contractor and lead to cost increases. What is the Coast Guard doing to address these issues and does the contractor understand the seriousness of these issues?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard has worked with, and continues to work with the contractor to address specific issues as they arise on a case-by-case basis. For example, the Coast Guard collaborated closely with the contractor to address the recent grand block misalignment on NSC 4 to the satisfaction of the government.

Question: How does the Coast Guard work with the contractor to address the cost increases due to these issues? Is the contractor or the government paying for these increases?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard works within the scope of each NSC contract to address each specific issue as it arises on a case-by-case basis with the contractor. The Coast Guard collaborates closely with the contractor to resolve any specific issues in accordance with the contract. In the case of the grand block misalignment on NSC 4, for example, the Coast Guard worked with the contractor to reach a solution that was both within the requirements of the contract and to the satisfaction of the government.

Aviation Programs Acquisitions

Question: The Coast Guard Budget includes no funding for the recapitalization of its aging aviation assets. The Air Force has announced its plans to retire its brand new fleet of C-27J aircraft, which may be an affordable medium range surveillance aircraft option for the Coast Guard. Is the Coast Guard currently negotiating with the Air Force a potential transfer? How may the transfer impact the current program of record for the H-144 and the C-130J aircraft?

ANSWER: U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Air Force staffs have been discussing the possibility of transferring excess C-27J aircraft from the Air Force to the Coast Guard. A formal letter of intent was sent from the Coast Guard to the Air Force in March of 2013 explaining that the Coast Guard stands ready to immediately accept all excess C-27J aircraft, spare parts and support equipment.

The current Program of Record (POR) for the Coast Guard’s HC-130 and HC-144 aircraft is 22 and 36 airframes, respectively. The transfer of C-27J aircraft to the Coast Guard could reduce the total number of HC-144 and C-130J aircraft planned under the current program of record per the table below:

C-27J Transferred	C-130J Required	C-144A Required
21	19	18
20	19	19
19	19	20
18	19	21
17	19	23
16	19	23
15	19	24
14	19	25

Fast Response Cutter

Question: The Fast Response Cutter program is acquired from the contractor on a firm-fixed price contract that allows for significant savings when the cutters are procured at a rate of six per year. However, in FY 2013 and FY 2014, the Coast Guard proposed slashing the procurement to the minimum sustaining rate of two per year, losing up to \$5 million per boat in savings. While Congress increased the FY 2013 funding to maintain a rate of 6 FRCs per year, if the Coast Guard does not continue this procurement rate, it will take up to 18 years and an additional \$200 million to recapitalize the cutters – as opposed to just six years if procured at a rate of six per year. Please explain why the decision to lower the rate to 2 FRCs per year was made. Does the Coast Guard plan to increase the procurement rate in the out years so the savings are not lost and capability is not delayed?

ANSWER: The FY 2014 Request supports the Coast Guard's highest priority recapitalization needs and maintains funding for critical frontline personnel. Notwithstanding sequestration, the Coast Guard received sufficient funding in the FY 2013 appropriation to award a contract for 4 FRCs in FY 2013 and, when combined with the FY 2014 Request, award a contract for another 4 in FY 2014. The base order under the current contract is 4 FRCs per year.

Question: How do you justify losing the savings and delaying this necessary capability?

ANSWER: The FY 2014 Budget prioritizes investments in acquisitions and personnel and supports the Coast Guard's highest priority needs.

Question: The current patrol boat hours requirement is 174,000 per year, but the FY 2014 budget requests supports less than half the requirement. Will this capability gap between what is funded and what is required be reconciled? What areas are most impacted by these gaps?

ANSWER: The capacity levels outlined in the 2004 Mission Needs Statement alone are not a meaningful metric of performance. Patrol Boat hours will increase in FY14 as Fast Response Cutters (FRCs) continue to be delivered to the fleet. Specifically, FRCs will add 16,250 hours in FY14. Compared to FY13, the Coast Guard is projected to add a net increase in Patrol Boat hours (factors in FY13 FRC hours and reduction of FY13 high tempo, high maintenance hours) of 9,350 hours.

The following missions are supported by Patrol Boats: Counter Drug (CD), Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations (AMIO), Living Marine Resources (LMR), Ports Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS), and Search and Rescue (SAR).

National Security Cutter Acquisition

Question: The FY 2014 budget provides funding for the 7th National Security Cutter (NSC), but it is unclear what is planned for the 8th NSC. Is the program of record for 8 NSCs still a relative requirement in the continued fiscal constraints? How does the Coast Guard manage the procurement of the cutter with the needs to recapitalize other assets?

ANSWER:

Coast Guard has not changed its current Program of Record; however, DHS and CG are conducting an acquisition portfolio review in 2013. The Department and the Coast Guard made decisions in FY 2014 by looking at past investments and the relative condition of each of these programs. To better balance the requirements, acquisition, and budget processes, the portfolio review to be initiated in 2013 will help develop acquisition priorities and inform the appropriate asset mix to achieve operational requirements within the funding projections.

Question: If you plan to build an 8th NSC in FY 2015, when do you need the funding long lead time material? What is the impact of not receiving this funding?

ANSWER:

A request that includes acquisition of an eighth NSC would also include a proposed funding schedule.

Polar Icebreaker

Question: The budget includes \$2 million for the continued development of a new polar icebreaker. While the need for an icebreaker is well known, there are questions regarding the acquisition strategy of the program. What will the \$2 million in this budget fund and what is the acquisition strategy? Does it include incremental funding?

ANSWER: Funding provided in FY 2013 coupled with the \$2 million requested in FY 2014 will enable the Coast Guard to complete the required pre-acquisition activities by the end of FY 2014. Once pre-acquisition activities are complete, DHS anticipates delivery within a decade after this work is complete.

The polar icebreaker replacement project is still in the pre-acquisition phase and as such a detailed acquisition strategy has not yet been developed.

Question: Does the Coast Guard intend to fund a development program or procure data rights from a foreign source?

ANSWER: The Polar Icebreaker replacement project is still in the pre-acquisition phase. A detailed acquisition strategy and detailed requirements have not yet been set.

Offshore Patrol Cutter

Question: The Offshore Patrol Cutter will eventually resolve the gaps in capabilities and capacity which stem from the retirements of the aging Medium Endurance Cutters. The FY 2014 budget includes \$25 million for the procurement of the offshore patrol cutter. The program first received funding in 2004, but we now understand that we will not see an OPC in operation until 2022. When will you put the first OPC on contract and when will it be operational?

ANSWER: The current schedule calls for award of a Detailed Design, and Construction contract in 1Q FY 2016; delivery of the lead cutter in FY 2020; and the first cutter ready for operations in FY 2022.

Question: Is there any way to accelerate this program to allow for a faster recapitalization of our aging cutter fleet since we have such a capability gap in major cutter hours?

ANSWER: applies lessons learned from the NSC acquisition. Acceleration of the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) program would pose significant challenges to managing acquisition risk. To better balance the requirements, acquisition, and budget processes, the portfolio review to be initiated in 2013 will help develop acquisition priorities and inform the appropriate asset mix to achieve operational requirements within the funding projections.

Question: What is the status of the reviews of the proposals that were submitted by numerous vendors for preliminary and contract design of the OPC? When will the Coast Guard sign the initial preliminary design contracts?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard is currently evaluating the proposals received for Preliminary and Contract Design (P&CD) for the Offshore Patrol Cutter and plans to award three P&CD contracts in 4Q FY 2013.

Question: Why is the requirement for the OPC to operate at sea state 5 important? And if the current proposals are too high, will you decrease the sea state requirement in order to meet the target price?

ANSWER: To achieve maximum on-scene presence in these certain blue water areas, the OPC must have the capability to deploy boats and helicopters to perform its missions. Analysis of the persistent weather conditions and subsequent sea states in planned operational areas for the OPC will operate resulted in the Sea State 5 (SS 5) requirement. The comprehensive portfolio review in 2013 will inform final operational requirements for the OPC including sea state. The portfolio review to be initiated in 2013 will help develop acquisition priorities and inform the appropriate asset mix, (including OPC capabilities and capacity), to achieve operational requirements within the funding projections.

Acquisition Programs

Question: There are no acquisition programs to recapitalize rotary wing assets and only minimal funding for adding capability of the current fleet. Is the Coast Guard concerned that there are no recapitalization plans for either the H-65 or H-60 helicopters and limited funding for sustainment of the current inventory? Do you plan to address these issues in the out years?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard has invested nearly \$900 million on modernization and sustainment projects of our HH-65 and HH-60 helicopter fleet. The FY 14 request includes an additional \$12 million to continue this effort on the HH-65 fleet. These investments have improved the reliability and sustainability of these assets. Thus, a recapitalization of these assets is not planned within the next decade.

Closing Air Facilities

Question: The FY 2014 budget closes two seasonal (summer) air facilities – one in Charleston, SC and one in Newport, OR for a total savings of \$5.1 million. This is similar to proposals from the Coast Guard in the past which were denied. What makes this year’s proposal different than the proposals of previous years and how will you maintain minimum response standards during the hectic summer months?

ANSWER: The current proposal allows the Coast Guard to reduce costs associated with operational redundancy while maintaining National Search and Rescue response standards. Specifically, all response times will continue to exceed CG SAR requirements to provide assets on-scene within a designated area of response within two hours of notification. Furthermore, modernized radio detection and direction finding (Rescue 21) coupled with improvements to the CG’s small boat assets and helicopters provide better response capability than when these facilities were first established. The Coast Guard is able to meet response requirements with surface units and one ready aircraft operating from the parent facility.

Cuts to Coast Guard Training

Question: The budget includes a \$23 million cut to Coast Guard training activities. This is spread over several programs, however ¼ of the cut is to tuition assistance programs. Beginning in FY14, the Coast Guard will only provide tuition assistance to enlisted personnel. The cuts will also lead the Coast Guard reorganization of A-and C-schools and decreased funding at the Coast Guard Academy. What are the short and long term impacts of these cuts to training, tuition assistance, A-and C-schools, and to the Coast Guard Academy?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard will leverage efficiencies, consolidate of training functions, apply technology, and reduce contractor-provided training to create savings with minimal impact to proficiency. Tuition Assistance will remain part of the Coast Guard’s workforce initiatives. In addition to being a workforce development tool, Tuition Assistance has been historically treated by the Armed Forces as an important and effective workforce retention tool. However, given the current record high retention rates, the Coast Guard does not need to maximize the reimbursement amount and availability of Tuition Assistance. Instead, the Coast Guard will re-scope Tuition Assistance, keeping it in place for enlisted members, E-6 and below, working towards their first undergraduate degree.

Savings in cadet summer training will be achieved through increased use of on-site resources, including Training-boats, Bridge simulators, and additional nautical science training.

Future of the Coast Guard

Question: For the second straight year, the budget significantly euts all acquisition programs except for the National Security Cutter, delaying needed recapitalization. What is the impact to the future of the Coast Guard if your acquisition funding remains at the level requested this year? What are your unfunded priorities?

ANSWER: The Department and the Coast Guard made decisions by looking at past investments and the relative condition of each of these programs along with assessing current operational priorities. The FY 14 Budget fully funds the Coast Guard’s highest priority needs.

Management

Question: Please list all Coast Guard SES bonuses provided in 2012 by position, office and bonus amount, using the same format as you provided similar data last year.

ANSWER: Listed below are all Coast Guard SES bonuses provided in fiscal year 2012 drawn from the payroll system.

Organization	Position Title	Bonus Amount¹
Headquarters	DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	\$57,163
Headquarters	DIRECTOR NATL POLLUTION FUNDS CENTER	\$10,158
Headquarters	DEP ASST COMDT FOR INTELLIGENCE & CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS	\$8,973
Headquarters	DIRECTOR FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	\$8,985
Headquarters	DIRECTOR OF ASSESSMENT, INTEGRATION & RISK MGMT	\$8,274
Headquarters	SENIOR PROCUREMENT EXEC/HEAD CONTRACTING ACTIVITY	\$8,397
Headquarters	CHIEF PROCUREMENT LAW COUNSEL & CHIEF TRIAL ATTORNEY	\$8,327
Headquarters	DEPUTY CHIEF, COUNSEL	\$12,579
Headquarters	DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	\$8,407
Headquarters	DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL MGMT	\$8,265
Headquarters	DEPUTY ASST COMDT FOR ENG & LOGISTICS	\$9,165
Headquarters	DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ACQUISITION PROGRAM	\$8,714
Headquarters	DIR, C4IT INFRASTRUCTURE OPERATION	\$8,863
Headquarters	DEPUTY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	\$12,408
Headquarters	DIR OF GLOBAL MOTR COORD CTR	\$7,208
Headquarters	DIR OF FINANCL OPS/COMPTROLLER	\$11,720
Headquarters	DEPUTY ASST. COMDT FOR ACQUISITIONS & DIR ACQUISITIONS	\$9,084
Headquarters	DEP ASST COMDT FOR INTEL & CRIMN INVES	\$9,043
TOTALS:		\$215,733

¹ Includes Presidential rank awards

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2014 budget for bonuses for SES employees, and non-SES employees.

ANSWER: Assuming discretionary funding for civilian personnel awards is available, the 2014 spend plan for bonuses for all Coast Guard Senior Executive Service (SES) and non-SES employees is shown below.

	FY2014 Requested Amounts
SES Employees	\$204,139
Non-SES Employees	\$6,696,498
TOTAL	\$6,900,637

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by Coast Guard and all uses of Coast Guard aircraft, if fully reimbursed, for travel of political employees for travel in 2012 thru the present. Include name of individual traveling (including ALL non-Coast Guard personnel), location(s) visited, total cost (direct and indirect), and purpose of the travel.

ANSWER: Pages 78 through 115 of the DHS FY 13 Congressional Report titled "Executive Aircraft Usage and Funding" documents all non-Coast Guard personnel travel.

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
S1	10/01/2011	10/02/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Santa Fe, NM to deliver the Keynote address at the National Association of Former United States Attorneys.	Santa Fe, NM; Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$32,895	USCG		\$0
S1	10/06/2011	10/07/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New Haven, CT to deliver keynote remarks focusing on international aspects of homeland security at Yale University's "Young Global Leaders" lecture hosted by the Jackson Institute of Global Affairs. She met with Yale Vice President Lorimer and participated in a Yale Student Roundtable. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Ypsilanti, MI to deliver remarks alongside Michigan Governor Snyder and White House Cybersecurity Coordinator Howard Schmidt at the Michigan Cyber Summit, kicking off National Cyber Security Awareness Month.	New Haven, CT; Ypsilanti, MI; Detroit, MI	\$16,667	USCG		\$112
S1	10/18/2011	10/18/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to participate in National Cyber Security Awareness Month events. The Secretary rang the NASDAQ opening bell, delivered remarks, and met with the financial services sector and members of the law enforcement community to discuss public/private efforts to combat cybercrime.	New York, NY	\$7,073	USCG		\$0

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
SI	10/20/2011	10/20/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to North Carolina to participate in events with Representative David Price. The Secretary and Representative Price participated in a roundtable discussion on science and technology at Research Triangle Park in Raleigh and received a briefing about the National Collaborative for Bio-Preparedness at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Secretary then delivered the keynote address as the Terry Sanford Distinguished Lecturer at Duke University.	Raleigh, NC; Chapel Hill, NC; Durham, NC	\$10,268	USCG		\$0
SI	10/22/2011	10/25/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Chicago, IL, to deliver remarks at the International Association of Chiefs of Police General Assembly.	Chicago, IL; Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$35,169	MILAIR		\$326
SI	10/30/2011	10/31/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Nogales, Arizona with Commissioner Bersini to meet with border patrol agents and survey the border. In Scottsdale, AZ the Secretary delivered remarks at the American Israel Public Affairs Committee's National Summit on Foreign Policy and Politics.	Nogales, AZ; Scottsdale, AZ	\$38,537	MILAIR	\$0	\$233
SI	11/2/2011	11/2/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York City to speak to the International Association of Airport and Seaport Police.	New York, NY	\$6,712	MILAIR	\$0	\$0

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dent. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
SI	11/4/2011	11/6/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Colorado Springs, CO to meet with General Charles Jacoby of NORAD/ NORTHCOM.	Colorado Springs, CO; Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$49,419	MILAIR	\$0	\$0
SI	11/9/2011	11/10/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Nassau, Bahamas, to deliver keynote remarks to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative at the U.S. - Caribbean Security Cooperation Dialogue. She held a bilateral meeting with her Bahamian counterpart.	Nassau, Bahamas	\$19,983	USCG	\$3,700	\$332
SI	11/11/2011	11/15/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Oslo, Norway and Stockholm, Sweden. In Oslo, the Secretary participated in bilateral meetings with the Norwegian Ministers of Justice and Police. She participated in a ceremony to honor the victims of Norway's domestic terrorist attack. The Secretary also participated in a luncheon hosted by the American Chamber of Commerce and visited the Norwegian Computer Emergency Response Team (NorCERT) Facility. In Stockholm, the Secretary met with the Director General for the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Minister of Justice, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Defense, and Minister for EU Affairs. The Secretary also delivered remarks on cybersecurity at the Utrikspolitiska Institutet.	Bologna, Italy (Personal); Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden,	\$140,950	MILAIR	\$7,320	\$1,224
SI	11/23/2011	11/26/2011	Personal	Yosemite, CA	\$59,783	MILAIR		\$0

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
S1	11/30/2011	12/06/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Paris, France, for the G6 Summit where she met with Polish Interior Minister Cichocki, Military Advisor to the President General Puga, Foreign Policy Advisor to the President Jean-David Levitte, Italian Interior Minister Cancellieri, German Interior Minister Friedrich, and UK Home Secretary May. She also participated in the G6+1 Ministerial. The Secretary participated in a meeting and joint press conference with Attorney General Holder and French Minister of Interior Gueant and met with French Minister of Justice Mercier and French Secretary General Delon. She spoke to the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris about the importance of private security partnerships in securing cyberspace and delivered a speech at the Ecole Militaire / Military School about international engagements and Homeland Security partnerships abroad. The Secretary then traveled to Doha, Qatar to meet with Minister of Interior Sheikh Abdullah Al-Thani and sign a Declaration of Principles and Intent on implementing the Immigration Advisory Program. The Secretary then held bilateral meetings with Qatari Heir Apparent Sheikh Tamin Al-Thani and Attorney General Attorney General Ali Al-Marri. The Secretary also traveled to	Paris, France; Doha, Qatar; Abu Dhabi, UAE	\$153,519	MILAIR	\$14,569	\$1,673

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Abu Dhabi, UAE to deliver a keynote address at the Gulf States Global Police Symposium co-hosted by LA County Sheriff Baca and Sheikh Saif Bin Zayed al Nayah. She held bilateral meetings with Saif Bin Zayed al Nayah and Sheikh Hamdan Bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, Minister of Public Works, Chairman of the Higher Committee for UAE Civil Seaports and Airport Security. She visited Abu Dhabi's Customs Academy along with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Director Morton. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Dubai, UAE to see airport security operations at the Dubai International Airport and met with airport police Brigadier General Bin Thani. She had a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Sheikh H.E. Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum.					
SI	12/9/2011	12/11/2011	Personal	New York, NY	\$6,905	USCG		\$0
SI	12/14/2011	12/15/2011	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Scottsdale, AZ for a taped interview with Justice O'Connor.	Scottsdale, AZ	\$39,870	USCG		\$0
SI	12/23/2011	12/26/2011	Personal	Albuquerque, NM; Danville, CA	\$53,572	USCG		\$0
SI	01/15/2012	01/16/2012	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$32,330	USCG		\$0

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FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dent. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Forward Operating Base, and participated in a Border Patrol Muster.					
SI	02/27/2012	02/29/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Mexico City, Mexico where she met with Secretary of Finance Meade and Secretary of Governance Poiré and signed a Declaration of Principles/Bilateral Strategic Plan focusing on priority initiatives underway such as prescreening pilots, bilateral port security committees, and the expansion of Global Entry in Mexico; an Interconnectivity Security Agreement, to facilitate information sharing initiatives between DHS and its Mexico counterpart; and a Joint Statement on Global Supply Chain Security. She then traveled to Guatemala City, Guatemala, where she met with Foreign Minister Caballeros, Minister of Government Lopez Bonilla, National Security Advisor Bustamante, and Minister of Defense General Anzueto and signed a bilateral advance passenger information sharing Memorandum of Understanding, which allows DHS to collect, share, and analyze data on air passengers prior to their arrival at international airports. The Secretary next traveled to San Salvador, El Salvador where she met with President Funes, Foreign Minister Martinex and Public Safety Minister Munguia and signed a bilateral	Mexico City, Mexico; Guatemala City, Guatemala; San Salvador, El Salvador; San Jose, Costa Rica; Panama City, Panama	\$63,223	USCG	\$9,300	\$330

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			advance passenger information sharing Memorandum of Understanding. The Secretary then traveled to San Jose, Costa Rica, where she met with President Chinchilla and signed a bilateral advance passenger information sharing Memorandum of Understanding. Finally, the Secretary traveled to Panama City, Panama to meet with Minister of Security Mulino, sign the Global Supply Chain Initiative statement of intent and deliver remarks at the Integrated Border Management Seminar.					
SI	03/02/2012	03/02/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Ottawa, Canada to participate in the Cross-Border Crime Forum with Attorney General Holder and Canadian Minister of Public Safety Toews, and Canadian Attorney General and Minister of Justice Nicholson. The forum focused on the Next Generation of Cross-Border Integrated Law Enforcement (NxtGen), information sharing, and the Administration's Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy, among other topics. Secretary Napolitano, Attorney General Holder and Minister Toews also signed a Memorandum of Understanding to better prevent and combat human smuggling and trafficking. Additionally, the Secretary participated in a bilat with Minister	Ottawa, Canada	\$ 10,849	MILAIR	\$1,500	\$0

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Toows					
S1	03/09/2012	03/11/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to participate in a panel discussion at the Women in the World Summit event hosted by Newsweek and the Daily Beast.	New York, NY	\$39,976	USCG		\$0
S1	03/25/2012	03/26/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Phoenix, AZ to deliver the eulogy at Art Macias' Funeral, former TSA COS.	Phoenix, AZ	\$37,465	USCG		\$0
S1	04/03/2012	04/04/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Phoenix, AZ to deliver the keynote address at the 2012 National Fusion Center Training Event and participate in a roundtable with Fusion Center Leaders.	Phoenix, AZ	\$38,047	USCG		\$230
S1	04/12/2012	04/17/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Artesia, NM to attend the U.S. Custom and Border Protection Border Patrol Academy's 1,000th graduation. The Secretary then traveled to San Jose, CA to deliver remarks about cybersecurity at San Jose University. She next traveled to Los Angeles, CA to deliver remarks at the UCLA Burke Center for International Relations as part of the DHS Campus Lecture Series.	Artesia, NM; San Jose, CA; Los Angeles, CA	\$97,521	MILAIR		\$398

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
S1	04/30/2012	05/06/2012	On May 2, Secretary Napolitano traveled to Wellington, New Zealand where she met with Prime Minister John Key and participated in bilateral meetings with Minister of Foreign Affairs Murray McCully, Customs Minister Maurice Williamson, Justice Minister Collins, Immigration Minister Guy, Attorney General Finlayson, Leader of the Opposition David Shearer, and met with Ambassador Huebner. Secretary Napolitano signed the following agreements with New Zealand: Statement of Intent to Prevent and Combat Serious Crime, Statement of Intent to Combat Global Trafficking in Persons, Statement of Intent on Trusted Traveler Cooperation, and Statement of Intent on International Targeting Cooperation. Additionally, Secretary Napolitano met with National Police and Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination. On May 3-4, Secretary Napolitano traveled to Canberra, Australia as part of a White House delegation to participate in the 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Coral Sea Commemoration Services. In Canberra, Secretary Napolitano signed a Joint Statement on Countering Transnational Crime, Terrorism and Violent Extremism with Attorney-General and Minister	Honolulu, HI; Wellington, NZ; Canberra, Australia; Brisbane, Australia	\$204,599	USCG	\$8,253	\$444

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			for Emergency Management Nicola Roxon, underscoring the collaboration between the two nations to combat terrorist and criminal threats. Secretary Napolitano also met with Minister for Home Affairs, Justice and Defense Materiel Jason Clare to sign a Statement of Intent on Frequent Traveler Facilitation; a Joint Statement on the Development of a Framework for Cooperative International Targeting and Assessment; and a Joint Statement on Global Supply Chain Security, reaffirming the commitment of both countries to strengthen the global supply chain while facilitating international trade and travel. Secretary Napolitano additionally met bilaterally with Senator George Brandis, Shadow Attorney-General. Secretary Napolitano also joined Australian National Security Advisor Dr. Margot McCarthy for a roundtable discussion on national security, highlighting the continued cooperation between the two nations to address evolving threats, including countering violent extremism and cybersecurity. On May 5, Secretary Napolitano participated in a 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Coral Sea Commemoration Services in Brisbane Australia and traveled to Honolulu, HI to visit the USCG Sector Honolulu, HI.					

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
S1	05/12/2012	05/12/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New Orleans, LA to deliver the Commencement Address at the Southern University at New Orleans.	New Orleans, LA	\$21,095	USCG		\$0
S1	05/16/2012	05/16/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New London, CT to deliver the keynote speech at the 130th USCG Graduation Commencement Ceremony.	New London, CT	\$0	USCG		\$0
S1	05/17/2012	05/24/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Munich, Germany to join U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder and her international counterparts at the G6+1 Conference of Home Affairs. Ministers to discuss efforts to combat terrorism and international piracy, and ensure a safe, secure and resilient global supply chain. While in Munich, Secretary Napolitano met German Interior Minister Hans-Peter Friedrich, Bavarian Interior Minister Joachim Herrmann, Spanish Interior Minister Jorge Fernández Díaz, Polish Interior Minister Jacek Cichocki, UK Home Minister Theresa May, Italian Interior Minister Anna Maria Cancellieri and French Interior Minister Manuel Valls. Secretary Napolitano also joined Attorney General Holder, Bavarian Justice Minister Beate Merk and Bavarian Interior Minister Hermann for a discussion on cybersecurity, highlighting the importance of information sharing and cooperation.	Munich, Germany; Jerusalem, Israel; Tel Aviv, Israel; Amman, Jordan	\$98,953	MILAIR	\$12,550	\$2,242

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dent. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			to address evolving cyber threats. The Secretary also visited the Munich Police Headquarters Operations Center and paid her respects to the victims of the Holocaust at Dachau Concentration Camp. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Jerusalem where she met with Israeli President Shimon Peres and signed a Joint Statement on the implementation of the Global Entry trusted traveler program for Israeli citizens with Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman. While in Jerusalem, Secretary Napolitano also met with Minister of the Interior Eli Yishai, Minister of Public Security Yitzhak Aharonovich, Israel National Police Commissioner Yochanan Danino and Director of the National Cyber Bureau Dr. Eviatar Matania. Secretary Napolitano concluded her visit to Israel, delivering remarks on the Department's collaboration with international partners to combat terrorism and facilitate trade and travel at the International Institute for Counter-Terrorism, and met with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Minister of Defense Ehud Barak and Minister of Home Front Defense Matan Vilani to discuss cooperation and recent progress on issues related to information sharing, global supply chain security, aviation security and emergency management.					

FY 2012 Trips

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			Secretary Napolitano traveled to Jordan where she met with King Abdullah II and Prime Minister Fayez Tarawneh, and delivered remarks on women and next generation leadership in security at the Columbia University Middle East Research Center. She also met with Minister of Interior Ghaleb Al Zubi, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. General Mash'al Al Zaben and Director of General Intelligence Directorate Major General Faisal Shobaki to discuss cooperation on issues related to combating human trafficking, enhancing information sharing and securing international travel and shipping. Secretary Napolitano then met with Prince El Hassan bin Talal and signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with Minister of Transport Hashem Al Masaseed to promote collaboration and information sharing on aviation security between the Transportation Security Administration and the Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission. Secretary Napolitano also visited the King Hussein Mosque, which was built in honor of the late King Hussein of Jordan. While in Amman, Secretary Napolitano met with King Abdullah II, Prime Minister Fayez Tarawneh, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nasser					

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Judeh, Minister of Interior Ghaleb Al Zubi, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. General Mashal Al Zaben and Director of General Intelligence Directorate Major General Faisal Shobaki to discuss cooperation between the two nations on issues such as law enforcement, aviation security and global supply chain security.					
S1	06/01/2012	06/01/2012	Secretary Napolitano visited the National Hurricane Center in Miami, FL and hosted a Governors' Hurricane Preparedness video teleconference along with FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate. Secretary Napolitano also met with Governor Scott.	Miami, FL	\$17,868	MILAIR		\$0
S1	06/03/2012	06/04/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to receive a National Leadership award from the MET council and participate in the Israeli Day Parade. She held meetings with the Voices of 9/11, Chairman of Loews Hotels Jonathan Tisch, and CEO of NYC&Co George Fertitta. The Secretary also visited the FDNY Fire Academy.	New York, NY	\$6,573	USCG		\$371
S1	06/14/2012	06/17/2012	Personal	Danville, CA	\$50,196	USCG		

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
81	06/20/2012	06/23/2012	<p>Secretary Napolitano traveled to Copenhagen, Denmark to join Attorney General Eric Holder and her European counterparts for the biannual U.S.-European Union (EU) Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial to discuss U.S.-EU efforts related to border management, countering violent extremism, law enforcement cooperation, global supply chain security, aviation security and cybersecurity. During the Ministerial meetings, Secretary Napolitano joined EU Vice President and Commissioner for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Viviane Reding; EU Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmström; Cyprus Minister of Justice and Public Order Loucas Louca; and Danish Minister of Justice Morten Bødskov to discuss the Department's cooperation to expand information sharing and improve our ability to identify and address threats.</p> <p>Secretary Napolitano traveled to Paris and Brussels to meet with her counterparts and discuss the Department's collaboration with international partners on information sharing, cybersecurity, and facilitating legitimate trade and travel. In Paris, Secretary Napolitano met with Secretary General for Defense and National Security</p>	Copenhagen, Denmark; Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium	\$82,660	USCG	\$12,887	\$1,441

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Francis Delon and Minister of the Interior Manuel Valls. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Brussels where she met with Belgian Minister of the Interior Joëlle Milquet, senior representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Transportation Siim Kallas. Secretary Napolitano will meet with World Customs Organization Secretary General Kunio Mikuriya tomorrow to discuss international collaboration to secure the global supply chain while facilitating trade.					
S1	06/26/2012	06/26/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Orlando to deliver remarks at the Women in Federal Law Enforcement Annual Leadership Training Conference and meet with DHS Law Enforcement Representatives.	Orlando, FL	\$18,996	USCG		
S1	06/30/2012	06/30/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Dallas, TX to deliver remarks at the National Latino Peace Officers Association Annual Event and present the Officer of the Year Award and Medal of Valor Award.	Dallas, TX	\$25,498	USCG		
S1	07/02/2012	07/03/2012	Secretary Napolitano, Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack and U.S. Fire Administrator Chief Ernest Mitchell visited Colorado and Idaho to survey ongoing wildfire response efforts on the ground, thank first responders battling the fires, meet	Denver, CO, Colorado Springs, CO, Boise, ID	\$31,284	USCG		\$249

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			with state and local officials and underscore the Administration's support for impacted communities. In Colorado, Secretaries Napolitano and Vilsack, and Chief Mitchell met with federal, state and local firefighters and volunteers and surveyed affected areas. In Boise, Secretaries Napolitano and Vilsack, and Chief Mitchell visited the National Interagency Fire Center, which coordinates resources from the U.S. Forest Service to respond to fires across the country.					
SI	07/04/2012	07/08/2012	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$37,002	USCG		\$0
SI	07/10/2012	07/13/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Brazil to meet with international counterparts to discuss joint efforts to combat human trafficking, enhance aviation and global supply chain security, and facilitate legitimate trade and travel. In Brasilia, Secretary Napolitano signed a Joint Statement on Global Supply Chain Security with Brazilian Finance Minister Guido Mantega and Director of Customs Carlos Alberto Freitas Burroto, an agreement on combating human trafficking with President of the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court and Chief Justice Carlos Ayres Britto, a Statement of Intent to establish a Visa Waiver Program Working Group with Foreign Minister Antonio de Aguiar	Brasilia, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$103,266	USCG	\$3,584	\$1,046

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			<p>Patriots, and a Joint Statement of Intent on Civil Aviation Security with Minister of Civil Aviation Wagner Bittencourt.</p> <p>In São Paulo, Brazil, Secretary Napolitano met with the Council of the Americas, São Paulo Mayor Gilberto Kassab, the São Paulo Secretary of Security Edson Ortega and the Intellectual Property Rights Task Force to discuss information sharing, intellectual property rights enforcement, and combating counterfeiting and piracy of media.</p> <p>In Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, the Secretary met with President Leonel Fernandez and Dominican Republic officials to discuss law enforcement cooperation and ongoing efforts to combat illicit trafficking. Secretary Napolitano signed a Joint Statement of Intent on Aviation Security, a Joint Statement on Combating Trafficking in Persons, and a Joint Statement on Global Supply Chain Security with Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos Morales Troncoso and Minister of the Armed Forces Lieutenant General Jacquin Virgilio Perez. Secretary Napolitano also met with Attorney General Radhames Jiménez and other law enforcement and military leaders.</p>					

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			While in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Secretary met with Governor Luis Fortuño, Resident Commissioner Pedro Pierluisi and Puerto Rico Police Department Superintendent Héctor Pesquera to underscore the department's commitment to collaborating with local law enforcement in the region. Secretary Napolitano also met with DHS officials stationed in Puerto Rico, who are members of the Puerto Rico Interagency Public Safety Working Group.					
S1	07/15/2012	07/15/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Williamsburg, VA to participate in the Council of Governors meeting as part of the National Governors Association Annual Meeting.	Williamsburg, VA	\$5,694	USCG		
S1	07/30/2012	08/09/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Anchorage, AK to participate in roundtable meetings with tribal leaders, underscoring the Department's commitment to working with its partners to ensure the safety and security of the Arctic region. The Secretary joined members of a Congressional Delegation, Senators Mary Landrieu and Mark Begich, for a roundtable meeting with oil industry partners to discuss collaboration on efforts to facilitate maritime commerce, support maritime safety and protect	Lake Tahoe, NV (Personal); Kodiak, Alaska; Cold Bay, Alaska; Anchorage, Alaska	\$69,399	USCG		\$772

FY 2012 Trips

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			the environment. Secretary Napolitano also met with tribal leaders to discuss greater collaboration with Native Alaskans.					
SI	08/26/2012	08/27/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to unveil the "If You See Something, Say Something" Public Service Announcement and Partnership with the National Basketball Association, National Football League, Major League Baseball, Major League Soccer and National Hockey League. The Secretary also met with NASDAQ Leadership and received a security briefing on the East Side Access project under Grand Central Terminal.	New York, NY	\$7,246	USCG		\$292
SI	09/02/2012	09/02/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Mississippi and Louisiana where she met with state and local officials, first responders, and volunteers, and surveyed ongoing response and recovery efforts to Hurricane Isaac. In Bay St. Louis, MS., Secretary Napolitano met with Mississippi Governor Phil Bryant, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency Executive Director Robert Latham, Senator Roger Wicker, Rep. Steven Palazzo, Bay St. Louis Mayor Les Fillingame and other officials, and visited areas damaged by Hurricane	Bay St. Louis, MS, Slidell, LA	\$20,154	USCG		\$0

FY 2012 Trips

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			Isaac Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Slidell, LA to join Senator Mary Landrieu, Rep. Steve Scalise, Slidell Mayor Freddy Drennan, New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu and other officials to meet with first responders and emergency management teams, and survey coordination among federal, state and local partners on response and recovery efforts throughout the region.					
S1	09/08/2012	09/08/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New London, CT to attend the 41st Annual Secretary's Cup between the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.	New London, CT (traveled with USCG Commandant, N/C to DHS)	\$0	USCG		\$0
S1	09/10/2012	09/12/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to participate in commemorative events honoring 9/11 victims, their families, first responders and rescue workers. The Secretary addressed families, survivors, and rescue and recovery workers at the Voices of September 11th interfaith service and visited the New York Police Department Midtown South precinct and New York City Fire Department. The Secretary joined New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg, New Jersey Governor Chris Christie, and other officials in a commemoration	New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Montreal, Canada	\$16,154	USCG	\$1,500	\$617

FY 2012 Trips

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			ceremony at Ground Zero. She also attended the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey Memorial Service, honoring families and first responders. Secretary Napolitano traveled to Montréal where she participated in a bilateral meeting with Canadian Public Safety Minister Vic Toews to discuss progress in implementing the Beyond the Border Action Plan. The Secretary then met with international partners to discuss aviation security and efforts to secure the global supply chain, and participated in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) High-level Conference on Aviation Security. While in Montréal, Secretary Napolitano delivered remarks during the Formal Opening for the ICAO High-level Conference on Aviation Security, highlighting the international progress in strengthening aviation security and securing the global supply chain. Secretary Napolitano also met with U.S. Ambassador to ICAO Duane Woerth, Canadian Minister of Transport Denis Lebel, Secretary General of ICAO Raymond Benjamin, and representatives from various delegations to reaffirm their commitment to working together to achieve shared security goals.					

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FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
S1	09/21/2012	09/23/2012	Personal	Berkley/Lansing, WV	\$7,914	USCG		\$0
S1	09/24/2012	09/24/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY to deliver remarks on cybersecurity at the Social Good Summit on social media and technology, announce a new Global Entry partnership with Loews Hotel, and visit the Morrell Homeland Security federal research facility for applied science with Representative Peter King and Representative Steve Israel in Bethpage, NY.	New York, NY, Bethpage, NY	\$8,544	USCG		\$0
S1	09/29/2012	09/30/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to San Diego, CA where she participated in a bilateral meeting with the Chief of French National Police General Claude Baland and delivered remarks to the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference.	San Diego, CA, Albuquerque, NM (Personal)	\$49,208	USCG		\$0
S2	10/20/2011	10/21/2011	Deputy Secretary Lute led a USG delegation in continued negotiations for the Passenger Name Record (PNR) Treaty.	Brussels, Belgium; Shannon, Ireland	\$102,724	MILAIR	\$3,000	\$551
S2	12/12/2011	12/16/2011	Deputy Secretary Lute led a DHS delegation in conducting bilateral meetings between the US and UK as part of the Joint Contact Group (JCG), a regular, formal contact to discuss and resolve a range of mutual homeland security issues. The Deputy Secretary led a USG delegation in continued negotiations for the Passenger Name Record (PNR) Treaty with the EU, the signing of the PNR Agreement with	London, UK, Berlin, Germany	\$66,667	MILAIR	\$6,175	\$1,495

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			the EU Council and then a PNR signing reception at the US Mission. The Deputy Secretary led a DHS delegation in bilateral discussions during the semi-annual meeting of the Security Cooperation Group (SCG), the US-German cooperative relationship on counterterrorism, law enforcement and homeland security matters.					
S2	04/17/2012	04/26/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute met with the Ambassador to Tunisia. Deputy Secretary represented DHS and conducted bilateral meetings with the Government of India during the US-India Homeland Security Dialogue. In Japan, the Deputy Secretary conducted bilateral meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, National Public Safety Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, and the Cabinet Secretariat.	Tunis, Tunisia; New Delhi, India; Tokyo, Japan; Brussels, Belgium	\$155,067	USCG	\$12,300	\$3,777
S2	09/30/2012	09/30/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute led a DHS delegation in bilateral discussions during the semi-annual meeting of the Security Cooperation Group (SCG), the US-German cooperative relationship on counterterrorism, law enforcement and homeland security matters. The Deputy Secretary provided remarks to international students attending the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies and met with leaders from the NATO School in	Munich, Germany	\$36,685	USCG	\$17,465	\$511

FY 2012 Trips

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Oberammergau. NOTE: Travel began in FY12 and ended in FY13 the amounts shown here are those that were paid in FY12 and the amounts shown on page 115 are those that were charged in FY13.					

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
SI	10/05/2012	10/05/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Arizona where she was joined by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Deputy Commissioner David V. Aguilar and CBP Commander of Arizona Joint Field Command Jeffrey Self to express their condolences to the family of Border Patrol Agent Nicholas J. Ivie. Secretary Napolitano, Deputy Commissioner Aguilar and Commander Self also met with federal, state and local law enforcement officials at the Brian A. Terry Border Patrol Station in Bisbee for a briefing on the ongoing investigation, and surveyed the U.S.-Mexico border at Naco where the incident occurred.	Sierra Vista, AZ; Bisbee, AZ	\$39,159	USCG		\$0
SI	10/06/2012	10/13/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Lyon, France to meet with INTERPOL officials to discuss the Department's collaboration with international partners on increasing cybersecurity, combating transnational crime, and preventing human trafficking. Secretary Napolitano met with Secretary General of INTERPOL Ronald Noble to sign a joint statement on border management, a joint statement on the INTERPOL Complex for Global Innovation research and development facility; a joint statement reaffirming a mutual commitment to combating	Paris, France; Lyon, France; Sofia, Bulgaria; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey	\$114,564	USCG	\$6,950	\$544

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			human trafficking, and a DHS Blue Campaign Co-branding Agreement enabling DHS and INTERPOL to work together on training and awareness materials, share existing resources and best practices, strengthen support for victims, increase regional partnerships, and enhance cooperation on combating human trafficking. While in Lyon, Secretary Napolitano also met with senior staff, division directors and U.S. officials stationed at INTERPOL and visited the French National Police Academy, where she delivered remarks highlighting the Department's partnerships with the international community to share information and best practices and collaborate on joint investigations. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Paris, where she met with Minister of the Interior Manuel Valls to discuss shared security goals, information sharing and global supply chain security. She also met with General Secretariat for Defense and National Security Francis Delon to discuss collaboration on cybersecurity, and science and technology. The Secretary then met with senior advisors to French President François Hollande, Paul Jean-Ortiz and General Benoît Puga, to discuss information sharing, shared interests in securing borders and cyberspace,					

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			<p>and preventing transnational crime and terrorism. Secretary Napolitano traveled to Sofia, Bulgaria and met with President Rosen Plevneliev and Prime Minister Boyko Borisov in Bulgaria to discuss the Department's collaboration with Bulgarian partners on information sharing, law enforcement, cybersecurity, counterterrorism, and border security. Secretary Napolitano also signed an Agreement on Preventing and Combating Serious Crime with Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Tsvetan Tsvetanov. The Secretary also met with Bulgarian non-governmental organizations, and visited the Bulgarian National Coordination Center for Border Security and Sofia Airport to survey border management and passport control operations.</p> <p>Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Ankara, Turkey where she met with counterparts to discuss the Department's collaboration with international partners on enhancing information sharing and combating transnational crime, while strengthening economic ties. The Secretary met bilaterally with Deputy Prime Minister Begir Atalay to discuss collaboration on effective border management and the facilitation of legitimate travel and</p>					

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Debt Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			<p>trade, while promoting economic prosperity. She also met with Minister of Customs and Trade Hayati Yazıcı, Minister of Interior İdris Naim Şahin, Minister of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications Binali Yıldırım, and General Director of the Turkish National Police Mehmet Kılıçlar.</p> <p>Secretary Napolitano traveled to Istanbul, Turkey where she met with Turkish private sector representatives and local business leaders to discuss initiatives to facilitate trade and travel, while strengthening security. Secretary Napolitano delivered remarks to the Turkish Foreign Relations Board, underscoring the Department of Homeland Security's commitment to working closely with Turkish partners to address shared threats while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. While in Istanbul, Secretary Napolitano also visited the port of Istanbul, shipping facilities along the Bosphorus, and Turkish Coast Guard and Maritime Authority security operations.</p>					
SI	10/27/2012	10/28/2012	Personnel	Albuquerque, NM	\$34,407	USCG		\$0

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
SI	11/01/2012	11/01/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Bridgeport, CT and New York, NY to oversee Hurricane Sandy Relief Efforts. In Bridgeport, the Secretary visited a Red Cross Shelter, participated in a FEMA Briefing, and visited a Disaster Recovery Center with Governor Malley, Senator Lieberman, Senator Blumenlhal, Rep Courtney, Rep De Lauro, and Rep Murphy. In New York, the Secretary saw damage in the Rockaways, visited Battery Tunnel in Manhattan with Mayor Bloomberg, Gov Cuomo, and Senators Gillibrand and Schumer. She additionally participated in a Recovery Briefing at the Emergency Control Center.	Bridgeport, CT; New York, NY	\$9,384	USCG		\$0
SI	11/02/2012	11/02/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Staten Island, NY to view Hurricane Sandy relief and recovery efforts where she visited a Shelter and participated in an ops briefing at Susan Wagner High School and visited with the Red Cross/National Guard.	Staten Island, NY	\$8,345	USCG		\$0
SI	11/03/2012	11/03/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Charleston, WV and Long Island, NY to oversee Hurricane Sandy relief and recovery efforts. In Charleston, WV, the Secretary participated in an Ops Briefing at the National Guard Joint Ops Center, held a statewide video briefing, and visited the National Guard JOC. In Long Island, the Secretary participated in a briefing.	Charleston, WV; Long Island, NY	\$14,097	USCG		\$0

FY 2013 Trips to Date

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			met with Firefighters in Island Park FH, toured the West End, Massepequa, and Lindenhurst neighborhoods, and participated in State and Local Ops Briefing at Massepequa FH.					
SI	11/04/2012	11/04/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Monmouth County and Hoboken NJ to review Hurricane Sandy Relief and Recovery Efforts. Secretary Napolitano reiterated the ongoing support of DHS, FEMA, and the rest of the federal family as local communities continue to respond to and recover from the storm. In Monmouth County, NJ, Secretary Napolitano visited a shelter at Monmouth University and the FEMA Emergency Operations Center and Point of Distribution site at the Holy Family School where she met with Lieutenant Governor Kim Guadagno, U.S. Representatives Frank Pallone and Rush Holt, Union Beach Mayor Paul Smith and other state and local officials to view response and recovery efforts. Secretary Napolitano then traveled to Hoboken, NJ, where she visited a food pantry at the Hoboken Elks Club and the FEMA mobile Disaster Recovery Center with Governor Chris Christie, Senators Frank Lautenberg and Robert Menendez, U.S. Representative Albio Sires, Hoboken	Monmouth County NJ, Hoboken, NJ	\$8,687	USCG		\$0

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Mayor Dawn Zimmer and other state and local officials to discuss coordination among federal, state and local partners on response and recovery efforts throughout the region					
SI	11/05/2012	11/05/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to New York, NY, Coney Island, NY, and Rockaway Beach, NY to view Hurricane Sandy recovery and relief efforts. In New York, NY, the Secretary visited the Staten Island Ferry Terminal and South Ferry Subway Station with Representatives Nadler and Turner, City Department of Transportation Commissioner Janette Sadik-Khan, Senator Schumer, and USCG CAPT Gordon Loeb. In Coney Island, the Secretary visited the Seagate Community and the Coney Island POD/DRC where she participated in a briefing. In the Rockaways, the Secretary visited a DRC and viewed damage with Assemblyman Phil Goldfeder, and Representatives Meeks and Turner.	New York, NY; Coney Island, NY	\$8,087	USCG		\$0
SI	11/06/2012	11/06/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Long Island, NY to oversee Hurricane Sandy Relief and Recovery Efforts where she visited the South Seaford neighborhood and the Nassau County Command Center where she met with employees and participated in a brief with state and local officials including	Long Island, NY	\$8,539	USCG		\$0

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			Congressman King, Congressman Israel, and Senator Schumer.					
S1	11/11/2012	11/13/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to NY, NY, Staten Island, NY, Brooklyn, NY, and Boston, MA for Veterans Day to view Hurricane Sandy relief and recovery efforts. In New York, NY, the Secretary delivered remarks at the Mayor's Veteran's Day Breakfast and delivered remarks and participated in a wreath laying at the opening ceremony of the Madison Square Park Veterans Day Ceremony and Parade. In Staten Island, the Secretary met with Local Officials at the Father Capodanno DRC, visited the Mt. Marassa Jesuit House DRC and Shelter, visited the TS Kennedy and met with member of the DHS Surge Force. In Brooklyn, the Secretary hosted a FEMA Corp meeting and visited the IOF. In Boston, the Secretary delivered remarks at the Northeastern University Veterans Day Ceremony, met with Northeastern University (NU) President Aoun and visited the DHS S&T Center of Excellence at NU. She additionally visited the USCG Sector Boston where she participated in a brief and delivered	New York, NY; Staten Island, NY; Brooklyn, NY; Boston, MA	\$13,318	USCG		\$178

FY 2013 Trips to Date

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			remarks at an All Hands and wrapped up her time in Boston with a Harvard Student Event with Governor Doyle.					
S1	11/15/2012	11/16/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Long Island, Staten Island, and New York, NY and Middletown, NJ to oversee Hurricane Sandy Relief Efforts. In Long Island, the Secretary met with local officials and visited a DRC in Long Beach. Secretary Napolitano traveled with POTUS to Staten Island where they visited Miller Field DRC and visited a neighborhood in Staten Island. In New York, NY, the Secretary visited a Red Cross Office and met with Secretary Donovan and Senator Schumer. She additionally participated a Naturalization Ceremony.	Long Island, NY, Staten Island, NY, New York, NY	\$10,797	USCG		\$107
S1	11/19/2012	11/21/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to London, UK to participate in the G6 plus 1 Session on Radicalization and Cooperation in North Africa and the Sahel. The Secretary held 6 bilats with German Interior Minister Friedrich, Spanish Interior Minister Diez, Italian Minister Cancellieri, UK Home Secretary May, UK Dept for Transport Secretary McLoughlin, and IMO Secretary Sekimizu. She also held a signing with Commissioner Kroes, met with Ambassador Susman,	London, UK	\$71,794	USCG	\$5,900	\$324

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dwd. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
			and met with DHS Embassy staff.					
S1	11/30/2012	12/02/2012	Personal	Danville, Oakland, CA	\$48,770	USCG		\$0
S1	12/08/2012	12/08/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Long Beach, CA in response to the death of USCG Chief Petty Officer Terrell Horne where she had an Executive Staff meeting, a private meeting with the Crew, and delivered remarks at the memorial service.	Long Beach, CA	\$0 (mission of opportunity)	USCG		\$0
S1	12/12/2012	12/14/2012	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Nogales, AZ and Mexico City, Mexico. In Nogales, the Secretary participated in an Operational Brief with Forward Operating Base leadership. In Mexico City, the Secretary participated in two bilats with Secretary of Interior Osorio and Secretary of Finance Videgaray, met with DHS employees at the Embassy, and received a Fusion Center and Security Brief.	Nogales, AZ Mexico City, Mexico	\$55,544	USCG		\$96
S1	12/21/2012	12/28/2012	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$32,338	USCG		\$0
S1	01/04/2013	01/13/2013	Personal	Albuquerque, NM	\$33,731	USCG		\$0
S1	01/25/2013	01/25/2013	The Secretary traveled to Richmond, Virginia to participate in a Gun Safety Roundtable with VPOTUS and Secretary Sebelius, Senator Kaine, and Congressman Scott.	Richmond, VA	\$0 (traveled on AF2)	N/A		\$0

FY 2013 Trips to Date

<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gov't Aircraft Cost</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>State Dept. Fees</u>	<u>Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)</u>
S1	01/29/2013	01/29/2013	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Las Vegas with POTUS and Secretary Salazar for POTUS speech on Immigration Reform.	Las Vegas, NV	\$0 (traveled on AFI)	N/A		\$0
S1	01/30/2013	01/30/2013	The Secretary traveled to New Orleans to participate in the NFL's Superbowl Security Brief with Federal, State, and Local representatives.	New Orleans, LA	\$23,362	USCG		\$0
S1	02/02/2013	02/05/2013	Secretary Napolitano traveled to San Diego and El Paso, TX. In San Diego, the Secretary viewed border security operations at the SW border and held a roundtable with federal, state, and local law enforcement. In El Paso, TX the Secretary inspected border security ops at the Southwest border, met with state and local stakeholders, and discussed the Department's on-going efforts to secure the border while facilitating lawful travel and trade.	San Diego, CA; El Paso, TX	\$45,544	USCG		\$92
S1	02/19/2013	02/20/2013	Secretary Napolitano traveled to Nogales, AZ to meet with Senator Carper where they participated in an aerial overview of the West Desert/Bear Valley FOC, held a meeting at the Mariposa Port of Entry with CBP leadership, and met with Nogales City Leadership. Secretary Napolitano traveled to Ft. Lauderdale and Miami, FL with Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz to see customs and security operations at Port Everglades and Miami.	Nogales, AZ; Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Miami, FL	\$49,902	USCG		

FY 2013 Trips to Date

Traveler	Start Date	End Date	Purpose of Travel	Destination	Gov't Aircraft Cost	Aircraft	State Dept. Fees	Misc. Travel Expenses (Communications, Transportation)
			International Airport, and to discuss the Department's on-going efforts to facilitate lawful travel and trade. In Port Everglades, the Secretary participated in a Roundtable with airport and airline leaders. In Miami, the Secretary visited the airport and met with Mayor Gimenez, Chairwoman Sosa, MDAD Director and American Airlines.					
S2	10/01/2012	10/02/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute led a DHS delegation in bilateral discussions during the semi-annual meeting of the Security Cooperation Group (SCG), the US-German cooperative relationship on counterterrorism, law enforcement and homeland security matters. S2 was accompanied by a delegation of eight DHS CyberSecurity Policy experts and staff. The Deputy Secretary provided remarks to international students attending the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies and met with leaders from the NATO School in Oberammergau.	Munich, Germany	\$40,969	USCG	\$0	\$669
S2	10/11/2012	10/12/2012	Deputy Secretary Lute led a DHS delegation to attend the funeral ceremony of Border Patrol Agent Nicholas J. Ivie.	Provo, UT	\$38,923	USCG		\$46

Shore Maintenance Backlog

Question: Please provide the figures outlining the shore maintenance backlog. Describe in detail how the Coast Guard prioritizes which projects to address first, and provide a prioritized list of backlogged shore maintenance projects.

ANSWER: Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or was scheduled to be, and which is thus postponed until a future period or not performed that year. Deferred maintenance includes preventative maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve the asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life. Deferred maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, those originally intended.

The 2nd Quarter FY2013 deferred shore maintenance backlog is \$655 million and consists of approximately 6,000 projects.

The Coast Guard uses a Centralized Planned Obligation Prioritization (C-POP) and a Regional Planned Obligation Prioritization (R-POP) process which focuses on the most critical shore infrastructure projects from an enterprise perspective to be executed within two fiscal years. The prioritization utilizes metrics that consider strategic operations, tactical operations, mission readiness, mission support, facility condition, health and safety, lowering life cycle cost, and incorporating opportunities to reduce the Coast Guard's footprint.

Vessel Maintenance Backlog

Question: Please provide a prioritized list of the backlogged maintenance needs for the entire fleet of vessels over 65', broken down by vessel type and category of maintenance, updating last year's answer.

ANSWER: Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or was scheduled to be, and which is thus postponed until a future period or not performed that year. Deferred maintenance includes preventative maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve the asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life. Deferred maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, those originally intended.

The following table lists the Coast Guard's current FY13 depot maintenance backlog for vessels 65 ft or longer. Each individual maintenance project or activity has its own relative priority, and potential deferrals are evaluated based on funding available, maintenance schedules, operational schedules, systems obsolescence, and asset materiel condition.

PDM = Planned Depot Maintenance (includes dockside/drydock availabilities and planned inventory procurement)

TCTO = Time Compliant Technical Orders (fleet engineering changes (e.g., system obsolescence correction))

CASREP = Casualty Repairs (includes unplanned equipment/systems/parts inventory procurement) *

C4ISR = C4ISR projects planned to coincide with PDM periods to maintain overall supportability of current missions

Vessel Type	Category	FY13 Backlog Amount (\$K)
Medium Endurance Cutters	PDM	\$ 7,894
	TCTO	\$ 5,389
	CASREP	\$ 1,673
	C4ISR	\$7,436
Patrol Boats	PDM	\$ 4,327
	TCTO	\$ 4,996
	CASREP	\$ 840
	C4ISR	\$5,923
Buoy/Construction Tenders	PDM	\$19,996
	TCTO	\$ 4,846
	CASREP	\$ 1,873
	C4ISR	\$2,110
High Endurance Cutters	PDM	\$ 7,454
	TCTO	\$ 5,473
	CASREP	\$ 4,673
	C4ISR	\$3,856

Vessel Type	Category	FY13 Backlog Amount (\$K)
Polar Icebreaker	PDM	\$ 0
	TCTO	\$ 600
	CASREP	\$ 0
Domestic Icebreakers **	PDM	\$ 3,629
	TCTO	\$ 0
	CASREP	\$ 0
	C4ISR	\$2,501
TOTAL		\$92,489

* Numbers provided for FY13 shortfalls in the CASREP accounts are based on FY13 burn rates thus far.

** Casualty repairs for domestic icebreakers are managed from the same account as those for buoy tenders and construction tenders.

MAINTENANCE BACKLOG: VESSELS SMALLER THAN 65'

Question: How would the Coast Guard describe the maintenance backlog on its vessels smaller than 65'?

ANSWER: Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or was scheduled to be, and which is thus postponed until a future period or not performed for that year. Deferred maintenance includes preventative maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve the asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life. Deferred maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, those originally intended.

The current small boat (i.e., vessels smaller than 65' in length) FY13 depot maintenance backlog is approximately \$12.8M.

Aircraft Maintenance Backlog

Question: What is the Coast Guard's aircraft maintenance backlog for both fixed and rotary wing assets? Please provide a prioritized list of backlogged maintenance needs for the air assets, broken down by aircraft type and category of maintenance, updating last year's answer.

ANSWER: Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or was scheduled to be, and which is thus postponed until a future period or not performed for that year. Deferred maintenance includes preventative maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve the asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life. Deferred maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, those originally intended.

The following tables reflect the aviation maintenance backlog.

Aviation Prioritized Maintenance Backlog List		
Item	Comments	Cost
(1) H-60 Tail Rotor Blades	H60 Tail Rotor Blade Sparing Requirement	\$6,200,000
(2) Inventory Needs	Based off Second Quarter of Fiscal Year 13 Deferred Maintenance	
<u>Rotatables</u> : inventory items that are ordered to replenish stock.	Includes HC144 Engine modules, C130 Transmitters, C130 Weather radar, & Multi platform communications gear.	\$12,441,605
<u>Repairables</u> : items refurbished and returned to service.	Includes H65 Main Gearbox, C130 Engine, C130 Propeller, and H60 Engine overhauls	\$15,135,035
	Total Cost:	\$ 33,776,640

Aircraft Type	Rotatables
HC130H	\$912,497
HC130J	\$3,420,358
HC144A	\$1,927,363
HH60J	\$2,051,759
HH65A	\$1,602,118
HH65C	\$1,800,084
HH65D	\$18,719
MH60J	\$35,032
MULTI (Platform Common Gear)	\$673,675
Total:	\$12,441,605

Aircraft Type	Repairs
HC130H	\$5,469,450
HC130J	\$206,260
HC144A	\$3,432,405
HH60J	\$1,334,988
HH65A	\$962,209
HH65C	\$138,553
HH65D	\$95,434
MH60J	\$410,680
MULTI (Platform Common Gear)	\$5,469,450
Total:	\$15,135,035

National Capital Region Airspace Security

Question: Please provide the cost data for the Coast Guard's National Capital airspace security mission to include actual expenditures for FY 2012, expenditures and projected expenditure for FY 2013, and the budget anticipated for FY 2014.

ANSWER: Air Station Atlantic City is allotted five MH-65 helicopters and 3,418 flight hours to complete the National Capital Region Air Defense (NCRAD) mission. The number of assets is predicated on an elevated response posture. If required to launch, two air crews and two helicopters prepare to launch to increase the probability that at least one will be capable of meeting the defined response standard.

The budget for this initiative includes:

3,418 Flight hours = \$8,083K (Aircraft O&M Only)

148 FTP = \$14,800K

TAD costs = \$1,871K

Facility costs in the NCR = \$660K

Total annual cost = \$25.4M

These amounts will not change in 2014.

Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation

Question: Please detail how the funding requested in 2014 for RDT&E will be allocated, comparing it with FY 2012 and 2013.

ANSWER: The following is the Coast Guard's plan for the allocation of the FY 2014 President's Budget for the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) appropriation compared to FY 2012 and FY 2013:

FY 2013 PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 2012 Budget Authority (\$ Million)	FY 2013 Budget Authority (\$ Million)	FY 2014 Budget Request (\$ Million)
Support and Operations	10.63	12.94	10.75
Unmanned Systems	13.39	0.64	0.80
Arctic Operations	0.74	0.81	1.15
Pre-Acquisition Exploration for the Surface Fleet	0.00	0.67	0.45
Oil in Ice	0.25	0.32	0.80
Oil Spill Detection and Response	0.02	0.84	0.75
Modeling & Simulation	0.65	0.99	1.30
Sensor Optimization, Automation, & Visualization	0.58	0.38	0.90
Intelligence	0.30	0.33	0.43
Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis	0.79	0.50	0.75
BWT Systems	0.28	0.53	0.26
Other Projects	0.14	0.66	0.86
Strategic Analysis	0.00	0.00	0.46
Invasive Species	0.00	0.00	0.20
Total	27.77	19.61	19.86

Coast Guard Reserves

Question: How many reservists are currently serving on active duty in the Coast Guard including assignments, locations, and estimated costs for FY 2012 and so far in FY 2013.

ANSWER:

Contingency	Duty Type	FY-12					
		SELRES	Days	Est Cost	FY Totals For Event		
					SELRES	Days	Est Cost
Expeditionary SPOE	Title-10 (invol)	645	127,657	\$33,446,134	1,502	288,601	\$75,613,462
	ADOS-AC (vol)	857	160,944	\$42,167,328			
Noble Eagle	Title-10 (invol)	5	870	\$227,940	5	870	\$227,940
	ADOS-AC (invol)	0	0	\$0			
Haitian Earthquake	Title-10 (invol)	1	316	\$82,792	1	316	\$82,792
Deepwater Horizon	Title-14 (invol)	15	530	\$138,860	156	22,917	\$6,004,254
	ADOS-AC (vol)	141	22,387	\$5,865,394			
Hurricane Sandy	Title-14 (invol)	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	ADOS-AC (vol)	0	0	\$0			
Hurricane Katrina	ADOS-AC (vol)	16	4,308	\$1,128,696	16	4,308	\$1,128,696
Other CG Support	ADOS-AC	921	74,350	\$19,479,700	1,088	85,451	\$22,388,162
	ADOS-RC	167	11,101	\$2,908,462			
	Annual Total:	2,768	402,463	\$105,445,306	2,768	402,463	\$105,445,306

Contingency	Duty Type	FY-13					
		SELRES	Days	Est Cost	FY Totals For Event		
					SELRES	Days	Est Cost
Expeditionary SPOE	Title-10 (invol)	360	52,659	\$13,796,658	917	128,888	\$33,768,656
	ADOS-AC (vol)	557	76,229	\$19,971,998			
Noble Eagle	Title-10 (invol)	2	315	\$82,530	3	427	\$111,874
	ADOS-AC (invol)	1	112	\$29,344			
Haitian Earthquake	Title-10 (invol)	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Deepwater Horizon	Title-14 (invol)	0	0	\$0	68	16,706	\$4,376,972
	ADOS-AC (vol)	68	16,706	\$4,376,972			
Hurricane Sandy	Title-14 (invol)	172	6,041	\$1,582,742	176	6,205	\$1,625,710
	ADOS-AC (vol)	4	164	\$42,968			
Hurricane Katrina	ADOS-AC (vol)	1	33	\$8,646	1	33	\$8,646
Other CG Support	ADOS-AC	544	42,587	\$11,157,794	604	46,561	\$12,198,982
	ADOS-RC	60	3,974	\$1,041,188			
	Annual Total:	1,769	198,820	\$52,090,840	1,769	198,820	\$52,090,840

State	Other Support		Deepwater Horizon		Haitian Earthquake		Harricane Katrina		Noble Eagle		SPOE		Hurricane Sandy	
	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13
ALABAMA	29	5	12	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	3	0	4
ALASKA	19	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	184	58	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	217	154	0	9
COLORADO	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CONNECTICUT	54	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	5
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	121	82	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	9	0	3
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	72	78	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	258	107	0	1
GEORGIA	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	15	0	0
GUAM	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
HAWAII	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	0	0
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	1
INDIANA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
KENTUCKY	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
LOUISIANA	75	65	88	36	0	0	16	0	0	0	15	4	0	0
MAINE	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	4
MARSHALL ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	9	0	8
MASSACHUSETTS	70	16	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	81	0	21
MICHIGAN	23	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	17	0	5
MINNESOTA	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MISSISSIPPI	77	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	50	0	0
MISSOURI	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	10
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	59	25	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	29	0	74
NORTH CAROLINA	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	52	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	58	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	97	0	6
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
OREGON	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0
PALAU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	4
PUERTO RICO	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0

State	Other Support		Deepwater Horizon		Haitian Earthquake		Harricane Katrina		Noble Eagle		SPOE		Hurricane Sandy	
	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13	FY-12	FY-13
ISLAND														
SOUTH CAROLINA	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	73	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
TEXAS	17	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	55	30	0	0
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	106	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	74	0	8
WASHINGTON	70	58	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	41	0	2
WEST VIRGINIA	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WISCONSIN	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,147	625	158	73	1	0	16	1	5	2	1,367	888	0	167

Note: State by State totals reflect orders executed; some instances one member may have been activated more than once during a Fiscal Year or in other cases orders crossed a Fiscal Year resulting in the total orders executed and the total number of reservists deployed counts to differ.

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide the breakdown of all currently unobligated AC&I balances and the execution plan for the balances.

ANSWER: The updated unobligated AC&I balances and the obligation/execution plans are provided below.

Project	RB-M
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$1,749,220
2010	\$4,679,149
2011	\$4,718,373
2012	\$20,046,741
2013	\$7,609,386
Total	\$38,802,869

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	ECP-067 Crew Comms System Upgr	\$40,000
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	ECP-184 HHO	\$320
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	FY09 A/L Hulls 116-120	\$90,000
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	PRO Various Retrofits	\$627,899
2009	2013	PM	30 Day Visits	\$16,200
2009	2013	PM	CLIN 4007 Tech Srves	\$5,000
2009	2013	PM	CMD Tvl	\$36,138
2009	2013	PM	Carryover	\$44,341
2009	2013	PM	ECP-077 NRE Crew Seating	\$40,000
2009	2013	PM	Unit Travel	\$76,460
2009	2013	Support Equipment	5th Call	\$600,000
2009	2013	Support Equipment	DCATS	\$136,862
2009	2013	T&E	OT&E for Trng Aids Jun 2013	\$13,000
2009	2013	T&E	OTE Trng Aids Apr2013	\$13,000
2009	2013	T&E	Vector Training REA	\$10,000
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-012 Su_1365101673847	\$154,700
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-102 law Enfrcmt	\$29,375
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-104 Ladder Non-Skid	\$32,000
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-135 Vector Controls	\$617,500
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-158 Hatch Hold	\$105,840
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-207 Shore Tie	\$105,950
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	ECP-093 Add'l Low Lvl Light	\$1,000
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	ECP-102 law Enf Siren	\$11,798

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	ECP-104 Ladder Rung Non-Skid	\$570
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	ECP-160 Depth Sound Transducer	\$8,297
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	ECP-184 HHO Hulls 85-115	\$10,044
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	FY10 A/L Hulls 67-105; 121-126	\$76,400
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	PRO Accts	\$454,183
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	SFLC XFR ECP-012 Survivor Comp	\$10,523
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	SFLC XFR ECP-128 HVAC	\$514,515
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	SFLC XFR ECP-160	\$1,677,716
2010	2013	ECO/ECP	SFLC XFR Haul Out	\$129,500
2010	2013	PM	CACI FY14 IETP/ALMIS	\$247,000
2010	2013	PM	SBPL	\$12,045
2010	2013	PM	SBPL 45602 DD FY13 Bidding	\$30,000
2010	2014	PM	CarryOver	\$43,416
2010	2014	PM	PRO G & A	\$203,389
2010	2014	PM	Project G&A APO XFR ECP-075 Toolbox Rplmt	\$203,389
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	Rplmt	\$157,500
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-077 Pilot Seats	\$1,163,667
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-129 Axial Cabin Fans	\$79,680
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	APO XFR ECP-204 VHF Ant Rplmt	\$265,720
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	PRO ECP-102 Law Enf Siren	\$20,000
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	PRO ECP-104 Ladder Rung Non-Skid	\$6,438
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	PRO ECP-108 Tool Bag Foundation	\$11,668
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	PRO ECP-160 Depth Sound Trnsdr	\$10,000
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	PRO ECP-184 HHO	\$640
2011	2013	Facilities	STA STURGEON BAY incr	\$745,000
2011	2013	Facilities	Shore Tie Facilities	\$121,579
2011	2013	Initial Spares	Parts Provisioning Buy III	\$860,337
2011	2013	PM	PRO Cradle Shipments	\$9,741
2011	2014	PM	Contract Support (CDI)	\$750,000
2011	2015	ECO/ECP	FY11 Ant Liability Hulls 106-115	\$516,404
2012	2013	PM	Contract Support (HQ/PRO - SAM)	\$1,500,000
2012	2013	PM	ECP Retrofits	\$69,005
2012	2013	PM	ECP-077 Crew Seating	\$250,000
2012	2013	PM	TRAVEL FY13	\$133,650
2012	2014	Initial Spares	Engine Buy	\$4,441,680
2012	2014	PM	Carryover	\$2,158,385
2012	2014	PM	HQ/PRO SAM	\$500,000
2012	2014	PM	TDM XFR	\$1,867,000
2012	2015	ECO/ECP	ECPs / AL Hulls 127-166	\$3,123,454

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012	2015	PM	APO XFR Retrofits	\$5,753,567
2012	2015	PM	HQ CACI FY15	\$250,000
2013	2013	PM	4 RB-M Hulls 167-170	\$6,115,692
2013	2013	PM	Post Award Changes Hulls 167-169	\$122,991
2013	2013	PM	Program Mgmt Hulls 167-169	\$1,099,840
2013	2014	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liability	\$143,398
2013	2014	PM	Post Award Changes	\$127,465
Total				\$38,802,870

Project	ISVS
Year Appropriated	Amount
2012	\$9,941,694
2014	\$21,000,000
TOTAL	\$30,941,694

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012	2013	Non-Recurring	#1 140 Joiner/Bulkhds/Decking	\$1,127,182
2012	2013	Non-Recurring	#1 140 MainMotorOverhaul (1-9)	\$362,000
2012	2013	Non-Recurring	#1 140 MaterialCondAssessment	\$150,000
2012	2013	Non-Recurring	#1 140 Side Scan	\$30,000
2012	2013	PM	Program Travel Expenses	\$5,000
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 24V ECCPower Supply	\$25,000
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 Bridge/C4IT Equip&Stand	\$13,100
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 EmergencyPower UPS	\$13,225
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 HAZMAT Remediation	\$32,500
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 Habitablilty Upgrade	\$251,703
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 LED Lighting	\$21,714
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 MainPropGenerators	\$13,500
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 Pump Renewals	\$162,584
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 StandDry-DockPkg	\$53,000
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI10 Shaft Brake System	\$17,480
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI11 Steering System	\$205,774
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI15 Sewage Monitor Sys	\$22,500
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI2- BubblerBlowerSys	\$338,529
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI21 Water Mist System	\$270,300
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI3 Chiller Plant	\$83,735
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI4 Gyrocompass	\$97,777
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI5 OWS Renewal	\$19,644
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI6&12FuelFiltratSys	\$81,547
2012	2013	Procurement	#1 140 WI7 AFFF Bladder Tanks	\$49,145
2012	2013	T&E	Contractor Support	\$200,000
2012	2014	Recurring	#1 140- Production	\$6,294,755
2014	2014	PM	Project Management	\$1,125,748
2014	2014	Procurement	#2 140 Material	\$4,324,754
2014	2014	Procurement	EAGLE Material	\$2,800,000
2014	2014	Recurring	EAGLE Labor	\$3,200,000
2014	2014	T&E	EAGLE Management	\$1,000,000
2014	2015	Procurement	#1 225 Material	\$7,000,000
2014	2015	Recurring	#2 140 Management	\$1,549,498
Total				\$30,941,694

Project	NSC
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$42,613,817
2010	\$66,655,855
2011	\$110,496,096
2012	\$1,605,345
2013	\$147,011,541
2014	\$616,000,000
TOTAL	\$ 984,382,654

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	NSC 3 Davit and Crane Install	\$1,942,544
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	NSC 4 Prod&DeployPartialChgRate	\$5,028,949
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	NSC 4 Production & Deploy AL	\$8,378,511
2009	2013	Initial Spares	NSC 4 NSN Spares	\$770,000
2009	2013	PDA	NSC FY09 Planned Rescission	\$25,000,000
2009	2013	PM	NSC 3 PMO Support	\$1,128,813
2009	2013	PM	NSC 4 PRO-Operating Budget	\$150,000
2009	2013	Recurring	NSC 3 ACRM/Symphony Completion	\$140,000
2009	2013	T&E	NSC 3 RADHAZ Post PSA 3	\$75,000
2010	2013	GFE	NSC 4 EXCOMMS Phase I and II	\$3,317,514
2010	2013	GFE	NSC 4 UPX29A Install	\$323,333
2010	2013	Initial Spares	NSC 4 OBRP GFE	\$700,000
2010	2013	Initial Spares	NSC 4 OBRP for NTCGO	\$42,612
2010	2013	PM	NSC 4 PMO Support	\$1,220,000
2010	2013	PM	NSC 4 PRO ILS Support	\$123,021
2010	2013	PM	NSC 4 PRO Op-Bud: ILS GFM	\$278,939
2010	2013	PM	NSC 4 PRO Op-Bud: NAVSEA Spt	\$94,050
2010	2013	PM	NSC 4 PRO PMR Support	\$238,525
2010	2013	PM	NSC 4 PRO SUPSHIP Spt	\$1,606,825
2010	2013	Recurring	NSC 4 Principle for Safety	\$761,000
2010	2013	SEI	NSC 4 PRO SUPSHIP Support	\$263,175
2010	2014	ECO/ECP	NSC 4 ProdDeployPartialChgAntel	\$10,124,965
2010	2014	ECO/ECP	NSC 4 WaterfrontChgProgBudAntel	\$1,178,466
2010	2014	GFE	NSC 4 CBRD Outfitting PPE	\$145,338
2010	2014	GFE	NSC 4 CBRD Outfitting Pharma	\$20,000
2010	2014	GFE	NSC 4 SCIF Equipment SSEE	\$2,199,236
2010	2014	GFE	NSC 4 SCIF and ExComms Install	\$5,825,994
2010	2014	Initial Spares	NSC 4 OBRP for NAVAIR UHF	\$300,000
2010	2014	Initial Spares	NSC 4 Spare PartNotIncProdAward	\$3,616,059
2010	2014	PDA	NSC 4 PDA FY10 Rescission	\$25,000,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2010	2014	Recurring	NSC 4 No Point No Fire	\$57,376
2010	2014	Recurring	NSC 4 ACRM h/w Symphony	\$3,200,000
2010	2014	Recurring	NSC 4 P&D - Partial Changes - AL	\$2,744,446
2010	2014	Recurring	NSC 4 Warranty	\$1,000,000
2010	2014	Recurring	NSC 5 LLTM Ant Liab	\$82,300
2010	2014	T&E	NSC 4 AviationFacilInterCert	\$270,884
2010	2014	T&E	NSC 4 IAScanSBU Portion - SPAWAR	\$127,228
2010	2014	T&E	NSC 4 Trial AcceptTrials INSURV	\$355,125
2010	2014	Training	NSC 4 TrainFamShipPerDiemPCAF	\$636,694
2010	2014	Training	NSC 4 TrainingPipeline- CrewTQC	\$802,750
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	NSC 5 DMS C-084 Mod	\$4,148,288
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	NSC 5 RT-1851A Transceivers	\$526,084
2011	2013	GFE	NSC 5 UPX29A Install	\$366,397
2011	2013	GFE	NSC 5 VLA Equip	\$950,149
2011	2013	PM	NSC 5 PMProj&TechSupOrganic	\$360,000
2011	2013	PM	NSC 5 PRO- Op-Bud: NAVSEA Spt	\$59,850
2011	2013	PM	NSC 5 PRO- Op-Bud: SUPSHIP Spt	\$1,022,525
2011	2013	PM	NSC 5 PRO- Op-Bud:ILS GFM Spt	\$177,507
2011	2013	PM	NSC 5 PRO- Op-Bud:PMR PM Spt	\$374,826
2011	2013	Recurring	NSC 5 MCMS-Conf Mod	\$1,642,234
2011	2013	Recurring	NSC 5 SCIF EngMgmt Sup Mltiship	\$1,781,529
2011	2014	DataTech	NSC 5 EOSS/CSOSS	
2011	2014	Pubs	Mgmt&UpdateAPO	\$358,307
2011	2014	GFE	NSC 5 C4I Spares	\$1,124,864
2011	2014	GFE	NSC 5 CBRD Hard Man Prt Tech	\$33,755
2011	2014	GFE	NSC 5 EMC/RADHAZ - DAHLGREN	\$289,717
2011	2014	GFE	NSC 5 SCIF/EXCOMM Equip/Install	\$29,682,486
2011	2014	Initial Spares	NSC 5 OBRP NTCGO	\$216,320
2011	2014	Initial Spares	NSC 5 OBRP for NAVAIR UHF	\$315,000
2011	2014	Initial Spares	NSC 5 Spare Prt Not n Pro Award	\$5,098,800
2011	2014	Logistics	NSC 5 Train Pipeline TQC Travel	\$842,888
2011	2014	Recurring	NSC 5 LLTM - Change Budget	\$2,707,622
2011	2014	Recurring	NSC 5 No Point No Fire	\$57,376
2011	2014	Recurring	NSC 5 Prod Antecedent Liabil	\$13,607,480
2011	2014	T&E	NSC 5 Principle for Safety Cert	\$1,124,864
2011	2014	Training	NSC 5 Training-CrewC2 TQC	\$127,228
2011	2015	PDA	NSC FY11 Rescission	\$43,500,000
2012	2013	PM	NSC 6 PM and Tech Support	\$1,305,345
2012	2016	Recurring	NSC 6 LLTM Ant Liab	\$300,000
2013	2013	PM	NSC 6 PM Project&TechSupport	\$360,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2013	2013	PM	NSC 6 PRO Op-Bud:PMR PM	\$68,150
2013	2013	Recurring	NSC 7 LLTM	\$77,000,000
2013	2013	SEI	NSC 6 PRO Op-Bud:SUPSHIP	\$292,150
2013	2013	SEI	NSC 6 PRO Op-Bud: ILS Spt	\$73,084
2013	2013	SEI	NSC 6 PRO Op-Bud: NAVSEA Spt	\$17,100
2013	2013	T&E	NSC 6 Air-PM,Eng,TechSupport	\$62,992
2013	2014	ECO/ECP	NSC 6 DMS	\$8,000,000
2013	2014	GFE	NSC 4 SCIF/EXCOMMS	\$2,390,491
2013	2014	GFE	NSC 6 SCIF-Eng Mgmt Spt	\$1,838,883
2013	2014	PM	NSC 4 PM Project&TechSupport	\$856,249
2013	2014	PM	NSC 4 PRO Operating Budget	\$1,833,000
2013	2014	PM	NSC 6 PM Project&TechSupport	\$693,333
2013	2014	PM	NSC 6 PRO Operating Budget	\$1,833,333
2013	2014	T&E	NSC 4 CSSQT- HII Support	\$2,000,000
2013	2015	Development	NSC 6 NRE Replace RT-1794	\$400,000
2013	2015	ECO/ECP	NSC 4 Amnio Hoist Mods	\$811,200
2013	2015	ECO/ECP	NSC 4 Gantry Crane and Davit	\$1,881,984
2013	2015	GFE	NSC 4 LPAC Equip and Install	\$324,480
2013	2015	GFE	NSC 4 SEWIP Install	\$307,716
2013	2015	GFE	NSC 6 TACAN	\$346,130
2013	2015	GFE	NSC 6 UPX29A Install	\$384,717
2013	2015	PM	NSC 4 PM Project&Tech Support	\$420,000
2013	2015	PM	NSC 4 PRO Operating Budget	\$550,000
2013	2015	PM	NSC 6 PRO Operating Budget	\$2,000,000
2013	2015	Procurement	NSC 4 Commissioning Ceremony	\$250,000
2013	2015	Recurring	NSC 4 Collective ProSysFilters	\$33,136
2013	2015	Recurring	NSC 4 Collective ProSystem	\$47,507
2013	2015	Recurring	NSC 4 Degaussing-Calibration	\$91,802
2013	2015	Recurring	NSC 4 NVG AIT	\$70,000
2013	2015	T&E	NSC 4 Air NAVAIR Certification	\$562,432
2013	2015	T&E	NSC 4 CSSQT LM Support	\$108,160
2013	2015	T&E	NSC 4 CSSQT- Certification	\$4,000,000
2013	2015	T&E	NSC 4 CSSQT-Execution	\$1,880,500
2013	2016	ECO/ECP	NSC 6 Gantry Crane and Davit	\$1,881,984
2013	2016	PM	NSC 4 PM Project&Tech Support	\$469,901
2013	2016	Recurring	NSC 4 PSA- Budgeted Funds	\$5,000,000
2013	2017	ECO/ECP	NSC 6 Prod and Deploy AnteL	\$24,273,559
2013	2017	ECO/ECP	NSC 6 Waterfront Changes	\$3,597,568
2014	2014	ECO/ECP	NSC 7 ACRM Symphony	\$2,704,000
2014	2014	ECO/ECP	NSC 7 Waterfront Change Program	\$3,563,059
2014	2014	PM	NSC 7 PM Project Support	\$650,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2014	2014	Recurring	NSC 7 LLTM	\$12,000,000
2014	2014	Recurring	NSC 7 Production&Deployment	\$508,700,000
2014	2014	T&E	NSC 7 Aviation Certification	\$65,512
2014	2015	ECO/ECP	NSC 7 Gantry and Davit Replace	\$1,881,984
2014	2015	ECO/ECP	NSC 7 Hydrogen Sulf Det & Vent	\$50,000
2014	2015	GFE	NSC 7 EXCOMMS Equip and Spt	\$1,428,000
2014	2015	GFE	NSC 7 SCIF Eng Mgmt Spt - Multi	\$1,890,996
2014	2015	GFE	NSC 7 SCIF-SEE-E Equipment	\$5,138,287
2014	2015	SEI	NSC 7 Tech Spt and Analysis	\$500,000
2014	2015	T&E	NSC 7 Air Certification Spt	\$68,133
2014	2016	GFE	NSC 7 TACAN Equip and Install	\$340,000
2014	2016	GFE	NSC 7 UPX29A Install	\$184,388
2014	2016	SEI	NSC 7 SCIF Eng Mgt Spt	\$1,908,419
2014	2017	GFE	NSC 7 CBRD	\$36,160
2014	2017	GFE	NSC 7 Excomms Equip and Spt	\$6,439,474
2014	2017	GFE	NSC 7 Excomms SSR Equip	\$235,372
2014	2017	GFE	NSC 7 Replace RT-1794	\$707,760
2014	2017	GFE	NSC 7 SCIF Synchro Cabinets	\$564,228
2014	2017	GFE	NSC 7 VLA Equipment	\$1,017,823
2014	2017	PM	NSC 7 PM Project and Tech Spt	\$800,000
2014	2017	PM	NSC 7 PRO Operating Budget	\$3,948,533
2014	2017	SEI	NSC 7 Principle for Safety	\$1,265,319
2014	2017	T&E	NSC 7 Aviation Interim Cert	\$313,582
2014	2018	ECO/ECP	NSC 7 AFFF Incorp Flight Deck	\$197,521
2014	2018	ECO/ECP	NSC 7 Collective Prot Sys Mods	\$190,842
2014	2018	ECO/ECP	NSC 7 JP-5 System Mods	\$526,724
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 CBRD Outfitting - Pharma	\$24,310
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 CBRD Outfitting PPE	\$176,720
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 CPS	\$35,497
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 Emergency Lighting	\$615,856
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 Excomms NAVMAC Install	\$272,579
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 Excomms Power Cond	\$139,951
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 LPAC Equip and Install	\$379,596
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 NAVMAC Equip	\$263,362
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 NVG AIT	\$98,497
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 SCIF EngInstallCertEquip	\$8,372,736
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 SCIF Eq&Install Partial	\$2,917,697
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 SCIF and Excomms Install	\$3,856,044
2014	2018	GFE	NSC 7 SEWIP Install	\$350,207
2014	2018	Initial Spares	NSC 7 C4I Spares	\$1,323,062
2014	2018	Initial Spares	NSC 7 Excomms HF Spares	\$56,939

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2014	2018	Initial Spares	NSC 7 Initial Spares	\$5,371,605
2014	2018	Initial Spares	NSC 7 OBRP for NTCGO	\$243,331
2014	2018	Initial Spares	NSC 7 OBRP for UHF	\$964,996
2014	2018	Initial Spares	NSC 7 SCIF EHF Spares	\$285,985
2014	2018	PDA	NSC 7 PDA Budget	\$2,249,728
2014	2018	PDA	NSC 7 PSA Advanced Planning	\$801,871
2014	2018	Recurring	NSC 7 Commissioning Ceremony	\$539,742
2014	2018	Recurring	NSC 7 Degaussing Calibration	\$101,782
2014	2018	Recurring	NSC 7 Prod & Deploy-Changes-AL NSC 7 EOSS/CSOSS Mgt and Update	\$17,729,352
2014	2018	SEI	NSC 7 No Point No Fire	\$403,047
2014	2018	SEI	NSC 7 No Point No Fire	\$61,463
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 Acceptance Trials INSERV	\$411,102
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 Air NAVAIR Certification	\$1,538,894
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 Air Tech Spt for BT/AT	\$204,435
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 CSSQT Contractor Support	\$4,385,857
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 Collective Prot Sys Test	\$52,672
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 EMC/RADHAZ	\$310,353
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 IA Scans for SBU	\$141,060
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 PDTT	\$681,449
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 PDTT - ATG SD	\$109,032
2014	2018	T&E	NSC 7 TEMPEST	\$83,217
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training - Pipeline - Crew	\$1,084,839
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training -TSTA/TACT	\$67,005
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training ASIST Replace	\$144,849
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training Crew C2	\$136,290
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training Familiarization	\$773,905
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training MCMS	\$116,986
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training MK48 and 110	\$430,694
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training Pipeline COMDAC	\$177,769
2014	2018	Training	NSC 7 Training SCIF	\$197,521
TOTAL				\$984,382,654

Project	OPC
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$2,690
2010	\$340,785
2011	\$27,461,220
2012	\$24,353,982
2013	\$24,311,322
2014	\$25,000,000
Total	\$101,469,999

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	PM	Travel	\$2,690
2010	2013	PM	Alternative Analysis	\$218,001
2010	2013	PM	SDT NAVSEA Support	\$58,415
2010	2013	PM	Travel - Q3	\$17,649
2010	2013	PM	Travel - Q4	\$18,150
2010	2014	PM	PMO Support	\$28,570
2011	2013	Design	OPC P&CD (1)	\$22,000,000
2011	2013	Design	OPC P&CD (1) A/L	\$2,200,000
2011	2013	PM	NSWC MIPR - Cost Est.	\$350,000
2011	2013	PM	PMO Contractor Support	\$1,490,715
2011	2013	PM	PMO NAVSEA MIPR	\$577,401
2011	2013	PM	PMO Office Expenses/Supplies	\$40,398
2011	2013	PM	PMO Travel	\$30,000
2011	2013	SEI	C4I Contractor Support	\$170,785
2011	2013	SEI	HSI Support (CG-1B3)	\$257,974
2011	2014	PM	PMO Req Mgmt	\$322,412
2011	2014	SEI	Antecedent Liability	\$21,535
2012	2013	Design	OPC P&CD (2)	\$22,000,000
2012	2013	Design	OPC P&CD (2) A/L	\$2,200,000
2012	2013	SEI	ABS RFP Support	\$94,000
2012	2014	PM	PMO Req Mgmt	\$59,982
2013	2013	Design	OPC P&CD (3)	\$22,000,000
2013	2013	Design	OPC P&CD (3) A/L	\$2,200,000
2013	2015	SEI	PMO Req Mgmt	\$111,322
2014	2014	PM	C4ISR & Combat Sys Spt	\$224,000
2014	2014	PM	C4ISR Tech Integration	\$1,050,000
2014	2014	PM	CG-1 Support - CLHTS	\$50,000
2014	2014	PM	CG-1 Sys Safety Eng Spt	\$600,985
2014	2014	PM	CG-1B3 HSI Support	\$266,000
2014	2014	PM	CG-6 Support - C4IT	\$297,535
2014	2014	PM	GFE PARM Support (7 items)	\$490,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2014	2014	PM	Initial T&E Support	\$1,245,000
2014	2014	PM	MEARS License	\$49,000
2014	2014	PM	NSWC Support MIPR - Cost Est.	\$567,000
2014	2014	PM	PMO Contractor Support	\$2,181,742
2014	2014	PM	PMO Expenses, Q1	\$4,000
2014	2014	PM	PMO Expenses, Q2	\$4,000
2014	2014	PM	PMO Expenses, Q3	\$4,000
2014	2014	PM	PMO Expenses, Q4	\$4,000
2014	2014	PM	PMO GFE Support	\$1,020,258
2014	2014	PM	PMO Move Expenses	\$10,000
2014	2014	PM	PMO P&CD Travel, Q1	\$259,250
2014	2014	PM	PMO P&CD Travel, Q2	\$259,250
2014	2014	PM	PMO P&CD Travel, Q3	\$259,250
2014	2014	PM	PMO P&CD Travel, Q4	\$259,250
2014	2014	PM	PMO Req Mgmt	\$1,607,236
2014	2014	SEI	APO Support	\$220,000
2014	2014	SEI	C3CEN Human Factors Spt	\$133,000
2014	2014	SEI	C3CEN Software Sys Safety Eng	\$116,985
2014	2014	SEI	C4ISR MIPR	\$2,850,000
2014	2014	SEI	PMO NAVSEA Support	\$1,000,000
2014	2014	SEI	SDT Additional Software License	\$497,000
2014	2014	SEI	SDT Marine Eng	\$3,381,394
2014	2014	SEI	SDT NAVAIR MIPR	\$550,000
2014	2014	SEI	SDT NAVSEA MIPR	\$310,000
2014	2014	SEI	SDT NSWC MIPR	\$640,000
2014	2014	SEI	SDT Nav Arch Spt	\$3,747,865
2014	2014	SEI	Studies and Other Analysis Spt	\$842,000
TOTAL				\$101,470,000

Project	FRC
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$3,815,710
2010	\$30,048,223
2011	\$48,393,623
2012	\$71,038,298
2013	\$314,745,402
2014	\$75,000,000
Total	\$543,041,256

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	AL Hulls #2, 3, 4 53B81C	\$3,658,430
2009	2013	EPA	EPA HULLS #2, 3, 4 53B81P	\$100,000
2009	2013	Logistics	WQS HW Hulls #3-4 53B811	\$6,562
2009	2013	PDA	HQ TRAVEL/MISC #3-4 53B8PD Q2-4	\$36,017
2009	2013	PDA	PRO TRAVEL/MISC #3-4 53B81E Q3	\$13,200
2009	2013	PDA	PRO TRAVEL/MISC #3-4 53B81E Q4	\$1,500
2010	2013	EPA	EPA Hulls #5-8 54B81P #15	\$981,283
2010	2013	GFE	C3CEN SIRVSS #5-8	\$500,000
2010	2013	GFE	TISCOM GFE HULLS #5-8 unob	\$528,492
2010	2013	Initial Spares	FRC Construct SPARES FY13	\$10,157,673
2010	2013	PDA	PDA Commissi Miami Hulls #5-6	\$50,000
2010	2013	PDA	TRAVEL HQ #5-8 54B8PD FY13 Q3	\$76,900
2010	2013	PDA	TRAVEL HQ #5-8 54B8PD FY13 Q4	\$88,400
2010	2013	PDA	TRAVEL PRO #5-8 54B81E FY13 Q3	\$65,100
2010	2013	PDA	TRAVEL PRO #5-8 54B81E FY13 Q4	\$47,600
2010	2013	PM	Contract Support MG FY13 2M EXT	\$365,154
2010	2013	PM	FRC RESCISSION	\$7,000,000
2010	2013	Training	CREW TRAVEL #5-8 54B81E FY13 Q3	\$336,000
2010	2013	Training	CREW TRAVEL #5-8 54B81E FY13 Q4	\$336,000
2010	2014	ECO/ECP	AL Hulls # 5-8 54B81C	\$5,039,620
2010	2014	EPA	EPA HULLS #5-8 54B81P	\$4,000,000
2010	2014	PDA	PDA Commissioning KW Hulls #7-8	\$50,000
2010	2014	PDA	TRAVEL HQ #5-8 54B8PD FY14 Q1	\$45,000
2010	2014	PDA	TRAVEL PRO #5-8 54B81E FY14 Q1	\$45,000
2010	2014	Training	CREW TRAVEL #5-8 54B81E FY14 Q1	\$336,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2011	2013	ECO/ECP	EPA Hulls # 9-12 55B81P #15	\$981,283
2011	2013	GFE	C3CEN SIRVSS #9-12	\$1,000,000
2011	2013	GFE	TISCOM GFE HULLS # 9-12	\$1,000,000
2011	2013	GFI	C3CEN SEAWATCH #11-12 INST SPT	\$180,000
2011	2013	GFI	C3CEN SEAWATCH #9-10 INST SPT	\$180,000
2011	2013	GFI	C3CEN SEAWATCH #9-12 INSTALLS	\$1,286,908
2011	2013	Logistics	APO LOG MOD MPC DEV	\$556,819
2011	2013	Logistics	APO LOG PROV & Supply SPT	\$363,341
2011	2013	Logistics	APO LOG Storage contrs SPARES	\$49,249
2011	2013	Logistics	WQS HW Hulls 9-12 Dldv FY14/15	\$85,000
2011	2013	PDA	DeKort Settlmnt X3F Rmng #1-2	\$1,821,621
2011	2013	PDA	DeKort TRAVEL HQ #1-2 FY13 Q3	\$2,000
2011	2013	PDA	DeKort TRAVEL HQ #1-2 FY13 Q4	\$1,000
2011	2013	PDA	DeKort TRAVEL PRO #1-2 FY13 Q3	\$1,000
2011	2013	PDA	DeKort TRAVEL PRO #1-2 FY13 Q4	\$3,000
2011	2013	PM	CONSTRUCT FRC DI SPARES FY13	\$5,206,587
2011	2013	PM	FRC RESCISSION	\$7,000,000
2011	2013	Recurring	SFLC TECH AUX MACH #4 FY13	\$215,000
2011	2013	Recurring	SFLC TECH ELEC SPT #5 FY13	\$215,000
2011	2013	Recurring	SFLC TECH MAIN PROPULS #9 FY13	\$215,000
2011	2013	Recurring	SFLC TECH PORT INST Test #6 FY13	\$50,000
2011	2013	Recurring	SFLC TECH PROP/RUDRs #8 FY13	\$100,000
2011	2013	Recurring	SFLC TECH SPT for RDLP #7 FY13	\$150,000
2011	2013	Recurring	SFLC TECH Struc Mdl Test #1 FY13	\$49,940
2011	2014	PDA	CREW LODGING Hulls #9-12	\$390,187
2011	2014	PDA	PDA Commissioning KW #9-12	\$60,000
2011	2014	T&E	TECH - OT&E FINAL	\$150,000
2011	2014	Training	CREW TRAVEL #9-12 55B81T FY14 Q2	\$336,000
2011	2014	Training	CREW TRAVEL #9-12 55B81T FY14 Q3	\$336,000
2011	2014	Training	CREW TRAVEL #9-12 55B81T FY14 Q4	\$336,000
2011	2015	ECO/ECP	AL Hulls #9-12 unobligated	\$8,520,008
2011	2015	ECO/ECP	EPA Hulls #9-12 unobligated	\$16,565,923
2011	2015	PM	FRC PM	\$650,758

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2011	2015	Training	CREW TRAVEL #9-12 55B81T FY15 Q1	\$336,000
2012	2013	EPA	EPA Hulls #13-18 16B80P #15	\$392,722
2012	2013	GFE	C3CEN COMMs VHF Hulls #1-18	\$355,000
2012	2013	GFE	TISCOM GFE HULLS #13-18	\$2,000,000
2012	2013	GFI	C3CEN SEAWATCH #13-18	\$1,000,000
2012	2013	GFI	C3CEN SIRVSS #13-18	\$1,000,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG ILA Audits CG-441	\$59,207
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG JOB AID DEV FEA LCDR Rooke	\$300,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG JOB AID DEV II PS&T 1b3	\$26,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG LRR Audits	\$100,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG MIPR HQ & APO SPAWAR FY13	\$1,495,529
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG Manpower Personnel 1b3	\$150,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN PET TRN AID comm	\$130,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN PET TRN AID ibs II	\$125,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN PET TRN AID radar	\$50,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN PET TRN AID radar II	\$20,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN PET TRN DEV COMMs	\$50,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN PET TRN DEV Elec	\$20,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN PET TRN DEV IBS	\$75,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN PET TRN DEV radar	\$75,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN YT TRN AID engine	\$100,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN YT TRN AIDS	\$300,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN YT TRN DEV GEN	\$20,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN YT TRN DEV MCMS	\$20,000
2012	2013	Logistics	LOG TRACEN YT TRN eng SPARES	\$51,684
2012	2013	Logistics	SFLC LOG 3D TDP modeler FY13	\$126,720
2012	2013	Logistics	SFLC LOG Data Analysis RENEW	\$170,000
2012	2013	Logistics	SFLC LOG IPB Support	\$93,213
2012	2013	Non- Recurring	TECH MIPR HQ & PRO SPAWAR FY13	\$2,300,993
2012	2013	Non- Recurring	TECH MIPR NAVSEA PORT ENG FY13	\$500,000
2012	2013	Non- Recurring	TECH MIPR RE-IMBURS BLTS FY13	\$3,139,873
2012	2013	Non- Recurring	TECH PRIME MOD Twisted Rudders	\$200,000
2012	2013	PM	FY13 RESCISSION	\$7,000,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012	2013	Support Equipment	LOG PRIME MOD eng cons TRCEN YT	\$450,000
2012	2015	PDA	CREW LODGING Hulls #13-18	\$750,000
2012	2015	PDA	PDA TRAVEL HQ Hull#13-18	\$625,000
2012	2015	PDA	TRAVEL HQ Hulls#13-18 098 16B81E	\$125,000
2012	2015	PDA	TRAVEL PRO Hulls13-18 098 16B81E	\$125,000
2012	2015	Training	CREW TRAVEL Hulls#13-18 FY15 Q1	\$504,000
2012	2015	Training	CREW TRAVEL Hulls#13-18 FY15 Q2	\$504,000
2012	2015	Training	CREW TRAVEL Hulls#13-18 FY15 Q3	\$504,000
2012	2015	Training	CREW TRAVEL Hulls#13-18 FY15 Q4	\$504,000
2012	2016	ECO/ECF	AL Hulls #13-18	\$19,158,818
2012	2016	EPA	EPA Hulls #13-18	\$25,617,147
2012	2016	PDA	PDA Commiss P.Rico Hulls #13-18	\$90,000
2012	2016	PDA	PDA MISC Hulls #13-18	\$300,000
2012	2016	PM	FRC PM	\$335,392
2013	2013	Insurance	Construct Hulls #19-22 BRI	\$2,487,028
2013	2013	Logistics	HQ LOGISTICS FY13	\$2,000,000
2013	2013	PM	HQ EXP FY13 Q3	\$50,000
2013	2013	PM	HQ EXP FY13 Q4	\$50,000
2013	2013	PM	HQ Travel FY13 Q3	\$25,000
2013	2013	PM	HQ Travel FY13 Q4	\$25,000
2013	2013	PM	PM FY13 FRC	\$813,009
2013	2013	PM	PRO EXP FY13 Q3	\$111,000
2013	2013	PM	PRO EXP FY13 Q4	\$120,000
2013	2013	PM	PRO Travel FY13 Q3	\$50,000
2013	2013	PM	PRO Travel FY13 Q4	\$50,000
2013	2013	PM	Support Contract FY13 CG-6/C4IT	\$300,000
2013	2013	PM	Support Contract FY13 for 1b3	\$200,000
2013	2013	PM	Support Contract PET TRNG CTR	\$200,000
2013	2013	PM	Support Contract SURVIAC FY13	\$406,606
2013	2013	PM	Support Contract YT TRNG CTR	\$200,000
2013	2013	Procurement	Construct Hulls #19-24	\$218,322,953
2013	2013	Support Equipment	Construct Hulls #19-22 SS CPFF TECH ENG FY14 CSOSS EOSS #8-11	\$7,681,407
2013	2013	T&E		\$2,000,000
2013	2013	Training	Construct Hulls #19-22 Training	\$2,920,685
2013	2013	Warranty	Construct Hulls #19-22 Warranty	\$3,267,412
2013	2014	GFE	C3CEN COMMs VHF Hulls #19-22	\$400,000
2013	2014	GFE	C3CEN SIRVSS #19-22	\$4,000,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2013	2014	GFE	TISCOM GFE HULLS #19-22	\$2,000,000
2013	2014	GFI	C3CEN SEAWATCH #19-22	\$1,500,000
2013	2014	Logistics	APO LOGISTICS FY14	\$1,000,000
2013	2014	Logistics	SFLC LOGISTICS FY14	\$1,000,000
2013	2014	PM	IDE Support FRC FY13	\$400,000
2013	2014	PM	LOG MIPR HQ & APO SPAWAR FY14	\$2,000,000
2013	2014	PM	Support Contract FY14 HQ/PRO KS	\$400,000
2013	2014	PM	Support Contract HQ PM SPT FY14	\$2,000,000
2013	2014	PM	Support Contract PRO MG FY14	\$2,400,000
2013	2014	PM	Support Contract SURVIAC FY14	\$605,301
2013	2014	PM	TECH MIPR HQ & PRO SPAWAR FY14	\$2,000,000
2013	2014	PM	TECH MIPR NAVSEA PORT ENG FY14	\$1,000,000
2013	2014	PM	TECH MIPR RE-IMBURS FY14	\$2,000,000
2013	2014	T&E	SFLC TECH ENG FY14	\$1,000,000
2013	2014	T&E	TECH MIPR GEN ENG FY14	\$2,000,000
2013	2015	PM	CREW LODGING HULLS 19-22 SPT CNT	\$500,000
2013	2015	PM	HQ EXP FY14 Q1	\$50,000
2013	2015	PM	HQ Travel FY14 Q1	\$300,000
2013	2015	PM	PRO EXP FY14 Q1	\$120,000
2013	2015	PM	PRO Travel FY14 Q1	\$550,000
2013	2015	Training	CREW Travel Hull #19-22 FY15 Q2	\$600,000
2013	2015	Training	CREW Travel Hull #19-22 FY15 Q3	\$300,000
2013	2016	PDA	PDA Commissioning Hulls #19-22 CREW Travel Hull #19-22 FY16	\$40,000
2013	2016	Training	Q1	\$300,000
2013	2017	ECO/ECP	AL Hulls # 19-24	\$16,000,000
2013	2017	EPA	EPA Hulls #19-24	\$28,000,000
2013	2017	PDA	PDA TRVEL & EXP Hulls #19-22	\$1,000,000
2014	2014	Procurement	Construct Hulls 2 HULLS ONLY	\$75,000,000
TOTAL				\$543,041,253

Project	Cutter Boats
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$376,054
2010	\$234,355
2011	\$893,686
2012	\$3,399,557
2013	\$3,804,693
2014	\$3,000,000
Total	\$11,708,345

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liabilities	\$21,000
2009	2013	PM	OTH Log (FY13)	\$105,601
2009	2013	PM	PM Support from C4	\$178,751
2009	2013	PM	Planned Travel in June 2013	\$8,700
2009	2013	PM	Planned Travel in July 2013	\$24,940
2009	2013	PM	Program Management	\$28,362
2009	2013	PM	Travel for August 2013	\$8,700
2010	2013	PM	OTH Log (FY13)	\$93,933
2010	2013	PM	Project G&A	\$10,000
2010	2013	PM	Travel for September 2013	\$38,280
2010	2014	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liabilities OTH 2	\$53,379
2010	2014	PM	Program Management	\$38,763
2011	2013	PM	TABBS PM Support (FY13)	\$551,790
2011	2014	PM	OTH Log (FY13)	\$157,914
2011	2014	PM	Project G&A	\$15,000
2011	2015	ECO/ECP	LRI 1 Antecedent Liabilities	\$68,510
2011	2015	ECO/ECP	OTH 3-4 Antecedent Liabilities	\$83,994
2011	2015	PM	Program Management	\$16,478
2012	2013	PM	OTH Log (FY13)	\$530,933
2012	2013	PM	Prog. Support SAM Option (FY13)	\$189,563
2012	2013	Procurement	Procure LRI II 2-3	\$2,124,544
2012	2014	PM	LRI Log (FY14)	\$204,175
2012	2014	PM	Project G&A	\$15,000
2012	2016	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liabilities OTH 5-7	\$122,887
2012	2016	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liabilities LRI 2-3	\$212,455
2013	2013	Procurement	Procure CB-OTH IV 8-9	\$855,289
2013	2014	PM	C4IT CG-6 Support (FY14)	\$196,691
2013	2014	PM	OTH Log (FY14)	\$377,947
2013	2014	PM	Project G&A	\$10,000
2013	2014	PM	TABBS PM Support (FY14)	\$359,026
2013	2014	Procurement	Procure LRI 4-5	\$1,695,638

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2013	2017	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liabilities	\$85,529
2013	2017	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liabilities LRI 4-5	\$169,564
2013	2017	PM	Program Management	\$55,009
2014	2014	PM	CB Acquisition Logisitcis	\$202,669
2014	2014	PM	Program Support Option 4	\$803,743
2014	2014	Procurement	Procure CB-OTH IV 10-11	\$880,300
2014	2014	Procurement	Procure LRI 6	\$886,597
2014	2015	PM	Travel	\$50,000
2014	2018	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liabilities LRI 6	\$88,660
2014	2018	ECO/ECP	Antecedent Liabilities OTH 10-11	\$88,031
Total				\$11,708,345

Project	MEC-MEP
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$5,354
2010	\$970,350
2011	\$3,323,715
2012	\$11,517,117
2013	\$15,214,518
Total	\$31,031,054

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	Recurring	HULL GROWTH	\$5,354
2010	2013	Initial Spares	INITIAL SPARES	\$324,335
2010	2013	Initial Spares	MPCMS Initial Spares	\$233,073
2010	2013	PM	CG-9323 Training/Support	\$4,941
2010	2013	PM	LSSU-Training/Support	\$777
2010	2013	PM	LSSU-Travel	\$581
2010	2013	Recurring	MPCMS MTG w/ NAVSEA	\$161
2010	2013	Recurring	IC SWITCHBOARD RETROFITS	\$142
2010	2013	Recurring	MPCMS MTG w/ NAVSEA	\$2,000
2010	2014	Recurring	4S Hull Growth	\$404,340
2011	2013	Initial Spares	INITIAL SPARES	\$381,303
2011	2013	PM	9323 Training/Support	\$5,839
2011	2013	PM	CAMPBELL FUELING TEAM	\$5,000
2011	2013	PM	CAMPBELL LIGHT OFF TEAM	\$5,000
2011	2013	PM	CAMPBELL PRE-DELIVERY TEAM	\$10,000
2011	2013	PM	Financial Mgmt Support 9/13-9/14	\$498,072
2011	2013	PM	HARRIET LANE FUELING TEAM	\$251
2011	2013	PM	HARRIET LANE LIGHT OFF TEAM	\$3,635
2011	2013	PM	HARRIET LANE PRE-DELIVERY TEAM	\$7,400
2011	2013	PM	LSSU CAMPBELL SITE VISITS	\$4,000
2011	2013	PM	LSSU GV & TEL	\$3,719
2011	2013	PM	LSSU HARRIET LANE SITE VISIT	\$3,600
2011	2013	PM	LSSU SPENCER SITE VISIT/PRECOMM	\$4,000
2011	2013	PM	SPD RETROFIT ROAD SHOW	\$3,000
2011	2013	PM	SPENCER FUELING TEAM	\$5,000
2011	2013	PM	SPENCER LIGHT OFF TEAM	\$5,000
2011	2013	PM	SPENCER PRE-DELIVERY	\$10,000
2011	2013	Recurring	270 Warranty Repair	\$10,000
2011	2013	Recurring	FORWARD PRE-PRODCUTION	\$75,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2011	2013	Recurring	FORWARD PROCUREMENT	\$1,097,278
2011	2013	Recurring	SPD Install FORWARD	\$250,000
2011	2013	Training	LSSU SENECA 2nd A-TEAM	\$1,845
2011	2014	PM	Financial Mgmt Support 9/14-9/15	\$505,539
2011	2014	PM	SENECA Pre Delivery Team	\$10,000
2011	2015	Recurring	5V Hull Growth	\$419,234
2012	2013	Initial Spares	Initial Spares	\$372,849
2012	2013	Initial Spares	SPD Initial Spares	\$15,308
2012	2013	Initial Spares	WELIN LAMBIE SHELF STOCK	\$816,240
2012	2013	Procurement	CAMPBELL Procurement Growth	\$234,259
2012	2013	Procurement	MOHAWK GFE/SFLC	\$77,768
2012	2013	Procurement	SENECA PROCUREMENT GROWTH	\$180,678
2012	2013	Recurring	6C Hull Growth	\$883,268
2012	2013	Recurring	CAMPBELL Production Hull Growth	\$127,285
2012	2013	Recurring	FORWARD MPCMS LABOR	\$678,000
2012	2013	Recurring	MOHAWK Production	\$4,634,088
2012	2013	Recurring	SENECA PRODUCTION HULL GROWTH	\$500,000
2012	2014	Procurement	MOHAWK Procurement Growth	\$468,050
2012	2014	Recurring	MOHAWK Production Hull Growth	\$1,479,324
2012	2014	Recurring	SPD Backfit Install	\$1,050,000
2013	2013	PM	CG-9323 TRAINING /SUPPORT	\$25,000
2013	2013	PM	CG-9323 TRAINING/SUPPORT	\$11,000
2013	2013	PM	LSSU MOHAWK COMM	\$2,400
2013	2013	PM	LSSU FORWARD 1ST A-TEAM	\$900
2013	2013	PM	LSSU FORWARD 2ND A-TEAM	\$1,200
2013	2013	PM	LSSU MOHAWK 2ND A-TEAM	\$3,200
2013	2013	PM	LSSU SENCECA SITE VISIT	\$4,000
2013	2013	PM	LSSU SENECA 2ND A-TEAM	\$1,600
2013	2013	PM	LSSU TRAINING /SUPPORT	\$12,600
2013	2013	PM	LSSU TRAINING/SUPPORT	\$37,568
2013	2013	Procurement	BACKFITS	\$1,000,000
2013	2013	Recurring	7U Hull Growth	\$2,145,394
2013	2013	Recurring	FORWARD PRODUCTION	\$1,679,199
2013	2014	Non-Recurring	BAILEY CLAIM	\$1,300,000
2013	2014	PM	CG-9323 TRAINING /SUPPORT	\$22,518
2013	2014	PM	CG-9323 TRAINING /SUPPORT	\$22,518
2013	2014	PM	LSSU TRAINING/ SUPPORT	\$11,484
2013	2014	PM	LSSU TRAINING /SUPPORT	\$11,484
2013	2014	PM	LSSU TRAINING/ SUPPORT	\$12,750

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2013	2014	PM	LSSU/SFLC CONTRACTING SUPPORT	\$155,221
2013	2014	PM	SENECA FUELING TEAM	\$5,000
2013	2014	PM	SENECA LIGHT OFF TEAM	\$5,000
2013	2014	Procurement	FORWARD PROCUREMENT GROWTH	\$259,456
2013	2014	Recurring	FORWARD PRODUCTION HULL GROWTH	\$601,260
2013	2014	Recurring	WMEC Condition Survey	\$3,000,000
2013	2014	T&E	VOLPE ANALYSIS	\$84,807
2013	2015	PM	CG-9323 TRAINING /SUPPORT	\$22,500
2013	2015	PM	FINANCIAL MGMT SUPPORT 9/15-9/16	\$511,141
2013	2015	PM	LSSU TRAINING/ SUPPORT	\$11,484
2013	2015	PM	LSSU TRAINING/SUPPORT	\$6,668
2013	2016	PM	FINANCIAL MGMT SUPPORT 9/16-3/17	\$255,571
2013	2017	Initial Spares	Initial Spares	\$3,991,595
Total				\$31,031,054

Project	Polar Icebreaker
Year Appropriated	Amount
2013	\$7,609,386
2014	\$2,000,000
Total	\$9,609,386

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2013	2013	PM	Contract Support	\$292,000
2013	2013	PM	PM Costs Year 1	\$399,055
2013	2013	PM	Project Travel	\$150,945
2013	2014	Design	Design Engineering 2014	\$2,000,000
2013	2014	PM	Contract Support	\$2,000,000
2013	2014	PM	PM Costs Year 2	\$751,456
2013	2014	SEI	Solution Engineering	\$2,015,930
2014	2014	Design	Design Engineering 2014	\$1,000,000
2014	2015	PM	PM Costs Year 2	\$1,000,000
Total				\$9,609,386

Project	MPA
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$3,217,993
2010	\$4,357,817
2011	\$1,778,735
2012	\$28,294,658
2013	\$12,355,534
Total	\$50,004,737

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	Non-Recurring	ALC GSE S-Miami 53A100#8	\$31,168
2009	2013	PM	PM SUPPORT 53A100	\$6,521
2009	2013	Recurring	ALC PROJECT SPARES 53A130#14	\$2,110,054
2009	2013	Recurring	ALC Spare MSP & SENSOR A53A140#6	\$18,261
2009	2013	Recurring	FLIR/EO UHCU Improvement 53A100	\$499,835
2009	2013	Recurring	MPA Anti-Skid Test Set 53A100	\$552,154
2010	2013	PM	MPA PM TRAVEL PE: 54A10E #2QTR	\$50,000
2010	2013	PM	MPA PM TRAVEL PE: 54A10E #3QTR	\$95,000
2010	2013	PM	MPA PM TRAVEL PE: 54A10E 4THQTR	\$90,123
2010	2013	Recurring Support	ALC CDU-7000 (SPARES)	\$270,098
2010	2013	Equipment	ALC- GSE efforts PE:54A150#16	\$1,360,928
2010	2013	T&E	ALC CDU-7000 Antecedent Liabil	\$1,933,789
2010	2013	T&E	ALC CDU-7000 PE: 54A180#3	\$517,879
2010	2013	T&E	ALC- MTU-HULL PE:54A170(Pending)	\$40,000
2011	2013	PM	MPA BAH RECOMP 55A100	\$700,000
2011	2013	PM	MPA PM SUPT. PE: 55A100	\$240,710
2011	2013	Recurring	ALC SPARES PE:55A130#6	\$838,025
2012	2013	PM	MPA Airworthiness PE:26A100	\$219,171
2012	2013	Procurement	MPA Antecedent Liability	\$197,290
2012	2013	Procurement	MPA Antecedent Liability MSP	\$250,000
2012	2013	Procurement	MPA DVR Replace PE:26A1PC	\$60,000
2012	2013	Recurring	ALC SPARES : 26A130#9	\$12,566,288
2012	2013	Recurring	FLIR/EO CAP IMPROVEMENT	\$99,967
2012	2013	Recurring	MPA DVR Replace PE:26A1PI	\$780,191
2012	2013	Recurring	MPA EADS-NA MPA SPARES MPA INITIAL SPARES	\$6,734,539
2012	2013	Recurring	PE:26A11S	\$884,701
2012	2013	Recurring	MPA MSP's Cap Improvement	\$2,905,829
2012	2013	Recurring	MPA MSPs CDU 7000	\$278,323

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012	2014	ECO/ECP	MSP ECP#2 UNCLASS WIRING	\$500,000
2012	2014	Recurring	MSP UNCLASS CAP. IMPROVEMENT	\$1,074,531
2012	2014	Recurring	Maint. Trainer (MTU)	\$1,569,823
2012	2016	PM	SE/ PM Support	\$174,005
2013	2013	Non-Recurring	MPA MIPR NAWC-AD 27A1TS	\$87,029
2013	2013	PM	MPA LRR SUPT.	\$82,341
2013	2013	Recurring	MPA EGI	\$400,000
2013	2013	Recurring	MPA MSP #18	\$5,457,502
2013	2014	GFE	MPA CDU 7000 GFE	\$782,101
2013	2014	PM	MPA BAH SUPPORT	\$350,000
2013	2014	PM	MPA PM SUPPORT	\$461,412
2013	2014	PM	MPA TRAVEL SUPT	\$315,000
2013	2014	Procurement	ECP Inverter 74/ 27A18A	\$309,386
2013	2014	Procurement	ECP Maint. Manual/ 27A18A	\$535,334
2013	2014	Recurring	MPA ACFT GFE	\$130,000
2013	2014	Recurring	MPA Spares	\$2,702,930
2013	2015	Procurement	MPA AC18 Antecedent Liability	\$200,000
2013	2015	Procurement	MPA MSP (Antecedent Liability)	\$542,499
Total				\$50,004,737

Project MH-60

Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$4,230,668
2010	\$4,486,169
2011	\$11,131,713
2012	\$46,768,708
Total	\$66,617,258

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	PM	1QFY13 ESS PM / SE 53A750	\$256,471
2009	2013	PM	3QFY13 Technical Service	\$191,493
2009	2013	PM	H-60 Conversion Project	\$192,182
2009	2013	PM	H-60 Conversion Projects	\$700,000
2009	2013	PM	H60 ATC Instr Pilot 53A710	\$447,782
2009	2013	Recurring	3QFY13 ESS Materials	\$1,132,500
2009	2013	Recurring	3QFY13 Materials 53A710	\$1,135,230
2009	2013	Recurring	3QFY13 Technical Service 53A710	\$175,000
2010	2013	PM	3QFY13 Logistics Supt 54A715	\$228,720
2010	2013	PM	3QFY13 Tech Service 54A712	\$175,000
2010	2013	Procurement	1QFY13 Logistics Supt 54A715	\$42,000
2010	2013	Procurement	3QFY13 Materials 54A741	\$1,880,370
2010	2013	Recurring	3QFY13 Labor 54A743	\$18,500
2010	2014	PM	H-60 Conversion Project	\$2,123,079
2010	2014	Recurring	3QFY14 Labor 54A743	\$18,500
2011	2013	PM	H60 Conversion Projects 55A704	\$710,273
2011	2013	Procurement	3QFY13 Materials 55A721	\$180,000
2011	2013	Procurement	3QFY13 Materials PE 55A751	\$150,000
2011	2013	Procurement	4QFY13 Materials 55A711	\$25,000
2011	2013	Recurring	3QFY13 Labor 55A753	\$500,000
2011	2013	Recurring	3QFY13 Tech Service 55A712	\$600,000
2011	2013	Recurring	4QFY12 PM/SE 55A714	\$70,000
2011	2013	Recurring	4QFY13 Labor 55A713	\$1,002,657
2011	2013	T&E	DS1 3QFY13 Log Support 55A715	\$21,000
2011	2014	Non-Recurring	1QFY13 Tech Service 55A712	\$200,000
2011	2014	PM	2QFY14 PM/SE 55A714	\$1,382,135
2011	2014	PM	H60 Conversion Projects 55A704	\$931,581
2011	2014	Procurement	1QFY14 Materials 55A721	\$227,000
2011	2014	Procurement	3QFY14 Materials 55A711	\$50,000
2011	2014	Procurement	4QFY13 Materials 55A721	\$50,000
2011	2014	Procurement	4QFY14 Materials 55A721	\$50,000
2011	2014	Recurring	1QFY13 Tech Service 55A612	\$150,000
2011	2014	Recurring	1QFY14 Labor 55A713	\$860,699
2011	2014	Recurring	1QFY14 Tech Service 55A712	\$1,035,000
2011	2014	T&E	1QFY14 Log & Supt 55A755	\$380,000
2011	2014	T&E	1QFY14 Log Support 55A755	\$634,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2011	2014	T&E	4QFY14 Log Support 55A715	\$15,000
2011	2015	Procurement	1QFY15 Materials 55A711	\$50,000
2011	2015	Recurring	H-60 Conversion Projects	\$2,057,368
2012	2013	PM	2-3 QFY13 PM Travel for ESS	\$12,000
2012	2013	PM	3QFY13 PM Travel 26A70E	\$58,750
2012	2013	PM	3QFY13 Tech Service 26A722	\$200,000
2012	2013	PM	4Q FY13 PM Travel 26A70E	\$23,750
2012	2013	Procurement	H-60 1QFY13 Materials 26A711	\$9,890,906
2012	2013	Procurement	SLEP - Materials	\$50,000
2012	2013	Procurement	SLEP Materials	\$27,878,100
2012	2013	Recurring	3QFY13 Labor 26A723	\$560,000
2012	2013	Recurring	DS2 Labor	\$27,479
2012	2013	Recurring	SLEP - Labor	\$180,000
2012	2014	PM	2QFY14 Tech Service 26A722	\$200,000
2012	2014	PM	H-60 Project Travel	\$310,000
2012	2014	Recurring	DS1 Tech Services	\$90,000
2012	2015	PM	2QFY15 Logistics Suppt 26A714	\$875,000
2012	2015	PM	3QFY15 Tech Service 26A722	\$200,000
2012	2015	PM	H-60 Project Travel - 1QFY15	\$25,000
2012	2016	PM	3QFY16 Tech Service 26A722	\$200,000
2012	2016	Recurring	H-60 Conversion Projects	\$5,987,723
Total				\$66,617,258

Project H-65

Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$916,665
2010	\$16,592,000
2012	\$24,000,000
2013	\$29,885,509
2014	\$12,000,000
Total	\$83,394,074

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009		2013 Development	H-65 DS6 CAAS Phase 1-B Develop	\$43,761
2009		2013 Development	H-65 DS6 Development	\$3,050
2009		2013 PM	H-65 PM Support	\$122,996
2009		2013 PM	H-65 PM Travel	\$70,708
2009		2013 Procurement	TD/DS-6 VALVER/LongLead Material	\$336,157
2009		2013 Recurring	H-65 DS4 Production Labor ALC	\$57,665
2009		2013 Recurring	H-65 DS6 Prototype Labor	\$131,000
2009		2013 Training	H-65 DS4 1st HMU Trng Aid E-City	\$151,230
2010		2013 DataTech Pubs	H-65 Tech Pub Contract ALC	\$900,000
2010		2013 PM	H-65 PM Support	\$500,000
2010		2013 Procurement	H-65 DS-6 EOIR ESS Systems	\$12,607,929
2010		2013 Recurring	H-65 DS4 Prod Labor - ALC	\$800,000
2010		2013 Training	1st Avionics Trainer Upgrade	\$1,200,000
2010		2014 PM	DS6 Front End Anal-ICW Trng Aids	\$210,000
2010		2014 PM	H65 DS6 Analysis for Ops & Maint	\$374,071
2012		2013 Development	H-65 CAAS Phase 1A Extension	\$3,900,000
2012		2013 Development	H-65 DS6 RADAR Shipsets	\$500,000
2012		2013 Development	H-65 DS6 Weather RADAR NRE	\$2,000,000
2012		2013 Procurement	H-65 TCAS Modernization	\$2,000,000
2012		2013 Procurement	H65 DS6 ESS Systems	\$10,000,000
2012		2013 T&E	H-65 DS-6 DTE Flight Test	\$50,000
2012		2013 T&E	H-65 DS-6 E*3 Testing	\$50,000
2012		2014 DataTech Pubs	H-65 Tech Pub Support ALC	\$900,000
2012		2014 Development	H-65 DS6 AFCS Shipsets	\$2,500,000
2012		2014 PM	H-65 PM Travel	\$200,000
2012		2014 PM	H-65 Tech Support at ALC	\$1,900,000
2013		2013 Development	H-65 DS6 CAAS Sys Devel Phase II	\$6,500,000
2013		2013 Procurement	H-65 DS6 Prod Material Buy	\$5,685,509
2013		2014 Development	H-65 DS-6 AFCS Develop Contract	\$7,500,000
2013		2014 Development	H-65 DS6 Upgrade OFT Simulator	\$4,000,000
2013		2014 Procurement	H-65 DS6 Prod Material Buy	\$6,200,000
2014		2014 DataTech Pubs	H-65 Tech Pub Support PE:58A525	\$1,273,080
2014		2014 DataTech Pubs	Maint Manual Tech Data :58A545	\$400,000
2014		2014 Development	DS6 Sys Dev Rockwell Ph-3:58A542	\$4,000,000
2014		2014 PM	H-65 PM Support	\$328,733
2014		2014 PM	H-65 PM Support/Travel	\$200,000
2014		2014 PM	Tech Support ALC PE: 58A524	\$1,900,000
2014		2014 Procurement	DS6 Prod Material Buy PE: 58A541	\$1,098,187
2014		2014 Procurement	H-65 DS4 Prod Labor - ALC	\$800,000
2014		2014 Training	2nd Avionics Trainer Upgrade	\$2,000,000
Total				\$83,394,074

Project LRS

Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$725,780
2010	\$280,526
2011	\$8,735,132
2012	\$48,571,928
2013	\$85,387,167
2014	\$16,000,000
TOTAL	\$159,700,533

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	PM	C130H 3rd QTR DS2 9311 PM Travel	\$3,338
2009	2013	PM	C130J 9311 TRAVEL NOT OBLIGATED	\$2,534
2009	2013	Training	C-130H DS-2 A1U MX TRG Course	\$580,348
2009	2013	Training	C130H DS-2 ESD Tech Pubs Writer	\$139,560
2010	2013	PM	C-130H DS-2 CG-931	\$23,171
2010	2013	PM	C-130J Production Management	\$241,349
2010	2013	PM	C-130J Unobligated Travel and PM	\$16,006
2011	2013	GFE	C-130H DS-2 (10) CESIs and Mags	\$564,300
2011	2013	GFE	C-130H DS-2 (10) GP Warning Sys	\$789,816
2011	2013	GFE	C-130H DS-2 APX-119 Purchase	\$824,576
2011	2013	GFE	C-130H DS-2 GFE ALC	\$807,606
2011	2013	GFE	C-130H DS-2 GFE Contracts	\$3,308,353
2011	2013	GFE	C-130H DS-2 GFE EGPWS SFT	\$384,086
2011	2013	Logistics	C-130H DS-2 ILA/LRR	\$50,000
2011	2013	Non-Recurring	C-130J Production Mgmt	\$590,088
2011	2013	PM	C-130H AIR PM TABSS SPT	\$600,000
2011	2013	Recurring	C-130H DS-2 RC T&M Increase	\$193,144
2011	2013	Training	C-130H DS-2 Black Label Course	\$400,480
2011	2014	DataTech Pubs	C-130H DS-2 Tech Pubs	\$191,017
2011	2015	Logistics	C-130H DS-3 CWB Storage 2014	\$31,666
2012	2013	GFE	C-130H DS-2 GFE RC 2DA038	\$12,712,435
2012	2013	Logistics	C-130H SPAWAR DS-2 SE Logistics	\$464,345
2012	2013	PM	C-130H DS-2 3rd QTR Travel	\$110,524
2012	2013	PM	C-130H DS-2 4th QTR 9311 Travel	\$167,802
2012	2013	PM	C-130H for C130J A/C#9 Travel	\$24,902
2012	2013	PM	C-130J A/C#9 DoD/USAF Funds	\$400,000
2012	2013	Recurring	C-130H DS-2 R/C EDM Prod	\$8,000,000
2012	2013	Recurring	C-130H for C130J #9 Mission	\$24,585,397
2012	2014	DataTech Pubs	C-130H DS-2 Training & Tech Pubs	\$456,523
2012	2014	PM	C-130J A/C#9 9311 1Q Travel	\$25,000
2012	2014	PM	C-130J A/C#9 9311 2Q Travel	\$25,000
2012	2014	PM	C-130J A/C#9 9311 3Q Travel	\$25,000
2012	2014	PM	C-130J A/C#9 9311 4Q Travel	\$25,000
2012	2014	T&E	C-130H DS-2 COMOPTEVFOR OA	\$450,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012	2016	T&E	C-130H DS-2 IOT&E	\$1,100,000
2013	2013	Development	C-130J; LRS MSS DEV	\$1,000,000
2013	2014	Development	C-130J; LRS AC#10; Material	\$9,000,000
2013	2014	Logistics	C-130J; LRS Logistics	\$700,000
2013	2014	PM	C-130J; LRS PM; AC#10	\$400,000
2013	2014	PM	C-130J; LRS TVL QTR2	\$30,000
2013	2014	PM	C-130J; LRS TVL; QTR1	\$22,167
2013	2014	PM	C-130J; LRS TVL; QTR3	\$35,000
2013	2014	Procurement	C-130J; AC#10 Airframe	\$62,200,000
2013	2014	Procurement	C-130J; LRS AC10 MSS INST	\$12,000,000
2014	2014	Procurement	C-130H DS-2 A1U Prod	\$16,000,000
TOTAL				\$159,700,533

Project	MA5I
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$1,166,265
2010	\$1,710,692
2011	\$4,621,921
2012	\$61,928,725
2013	\$46,672,365
Total	\$116,099,968

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013	Facilities	A/S Cape Cod MPA Hanger - A/L	\$439,000
2009	2013	Facilities	A/S Cape Cod MPA Hanger	\$424,813
2009	2013	Facilities	A/S Cape Cod MPA Hanger TBD	\$5,587
2009	2013	Facilities	Facilities	\$297,085
2010	2013	Facilities	Alaska Sentinel Homeport	\$616
2010	2013	Facilities	FRC BSU Miami	\$141,108
2010	2013	Facilities	FRC BSU Miami TBD was Q1 Travel	\$7,500
2010	2013	Facilities	OCCS Building	\$172,095
2010	2013	Facilities	OCCS Building Q1 TBD	\$5,689
2010	2014	Facilities	A/S Cape Cod MPA Hanger A/L	\$560
2010	2014	Facilities	Facilities	\$681,078
2010	2014	Facilities	Ketchikan Homeport Studies	\$957
2010	2014	Facilities	NSC/FRC HM&E BLDG YORKTOWN	\$283,038
2010	2014	Facilities	NSC/FRC HM&E BLDG YORKTOWN A/L	\$418,051
2011	2013	Facilities	FRC Homeport San Juan Q3 Travel	\$4,500
2011	2013	Facilities	FRC Homeport San Juan Q4 Travel	\$4,500
2011	2013	Facilities	FY11 Travel PM TBD	\$12,898
2011	2013	Facilities	Key West FRC	\$144,487
2011	2013	Facilities	Key West FRC TBDQ1Travel	\$8,000
2011	2013	Facilities	NSC/FRC Yorktown - Q3	\$4,500
2011	2013	Facilities	NSC/FRC Yorktown - Q4	\$6,500
2011	2013	Facilities	OCCS - Alameda	\$276,316
2011	2013	Facilities	Pascagoula FRC TBD	\$408
2011	2014	Facilities	FRC Homeport San Juan	\$1,407,351
2011	2014	Facilities	NSC/FRC HM&E Bldg	\$637,707
2011	2014	Facilities	NSC/FRC Yorktown - A/L	\$811,512
2011	2015	Facilities	Deepwater Logistics	\$231,086
2011	2015	Facilities	FRC Homeport San Juan - A/L	\$852,156
2011	2015	Facilities	OCCS - Alameda A/L	\$220,000
2012	2013	Facilities	Air Station Miami MPA	\$928,500
2012	2013	Facilities	Air Station Miami Q3Travel	\$4,500
2012	2013	Facilities	Air Station Miami Q4Travel	\$7,000
2012	2013	Facilities	C4ISR TRACEN Petaluma Phil	\$7,851,090
2012	2013	Facilities	C4ISR TRACEN Petaluma Travel Q3	\$2,000
2012	2013	Facilities	C4ISR TRACEN Petaluma Travel Q4	\$4,500

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC 23-24 Honolulu, HI Q3Travel	\$4,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC 23-24 Honolulu, HI Q4Travel	\$2,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport Honolulu	\$8,088,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport Ketchikan	\$22,490,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport Ketchikan Q3 Travel	\$5,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport Ketchikan Q4 Travel	\$5,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport Pasacagoula	\$4,486,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport PasacagoulaQ4Travel	\$5,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport San Juan	\$4,484,500
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport San JuanQ3Travel	\$2,000
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport San JuanQ4Travel	\$4,500
2012		2013 Facilities	FRC Honolulu Studios	\$124,292
2012		2013 Facilities	FY12 Travel PM TBD	\$45,798
2012		2013 Facilities	NSC Homeport 2 - Alameda	\$1,891,000
2012		2013 Facilities	NSC Homeport 2 - AlamedaQ3Travel	\$4,000
2012		2013 Facilities	NSC Homeport Charl TBD	\$5,182
2012		2013 Facilities	NSC Homeport CharlestonQ3Travel	\$3,500
2012		2013 Facilities	NSC Homeport CharlestonQ4Travel	\$4,500
2012		2013 Facilities	RB-M Modifications	\$737,367
2012		2015 Facilities	Air Station Miami MPA A/L	\$150,000
2012		2015 Facilities	NSC Homeport 2 - Charleston A/L	\$500,000
2012		2016 Facilities	C4ISR TRACEN Petaluma Phi A/L	\$900,000
2012		2016 Facilities	Eng & Env Studies	\$3,689,496
2012		2016 Facilities	FRC Homeport - Honolulu A/L	\$900,000
2012		2016 Facilities	FRC Homeport - Ketchikan A/L	\$2,500,000
2012		2016 Facilities	FRC Homeport Pascagoula A/L	\$500,000
2012		2016 Facilities	FRC Homeport San Juan A/L	\$500,000
2012		2016 Facilities	NSC Homeport 2 - Alameda - A/L	\$700,000
2012		2016 Facilities	NSC Homeport 2 - Various	\$450,000
2012		2016 Facilities	NSC Homeport 2 - Various A/L	\$50,000
2012		2016 Facilities	RB-M Modifications A/L	\$100,000
2013		2013 Facilities	ALC MPA Facility Q4Travel	\$8,000
2013		2013 Facilities	ALC MPA Facility Upgrades	\$442,000
2013		2013 Facilities	ALC MPA MaintenanceQ3Travel	\$3,000
2013		2013 Facilities	ALC MPA MaintenanceQ4Travel	\$3,500
2013		2013 Facilities	ATTC MPA TrainingQ4 Travel	\$5,000
2013		2013 Facilities	Engineering/EnvironQ3Travel	\$6,000
2013		2013 Facilities	Engineering/EnvironQ4Travel	\$6,000
2013		2013 Facilities	Engineering/EnvironTBDQ1Travel	\$6,000
2013		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport AtlanticBQ4Travel	\$10,000
2013		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport Cape May, NJ	\$6,288,000
2013		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport S. PortlandQ3Travel	\$6,000
2013		2013 Facilities	FRC Homeport S. PortlandQ4Travel	\$4,000
2013		2013 Facilities	FY13 Travel PM TBD	\$32,221

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2013	2013	Facilities	HomeportCapeMayQ3Travel	\$4,000
2013	2013	Facilities	HomeportCapeMayQ4Travel	\$2,000
2013	2013	Facilities	InspectionContractSuperviQ3Trav	\$3,000
2013	2013	Facilities	InspectionContractSuperviQ4Trav	\$3,000
2013	2013	Facilities	RB-M Infrastructure Mods	\$720,000
2013	2014	Facilities	ALC MPA Maintenance Hangar	\$15,288,500
2013	2014	Facilities	ATTC MPA Training Bldg	\$10,795,000
2013	2014	Facilities	Contractor Support (Option 1)	\$211,168
2013	2014	Facilities	FRC Homeport Atlantic Beach, NC	\$4,490,000
2013	2014	Facilities	FRC Homeport South Portland, ME	\$3,490,000
2013	2016	Facilities	ALC MPA Facility Upgrades - A/L	\$50,000
2013	2016	Facilities	ALC MPA Maintenance Hangar A/L	\$1,700,000
2013	2018	Facilities	FRC Homeport Atlantic Beach A/L	\$500,000
2013	2018	Facilities	FRC Homeport Cape May, NJ A/L	\$700,000
2013	2016	Facilities	FRC Homeport S. Portland, ME A/L	\$500,000
2013	2018	Facilities	RB-M Infrastructure Mods - A/L	\$80,000
2013	2017	Facilities	ATTC MPA Training Bldg A/L	\$1,200,000
2013	2017	Facilities	Engineering/Environ Studies	\$115,976
Total				\$116,098,968

Project	IOC
Year Appropriated	Amount
2012	\$2,456,541
Total	\$2,456,541

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012	2013	Data	Esri Licenses FY13	\$35,060
2012	2013	Development	FY13 WK Design Analysis & Dev	\$457,000
2012	2013	PM	C3CEN Deploy Exp	\$9,542
2012	2013	PM	PMO Travel	\$15,000
2012	2013	PM	2QFY13 C3CEN Travel	\$23,500
2012	2013	PM	3QFY13 C3CEN Travel	\$25,000
2012	2013	PM	4QFY13 C3CEN Travel	\$18,130
2012	2013	PM	OMB 300	\$150,000
2012	2013	PM	WK Front End Analy_4QFY13	\$6,000
2012	2013	PM	WK Front End Analysis Tvl 3QFY13	\$4,000
2012	2013	PM	WK Stat Needs Assess3QFY13	\$30,000
2012	2014	Data	Esri Licenses FY14	\$72,120
2012	2014	Development	Transition Planning	\$667,249
2012	2014	PM	1QFY14 C3CEN Travel	\$25,000
2012	2014	PM	1QFY14 PMO Travel	\$12,500
2012	2014	PM	2QFY14 C3CEN Travel	\$25,000
2012	2014	PM	2QFY14 PMO Travel	\$12,500
2012	2014	PM	3QFY14 C3CEN Travel	\$25,000
2012	2014	PM	3QFY14 PMO Travel	\$12,500
2012	2014	PM	FY14 C3CEN Travel	\$12,940
2012	2014	PM	FY2014 PMO Support	\$500,000
2012	2014	PM	Post Move PMO Supplies	\$7,500
2012	2014	PM	WK Stat Needs Assess1QFY14	\$41,000
2012	2014	Training	IOCAWK Training	\$250,000
2012	2016	PM	Antecedent Liability	\$20,000
Total				\$2,456,541

Project R21	
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$193,440
2010	\$222,527
2011	\$16,015,040
2012	\$64,753,167
TOTAL	\$ 81,184,175

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2011		2013 ECO/ECP	FRP Group I Key West	\$167,960
2011		2013 ECO/ECP	FRP Group I Miami	\$100,800
2011		2013 ECO/ECP	FRP Group II Carolinas	\$134,400
2011		2013 ECO/ECP	FRP Group II New England	\$168,000
2011		2013 ECO/ECP	FRP Group III Great Lakes	\$436,800
2011		2013 ECO/ECP	FRP Group III Islands	\$935,200
2011		2013 Non-Recurring	AK Connection Infrastructure	\$25,000
2011		2013 Non-Recurring	AK Digital Selective Calling	\$3,596,896
2011		2013 Non-Recurring	System Design Maintenance	\$45,474
2011		2013 Non-Recurring	WR Software Support	\$36,881
2011		2013 Non-Recurring	WR Western Rivers	\$6,750,953
2011		2013 PM	PRO AK Expense FY 2013	\$17,940
2011		2013 PM	PRO AK Travel FY 2013	\$41,460
2011		2013 PM	PRO AZ Expenses FY 2013	\$17,425
2011		2013 PM	PRO AZ Travel FY 2013	\$74,395
2011		2013 PM	R21 HQ PMO Expenses FY 2013	\$42,767
2011		2013 PM	R21 HQ WR Travel FY 2013 Qtr 3	\$111,381
2011		2013 PM	Service Contract - PMO	\$2,172,268
2011		2014 Non-Recurring	AK Digital Selective Calling	\$359,690
2011		2014 PM	AK Consoles	\$779,350
2012		2013 Data	NFWF and State of Hawaii	\$250,000
2012		2013 Data	RFF South Padre Environmental	\$85,000
2012		2013 Data	Transition Support	\$42,144
2012		2013 ECO/ECP	FRP Group I Key West	\$154,600
2012		2013 ECO/ECP	FRP Group III Islands	\$750,000
2012		2013 ECO/ECP	VSAT	\$135,698
2012		2013 Facilities	Commercial Leases FY 2013	\$225,105
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	AK Consoles - Option Yr 1	\$60,585
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	AK Deployment	\$8,313,498
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	AK Echo Compensation	\$300,000
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	AK SOFC Prototype	\$15,000
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	AK Structural & Power Mod	\$300,000
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	Non-Recurring Engineering	\$2,000,000
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	WR OneNet - FRP LMR	\$440,000
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	WR OneNet - FRP OHV	\$495,000
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	WR OneNet - FRP UMR	\$330,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	WR VSAT	\$434,800
2012		2013 Non-Recurring	WR Western Rivers	\$2,742,381
2012		2013 PM	MIPR DCAA	\$300,000
2012		2013 PM	PRO AK Expense FY 2013	\$62,700
2012		2013 PM	PRO AK Travel FY 2013	\$106,930
2012		2013 PM	PRO AZ Expense FY 2013	\$62,700
2012		2013 PM	PRO AZ Travel FY 2013	\$128,468
2012		2013 PM	R21 HQ PMO Expenses FY 2013	\$80,000
2012		2013 PM	R21 HQ Travel FY 2013	\$142,446
2012		2013 PM	Service Contract - Financial	\$152,650
2012		2013 PM	Service Contract - KO	\$225,000
2012		2013 PM	Service Contract Reconciler	\$156,050
2012		2013 Recurring	AK Connection Infrastructure	\$492,862
2012		2013 T&E	MIPR SPAWAR	\$1,741,720
2012		2014 Data	Data Rights	\$5,000,000
2012		2014 Data	Transition Support	\$43,971
2012		2014 ECO/ECP	Cancelled Approp Liabilities	\$642,734
2012		2014 ECO/ECP	FRP Group I Key West	\$504,000
2012		2014 ECO/ECP	FRP Group I Miami	\$100,800
2012		2014 ECO/ECP	FRP Group II Carolinas	\$56,000
2012		2014 ECO/ECP	FRP Group II New England	\$56,000
2012		2014 ECO/ECP	FRP Group III Great Lakes	\$3,754,148
2012		2014 ECO/ECP	FRP Group III Islands	\$56,000
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	AK Antecedent Liability	\$675,900
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	AK Consoles - Option Yr 2	\$60,585
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	AK DSC Option Year	\$382,741
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	AK Deployment	\$5,000,000
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	WR 3 New Site Installs	\$2,043,030
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	WR FRP - Lower Mississippi	\$1,627,190
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	WR FRP - Ohio Valley	\$2,812,270
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	WR FRP - Upper Mississippi	\$2,658,780
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	WR Software Update & Support	\$116,200
2012		2014 Non-Recurring	WR Western Rivers	\$914,127
2012		2014 PM	AK PRO - FY 2014	\$125,000
2012		2014 PM	Project Management Support	\$2,900,000
2012		2014 PM	R21 Expenses - FY 2014	\$600,000
2012		2014 PM	Rescue 21 GD GSS Completion	\$1,021,359
2012		2014 PM	Service Contracts	\$533,700
2012		2014 Procurement	VSS - Vessels	\$1,500,000
2012		2014 T&E	AK Generator prototype	\$330,000
2012		2014 T&E	AK Installation at Kodiak AOR	\$500,000
2012		2014 T&E	AK Installation at RB	\$400,000
2012		2014 T&E	Project Technical Support	\$1,741,720
2012		2015 Data	Transition Support	\$45,446
2012		2015 PM	AK PRO - FY 2015	\$125,000
2012		2015 PM	Project Management Support	\$2,900,000
2012		2015 PM	R21 Expenses - FY 2015	\$560,000
2012		2015 T&E	MIPR SPAWAR	\$1,608,881
2012		2016 PM	Project Management Support	\$2,500,000
2012		2016 PM	R21 Expenses - FY 2016	\$132,248
Total				\$80,788,208

Project	NAIS
Year Appropriated	Amount
2012	\$699,992
2013	\$3,111,004
2014	\$13,000,000
Total	\$16,810,996

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2012	2013	Development	CY13 OSC_ECP funds	\$263,947
2012	2013	Development	CY13 OSC_Support_unobligated	\$3,000
2012	2013	Development	FY13 R& D Center support	\$9,669
2012	2013	PM	3Q & 4Q FY13 PRO Travel	\$9,661
2012	2013	PM	FY13 NG OY2/PRO Travel	\$284,753
2012	2013	PM	FY13 PMO/PRO BAH Tech Sprt	\$40,231
2012	2013	PM	FY13 PRO unob	\$16,511
2012	2013	PM	NG CLIN 01001 OY One funds	\$22,219
2012	2016	PM	Antecedent Liability	\$50,000
2013	2013	PM	3QFY13 LSS Site Implementation	\$26,286
2013	2013	PM	3QFY13 PMO Travel	\$11,937
2013	2013	PM	3QFY13 PRO Admin/Support	\$3,100
2013	2013	PM	3QFY13 PRO Travel	\$14,787
2013	2013	PM	4QFY13 LSS Site Implementation	\$78,890
2013	2013	PM	4QFY13 PMO Admin	\$3,147
2013	2013	PM	4QFY13 PMO Travel	\$4,000
2013	2013	PM	4QFY13 PRO Admin	\$10,295
2013	2013	PM	4QFY13 PRO Travel	\$21,905
2013	2013	PM	FY13 PMO Technical Support	\$136,743
2013	2013	PM	HTz Warfare License & Training	\$8,274
2013	2013	PM	LSS IV & V & RDC Data Connection	\$60,339
2013	2013	PM	LSS Site Construction	\$15,778
2013	2013	PM	NG Option Period Two	\$1,060,381
2013	2013	PM	PSS IV & V	\$20,000
2013	2013	PM	PSS Installation travel	\$12,451
2013	2013	PM	PSS Site Construction	\$2,000
2013	2014	PM	1QFY14 PRO Admin/Support	\$10,295
2013	2014	PM	1QFY14 PRO Travel	\$30,000
2013	2014	PM	2QFY14 PRO Admin/Support	\$10,294
2013	2014	PM	2QFY14 PRO Travel	\$22,063
2013	2014	PM	CY14 OSC Funding	\$53,488
2013	2014	PM	Miscellaneous GFE	\$10,000
2013	2014	PM	PRO Technical Support	\$160,463
2013	2014	PM	PSS Configured Hardware	\$1,161,403
2013	2014	PM	Software Licensing	\$44,179
2013	2017	PM	Antecedent Liability	\$118,526
2014	2014	GFE	Miscellaneous GFE	\$575,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2014	2014	GFE	Miscellaneous GFE Q2	\$225,000
2014	2014	PM	Exhibit 300 Support	\$90,000
2014	2014	PM	LSS Travel Q1	\$9,000
2014	2014	PM	LSS Travel Q2	\$9,000
2014	2014	PM	LSS Travel Q3	\$2,000
2014	2014	PM	NAIS Travel	\$45,000
2014	2014	PM	NAIS Travel Q2	\$43,000
2014	2014	PM	NAIS Travel Q3	\$10,000
2014	2014	PM	OSC Funding	\$519,000
2014	2014	PM	PMO Admin Support Q1	\$575,000
2014	2014	PM	PMO Admin Support Q3	\$575,000
2014	2014	PM	PRO Admin Support Q1	\$433,000
2014	2014	PM	PRO Admin Support Q3	\$430,000
2014	2014	PM	PSS Travel Q1	\$90,000
2014	2014	PM	PSS Travel Q2	\$90,000
2014	2014	PM	PSS Travel Q3	\$35,000
2014	2014	PM	RDC Funding	\$320,000
2014	2014	Procurement	Certification & Accreditation	\$215,000
2014	2014	Procurement	HTZ Warfare License & Training	\$17,000
2014	2014	Procurement	LSS Configured Hardware	\$2,100,000
2014	2014	Procurement	LSS IV & V & RDC Data Connection	\$735,000
2014	2014	Procurement	NG CLIN 1 Option Period 3	\$1,300,000
2014	2014	Procurement	PSS Configured Hardware	\$2,300,000
2014	2014	Procurement	PSS Site Implement Q3	\$1,000,000
2014	2014	Procurement	PSS Site Implement/Const/ IV&V	\$1,150,000
2014	2014	Procurement	Software Licensing	\$88,000
2014	2018	PM	Antecedent Liability	\$20,000
Total				\$16,810,966

Project **CG-LIMS**

Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$2,155
2010	\$179,728
2011	\$2,678,933
2012	\$3,385,608
2013	\$2,371,866
2014	\$1,500,000
Total	\$10,118,290

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009	2013 PM	A/L		\$2,155
2010	2013 PM	PMO Expense FY13		\$13,634
2010	2013 PM	Travel Q3 FY13		\$54,188
2010	2013 PM	Travel Q4 FY13		\$29,190
2010	2014 Training	User Training: T&E FY14		\$82,716
2011	2013 Development	COTS Software Product FY13		\$652,595
2011	2013 Development	Hosting Env. FY13		\$207,800
2011	2013 PM	Travel Q3 FY13		\$5,248
2011	2014 Development	COTS Software SME-FY14		\$382,000
2011	2014 PM	PMO Expenses FY14		\$13,002
2011	2014 Procurement	COTS Software Product FY14		\$143,583
2011	2014 Training	User Training: T&E FY14		\$1,274,705
2012	2014 Development	OSC API SME		\$193,000
2012	2014 PM	Hardware		\$71,000
2012	2014 PM	Integrated Logistics Support		\$304,000
2012	2014 PM	Technical Support Services		\$50,000
2012	2014 PM	Travel FY14		\$140,000
2012	2014 Procurement	COTS Software Product - FY14		\$2,019,587
2012	2015 Procurement	COTS Software Product - FY15		\$206,021
2012	2015 Training	User Training: T&E FY15		\$402,000
2013	2014 Development	COTS Software SME - FY14		\$2,371,866
2014	2014 Development	COTS Software SME - FY14		\$1,500,000
Total				\$10,118,290

Project C4ISR	
Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$2,243,298
2010	\$39,797
2011	\$84,053
2012	\$4,058,972
2013	\$24,883,315
2014	\$35,226,000
Total	\$66,335,438

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009		2013 Design	Antecedent Liability	\$52,875
2009		2013 Development	KU Band- Equipment FY13 3Q	\$1,922,781
2009		2013 Development	KU Band- Equipment_FY 13	\$213,842
2009		2013 PM	DCMA Support FY 13	\$54,000
2010		2014 PM	FY10 Antecedant Liability	\$39,797
2011		2013 PM	C4ISR Office supplies	\$78,715
2011		2015 Design	AL for SDI Aviation/DMS-MPAs	\$5,337
2011		2015 PM	Antecedent Liability	\$1
2012		2013 Design	Install of Segment 2 on NSC 2	\$417,480
2012		2014 Design	KU Band Upgrades/Equipment	\$3,820,559
2012		2016 Design	AL for SDI Aviation/DMS MPAs	\$2,863
2012		2016 PM	FY12 Antecedent Liability	\$18,070
2013		2013 Design	SPAWAR IA MIPR	\$1,489,882
2013		2013 Design	SPAWAR Install Support	\$4,551,000
2013		2013 Design	TEMPEST FY13	\$1,019,443
2013		2013 Development	CSL Cost Share FY13	\$530,000
2013		2013 Development	Gun Weapons Sys. Integration	\$500,000
2013		2013 Development	OPC Seawatch Software	\$200,000
2013		2013 Development	S/W Cert FY13	\$800,000
2013		2013 ECO/ECP	Engineering Services (ECPs)	\$4,452,123
2013		2013 PM	C3CEN SW	\$1,300,000
2013		2013 PM	DCMA/DCAA Support	\$275,000
2013		2013 PM	PM Support Services	\$673,132
2013		2013 PM	PMO Travel 3rd Qtr	\$238,512
2013		2013 PM	PMO Travel 4th Qtr	\$75,224
2013		2014 Design	NJ Labs- Moorestown FY14	\$2,581,000
2013		2014 Logistics	TRACEN Lab	\$6,000,000
2014		2014 Design	Long Lead Time Materials	\$3,421,000
2014		2014 Design	S/W Cert MIPR	\$800,000
2014		2014 Design	TEMPEST FY14	\$1,250,000
2014		2014 Development	C3CEN S/W	\$1,300,000
2014		2014 Development	CSL Cost Share	\$530,000
2014		2014 Development	Engineering Services ECPs	\$4,500,000
2014		2014 Development	Labs-Moorestown FY14	\$2,435,000

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2014		2014 Development	NSC DT Support	\$1,000,000
2014		2014 Development	SPARWAR C2 MIPR	\$1,000,000
2014		2014 Development	SPARWAR IA MIPR	\$2,000,000
2014		2014 Development	SPARWAR Install Support	\$2,800,000
2014		2014 Logistics	C3CEN Lab	\$490,000
2014		2014 Logistics	Logistics	\$400,000
2014		2014 Logistics	NJ Labs Upgrade	\$1,000,000
2014		2014 PM	DCMA MIPR	\$200,000
2014		2014 PM	PM Support	\$360,000
2014		2014 PM	PM Support EDPSS	\$800,000
2014		2014 PM	PM Support OPC	\$500,000
2014		2014 PM	PM support-Aviation	\$1,000,000
2014		2014 PM	PMO Supplies	\$90,000
2014		2014 PM	PMO Travel FY14	\$500,000
2014		2014 PM	Project Execution Support	\$4,600,000
2014		2014 PM	RIAC MIPR	\$1,250,000
2014		2014 PM	Safety/SSSTRP	\$700,000
2014		2014 PM	Seawatch IV&V	\$1,500,000
2014		2014 T&E	PFS MIPR FY14	\$800,000
Total				\$66,335,438

Project SEI

Year Appropriated	Amount
2009	\$231,134
2010	\$496,087
2011	\$19,165,770
2012	\$12,255,971
2013	
2014	\$204,000
TOTAL	\$32,352,963

Year Appropriated	Spend Plan FY	Cost Category	Name	Amount
2009		2013 Development	A/L	\$86,654
2009		2013 Development	APO Contractor Support - FY13	\$144,480
2010		2013 PM	APO Travel - FY13 Q3	\$18,222
2010		2013 PM	APO Travel - FY13 Q4	\$2,403
2010		2013 PM	Pending PM Plan	\$432,298
2010		2013 PM	SEI Travel FY13 - Q3	\$10,935
2010		2013 PM	SEI Travel FY13 - Q4	\$2,230
2010		2013 Training	APO Training - FY13	\$30,000
2011		2013 PM	APO Admin & Services - FY13	\$70,000
2011		2015 PM	PEO Rescission Target	\$9,095,770
2011		2015 PM	Rescission earmark	\$10,000,000
2012		2014 Development	IDE Hosting - FY14	\$900,000
2012		2015 Development	Pending Plan	\$355,971
2012		2016 PM	PEO Rescission Target	\$1,000,000
2012		2016 PM	Rescission Mark	\$10,000,000
2014		2014 PM	APO Admin & Services - FY14	\$204,000
TOTAL				\$32,352,963

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard
Department of Homeland Security
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 FY 2014 Budget Request
 April 16, 2013

Coast Guard Housing

Question: According to the Coast Guard's National Housing Assessment, the Coast Guard's inventory of housing is located at 128 sites, and is an average of 40 years old. The housing inventory is bimodal, with about half of the 128 sites consisting of 10 or fewer houses, while many of the other half were acquired from DoD and consist of a much larger number of houses.

This assessment concluded that:

1. It costs more to house members in Government-owned housing than to provide an allowance for a local home rental.
2. The Coast Guard currently has more inventory than needed based on what local commercial markets can accommodate.
3. While there is a limited need for potential new sites, or an incremental increase to an existing site, divesting of housing stock at other sites is supported.
4. The Coast Guard has a relatively low nation-wide occupancy rate of less than 70%.
5. The maintenance budget model for housing is substantially below both industry and DOD standards.

What actions does the Coast Guard plan to take in response to the assessment and what is the timeline for those actions?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard is taking action on a number of findings. Examples of actions taken in direct response to the findings of the National Housing Assessment include:

- Targeting investment of centrally prioritized major maintenance funds. Funding for family, unaccompanied and student housing averaged \$14.6 million/year (25% to 30% of centrally prioritized funds) in fiscal years 2012, 2013 and 2014. The Coast Guard will continue to make housing investment a priority in coming years.
- The Coast Guard completed more than 100 divestitures via sale (55 properties with net proceeds of \$8.85 million deposited in the Housing Fund) and demolition (46 properties). Nearly 700 homes have been identified as excess to housing program needs and are awaiting divestiture. The Coast Guard plans to initiate divestiture processes for these homes by the end of fiscal year 2014. Several hundred more homes are being reviewed for possible divestiture.
- The Coast Guard has verified and prioritized locations most in need of additional family housing. An \$11 million project to construct 12 new homes in Astoria, Oregon is scheduled for award in fiscal year 2013. A \$10 million project to construct the first of 20 homes in Kodiak, Alaska is scheduled for award in fiscal year 2014.
- At locations outside the continental United States (OCONUS), where there is an operational requirement to retain housing, the Coast Guard has promulgated policy mandating assignment to Coast Guard-owned

housing. A combination of divestiture of surplus housing and mandated assignment to operationally essential housing is expected to raise occupancy rates by 2015.

The Coast Guard will continue to review, act and build upon the findings from the National Housing Assessment.

Polar Icebreaker

Question: The FY 2014 budget requests only \$2 million for continued pre-acquisition activities for a new polar icebreaker. How does the Coast Guard plan to use these funds, and what would be the impact of this requested funding level on the acquisition schedule for the new heavy icebreaker? When does the Coast Guard project that the icebreaker will be operational?

ANSWER: The \$2 million in the FY 2014 President's Budget for the Polar Icebreaker will be used to continue development of programmatic planning documents required under the Coast Guard and DHS Major Systems Acquisition Manuals, including an Analysis of Alternatives, a Life Cycle Cost Estimate, modeling simulation and testing (as required). Together with funding provided in FY 2013, the Coast Guard will complete the Mission Needs Statement, the Concept of Operations, and the Preliminary Operational Requirements Document.

The requested funding level is sufficient to fund pre-acquisition efforts through FY 2014 and does not impact the schedule. The new polar icebreaker is planned to be delivered to replace Polar Star at the end of her service life.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt**Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard****Department of Homeland Security**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FY 2014 Budget Request

April 16, 2013

Impact of Reduced Funding

Question: In your view, can the Coast Guard adequately maintain the same level of border security- both air and sea- with reduced funding?

ANSWER: Coast Guard operation levels are scaled to address mission priorities with the funding provided by Congress. Operational commanders allocate resources to address the highest threats and operational priorities in their area of responsibility. The Coast Guard also leverages interagency and international partnerships as needed to secure the maritime border. The FY14 Budget fully funds the Coast Guard's highest priorities and sustains critical operations along maritime borders..

Question: Has the Coast Guard developed a strategy to provide adequate drug interdiction with fewer off-shore boats and less recourses overall?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard does not anticipate any change in strategy. The Coast Guard will continue to apply available resources, including more capable ships and aircraft as recapitalization progresses, to actionable intelligence that provides the greatest return on investment.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Henry Cuellar

Adm. Robert J. Papp Jr., Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard
Department of Homeland Security
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 FY 2014 Budget Request
 April 16, 2013

Cost Saving Measures

Question: Please provide a comprehensive list of cost saving measures and initiatives the U.S. Coast Guard is taking to cut waste and increase efficiencies.

ANSWER: The FY 2014 Budget includes savings from the following efficiencies to be implemented by Coast Guard in 2013 and 2014. :

Efficiency	Cost Savings (\$,000)
Enterprise Wide Support Personnel Reduction	-\$2,235
Front Line Mission Support Staffing Reduction	-\$5,042
Prior Year Management Annualizations (FY 2014)	-\$45,611
Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In sourcing	-\$2,560
Defense Messaging System	-\$994
Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Communications Area Master Stations	-\$509
Advance Technical Training School Program Reduction	-\$2,000
Education Benefits Reduction	-\$6,000
Officer Accession and Leadership Training Reduction	-\$1,611
Reduction of Smartphone Devices and Service Contracts	-\$3,300
Government Vehicle Fleet Mix	-\$800
Non-Operational Travel Reduction	-\$25,724
GSA Footprint	-\$800
Divest Coast Guard Housing	-\$750
HU-25 Decommissions	-\$9,371
Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies (FY 2013)	-\$56,299
Prior Year Management Annualizations (FY 2013)	-\$10,996
Programmatic Reductions (FY 2013)	-\$32,945
Total	-\$207,547

FY 2014 Budget - Acquisition Program

Question: The President's FY 2014 budget calls for \$8 billion to be appropriated to the U.S. Coast Guard, which reflects a decrease of \$732 million, to include an almost 38% reduction in acquisition programs. How will the USCG, with its limited assets, address maritime threats and enhance border security efforts along the Gulf of Mexico against the Nation's most emergent threats?

ANSWER: The FY 2014 Budget continues the most critical recapitalization programs that will replace deteriorated legacy assets and will improve overall Coast Guard capability and capacity. The 2014 Request also sustains priority operations with the same level of Operating Expenses (OE) funding provided in FY2012, which is also \$156 million more than post-sequester funding levels appropriated in FY2013.

National Security Cutter Acquisition

Question: The President's FY 2014 budget provides for the acquisition of a seventh National Security Cutter (NSC) and two more Fast Response Cutters (FRCs), and continues pre-acquisition activities for the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) and Polar Icebreaker. Should the funds for these assets not be approved, what will that mean for your legacy fleet and what missions will/might be impacted?

ANSWER: To better balance the acquisition and budget processes, DHS and CG are conducting an acquisition portfolio review beginning in 2013. Informed estimates of 2014 appropriations can be factored into the analysis, as appropriate. The comprehensive portfolio review in 2013 will help develop acquisition priorities and inform the proper asset mix to achieve operational requirements within the funding projections. The results should also be able to inform decisions pertaining to the near-term status of the legacy fleet and the impacts on mission performance.

GAO Report Acquisition Priorities

Question: A September 2012 GAO report recommended that the Commandant of the Coast Guard conduct a comprehensive portfolio review to develop revised baselines that reflect acquisition priorities as well as realistic funding scenarios. The report further stated that the USCG create stability in the acquisition process and provide decision makers, such as Congress, with current information to make decisions about budgets during such constrained fiscal environment. What actions has the agency taken in response to this recommendation?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard has taken the following actions in response to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations:

- **Recommendation (1):** To help the Coast Guard create stability in the acquisition process and provide decision makers, including DHS, Office of Management and Budget, and Congress, with current information to make decisions about budgets, the Commandant of the Coast Guard should conduct a comprehensive portfolio review to develop revised baselines that reflect acquisition priorities as well as realistic funding scenarios.

Actions Taken by Coast Guard to Address: The Coast Guard Systems Integration Team (SIT) developed a structured, comprehensive annual review process, which was briefed to the Coast Guard Executive Oversight Council (EOC).

- **Recommendation (2):** To strengthen the Coast Guard's acquisition governance framework and better prepare the Coast Guard in a constrained fiscal environment, the Commandant of the Coast Guard should identify the EOC as the governing body to oversee the Coast Guard's acquisition enterprise with a portfolio management approach. The Executive Oversight Council should supplement individual program reviews with portfolio-wide reviews to make performance and affordability trade-off decisions that will help ensure the Coast Guard is acquiring a balanced portfolio to meet mission needs, given the Coast Guard is not currently on a path to achieve several capabilities identified in the 2005 Mission Need Statement.

Actions Taken by Coast Guard to Address: The Coast Guard updated the EOC Charter on October 4, 2012 to address the GAO recommendation by including the following language in paragraph 3.1: "Conduct an annual review to assess and oversee acquisitions collectively as a balanced long-term and affordable portfolio consisting of a balanced mix of assets that optimizes Coast Guard mission execution."

South Texas Campaign

Question: In July and August 2012, U.S. Coast Guard and CBP led 2 separate joint operations entitled Operation JAVELINA THUNDER and Operation SEA SERPENT, a South Texas campaign aimed in disrupting and dismantling Transnational Criminal Organization activities along the South Texas Corridor and South Texas Maritime Domain, through intelligence driven and interagency and bi-national effort. What were the results of the operations? Are there any ongoing or future initiatives in the Gulf of Mexico?

ANSWER: Operation JAVELINA THUNDER II, a CBP-led land based joint operation in the South Texas area of operation with Coast Guard support at Lake Amistad and Falcon Lake, was conducted from 11 July to 10 August 2012 to deter, prevent and interdict Transnational Criminal Organization activities. Simultaneously, the Coast Guard-led Operation SEA SERPENT served to complement Operation JAVELINA THUNDER II by focusing joint and bi-national law enforcement agency efforts along the maritime border between the U.S. and Mexico. The results of this operation included the apprehension of 25 Undocumented Aliens (UDAs); the seizure of 10 lbs of marijuana; the deterring of five Mexican lancha vessels from fishing illegally in U.S. waters; the seizure of three Mexican lancha vessels for fishing illegally in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); 163 law enforcement boardings; and the issuance of 17 non-criminal violations. Current and future operations in the Gulf of Mexico include a variety of Coast Guard major cutter and medium range surveillance aircraft patrols offshore along the maritime border, an exercise to improve interoperability between Coast Guard, U.S. Navy, and Mexican Navy (SEMAR) is set to take place Spring of 2013, and Op SEA SERPENT 2013 will take place Summer of 2013 to complement Operation JAVELINA THUNDER III.

EPIC

Question: The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is an information focal point, collecting and analyzing interdiction reports and multi-source intelligence to identify and track trafficking activities and organizations, identify and fill intelligence gaps, and provide tactical intelligence to law enforcement officers in the field. The EPIC, includes more than 26 federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign enforcement agencies. The Watch Operation Section utilizes more than 70 federal, state and local databases giving the staff a wealth of critical information at its fingertips to assist at a moment's notice.

The FY 2014 budget proposes a \$1.5 million cut to the "Targeted Intelligence Program", which will eliminate the 24/7 call-in maritime watch at the EPIC. How will the USCG compensate for such a loss? What are the different watch floors that will remain available and how do they compare in interagency coordination and sharing with EPIC?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center (ICC) shifted its maritime watch function, previously administered by its Coast Guard personnel at EPIC, to its screening section at the National Targeting Center (NTC) in March 2013. The shift of this function from EPIC to NTC allows the Coast Guard to use both intelligence and advanced targeting systems to screen for potential threats. This integrated approach results in more comprehensive record checks, improved capacity for short-fused intelligence analysis, and more robust information sharing with interagency and foreign partners.

The Coast Guard plans to expand its intelligence collaboration with federal, state, and local partners by embedding its former watch standers into multiple analytic cells at EPIC, including the Border Intelligence Fusion Section, Southwest Border Task Force, and Global Tracking Unit.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 2013.

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

WITNESSES

MICHAEL FISHER, CHIEF, BORDER PATROL, CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

RANDOLPH ALLES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, AIR AND MARINE, CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

KEVIN McALEENAN, ACTING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

OPENING STATEMENT: MR. CARTER

Mr. CARTER. Good morning. I will call this hearing to order. This morning we welcome witnesses from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or CBP, as we consider the President's fiscal year 2014 budget request to secure our borders to facilitate lawful travel and trade.

Now our Acting Deputy Commissioner Kevin McAleenan, Chief Michael Fisher of the Office of Border Patrol, and Assistant Commissioner Randolph Alles of the Office of Air and Marine, gentlemen, we appreciate you being here. Thank you very much for being here. We are looking forward to your testimony. We also want to thank you for your service. You serve us in many, many great ways, and thank you for representing the interests of thousands of frontline officers and agents who risk their lives every day in the service of our Nation.

The senseless and cowardly attack in Boston is a sharp reminder that we must be ever vigilant in our efforts to secure the homeland, a reminder that I know is with your folks every day as they carry out their critical mission of border security. The last 2 years have been marked by disingenuous budget requests and painstaking analysis by this subcommittee. It was clear that the CBP budget did not cover its personnel. It appears, upon our initial analysis, as though the fiscal year 2014 request actually supports CBP's baseline staffing levels that includes 21,370 border patrol agents, 21,775 CBP officers and 1,138 Air and Marine interdiction agents, along with 2,383 agricultural specialists.

However, the fiscal year 2014 request also proposes to add 1,600 CBP officers through a down payment of \$210 million in appropriated funds and 1,877 CBP officers through an unauthorized fee proposal. CBP's budget is now 72 percent salaries and benefits for its more than 60,000 personnel.

Is now the right time to increase staffing when it is not clear that we are giving these officers and agents the right tools to do their important mission? That is something we need to think about.

The request also assumes massive cuts to ICE and the Coast Guard as well as the reductions to CBP Air and Marine operations.

Will investment dollars be better spent to ensure CBP air assets are flying to support border security? We are going to need to think about that.

In fiscal year 2012, Air and Marine supported border patrol, drug interdiction and other missions with 81,000 flight hours, which is less than prior years. Given fiscal year 2014 request, the Air and Marine will only achieve 62,000 flight hours. Air and Marine needs the right mix of staffing and assets and operational funds for fuel and routine maintenance to do its job, and it is clear this budget request does not support that need. Border patrol and drug interdiction missions will be impacted.

However, CBP has not been particularly good at measuring the impacts of budget tradeoffs on mission capabilities and performance. While I congratulate Field Operations on finally issuing the workload staffing model and developing detailed metrics and measures for its operations, the Border Patrol has not put forth similar measures. If immigration reform is to happen, we need to know the level of border security we can achieve with the right resource mix.

This subcommittee faces tough choices in developing the fiscal year 2014 appropriations bill, and for that reason we look forward to hearing from you on all your mission needs.

I would like now to recognize the distinguished ranking member Mr. Price for his opening remarks.

[Statement follows:]

The Honorable John Carter
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. Customs and Border Protection FY 2014 Budget Hearing
Witnesses:
Acting Deputy Commissioner Kevin McAleenan
Chief Michael Fisher (Border Patrol)
Assistant Commissioner Alles (Air and Marine)
10:00 AM | Wednesday | April 17, 2013 | 2359 RHOB
Opening Statement As Prepared

Hearing is called to order –

This morning we welcome witnesses from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (or, CBP), as we consider the President's FY14 Budget Request to secure our borders and facilitate lawful travel and trade. They are: Acting Deputy Commissioner Kevin McAleenan; Chief Michael Fisher, Office of Border Patrol; and Assistant Commissioner Randolph Alles, Office of Air and Marine.

Gentlemen, we thank you for being here and look forward to your testimony. We also thank you for your service – and for representing the interests of thousands of frontline officers and agents who risk their lives every day in service to our nation.

The senseless and cowardly attack in Boston is a stark reminder that we must be ever vigilant in our efforts to secure the homeland – a reminder that I know is with your folks every day as they carry out their critical mission of border security.

The last two years have been marked by disingenuous budget requests and painstaking analysis by this Subcommittee – it was clear that CBP's budget did not cover its personnel. It appears, upon our initial analysis, as though the FY14 request actually supports CBP's baseline staffing levels – that includes 21,370 Border Patrol agents, 21,775 CBP officers, 1,138 Air and Marine Interdiction Agents, and 2,383 Agricultural Specialists.

However, the FY14 request also proposes to add 1,600 CBP officers through a down payment of \$210 million in appropriated funds and 1,877 CBP officers through an unauthorized fee proposal. CBP's budget is now 72% salaries and benefits for its more than 60,000 personnel. Is now the right time to increase staffing when it is not clear that we are giving these officers and agents the right tools to do their important mission?

The request also assumes massive cuts to ICE and Coast Guard as well as the reductions to CBP Air and Marine operations. Would investment dollars be better spent to ensure CBP air assets are flying to support border security?

In FY12, Air and Marine supported Border Patrol, drug interdiction, and other missions with 81,000 flight hours – less than prior years.

Given the FY14 request, Air and Marine will only achieve 62,000 flight hours. Air and Marine needs the right mix of staffing, assets, and operational funds for fuel and routine maintenance to do its job. And it is clear this budget request does not support that need – Border Patrol and drug interdiction missions will be impacted.

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This Subcommittee faces tough choices in developing the FY14 appropriations bill. For that reason, we look forward to hearing from you on your mission needs. I would like to now recognize the Subcommittee's distinguished Ranking Member, Mr. Price, for his opening remarks.

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OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to join Chairman Carter in welcoming our witnesses this morning, Border Patrol Chief Michael Fisher, Assistant Commissioner for Field Operations Kevin McAleenan, and Assistant Commissioner for the Office of Air and Marine Randolph Alles. I also want to thank recently retired Deputy Commissioner Aguilar for his tireless work over the past 31 years to secure our border.

All of you, like many of your DHS colleagues, have a difficult and sometimes thankless job. Yet you performed it admirably. Thanks to the men and women of Customs and Border Protection, the 1,954 miles of our shared border with Mexico has become increasingly difficult to breach. Two decades ago, fewer than 4,000 border patrol agents manned the entire southwest border. Today, that number is about 18,500, and some 651 miles of fence have been built in targeted areas of the border. Now sensors have been planted, cameras erected, unmanned aerial vehicles monitor the border from above.

Couple these efforts with targeted outbound inspections of vehicles for illegal drugs, weapons, cash and other contraband heading south into Mexico, which has resulted in some impressive seizures in California, Texas and Arizona over the past 3 years, and you can see just how successful our border security efforts have been.

Now, as I stated in our hearing with Secretary Napolitano, as the former chairman of this subcommittee, I know how elusive the definition of secure can be. I also know that we can't simply throw an unlimited amount of money or technology or anything else at the southwest border and assume that will solve all the problems. We must continue to look analytically for the right mix of personnel, infrastructure and technology to find the best path forward.

At the same time CBP has made steady progress in securing our borders, the agency has struggled to keep its financial house in order. Over the past 2 years, CBP has been unable to accurately budget for its salaries and expense requirements, which account for almost 70 percent of its appropriations needs. For example, going into fiscal 2013, CBP found itself with a \$324 million salary shortfall, created in part by a budget request that incorrectly assumed CBP access to fee revenue, in part due to assumptions about attrition rates that were off the mark. While CBP should be commended for identifying ways to address this shortfall, it is imperative that the agency avoid such errors in developing future budget requests.

Today I want to explore the progress CBP has made in addressing its salary shortfalls as well as the impact of sequestration on your agency. At a time when Congress is considering comprehensive immigration reform with some calling for a secure the border first approach, your agency has a difficult task ahead.

It is not a matter of a new task being laid before you. CBP has made steady progress in grappling with border security over the last decade. But there has been a continuing debate about what it means to secure the border, and we will need to develop some consensus on that question in the context of comprehensive immigration reform.

We may not be able to resolve that issue here today, I am afraid, but I hope you will be able to give us your perspective on how far we have come on border security, on the current state of our capability and about the challenges that still remain.

We need a clear picture of what the budget request for the coming year means for CBP's ability to address the multiple challenges it faces. CBP must have the resources and flexibility to quickly identify threats and then stem the flow of people and drugs coming into our country illegally as well as to process the legal entry of people and goods expeditiously. It is our job to make sure you have the resources to do that successfully.

The CBP budget request is for \$12.9 billion, an increase of about \$1 billion, or 8.6 percent. Perhaps most notably, the budget proposes an increase of \$210 million to hire an additional 1,600 CBP officers and 245 mission and operational support positions. It also proposes authorizing language to increase immigration fees and customs user fees by \$2 each to support an additional 1,877 CBP officers. I hope you will be working closely with the authorizers regarding the need for these additional officers and the rationale for using additional fee revenue to support them.

The budget also proposes a cut of \$87.2 million to CBP Air and Marine interdiction, including a cut of \$43.9 million to Air and Marine procurement and a cut of \$43.1 million to operations and maintenance. This raises serious questions about how CBP would prioritize its interdiction efforts with such limited resources and flight hours.

So, to all of you, I commend you for your efforts to make CBP a more agile law enforcement agency and our border communities more secure. We thank you for your service and we look forward to your testimony.

[Statement follows:]

**The Honorable David Price
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security**

Opening Statement:

***U.S. Customs and Border Protection
FY 2014 Budget***

Witnesses:

**Acting Deputy Commissioner Kevin McAleenan
Chief Michael Fisher (Border Patrol)
Assistant Commissioner Alles (Air and Marine)**

10:00 AM | Wednesday | April 17, 2013 | 2359 RHOB

I want to join Chairman Carter in welcoming our witnesses this morning – Border Patrol Chief, Michael Fisher; Assistant Commissioner for Field Operations, Kevin McAleenan; and Assistant Commissioner for the Office of Air and Marine, Randolph Alles. I also want to thank recently retired Deputy Commissioner Aguilar for his tireless work over the past 31 years to secure our borders.

All of you, like many of your DHS colleagues, have a difficult and often thankless job – yet you have performed it admirably. Thanks to the men and women of Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the 1,954 miles of our shared border with Mexico has become increasingly difficult to breach. Two decades ago, fewer than 4,000 Border Patrol agents manned the entire Southwest border. Today there are approximately 18,500, and some 651 miles of fence have been built in targeted areas of the border.

Now sensors have been planted, cameras erected, and unmanned aerial vehicles monitor the border from above. Couple these efforts with targeted outbound inspections of vehicles for illegal drugs, weapons, cash, and other contraband heading south into Mexico, resulting in some impressive seizures in California, Texas, and Arizona over the past three years, and you can see just how successful our border security efforts have been.

As I stated in our hearing with Secretary Napolitano, as the former Chairman of this Subcommittee, I know how elusive the definition of “secure” can be. I also know that we cannot simply throw an unlimited supply of money at the Southwest border and assume that will solve all the problems. We must continue to look analytically for the right mix of personnel, infrastructure, and technology to find the best path forward.

At the same time CBP has made steady progress in securing our borders, the agency has struggled to keep its financial house in order. Over the past two years, CBP has been unable to accurately budget for its salaries and expenses requirements, which account for almost 70 percent of its appropriation needs. For example, going into fiscal year 2013, CBP found itself with a \$324 million salary shortfall, created in part by a budget request that incorrectly assumed CBP access to fee revenue and in part due to assumptions about attrition rates that were off the mark. While CBP should be commended for identifying ways to address this shortfall, it is

imperative that CBP avoid such errors in developing future budget requests.

Today I would like to explore the progress CBP has made in addressing its salary shortfalls as well as the impact of sequestration on your agency. At a time when Congress is considering comprehensive immigration reform, with some calling for a “securing the border first” approach, your agency has a difficult task ahead. It is not a matter of a new task being laid before you; CBP has made steady progress in grappling with border security over the last decade. But there has been a continuing debate about what it means to “secure the border,” and we will need to develop some consensus on that question in the context of comprehensive immigration reform.

While we may not be able to resolve that issue here today, I hope you will be able to give us your perspective on how far we have come on border security, on the current state of our capability, and about the challenges that still remain. We need a clear picture of what the budget request for the coming year means for CBP’s ability to address the multiple challenges it faces. CBP must have the resources and flexibility to quickly identify threats and stem the flow of people and drugs coming into our country illegally, as well as to process the legal entry of people and goods expeditiously. It is our job to make sure that you are able to do that successfully.

The CBP budget request is for \$12.9 billion, an increase of approximately \$1 billion, or 8.6 percent. Perhaps most notably, the budget proposes an increase of \$210.1 million to hire an additional 1,600 CBP Officers and 245 mission and operational support positions. It also proposes authorizing language to increase immigration fees and customs user fees by \$2.00 each to support an additional 1,877 CBP Officers; I hope you will be working closely with the authorizers regarding the need for these additional officers and the rationale for using additional fee revenue to support them.

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Once again I commend you for your efforts to make CBP a more agile law enforcement agency and our border communities more secure, and I thank you for your service.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Price.

Commissioner McAleenan, I am going to now recognize you to make an opening statement for the panel. Your written statement will be placed in the record and we all have a copy of it. Please limit your oral arguments to no more than five minutes to sum up your ideas. Please proceed.

OPENING STATEMENT: ACTING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MCALEENAN

Mr. MCALEENAN. Thank you, Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price and members of the subcommittee. Good morning. It is an honor for us to be here today representing the men and women of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and to discuss the tremendous work they do each day to protect our Nation.

Mr. Chairman, let me offer CBP's congratulations on becoming chairman of the subcommittee, and we look forward to continuing to work with you and other distinguished members in the years and months ahead.

Before I begin, I would also like to acknowledge the tragic events in Boston on Monday and briefly reference the work CBP is doing to support the interagency response. CBP is supporting the FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation] led investigation to the Joint Terrorism Task Force with data and research support as well as scrutinizing outbound international travel for any sign of a suspect fleeing the incident.

We have also provided air support to the air and sea effort, and if it is determined that there is an international nexus to the attack, we will bring every asset and capability available to bear in identifying and pursuing those who have perpetrated this atrocity. The victims and their families are front of mind for all CBP personnel and we will do whatever we can to support the investigation.

With more than 60,000 employees, CBP is the largest law enforcement agency in the United States. We are responsible for securing America's borders to protect our Nation against terrorist threats and prevent the illegal entry of inadmissible persons, contraband and agricultural pests and animal diseases while promoting the safe and efficient flow of travel and trade.

Today we will highlight the fiscal year 2014 budget request and outline the ways in which CBP is optimizing its resources to perform our mission more effectively and efficiently. In the budget request, CBP is requesting funds to enhance frontline operations as well as fund a limited number of improved capabilities in the areas of border security, targeting and trade facilitation and enforcement. I would like to highlight five key aspects of the budget request.

First, our fiscal year 2014 budget request supports 21,370 border patrol agents and a record 25,252 CBP officers. This CBP officer staffing level includes the agency's request for 1,600 CBP officers as well as 1,877 officers to be funded by proposed increases to the COBRA [Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985] and immigration user fees. This increase in officers will result in additional enforcement actions, marked decreases in wait times and significant benefits to the U.S. economy.

Second, every day, transnational criminal organizations attempt to smuggle people and contraband in the maritime environment.

CBP's Office of Air and Marine P3 aircraft have been instrumental in detecting and intercepting vessels with contraband bound for the United States while still thousands of miles away from our borders. CBP's fiscal year 2014 budget request includes \$74 million to sustain and enhance CBP's air and maritime operations and patrol capabilities through the procurement of new multi-role enforcement aircraft, the P3 service life extension program, coastal interceptor vessels and sensor upgrades for tactical aircraft.

Third, CBP will deploy proven and effective surveillance technology along the highest traffic areas of the southwest border. CBP's fiscal year 2014 budget request will enable CBP to augment and upgrade our existing capabilities with the additional deployment of integrated fixed towers, up to 50 new tower sites in six border patrol station areas of responsibility, and upgraded remote video surveillance systems in critical focus areas along our southwest border. This technology will be incorporated with other border surveillance tools tailored to the southwest and northern border as well as maritime environments and will significantly increase our situational awareness.

Fourth, CBP's fiscal year 2014 budget request also supports our targeting framework and with additional system capabilities, including improvements to the automated targeting system and the national targeting centers. Further, the budget request includes \$13 million to fund the initial cost of consolidating CBP's targeting centers to more effectively and efficiently meet CBP and inter-agency mission needs.

And finally, we recognize how the increasing volume of international travel benefits our economy. CBP strives to process passengers as quickly as possible while maintaining the highest standards of security. Our budget request includes \$8 million to invest in technology to improve processing and ports of entry through the acquisition of 60 kiosks to be employed at eight high-volume ports with over 29 million pedestrian crossings. This investment will allow CBP to better facilitate legitimate travel and focus on higher risk.

CBP is continually enhancing facilitation and security efforts to optimize our resources, operations and business processes to increase security and efficiency. The fiscal year 2014 budget request enables CBP to pursue personnel and technology enhancements to improve our effectiveness and streamline our activities to safeguard our borders and promote the safe and efficient flow of travel and trade.

Along with my distinguished colleagues, I appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning, and we look forward to answering your questions.

[The statements of Messrs. McAleenan, Fisher, and Alles follow:]

JOINT TESTIMONY OF

**KEVIN K. MCALEENAN
ACTING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**MICHAEL FISHER
CHIEF
UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL**

**RANDOLPH ALLES
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF AIR AND MARINE**

“Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request”

BEFORE

**HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY**

**APRIL 17, 2013
WASHINGTON, DC**

Introduction

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, Members of the Subcommittee, it is an honor to appear before you today to discuss the work that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) does in securing America's borders. CBP, with more than 60,000 employees, is the largest, uniformed, federal law enforcement agency in the country. We are America's frontline border security agency, the guardians of our borders, responsible for protecting the United States and the American people from the entry of dangerous goods and people. CBP's priority mission is keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States. CBP is also responsible for securing the border and facilitating lawful international trade and travel while enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations. This includes ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official ports of entry (POEs), preventing the illegal entry of persons and contraband into the United States at and between POEs, promoting the safe and efficient flow of commerce into the United States, and enforcing trade and tariff laws and regulations.

CBP protects approximately 7,000 miles of land borders and 95,000 miles of coastal shoreline. Operating at 329 POEs across the United States, CBP welcomes almost one million travelers by land, sea, and air, facilitating the flow of goods essential to our economy. In FY 2012, CBP facilitated more than \$2.3 trillion in trade and welcomed a record 98 million air travelers, a 12-percent increase since FY 2009. CBP also collected \$39.4 billion in revenue, a six-percent increase over the previous year – illustrating the critical role of CBP not only with border security, but with economic security and continued growth. Trade and travel are absolutely vital to our economy, and according to the U.S. Travel Association, one new American job is created for every 33 travelers arriving from overseas.

We would like to acknowledge and thank this committee for the consistent support and commitment you have shown to the mission and people of CBP. As we mark the 10th anniversary of the creation of DHS and transition into the second half of Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, we will outline the current status of CBP resources and demonstrate how the

resources provided by Congress have been utilized more efficiently and effectively to improve lawful trade and travel and the security of our borders.

With the introduction of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability process, CBP can make more informed, cross-cutting operational and resource-based decisions. We have transitioned from a budget-centric process to a planning and programming process, driven by goals and objectives, which have increased transparency through more detailed, focused budget requests.

Sequestration Impact

Before we delve into the FY 2014 Budget request, we would like to briefly speak to the impacts of sequestration. Sequestration has been disruptive to CBP, our mission, and our Nation's security and economy. Although the FY 2013 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act provides some additional funding for CBP and enables it to mitigate to some degree the impacts to its workforce, sequestration still requires nearly \$600 million in cuts across CBP, affecting operations in the short- and long-term. While CBP remains committed to doing everything it can to minimize risks and mitigate the impact of sequestration, we have already experienced significant impacts to cross-border activities.

Reduced CBP officer (CBPO) overtime availability at our Nation's ports has resulted in increased wait times for travelers across the country. International travelers have experienced extended wait times with some locations reporting wait times averaging between two and four hours. These automatic cuts have occurred against a backdrop of significant growth in travel and trade in all POE environments. Air travel at the major gateway airports is up by four percent, on top of a three-year increase of over 12 percent. Land border travel is up 3.6 percent through the fiscal year to date. Additionally, cargo volumes have increased in all environments over the past three years.

Delays affect the air travel environment, causing missed passenger connections, for both domestic and international flights. Reduced CBPO overtime availability at our Nation's

ports slows the movement of goods across the border and impedes CBP's capacity to facilitate and expedite cargo, adding costs to the supply chain and diminishing our global competitiveness.

Between the POEs, sequestration has led to significant reductions in areas like CBP's detainee transportation support contract, which increases non-law enforcement requirements for frontline Border Patrol agents. CBP has also cut operating expenses, including vehicle usage, affecting Border Patrol's ability to respond to requests from other law enforcement entities for assistance.

Based on CBP's funding levels as of March 1, the sequester also necessitated CBP to take steps to achieve a reduction of 21,000 flight hours for CBP's fleet of 269 aircraft from a level of 69,000 hours to 48,000 hours, impacting CBP's ability to provide critical aerial surveillance and operational assistance to law enforcement personnel on the ground. Based on funding provided in the FY 2013 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, CBP will work to restore flight hours to pre-sequestration levels.

Current State of CBP and FY 2014 Highlights

Our FY 2014 Budget request supports CBP's continued commitment to keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States, securing the border, and facilitating lawful international trade and travel. Our FY 2014 operational and budget priorities are:

- Strengthening and optimizing resources at our Nation's ports of entry to secure and facilitate increasing volumes of travel and trade.
- Strengthening critical frontline capabilities and increasing awareness through investments in technology and enhancements to targeting systems.

These priorities support the continued efforts of CBP's 21,370 Border Patrol agents (BPAs) and record 25,252 CBPOs at POEs who work 24/7 with state, local, and federal

law enforcement in deterring illicit trafficking in people, drugs, illegal weapons, and money, and promoting economic security by facilitating legitimate travel and trade.

Strengthening and Optimizing Resources at our Nation's Ports of Entry

Over the past decade, CBP has strengthened its law enforcement capabilities at the POEs. In support of our evolving, complex mission, the number of CBPOs ensuring the secure flow of people and goods into the Nation has increased from 17,279 customs and immigration inspectors in 2003, to more than 21,000 CBPOs and 2,300 agriculture specialists today. The FY 2014 Budget includes several proposals to invest in the men and women on the frontlines of our 329 POEs along the border and at airports and seaports across the country. Further, the Budget will enable CBP to continue investing in technology that increases the efficiency of processing travelers at air and land ports of entry.

Increase in CBP Officer Staffing

As travel volumes continue to increase, CBP faces significant staffing challenges at our busiest ports. CBP's FY 2014 Budget recognizes the need to maintain the highest levels of security and facilitation of trade and travel at our POEs and includes a request for 3,477 new CBPOs. Of this amount, 1,600 are requested through appropriated funding of \$210 million. Our request also supports legislative changes to user fee collections that would fund approximately 1,877 additional officers. The increase in CBPOs will enhance CBP's ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo, reduce wait times, and increase seizures of illegal items (guns, drugs, currency, and counterfeit goods). These new officers will also help the economy and lead to new jobs. A recent study released by the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) at the University of Southern California found that an increase or decrease in staffing at ports has an impact on wait times and, therefore, on the U.S. economy. The impacts begin with changes in tourist and business travel expenditures and with changes in freight costs. These changes, in turn, translate into ripple, or multiplier,

effects in port regions and the overall U.S. economy. According to their results, the 3,477 new CBPOs supported in the Budget may have an estimated impact as high as:

- 115,000 annual jobs added;
- \$7 Billion increase in Gross Domestic product;
- 80,000 more enforcement actions (including \$140M drug seizure value increase, \$9.5M currency seizure value increase, and \$27M trade penalty assessment increase);
- \$8.5 million IPR seizures increase; and
- \$145 million liquidated damage assessment increase.

Increase in User Fees

User fees that support CBP travel operations have not been adjusted, in many cases, for more than a decade. The legislative changes to user fee collections, as proposed in the Budget, will further enable CBP to efficiently and effectively process the more than 350 million travelers annually — an industry that provides nearly \$150 billion in economic stimulus. CBP has proposed a \$2.00 increase to both the Immigration User Fee (IUF) and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) air and sea passenger user fees, as well as proportional increases in other IUF and COBRA fee categories. The IUF increase is projected to provide approximately \$166 million in additional funding, supporting up to 974 additional CBPOs. The COBRA user fee increase is projected to provide approximately \$194 million in additional funding, supporting up to 903 additional CBPOs, along with officer overtime and enhancements to IT systems that support inspection activities. Because these fees are set by statute, the gap between fee collections and the operations they support is growing, and the number of workforce-hours fees-support decrease each year. In future budget requests, CBP will tie these fees to the Consumer Price Index so they keep pace with the rising costs of processing international trade and travel. In addition, CBP and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are evaluating financial models to achieve full cost recovery for agricultural inspectional services provided by CBP.

Reimbursable Agreements and Public-Private Partnerships

To further facilitate rising volumes of travel, and to meet the needs of our partners and stakeholders in the travel and trade industries, the FY 2014 Budget request also includes a legislative proposal for reimbursable agreements authority. This proposal will provide CBP the authority to engage in public-private partnerships to fund enhanced CBP services. The public-private partnerships are intended to fund overtime and enable CBP to expand inspection services as requested by public and private stakeholders. All of these legislative proposals will lead to a reduction in wait-times for travelers and cargo and an increase in seizures of illegal and counterfeit goods, resulting in a positive impact on the Nation's economy.

Technology Enhancements for Facilitating Travel

CBP leverages advanced technology to enhance security operations and facilitate legitimate international travel. The FY 2014 Budget includes \$19 million for investing in technology to improve processing at air and land ports of entry. Of this amount, \$8 million supports the acquisition of 60 kiosks at airports and at 8 high volume pedestrian crossings. These 8 high volume sites process approximately 73 percent of the total 40 million annual pedestrian crossings. This investment will allow CBP to better facilitate legitimate travelers and focus on higher-risk passengers and cargo. The remaining \$10.8 million will fund the acquisition of additional hand-held mobile devices to further speed the processing of travelers and cargo.

Sustaining Critical Frontline Capabilities

The border is more secure than ever before with historic levels of personnel, technology, and infrastructure. The Border Patrol is staffed at a higher level than at any time in its 88-year history: BPAs have doubled, from nearly 10,000 in 2004 to more than 21,000 agents today. Along the Southwest border, DHS has increased the number of law enforcement officers on the ground from approximately 9,100 BPAs in 2001 to over 18,500 today. At our Northern border, the force of 500 agents that we sustained 10 years ago has grown to more than 2,200. Law enforcement capabilities at the POEs have also been reinforced, and, as discussed above, to support our evolving, complex mission, the

FY 2014 request provides for more than 3,400 additional CBPOs to expedite travel and trade and strengthen security at our nation's ports of entry.

In addition to building our workforce, DHS has made unprecedented investments in border security infrastructure and technology, the primary driver of all land, maritime, and air domain awareness. In addition to the 651 miles of fence that we now have along the Southwest border, technology assets such as integrated camera towers, mobile surveillance units, and thermal imaging systems act as force multipliers increasing agent awareness, efficiency, and capability to respond to potential threats. As we continue to deploy border surveillance technology, particularly along the Southwest border, these investments allow CBP the flexibility to shift more BPAs from detection duties to interdiction and resolution of illegal activities on our borders. CBP's FY 2014 Budget supports CBP's border security mission by increasing and enhancing border security technology, tactical communications, air and marine capabilities, and targeting systems.

Border Security Technology

The FY 2014 Budget supports the continued deployment of proven, effective surveillance technology along the highest trafficked areas of the Southwest border. CBP will soon augment and upgrade our existing resources with additional deployment of integrated fixed towers (up to 50 tower sites in 6 Border Patrol Station areas of responsibility) in Arizona and upgraded Remote Video Surveillance Systems in critical focus areas along the Southwest border. In 2013, we will deploy 49 new Mobile Surveillance Capability vehicles, which will double the current number of mobile surveillance systems, greatly increasing our situational awareness along the border. Additionally, we will be incorporating other technology, to include: low-flying aircraft detection and tracking systems, maritime surveillance and data integration/data fusion capabilities, cargo supply chain security, and border surveillance tools tailored to the Southwest and Northern borders (e.g., unattended ground sensors/tripwires, camera poles, and wide area surveillance).

Tactical Communications

In addition to border surveillance and technology upgrades, CBP is pursuing vital updates to tactical communications equipment for our frontline officers and agents. The FY 2014 request includes \$40 million for development and deployment of CBP's Land Mobile Radio TACCOM systems. TACCOM systems are the primary communications lifeline for more than 44,000 agents and officers that are critical to the success of CBP missions and operations. The TACCOM program upgrades and expands legacy analog handheld radio communications to provide new digital technology with advanced encryption protection, expanded coverage and capacity, and enhanced interoperability.

Air and Marine Capabilities

CBP also employs a variety of resources in the air and maritime domains, 269 aircraft (including fixed wing, rotary, and unmanned aircraft systems), and 293 patrol and interdiction vessels. These assets provide critical aerial and maritime surveillance, interdiction, and operational assistance to our ground personnel. CBP's Office of Air and Marine (OAM) P-3 aircraft have been instrumental in detecting and intercepting illegal aircraft and vessels thousands of miles from the U.S. border. CBP's FY 2014 request includes \$74 million to enhance OAM's operations and capabilities through the procurement of Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft, the P-3 Service Life Extension Program, Coastal Interceptor Vessels, and sensor upgrades for tactical aircraft.

In the maritime environment, OAM's marine assets are combined with state-of-the-art intelligence, long-range communications, and highly mobile tactical units to create a defense in depth strategy for conducting strategic law enforcement operations in the maritime domain. The FY 2014 Budget requests \$3.5 million for marine vessels and will allow CBP to procure up to five additional Coastal Interceptor Vessels. In FY 2012, CBP Marine Interdiction agents conducted more than 46,000 underway hours, arrested more than 760 individuals, apprehended more than 900 migrants, and seized more than 53,000 pounds of narcotics.

Additionally, in support of OAM operations, CBP is scheduled to take over ownership of the Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) Program from the Department of Defense in

FY 2014. TARS has assisted CBP and its legacy agencies with interdicting suspect aircraft for more than 20 years – it is a multi-mission capability that supports the Counter-Narcotics, Air Surveillance, and U.S. Air Sovereignty missions.

Targeting Systems and Capabilities

CBP employs an intelligence-based framework to direct resources to counter dynamic and evolving threats. CBP gathers and analyzes this intelligence and data to inform operational planning and to extend our borders—ensuring that our POEs are not the last line of defense, but one of many. With advanced travel information, CBP assesses risk in air, land, and sea environments at each point in the travel continuum—long before a traveler arrives at a POE. Before an international flight departs for the United States from the foreign point of origin, commercial airlines transmit passenger and crew manifest information to CBP. CBP's National Targeting Center (NTC) reviews traveler information to identify travelers who would be determined inadmissible upon arrival.

The FY 2014 Budget supports our targeting framework with an increase of \$70.5 million for additional system enhancements, including improvements to the Automated Targeting Systems (ATS) and the NTC. This will enable CBP to implement enhanced targeting capabilities that will stratify cargo and travelers according to their potential threat. Additionally, the Budget includes \$13 million to fund the initial cost of consolidating CBP's targeting centers to better meet mission needs, including strategic co-location of appropriate groups to improve effectiveness.

Improvements in targeting lead to greater efficiencies (broader functionality, time savings, and improved accuracy) in the field and allow CBP to focus on higher-risk passengers and cargo. Increased system functionality in core areas throughout the land, passenger and cargo modules plays a critical role in increasing the identification and tracking down known and suspected terrorists, terrorist weapons, and transnational crime in the country of origin for passenger travel and cargo shipments with foreign partners. Building on this history of innovation in order to develop new capabilities in support of

targeting and operations will be a critical factor in taking the CBP law enforcement targeting enterprise to the next level.

CBP will continue enhancing and improving the ATS to support efforts to target and identify known and unknown threats to the homeland. The Budget supports time-sensitive technical requirements, continued technical support for maintenance of the targeting framework, advanced targeting capabilities, and ATS hardware and software upgrades.

In the cargo environment, receiving advanced shipment information allows CBP to assess the risk of cargo before it reaches a port. Since 2009, the Importer Security Filing (ISF) and other regulations have required importers to supply CBP with an electronically filed ISF 24 hours before lading for cargo shipments that will be arriving into the United States by vessel. These regulations increase CBP's ability to assess the scope and accuracy of information gathered on goods, conveyances, and entities involved in the shipment of cargo to the United States via vessel. To augment these regulations the Budget includes \$3.3 million for the Single Transaction Bond Centralization Initiative. CBP continues to make improvements to increase collections of customs revenue. Automation and centralization of these bonds will improve current revenue collection procedures, consistent with recommendations made by General Accountability Office.

Building on Past Progress

This deployment of resources over the past ten years has, by every measure, led to significant progress along the border. In FY 2012, Border Patrol apprehension activity remained at a historic low, with apprehensions in California, Arizona, and New Mexico continuing a downward trend. In FY 2012 apprehensions were 78 percent below their peak in 2000, and down 50 percent from FY 2008. At POEs in FY 2012, CBPOs arrested nearly 7,700 people wanted for serious crimes, including murder, rape, assault, and robbery. Officers prevented nearly 145,000 inadmissible aliens from entering the United States. Collectively, CBP's National Targeting Center and Immigration Advisory Program prevented 4,199 high-risk travelers from boarding flights destined for the United

States, an increase of 32 percent compared to FY 2011. From FYs 2009 to 2012, CBP seized 71 percent more currency, 39 percent more drugs, and 189 percent more weapons along the Southwest border as compared to FYs 2006 to 2008. Nationwide, CBPOs and agents seized more than 4.2 million pounds of narcotics and more than \$100 million in unreported currency through targeted enforcement operations.

In FY 2012, in the air and marine environment, P-3 crews were involved in the interdiction of more than 117,000 pounds of cocaine and nearly 13,000 pounds of marijuana. In the first quarter of 2013 P-3 crews have been involved in the interdiction of more than 33,000 pounds of cocaine. Combined air and surface operations by CBP, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Navy along the maritime drug lanes from South America to southern Mexico and the coastal approaches to the United States have been instrumental in preventing bulk drugs from ultimately reaching the United States. Additionally, OAM's tactical air assets flew over 81,000 hours in support of border security operations, as well as investigative support missions, which resulted in more than 1,600 arrests, over 64,000 migrant apprehensions, and the seizure of more than 900,000 pounds of illegal narcotics.

Path Forward

Today, our borders are more secure, and our border communities are among the safest communities in our country. Despite these improvements, however, our immigration system remains broken and outdated. The Department stands ready to implement common-sense immigration reform that would continue investments in border security, crack down on companies that hire undocumented workers, improve the legal immigration system for employment-sponsored and family-sponsored immigrants, and establish a responsible pathway to earned citizenship. Comprehensive immigration reform will help us continue to build on this progress and strengthen border security by providing additional tools and enabling DHS to further focus existing resources on preventing the entry of criminals, human smugglers, and traffickers, and on national security threats.

Conclusion

We want to thank the Subcommittee for the strong support of CBP. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today, and we look forward to your questions.

Kevin K. McAleenan

Acting Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection



Kevin K. McAleenan was named acting deputy commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, effective March 30, 2013. As such, McAleenan becomes the chief operating official of the 60,000-employee border agency.

Previously, McAleenan served as the acting assistant commissioner of the CBP Office of Field Operations, leading the agency's port security and facilitation operations. He was named to the position December 31, 2011. He previously served as deputy assistant commissioner, Office of Field Operations between July 2010 and December 2011. OFO is the largest component in CBP and is responsible for securing the U.S. border at ports of entry while expediting lawful trade and travel. With OFO, McAleenan was responsible for overseeing CBP's antiterrorism, immigration, anti-smuggling, trade compliance, and agriculture protection operations at 20 major field offices, 331 ports of entry, and 70 international locations in more than 40 countries. He administered a staff of more than 28,000 employees, and an operating budget of more than \$3.5 billion.

As deputy assistant commissioner, McAleenan was particularly involved in the development of CBP's Advanced Air Cargo Screening program, the development of CBP's new trade agenda, and efforts to optimize management of resources through business process transformation and modeling.

Prior to assuming these positions with CBP Field Operations, McAleenan served in several leadership capacities at CBP and the former U.S. Customs Service. In the aftermath of September 11th, McAleenan played an integral role in the development and implementation of CBP's antiterrorism strategy. In August 2003, McAleenan was named Director, Office of Anti-Terrorism, where he was responsible for ensuring that CBP maximized its antiterrorism efforts with regard to CBP's border security mission, and within the federal law enforcement community, national intelligence community, and homeland security structure. He coordinated the establishment of CBP-wide antiterrorism policy directives, including procedures for responding to encounters with potential terrorists seeking to enter the U.S., and protocols for resolving radiation detection alarms, as well as the development of CBP's incident management and operations coordination capabilities.

From 2006 to 2008, McAleenan served as the area port director, Los Angeles International Airport, where he managed more than 1,000 employees and directed CBP's border security operations at LAX and 17 other airport facilities. Combined the facilities screened 9 million passengers and more than 1.5 million cargo shipments annually.

McAleenan received a Service to America Medal, Call to Service Award, in 2005 and was selected as a member of the Senior Executive Service in 2006.

Prior to his government service, McAleenan practiced law in California. He received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Chicago Law School after earning a Bachelor of Arts Degree, cum laude, from Amherst College.

Office of Border Patrol Organizational Information

Chief's Biography and About the Office of Border Patrol

Michael J. Fisher Chief



Michael J. Fisher is the Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol and a member of the Senior Executive Service. He is responsible for planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing enforcement efforts designed to secure our Nation's borders.

Chief Fisher entered on duty with the U.S. Border Patrol in June 1987 as a member of Class 208. His first duty assignment as a Border Patrol agent was at the Douglas Station in the Tucson Sector. He successfully completed the selection process for the Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC) in 1990 and was later selected as a Field Operations Supervisor for BORTAC in El Paso, Texas. Over a four-year period, he planned and executed operations throughout the United States and nine foreign countries. Chief Fisher later served as the Deputy Chief Patrol Agent of the Detroit Sector and as an Assistant Chief Patrol Agent in the Tucson Sector.

During the transition to the Department of Homeland Security in March 2003, Chief Fisher was appointed Deputy Director for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Anti-Terrorism in Washington, DC, where he staffed and directed the office during periods of increased threats and served as the CBP liaison to the inter-agency intelligence community for anti-terrorist planning and operational coordination. Chief Fisher later served at Border Patrol Headquarters as an Associate Chief and in 2004 was promoted to Senior Associate Chief. He returned to the field in February 2006 as the Deputy Chief Patrol Agent of San Diego Sector. He was promoted to Chief Patrol Agent of San Diego Sector in June 2007. He was named Acting Chief of the Border Patrol on January 3, 2010, and assumed his current position on May 9, 2010.

Chief Fisher earned a bachelor's degree in criminal justice and a master's degree in business administration. He is a graduate of the Senior Executive Fellows Program at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He also completed the CAPSTONE program at the National Defense University in 2009.

About

The United States Border Patrol, headed by the Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, is the primary federal law enforcement organization responsible for preventing the entry of terrorists and their weapons from entering the United States between official Customs and Border Protection ports of entry. The Border Patrol is also responsible for preventing the illicit trafficking of people and contraband between the official ports of entry.

The Border Patrol was officially established on May 28, 1924 by an act of Congress passed in response to increasing illegal immigration. As mandated by this Act, the small border guard in what was then the Bureau of Immigration was reorganized into the Border Patrol. The initial force of 450 officers was given the responsibility of combating illegal entries and the growing business of alien smuggling. Today, the Border Patrol has a work force of more than 20,000 agents and 2,000 mission support personnel.

The Border Patrol is specifically responsible for patrolling the 6,000 miles of Mexican and Canadian international land borders and 2,000 miles of coastal waters surrounding the Florida Peninsula and the island of Puerto Rico. Agents work around the clock on assignments, in all types of terrain and weather conditions. Agents also work in many isolated communities throughout the United States.

Office of Air and Marine Organizational Information

Assistant Commissioner's Biography and About the Office of Air and Marine

Randolph D. Alles Assistant Commissioner



Randolph D. "Tex" Alles is the Assistant Commissioner for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine. The Office of Air and Marine is the world's largest aviation and maritime law enforcement organization with 1,200 Federal agents, operating from 84 air and marine locations utilizing 276 aircraft and 289 maritime vessels. The mission of the Office of Air and Marine is to protect the American people and Nation's critical infrastructure through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. The Office of Air and Marine is the most experienced operator of Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the Homeland Security mission set on the world stage.

Appointed as the Assistant Commissioner in January 2013, Mr. Alles joined the Office of Air and Marine as the Deputy Assistant Commissioner in March 2012. Before joining the Office of Air and Marine, Mr. Alles served in the U.S. Marine Corps for 35 years, retiring in 2011 as a Major General. Throughout his military service, he gained extensive experience in air training, standardization, operations, quality assurance, logistics, and aviation maintenance.

Following his commissioning in 1976, he attended flight school and was designated a Naval Aviator at Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas, in September 1978. Mr. Alles flew the F-4, F-5, F-16, F/A-18, and A-4 aircraft, flying in combat and serving as an instructor at the U.S. Navy Fighter Weapons School. Mr. Alles has attained more than 5,000 flight hours in multiple aircraft types including over 300 combat hours.

Mr. Alles has served in numerous leadership positions in both the Marine Corps and joint commands. These positions include Commanding Officer, Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 312; Chief of the Strategy and Policy Division (J-53), U.S. Pacific Command; Commanding Officer, Marine Aircraft Group 11 during Operation Iraqi Freedom; Head of the USMC Aviation Weapons Systems Requirements Branch and Deputy Director for Operations at the National Military Command Center. He concurrently served as Commanding General, Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory and Vice Chief of Naval Research from 2005 to 2007. During 2008 he was assigned as Commanding General, Third Marine Aircraft Wing (Forward) participating in Operation Iraqi Freedom while serving simultaneously as Commanding General, Al Asad Air Base in Al Anbar Province, Iraq. His final assignment was as the Director for Strategic Planning and Policy (J-5) at the U.S. Pacific Command from 2009 until his retirement in 2011.

Mr. Alles received his bachelor's degree from Texas A&M University in 1976 and his Master of Arts in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College in 1999. His squadron (VMFA-312) was awarded the 1997 Robert M. Hanson Award for Marine Corps Fighter Attack Squadron of the Year. His military honors include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal with Oak Leaf cluster, the Legion of Merit with Combat V and Gold Star, the Meritorious Service Medal with Gold Star, the Air Medal with strike/flight numeral 3, and the Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star.

About

The mission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Air and Marine is to protect the American people and Nation's critical infrastructure through the coordinated use air of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States.

WORKLOAD STAFFING MODEL: STAFFING, OVERALL

Mr. CARTER. Thank you very much. Well, I will start off.

Mr. McAleenan, you are aware that the fiscal year 2013 request shortchanged CBP operations, including failing to cover pay and benefits for the workforce. I spoke with the Secretary on the record last week about this topic. The DHS budget must accurately and legitimately propose funding to cover known costs, including personnel. Can you clarify for the record that the fiscal year 2014 budget request includes funds, all the funds necessary to cover personnel cost for 21,370 border patrol agents, 21,775 CBP officers?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I can confirm that the fiscal year 2014 request properly funds and supports those personnel levels, and we appreciate the committee's oversight and acknowledge the issues with the estimates of the pay requirements in 2013.

Mr. CARTER. Anything less than that is unacceptable, and you know we are going to be sending out surveys and investigation staff to ensure that that is the case because we just can't have another shortfall, and I appreciate your taking that challenge.

The budget proposes to bring 1,600 additional CBP officers in fiscal year 2014 using appropriated funds and 1,877 CBP officers through unauthorized user fee increase. I will give you a chance to make your pitch for more officers, but given the history of short-changing how these benefits will look for all border personnel, I am very concerned about the future year commitments associated with this increase. Please outline what the proposal for 1,600 officers entails in 2014 and the future year cost of that investment for the following four fiscal years.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Obviously this request in the 2014 budget recognizes significant investment needs in CBP officers at our ports of entry. It is based on our workload staffing model, which we have delivered to the committee and look forward to reviewing with you and your staff and which outlines the needs at our ports of entry. This has been many years in the making, as you know. It is a rigorous assessment of what we need to process increasing volume of trade and travel and increasing enforcement efforts at our ports of entry, and it has been reviewed externally. We think it is a solid estimate of how to properly process trade and travel at our ports of entry.

The economic impact of what we do at the ports in terms of transaction costs for travelers and trade is very significant. A study just released last week indicated that wait times have a major economic impact and that even adding one additional officer creates \$2 million in gross domestic product economic activity as well as avoiding \$640,000 in opportunity costs. So I think the recognition here at the department and administration level is that this is a real economic impact and that we need to invest in improving our services at ports of entry while maintaining and enhancing our security level.

In terms of the breakdown of the fiscal year 2014 request, Mr. Chairman, the \$210 million would fund 1,530 CBP officers and 70 canine officers, which are very effective, especially on the southwest border in our counternarcotics mission. It would also fund 107 operational support personnel, which free up additional officers for

frontline activity, and 138 mission-support personnel, which are critical to supporting the expanded workforce.

This is a commitment on the part of CBP and the administration to fund these personnel because of their importance to our efforts at ports of entry, and it will be continued in the outyears based on these requirements identified in the workload staffing model.

Mr. CARTER. I note my information shows that we are trying to fund 245 mission-support personnel. You mentioned 138. Do you know what the discrepancy is there?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Yes. I was providing the specific breakdown. Within that 245, 138 are pure mission support, think of the HR [human resources] or budget functions, while 107 are mission support but in a more operational context. They are out in the ports of entry doing scheduling or—

Mr. CARTER. Okay.

Mr. MCALEENAN [continuing]. Cashier work or other operational support.

BORDER SECURITY: DEFINITION

Mr. CARTER. Congress has invested billions of dollars in CBP since September 11th, particularly in bolstering Border Patrol staffing to a record 21,370 agents, deploying tactical infrastructure and improving air assets and technology. Chief Fisher, I believe the Border Patrol is starting to get the tools together to do this job in the right way, but as I see it, Border Patrol is still measuring its effectiveness only in terms of apprehension and seizures. That is not good enough to provide the American people with the confidence that the border is secure.

What other measures are you looking at and what does a secure border mean to you? And this is a very important answer because, quite honestly, we just had released last night the Senate's view of the future of immigration policy. The House is working on immigration policy, and I can assure you that everything is going to start with the definition of secure border, and there is a lot of play in words out there, but the American people are not going to fall for play on words anymore. They are going to want reality of border security, and even more so now we have an unknown assailant that has harmed people in Boston and at least we can use our imagination and wonder how they got there and did they come across our border.

So, you know, we don't know. We hopefully are going to find out, but the American people are thinking about that, and they are having candlelight vigils and they are praying in churches because they are afraid. Our job is to get rid of that fear. So you know, it is a hard definition. What would be your definition of a secure border?

Chief FISHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for that question. First, I happen to agree with you. Just apprehensions of individuals alone or seizures of narcotics certainly does not give a complete story, nor does it define the security of the border.

I would first start with when people ask me the question, well, what does a secure border look like? I generally respond in two ways. First and foremost is the likelihood to reduce attacks to this country. It is based on risk. It is based on information that we have

in advance so that we can plan our operations accordingly and put that capability against those areas of high threat.

Second is our ability to provide safety and security to the communities in which we serve as a law enforcement organization, very similar to others. Within that broad context, I will give you one specific example because I think it is articulated in the proposed legislation when it talks about effectiveness rates.

At the end of the day, when we were designing the new strategy for the Border Patrol, we were looking at how we want to implement that, and more importantly, how we measure it. One overarching concern both within the organization and outside the organization, stakeholders here in the Beltway, community members I talked with out in the field—A very important piece that is really critical to everybody's mind is, at the end, how many people came across the border and, of that number, how many people did you either arrest or were they turned back and went to Mexico, right.

The third piece and the general outcome is going to be, well, we didn't apprehend them subsequent to a detection, and so we have looked at that and called that the effectiveness ratio, and we have been working very hard over the last couple of years to be able to increase our ability to do just that.

BORDER SECURITY: APPREHENSIONS

Mr. CARTER. And I have watched the turn-backs at the border. Just curiosity, do you count them? I mean, I have seen border patrolmen stand on the shore of the Rio Grande and people halfway across say go back, and there will be 8 or 10 of them out there and they generally obey and turn around and go back. Now they may go right down the river and try again, but they go back. Do you count those folks?

Chief FISHER. If individuals made an entry into the United States, so let's say for instance they are halfway across the river, they see the Border Patrol agents and they start peddling back toward Mexico, they have not made an entry so that would not be counted. If an individual makes an entry and our Border Patrol agents are able to ascertain, either because they see them physically, utilizing technology or they happen to be on the bank of the river, or in cases where we are utilizing tracking operations and we see the footprints of individuals coming into the country—We put out an instruction last year and we are getting better at being able to do end-of-the-shift reports.

We are also looking to aggregate all of that data, not just by shift and station and sector but doing it at the national level so we have a strategic assessment on the extent to which we are achieving higher levels of effectiveness.

Mr. CARTER. The middle of the river is the border, right?

Chief FISHER. In most cases, yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Now, once they are on the shore—I mean, just out of curiosity. I know that you have a policy that when you catch people that are Mexicans, you take them back across, right? I mean, if you caught the other than Mexicans, it can be a political problem that you can't take them immediately back across. So if you catch them on dry land, do you have to take them into the office and

process them and then take them back across the bridge or can you just say, go back and they go back?

Chief FISHER. No. If they are apprehended, we apprehend them in the United States. We have an affirmative duty to make that arrest. We do that in each and every case.

Mr. CARTER. That is what I thought.

Chief FISHER. To the extent that we can, and then we go ahead and process, predominantly to identify who these individuals are. That goes to that first overarching piece to reduce the likelihood.

BORDER SECURITY: SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Mr. CARTER. What about situational awareness, how can you measure that?

Chief FISHER. In two ways. One is the application of technology, and thanks to your leadership and this committee, we have seen an increase over the last few years in technology. Things like integrated fixed towers, remote video surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance systems help. The other areas that we have transitioned just recently this year in our implementation plan are those areas that traditionally we just couldn't get to. They were very remote. We didn't have a requirement for fence or technology, but we still had a responsibility to have a broader sense of situational awareness.

The way that we worked that is we are working with the General and some of his high-altitude technology along with other government assets in the intelligence community to be able to look at these areas and do frequent flyovers and then compare using coherent change detection on any change in these particular areas that would notify us for an operational deployment.

Mr. CARTER. What level of persistent surveillance are you seeking? What level of capability do you feel like you already have?

Chief FISHER. Mr. Chairman, that is a little bit difficult. I can tell you on the southern border, we probably have more in terms of situational awareness that informs us based on technology than we do in places on the northern border. However, situational awareness isn't just relegated to the use of technology. It is things like I am going out and working with the community, people who live in the border communities, businesses that operate within the communities. That is why information as the first pillar in our strategy is so critical. It also includes some new technology that we are testing right now with Science and Technology. It is called Border Watch. These are applications that people within the communities can use either on their iPhones or on their computers and be able to report and respond, and so this goes to our community engagement approach within the strategy, to use this force multiplier, things other than just technology to get a broader sense of situational awareness.

Mr. CARTER. Do you have a metric or measure for this situational awareness, or do you need one?

Chief FISHER. Well, obviously the situational awareness, you want to have 100 percent as a goal, right?

Mr. CARTER. Right.

Chief FISHER. And as we look toward doing that, we start filling in the gaps: those areas where we have deployments and can detect

based on entries and those areas that we are using in situational awareness to get a better sense of if in fact anything is happening.

And what it ends up doing for us is it shrinks the border area reduction. It really goes to trying to prove the negative so that if we have areas where we are doing frequent flights, that based on the algorithms and the computers and the Intel analysis tell us that over a course of say 30 days, the probability is extremely low that anything is moving through here, then we have a broader sense that we don't have to continue to ask for more resources to continue to patrol utilizing Border Patrol agents or putting more technology in areas of very low risk.

BORDER SECURITY: SITUATIONAL AWARENESS TOOLS

Mr. CARTER. Let's focus on technology that has been under way in Arizona. Chief, I shouldn't have to tell you that we are a little bit angry by the delays in getting what is supposed to be commercial-off-the-shelf tools in the hands of your agents. What is the status of those procurements? When will you have metrics establishing or established to measure the return on the investment?

Chief FISHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I certainly share your angst in our inability to put those in the hands of the Border Patrol agents forward in places like Arizona. I can give you a quick update in terms of the two prominent pieces that we have been waiting for for the last couple of years, that is, the integrated fixed towers and the remote video surveillance systems. We have camera poles. These are the cameras to replace that new generation better enhanced capability. Starting this summer, we should start seeing some of the new enhanced cameras come on board, and certainly by the fall we are looking to have integrated fixed towers in those areas where we have prioritized the need for that requirement in a place like Arizona.

But broadly, when we look at what we are continuing to add to that suite, both in terms of our ability to detect, apprehend at high proportion as well as add to our ability for broader situational awareness, we also entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Defense a couple of years ago. Through that effort we have identified so far about 2,000 pieces of equipment. Now, this would be equipment that would either have been deployed in theater or in warehouses to be deployed that is no longer going to be deployed based on the drawdown.

Those 2,000 right now are in a warehouse in Oklahoma City. We are doing inventory and system checks on those. What we are doing is going to augment. Now, these were systems or requirements that we have identified through the military and we do that right through NORTHCOM, specifically in El Paso, with our direct point of contact with JTF [Joint Task Force] NORTH. We do requirements on a quarterly basis to them and we just roll this process right into that.

So in a very short order, we expect to have an enhanced capability in forms of detection, ground sensors and mobile systems, things that the taxpayers have already paid for that we are going to utilize for our border security mission.

Mr. CARTER. That would be the nature, you are not buying heavy equipment, or you know, there is this big fear factor out there on

the Internet that somebody in this government is accumulating tanks and armored vehicles. You are not talking about stuff like that from the military. You are talking about surveillance and sensors and the things we need to locate people as they are coming across.

Chief FISHER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. CARTER. I just want to clarify that because there are those who are preaching that we are storing bullets and buying armor, and I want to clarify that we are not.

Mr. ALLES. Sir, if I could jump in here a second—

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALLES [continuing]. With Chief Fisher. Additionally, as he has kind of mentioned, we are also using our air assets that are equipped with systems like the VADER [Vehicle Dismount and Exploitation Radar] system and our change detection radar, as he mentioned, to give us better situational awareness, particularly in areas where we can't put fixed towers or it doesn't make sense cost-wise because there is low activity. But that is an additional way we are moving to get better situational awareness along the borders.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, gentlemen. I appreciate that comment, and I thank you for your honest assessment. That is what it takes for us to work together.

Chief FISHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. And I appreciate it very much.

Chief FISHER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Price.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACT: OVERALL

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you all again for your testimony. I want to explore the impact of sequestration, present and future, and I hope you can shed some light on what the impact on CBP, in particular, will be of sequestration. I think you might be expected to have something of a whiplash experience here because at the same time, at precisely the same time that a secure border is being held out as a precondition for comprehensive immigration reform you are being sequestered in a way that surely will make that secure border much harder to achieve, much harder goal to attain, and so that is—I guess “ironic” is a kind word for those contradictory demands that are being made of you.

I would like to know exactly what the impact will be as far as you can tell us today and what especially the impact on your front-line operations is likely to be. CBP's enacted appropriation for fiscal 2013 has been reduced by nearly \$600 million by sequestration, as I understand it, and I understand that in response to that you have reduced travel and training expenses, you have deferred facilities maintenance, you have delayed the acquisition of supplies, you have reduced the scope of some contracts, you have reduced so-called administratively uncontrollable overtime for officers and agents and you implemented an agency-wide hiring freeze.

Over and above these programmatic reductions CBP initially anticipated it would need to implement an agency-wide furlough of up to 14 nonconsecutive workdays for each employee. Now, I want to get an update on this. I am aware that some of this might have

been altered. What can you tell us at this point about the impact of sequestration? Any of the items I mentioned that would no longer hold or other items we should know about, and especially this furlough question.

Mr. McAleenan, we originally understood that 10 percent of your employees will be on furlough each day. Do you believe now that CBP will be able to maintain higher staffing levels during the peak travel time or travel days; that is, Friday through Monday at airports, Monday through Friday at ports of entry, what kind of adjustments are you anticipating there? To the extent that a lack of resources will still require furloughs, do you plan to move personnel from small ports of entry to some of the larger ports, for example, or vice versa, to ensure the secure movement of people and goods critical to our economy? And in general, what are you doing to lessen the impact of furloughs on your frontline personnel and frontline operations?

Obviously what we are interested in here is the impact especially on frontline operations but also the things that may have changed with the enactment of the CR that hopefully in some ways mitigated the impact but we are still looking, as I understand it, at a \$600 million bottom line, and there is clearly a need to understand what that entails.

Mr. McALEENAN. Thank you, Congressman Price, and I would ask my colleagues to join in to highlight certain aspects of this response as they affect our operations. Certainly we have been tracking closely and there have been some changes in the impacts anticipated from sequestration from what we were facing on March 1st to the results of the omnibus. We appreciate the work of this committee as well as the Senate to mitigate some of the impacts of sequestration on CBP.

Congressman Price, you outlined several non-pay categories of cuts from travel and supplies and contracts. We have sustained those cuts and are trying to balance the impact they have on our operations effectively. What the omnibus bill did is it gives an opportunity to reassess and ideally limit the impact on our personnel and staffing, both in terms of the furloughs, which you mentioned and the administratively uncontrollable overtime [AUD]. We have postponed implementation of any furloughs. We have also postponed the deauthorization of AUO as we continue to assess and will be working with the Congress on the structure of the omnibus. It is a little different structure in terms of the PPA [program-project-activity] categories for our budget and how we can most effectively maintain our operational deployments at ports of entry as well as between them.

In terms of the impact, on March 1st, at the ports of entry, we immediately undertook overtime cuts, about 17 percent of our overtime out in the field, and that had a direct and immediate impact on wait times. In the air environment, our international gateway airports have seen significant increases, 50 to 100 percent or more on some days. Basically we are able to staff fewer booths. About 20 to 45 for some of our booths are staffed on overtime at peak periods, and with that 17 percent cut, we just haven't been able to keep as many people in the booth processing passengers.

We have also seen significant impact on the land border. San Ysidro has had wait times on certain holidays up in the 4- and 6-hour range, which we usually can limit below 3 hours. In Representative Cuellar's district, we had a number of midsize ports where we have had only four lanes open instead of six or eight or 10, which doesn't sound that bad. But as the queuing process ensues, it is an escalating impact that can really take us from a 20- to 30-minute wait to well over an hour, up to 2 hours even at those midsize ports.

So, with the omnibus legislation, we are hoping to ameliorate some of that overtime impact, some of that 17 percent and still working to minimize the impact on our personnel. But we are working through our plan in response to the budget, and we will be working with Congress on finalizing that and implementing it in the coming weeks.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACT: BORDER PATROL AGENT STAFFING

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Let me ask about an additional element of that continuing resolution. That is, the statutory requirement that is included there that CBP maintain 21,370 border patrol agents. As you know, that is included in the final bill. As I understand what you are saying, due to sequestration, Congress—and despite the mitigation attempts, Congress did not in the end provide sufficient resources for that staffing level without harming other salaries and expenses priorities.

So, will you be able this year to meet that Border Patrol staffing requirement without affecting other needs? And your colleagues may want to join in here. What impact will meeting the—Chief Fisher could address that maybe initially, but General Alles might want to chime in about the impact that meeting the statutory Border Patrol staffing requirement will have on CBP officers or Air and Marine Interdiction agents. Might those people need to be furloughed longer in order to maintain the statutory floor for Border Patrol agents? If so, what does that do to the wait time? Will you need to cut target programs or other national security programs to meet the Border Patrol staffing requirements?

Chief FISHER. Congressman Price, thank you very much for that question. Like the chairman mentioned in his opening statement about the percentage of CBP's payroll as it relates to salary and expense, and he used I think it was around between 70 and 72 percent for the Office of Border Patrol. The percent of salaries and expense of our budget is 90 percent, and so when you look at the legislative mandate for 21,370, anytime that we as an organization are asked to make cuts, whether it is 5 percent or 8 percent, it is very challenging not to touch salary and expense. As a matter of fact, it is mathematically impossible for us to do that.

So, the first thing that we did is we looked at nonpay, at 10 percent, right, things like fleet, things like contracts. We put things in place, for instance, doubling border Patrol Agents in vehicles, trying to offset the cost of maintaining the fleet so we can slow that process down. I had—part of our strategic implementation plan at the beginning of the year, and actually this is going back to 2012, is to maintain 90-percent fleet readiness. We wanted to make sure that we had those vehicles ready for those Border Patrol agents to

go and deploy. We are projecting right now, without relief that that readiness will drop anywhere from 90 percent to as low as 60 percent.

Now, what I am explaining here aren't things that are necessarily definitively going to happen. These are things that we are planning right now as the bill was passed and we are looking to offset. What I have asked the team to do is put together, look at the numbers, start building the implementation plan, the budget execution plan and give me a sense of what the operational impacts are going to be, what are the risks against those impacts and how do we minimize, to the extent that we can, each one of those. So for areas like fleet, areas like contract services for transportation services, we are going to look in areas where we can reduce those, and we have continued to do that.

But when it gets to salaries and expense, and this is to your point, sir, as it relates to the administratively uncontrollable overtime, we still have a long way to go this year to be able to reduce that. Quite frankly, if left unattended and we continue to operate as we have been, where Border Patrol agents would continue to operate and utilize 25 percent of their base pay in administratively uncontrollable overtime, if we don't change that course direction, we don't have enough funds in that salary and expense to be able to cover that.

We have as a matter of fact started making reductions in how we actually start scheduling and utilizing the workforce that we have, even before sequestration levels were starting to be talked about within CBP, doing things like taking a look at how we schedule Border Patrol agents in areas where it made operational sense to go from three shifts to four shifts to alleviate some of the Border Patrol agents waiting to be relieved in a particular location, in areas where we have the staffing now to do that. It is prudent and it makes sense to do that operationally without minimizing our ability to protect this country.

SEQUESTRATION'S IMPACT: AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

Mr. PRICE. General, what does the tradeoff look like with respect to Air and Marine?

Mr. ALLES. Sir, I thank you, sir. On the actual, specifically the statutory numbers, I can't address specifically because that gets rolled up in a larger budget. I will just address sequester-wise, since you asked about that question. Our impact is going to be primarily in terms of flying hours. So we were appropriated for this year \$397 million, which was 106,000 hours. Under sequester that is going to drop us down to \$377 million. That is about 80,000 hours roughly. So one of the impacts of the sequester on Air and Marine is that reduction in flight hours. It has some effect in terms of premium pay, since I have to clearly pay my agents if they are working mid or swing shifts. That is having some impacts in my southeast region and my northern region, less so in the southwest because we prioritize toward that zone, and then also in my Air and Marine Operations Center in terms of tracking. So those are some of the impacts that we have seen off of the sequester, sir.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACT: FLEXIBILITY, REDUCTION IN

Mr. PRICE. Well, the question remains, I think, to what extent that statutory requirement, as to a personnel level, reduces needed flexibility. You have both made very clear, you have all made very clear some of the adjustments, the unpalatable tradeoffs that are involved in this business. So what extent, though, can you clarify, to what extent that statutory requirement reduces the kind of flexibility or alters the kind of adjustments you would otherwise make?

Mr. MCALEENAN. I will take a stab at that, Congressman Price. You are absolutely right, the staffing floors, you know, it is part of—I think you used the term whiplash or maybe cognitive dissonance in budgeting here, where we absolutely appreciate and want to maintain those personnel levels, but to do so in the face of sequestration does require the difficult tradeoffs as you have noted. It reduces our flexibility to respond to cuts or to balance them throughout the year, and so what we end up having to face is cutting immediate operational capability to maintain the floors that are critical to our future operational capability. So it is definitely a challenge in 2013, but if you look at the 2014 budget and the direction we want to go with our staffing, it is a tough balance to make here.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Price.

Mr. Fleischmann.

MISSION-SUPPORT PERSONNEL, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, gentlemen. My first question: the committee has concerns about the potential impacts of the proposed \$125 million cut to mission support and the \$54 million cut to IT support. What effects will these, “efficiencies” have on frontline operations?

Mr. MCALEENAN. I think that is an important question and one that we are monitoring very carefully at the agency-wide level. We have had a staffing freeze in place throughout this year for our mission-support personnel, have attrited over 700. And as the Acting Deputy I am working with the mission-support office to make sure they are able to maintain capability to support the frontline, and that is something we are going to be continuing to assess. We have not had significant impact to date, but as the hiring freeze on mission support continues and as we try to meet additional efficiencies, we are concerned about that and will need to monitor it closely.

In terms of our information technology infrastructure, our focus there is on becoming more efficient with the infrastructure we have. We have been working to move off legacy technologies. These are mainframe systems that cost a great deal to maintain in terms of the licenses and the outdated software up to more modern platforms that are most cost effective.

NONINTRUSIVE INSPECTION, RADIOLOGICAL DETECTION EQUIPMENT

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you. Mr. McAleenan, you were forced to make difficult choices for this budget proposal. Hopefully you are not being penny wise and pound foolish at the cost of operational

effectiveness in long-term expenses. This budget request proposes to cut both the operating and procurement budgets for the Non-intrusive Inspection, NII, and Radiological Detection Equipment, RDE. First things first, since there is limited to no procurement happening, what is the state of CBP's RDE and NII in terms of availability and reliability, sir?

Mr. MCALEENAN. You are absolutely right, Congressman, in terms of the difficult choices. The current condition of both our nonintrusive inspection technology, our large-scale fleet, as well as our radiation detection equipment is very good. We appreciated the funding in ARRA [American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009], which enabled us to purchase additional NII equipment. Both our NII and our radiation detection equipment, especially the portal monitors, are showing signs of exceeding their initial life expectancies, which is very positive in the current budget climate.

That said, we are working with our Science and Technology Directorate at DHS as well as the Office of Technology, Innovation and Acquisition at CBP to identify strategies for how we can maintain, sustain and recapitalize this critical equipment going forward. It ensures that we are doing radiological scans on almost all ocean and maritime cargo, excuse me, all maritime and land border cargo coming into the United States, all personal vehicles. We are able to do a high number of secondary examinations on rail and truck and maritime cargo with a large-scale NII, and it is a tremendously effective resource for us that saves a lot of officer time. So we need to work with Congress, and we will work with our technology professionals to find a solution to sustain that capability in the future.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

Mr. Cuellar.

WORKLOAD STAFFING MODEL: PORTS-OF-ENTRY RESOURCES

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. I want to thank you and the ranking member for having this meeting and welcome to all of you.

Let me, Commissioner McAleenan, let me ask you about your workload staffing model. What does it say about the resources that are needed at the ports of entry?

Mr. MCALEENAN. In short, Congressman, it says we do need more CBP officers to appropriately enforce and secure as well as facilitate trade and travel, which is growing tremendously. As you know, in south Texas the truck cargo traffic is up 6 percent last year and continuing to grow. We have increasing numbers of personal vehicles crossing. Again that traffic is growing as well as pedestrians. In the international airports we have seen 12-percent growth in 3 years and expecting 4 to 5 percent continuing. So to meet that volume and continue and improve our security levels, we do need additional CBP officers as recognized by the model and in the President's budget request.

LAND BORDER PORT-OF-ENTRY TRAFFIC

Mr. CUELLAR. How much, and I am very interested in land ports. I think we have done a good job at airports and seaports, but how

much of the trade and people actually come through land ports into the United States?

Mr. MCALEENAN. The land border ports, northern and southern border, account for about 225 million out of 350 million travelers.

Mr. CUELLAR. Percentage-wise.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Percentage-wise——

Mr. CUELLAR. Is it 80, 88 percent of the people and goods come through land ports?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Not quite that high, Congressman, but it is—we can do the math quickly.

Mr. CELLAR. No, that is fine, but the majority will come through the land ports.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Majority of travel and the majority of trade by volume as well.

REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS: TIMETABLE

Mr. CUELLAR. And I certainly feel that, you know, we've got to make sure that Congress not only appropriates for the men and women in green, which you know, we certainly support, but I think the men and women in blue at the ports of entry are extremely important for trade, the economics itself, and I say that. Laredo, I think 38 percent of all the trade between the U.S. and Mexico comes through one land port there in Laredo, so I understand the importance of the work that you do.

Now, let's talk a little bit about Section 560. As you know, there is the Laredo sector, instead of having Laredo, Brownsville, McAllen, all those folks competing, we are trying to put a consortium together to be considered as one pilot program out of the five that you all are looking at. How is that coming along? What is the timetable, timelines on the Section 560, which is the one, the public/private partnership for overtime, for extra services. If the City of Laredo or McAllen or Brownsville or a private sector wants to put money to pay for your overtime, I would ask you all to move on that as soon as possible because there are people that are already willing to put that money up there quickly.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Absolutely, Congressman. We appreciate the committee's support on this important authority. We do think it will increase our flexibility, enable us to partner with communities and stakeholders nationally to provide better services at the ports of entry. We are working hard to develop criteria for assessing potential partnerships with the five pilots. We want to make sure that we are selecting partnerships that have the best mission and operational impact as well as allowing us to test the pilot authority in different environments, with land border, air and, if possible, a maritime environment.

We are working on that criteria, as I mentioned, and hope to have that done this month, and then have an exchange with those communities or stakeholders that are interested so they understand the cost of our operation, they understand with transparency the types of benefits they could expect from the partnership agreement.

Mr. CUELLAR. Don't you do a little bit of that already on air-ports?

Mr. MCALEENAN. We do have a user fee airport authority that is well utilized nationally.

Mr. CUELLAR. For overtime, right?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Actually, the user fee authority is for full-time personnel. We don't actually have any agreements in place to receive overtime at—

Mr. CUELLAR. For full-time efforts.

Mr. MCALEENAN [continuing]. International airports. For full-time, yes.

Mr. CUELLAR. You have a hybrid already.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Yes, and it has been used effectively by communities. This would be a little larger scale and different type of authority, especially at existing major crossings.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT

Mr. CUELLAR. My last question. Commissioner Alles, I know that Congressman McCaul and I have gone to your opening when you brought in those Predators to Corpus Christi, and every time we have gone there we haven't seen it land or take off because of bad weather, and I know the former commissioner, we spoke about this, and I am trying to remember the numbers that your folks gave, 50 percent of the time your flights don't take off because of bad weather, and this is something I had gotten from the prior folks. Are you all ever going to look at somewhere outside of Corpus Christi, at least an alternative base besides Corpus Christi with all due respect? And I know Corpus Christi is very important, but McCaul and I, we went twice, and both times we went there we saw video, and it was nice to see the video but we didn't see anything land or take off.

Mr. ALLES. Yes, sir. Thank you. We would love to find a location with better weather. It is about a 60-percent impact. I shouldn't say impact. About 60-percent of the time they are launching, and about 30, 40 percent there are weather issues for the platform. It is not a platform that operates in icing conditions. That is one of the restrictions. We would love to find a different location. There are a lot of restrictions from the FAA [Federal Aviation Administration], on where we can operate the air vehicles from. They are still maturing the process where we can operate the system, not only in the air space, but takeoff and landing around populated areas continues to be a big issue for us.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member, I just say this because being from Texas, you have got 1,200 miles to find something there, but again, with all due respect to Corpus Christi, but every time the chairman of Homeland and I went, every time we went, it was just a video, and we appreciate going to Corpus Christi.

Thank you very much. I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you. I understand Lubbock has got great flight opportunities, but we won't go there.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is always good to follow—I seem to—on this committee I always seem to follow Texas.

Mr. CARTER. Of course.

REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS: LEVEL OF INTEREST

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Your lead. Of course, we note you are all in uniform, and thank you for the dangerous work you do. I see you don't have black tape on your badges but you have had in the past; is that right? Last year was a difficult year with loss of life. We obviously, as a committee, note that.

I would like to also note for the record, and I am sure the chairman and all members would agree, we are on the Appropriations Committee. We are appropriators. We don't like continuing resolutions. We don't like the notion of sequesters. We are not looking for any sympathy from your ranks, but quite honestly we have something called regular order where Republicans and Democrats go through the process, we may disagree, we are not disagreeable, there is a degree of comity, and we do our work. I won't say it is the higher ups that are causing the problem, but we are proud of the work we do, obviously, with this chairman in particular, and a lot of the things that we are concerned about make their way into these bills, and when they don't get passed and, quite honestly, the Administration is in control and that is not all bad, but in fact some congressional direction is very helpful. So I just want to put that in the record.

I would like to get, if I could, I guess this goes to the Acting Deputy. Everybody has been struggling with the pronunciation of your name, and since I have a long one myself, I won't try to pronounce it. I would like to know about the authority that our 2013 appropriations act granted you to pilot five reimbursable fee agreements for the costs associated with your services. Can you tell us where that stands? Has there been a lot of interest, and who are those interests, and what are the nature of the services they are seeking?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Thank you, Congressman. We have received a lot of interest in the potential reimbursable agreements under Section 560 of the omnibus bill, and we have received them from a wide variety of potential stakeholders. Congressman Cuellar mentioned the City of Laredo. The City of El Paso has also expressed interest. The airports have expressed interest.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Is it usually, is it the southwest border or is it airports around the country?

Mr. MCALEENAN. We are getting interest from airports as well around the country, and the air environment for our established international gateways. The authority allows us to receive overtime reimbursement to extend hours or to have additional staff at peak periods, which we think could be beneficial to certain airports.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. What sort of process are you using to determine which ones to embrace?

Mr. MCALEENAN. As I noted, we are trying to establish criteria that would allow us to pick pilots, given that we have a limit of five. That will have immediate mission impact and will be able to support operations in some key areas where we would like to provide better services but also will give us a chance to assess how this works in the different environments such as land border and air environment as you noted.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. How do you respond to concerns from industry that reimbursement for services amounts to them double paying since they are already paying user fees?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Well, I would note that actually this idea came in response to a request from industry and from localities.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. But there are some who view this as a double whammy.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Understood. And you know, it has to make sense. It has to have a return on investment for the local community or for the airport. For instance, this can't be unilaterally assessed. It has to be a mutual agreement. So, I would, for those that are concerned about double payment, I would offer they don't have to enter into an agreement.

WORKLOAD STAFFING MODEL: PART-TIMERS

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Just looking locally in my backyard, I have the Port of Newark, obviously Liberty Airport in Newark. I know that some other Federal agencies use part-time people. Are you locked into some sort of collective bargaining agreement which doesn't allow you to use part-timers, because obviously crowds come in and sometimes there are delays. What is your system here?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I don't equate you with some of the other agencies, but I just wonder, do you utilize part-timers?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Good question. In terms of the bargaining unit, we would certainly have to negotiate any change to the structure of ours, but I think really it goes back.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. This is the issue, sort of innovation, we have the sequester. We have the continuing resolution. We commend you for the things you are doing, but is this an area you are looking at?

Mr. MCALEENAN. We are looking at an effective use of staffing, and part-timers for non-law-enforcement personnel is absolutely something—

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Your whole workforce is about 65,000, so I assume there are some people that could be moved around in a more effective way.

REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENTS: ABU DHABI

Mr. MCALEENAN. I think that is a fair statement. And part time for those personnel is something we are considering. For law enforcement personnel, it is not an option.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. And lastly, moving to Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. What is going on with that preclearance facility? Am I correct in saying the ones we have here are in this hemisphere, and there are no others around the world that we actually staff, and this would be the first one in the Middle East?

Mr. MCALEENAN. This would be the first one in the Middle East. We do have preclearance in two locations in Ireland—

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. We have been through, many of us, through Shannon, which you do great job there. But there is obviously some concern here about this, and I think we all are in support of what our domestic airlines are doing, and obviously, our airports have

some concern that this would be infringing on their bottom line. Do you have any reaction to that?

Mr. MCALEENAN. I understand we have had a robust exchange of views with both the Congress and the committees as well as with our aviation stakeholders. This is a security program. This is a region where there is a lot of transit travel from areas that are of significant concern for terrorist training and so forth. This gives us an opportunity to project our zone of security closer to those areas. And from an operational perspective, it makes a great deal of sense and would be cost-effective.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Well, obviously, there is local concern in my State, obviously. Industry representatives have reached out. So this would be a transit center, clearance center in the midst of this region. And you think actually it would benefit our security by having it?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Yes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Having it there, how does that happen?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Well, Abu Dhabi—

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Might require you to actually have far more in the way of technology; just without profiling, you might have some difficulties consuming all the data that might come in through all the people that are transiting.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Well, actually our targeting systems would be capable of assessing those data for us. And the benefit it would give us is having personnel on site able to do full admissibility inspections, inspect the baggage and any air cargo on those aircraft before they even depart for the United States. Abu Dhabi is a location where we do have terrorist screening database travel at a significant level at the top 10.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. But you agree there are no American carriers, domestic carriers that go in there.

Mr. MCALEENAN. There are currently no American carriers. Any agreement would require equal access to any carrier that wanted to fly.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. If American carriers wanted to use that facility, they would be able to?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Absolutely.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Even if the host country wasn't particularly enthusiastic about it. But it is being negotiated is it?

Mr. MCALEENAN. It is still being negotiated, yes, sir.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Owens.

BEYOND THE BORDER

Mr. OWENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, gentlemen. I have gone through the information you have provided, and it is a little unclear to me whether or not there are specific dollars allocated to the implementation of the Beyond the Border agreement with Canada and the RCC, also entered into with Canada. Can you indicate to me, and then a very specific question I have is to the single portal, which is part of the BTB, where you are in terms of implementation and funding for that?

Mr. MCALEENAN. I can tell you, on the funding side, the single window is part of our automation modernization within our cargo

funding and the IT budget. I can get back to you on exactly where we are in implementation. It has been one area that received a lot of effort and interest on both sides, and part, as you noted, of a broad and important set of action items under the Beyond the Border agreement.

[The information follows:]

Mr. OWENS. And could you also indicate to me what the amount of funding is that is dedicated and what the analysis is for the level of funding necessary to implement that portal?

Mr. MCALEENAN. We will get back to you that information.

DRONES

Mr. OWENS. That is great.

What is the level of usage of drones on the other three borders that we have, that being the east and west coast and along the Canadian border? Are we utilizing drones in that air space?

Mr. ALLES. Yes, sir, we are. Our primary zones of operation are along the Rio Grande Valley and in the southwest, and in the Tucson sectors, along the southwest border. We have done some limited operations off the San Diego coast looking for drug activity out there and our other primary site is in Grand Forks, North Dakota. And we use those drones up there for two functions. One is to look at border security along the northern border. That is done mainly as Chief Fisher mentioned via change detection using our SAR, Synthetic Aperture Radar.

And then secondly that is our training site for our new pilots. So it is a fairly robust activity in the Grand Forks area and along the northern border for that particular drone site.

Insert for the Record

Representative Owens – I have gone through the information you have provided, and it is a little unclear to me whether or not there are specific dollars allocated to the implementation of the Beyond the Border agreement with Canada and the RCC, also entered into with Canada. Can you indicate to me, and then a very specific question I have is to the single portal, which is part of the BTB, where you are in terms of implementations and funding for that... And could you also indicate to me what the amount of funding is that is dedicated and what the analysis is for the level of funding necessary to implement that portal?

ANSWER: The “Single Window” initiative is supported under the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/International Trade Data System (ITDS) portion of Automation Modernization appropriations. The ACE/ITDS appropriation request is \$140.8 million, which supports: implementation of the single window capability; integration with federal agencies filing and facilitating the exchange of trade and transportation information to improve business operations and facilitate lawful trade; revenue collected from duties, fees, and taxes on commercial goods; intercepts threats at the border; and expedites the movement of legitimate cargo. Key technical capabilities to enable the “Single Window” in support of Partner Government Agency (PGA) mission needs have been implemented in ACE: PGA Message Set, PGA Interoperability (IWS), and the Document Image System (DIS). The Food Safety Inspection Service, Consumer Product Safety Commission, and U.S. Coast Guard are successfully receiving data directly from CBP through the IWS, with others coming online soon. Trade filers will be able to submit images files of documents required by seven PGAs through the DIS. The Environmental Protection Agency and the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service will be piloting the PGA Message Set with the trade this calendar year. Increased capabilities will be available in the next twelve months. CBP is working with federal agencies to expedite their onboarding to ACE.

Mr. OWENS. Now does that particular drone site cover the entire Canadian border or only sectors of it?

Mr. ALLES. It can cover everything from basically Minnesota to Washington State. Our profiles that we fly are dependent on where the Border Patrol are, since we are working in cooperation with them, determines would be our higher-threat zones, and that is where we employ the air vehicles for change detection.

Ms. OWENS. Do we have any zones in the eastern end of the U.S. Canadian border?

Mr. ALLES. No, sir, we do not typically employ them in that area.

Mr. OWENS. Would you have interest in doing that?

Mr. ALLES. I would, but frankly, given where we are in our flying hour program and other priorities, I think we need to keep our functions where they are. There is much to be done still along the southwest and the southern borders that I think is very consequential.

Mr. OWENS. I understand. Where I am really going with this is, as I am sure you are aware, Fort Drum which happens to be in my district is seeing a return of drones to the facility, to the installation. It seems to me that they will continue to need to have training activity, and this would seem to me to be an excellent way to accomplish two tasks and save the government money in the process and at the same time develop an environment where we are doing training and getting information.

Mr. ALLES. Yes, sir, I understand. Fort Drum is one of our emergency relocation sites. We use it for basically nationwide deployment for our drones. That is how we utilize the facility so far, sir.

Mr. OWENS. And would you be amenable to the idea that I am positing that we would, as they return, we would use them for surveillance purposes on the eastern end of the United States Canadian border?

Mr. ALLES. Sir, I would have to look at the specifics, and candidly, that one—if you are talking about military versions of the drones, there will be many FAA issues. Some of those drones are not qualified to fly in the air space.

Mr. OWENS. I understand that there is that issue, but given the proliferation of drones that we now have in the military, I suspect there are opportunities that we might undertake.

Mr. ALLES. Certainly something we can look at, sir.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE AWARDS PROGRAM

Mr. OWENS. Thank you.

I notice that you are focused or the budget reduces significantly the Foreign Language Awards Program, and I am curious as to whether or not that—the reduction in that program is a good idea, given, particularly along the southern border, you have a great number of people who may not speak English, along the U.S.-Canadian border, there are also people who, at least in Quebec, speak French primarily, and whether or not decreasing that is really a good idea for efficiency purposes.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Congressman, we have a significant number of personnel who are fluent in a number of foreign languages. On the southwest border, we have a significantly bilingual workforce that is capable of maintaining that language fluency. On the northern

border, there are obviously some French speakers up in your area of the woods as well. At over \$16 million per year, it is just not very sustainable for us. We do want to modify it to make sure we can prioritize key languages for security threats that we want to be able to maintain at gateway airports, for instance, or some of our global deployments. But to maintain a broad base for Spanish and other languages that are pretty common in our workforce is not going to be efficient going forward.

REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENTS: OTHER LOCATIONS

Mr. OWENS. Thanks.

One last question, reimbursement agreements have come up. We just talked about the one in Abu Dhabi, but is there a significant opportunity in your mind to use those reimbursement agreements at other locations along any of our borders in terms of putting ourselves in a position where we could save some money and at the same time expand your activities?

Mr. MCALEENAN. I do believe so, especially on the expanded services. What we would like to use these agreements to do is to take our capabilities so we can extend ours, and we can provide additional staffing at key hours and really provide better services at land and airports of entry. We do think, given the level of interest we have received so far, that it could be very fruitful, and we hope to explore these pilots with the committee this year and going forward.

Mr. OWENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Culberson.

OPERATION STREAMLINE

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you very much for your service to the country. Chief Fisher, it is good to see you here, sir.

I enjoyed the time we spent together visiting in Tucson, and I appreciate so very much the sacrifice that you and your families have made to protect our country. My good friend Henry Cuellar and I served together in the Texas House, have been working together with this subcommittee's help—I am glad to have Judge Carter as our chairman—on a very successful program called Operation Streamline.

Chief, I know you are familiar with it; it is in place in some sectors on the border. One of the goals of course is to enforce existing law with a good heart and some common sense. You want the officer to distinguish between women and children and someone who is an economic migrant or someone who is a threat to the public, carrying drugs, weapons, assaults an officer, et cetera. You want the officer to exercise that good judgment in the field, but the fundamental idea is to enforce the law as it is written and to impose some penalty on folks that cross so they are deterred from coming back.

And that has been in place in Henry's district in the Laredo sector, and the Del Rio Sector, there has been dramatic decline in the number of people that are re-apprehended, the number of crossings have dropped.

Could you talk about the status of that program and where it is most successful and where you think you need help from this subcommittee and the Congress and, frankly, from the U.S. Attorneys to make it more successful?

Chief FISHER. Thank you for the question, Congressman.

We heard you loud and clear a couple of years ago. You brought it to our attention in terms of Streamline, do more Streamline, and why aren't we doing more Streamline. Not to mention, some of the statistics that you brought forward to the committee in terms of the percentage of individuals that we were prosecuting relative to the population of arrests.

I asked the team to start looking at that. How could we do that, to your point, via common sense? What is the best outcome? And as a matter of fact, before we identify the best outcome, what is it that we are trying to achieve on the back end?

So we did a couple of things. First, we took a look at Streamline as an independent program. And prior to January 2011, the reason why I put that as a benchmark is because that was the point in time where we developed and implemented first and foremost the Consequence Delivery System. A little more on that later. But when we looked at Streamline as a program, one of the outcomes that we were looking for, any program, was, among other things, the reduction in recidivism. Quite simply, of those individuals that we apprehend, process, and have some final disposition, we want those people not to come back, right? So we thought that would be an important metric to start checking over time. And we did that across the board in a lot of other programs to include Streamline.

When we looked at Streamline, we looked at the years preceding, 4 and 5 years preceding the Consequence Delivery System. And what we found out was the rate of recidivism was actually increasing each year. Even though we were putting more people in the Streamline program, the rates of recidivism were actually getting higher; they weren't getting lower.

I can tell you today Streamline as a program is a lot stronger as part of the Consequence Delivery System than it was independently prior to January 2011. I can also tell you that where we were looking at single-digit percentages of individuals whom we would apprehend who were subsequently prosecuted, we are now about 22 percent of that population for a couple of reasons.

One, the Consequence Delivery System helped us inform our decisions on what the appropriate consequence should be relative to our outcomes, not just what was convenient for the Border Patrol agent at a particular station at a point in time.

The other thing is we got smarter in terms of our analytics and the way that we started looking at these programs as a composite, not just independently. And you are right, it is really dependent obviously with the U.S. attorneys; within each of those districts, they certainly have their requirements, and we continue to work with them to try to make sure that we are putting in Streamline and within the Consequence Delivery System the best individuals whom we believe—based on continued analytics, that it is going to reduce the likelihood that once they have been apprehended by CBP, it is less likely we will see them again in the future.

Mr. CULBERSON. Now that you have had a chance to see the entire border, I know in the Tucson sector had you a terrible problem with a huge volume of people coming across and near microscopic levels of prosecution. It was just embarrassing. It was terrible. The U.S. Attorney was not prosecuting virtually anyone. The time I first came out to see you 4 or 5 years ago, the prosecution rate was, as I recall, less than 2 percent. It was unbelievable. And so 98 percent were never prosecuted. They were just released. Does that sound about right, about 4 or 5 years ago? It has gotten a little better.

Chief FISHER. Actually, it has gotten a lot better. Just to frame the context a little bit, during that time, Tucson was still seeing the largest levels of activity, even given what the U.S. Attorney and the Marshals Service and the U.S. Government could do in terms of capacity to prosecute more people, what we are finding is, even though we were trying to put more and more people in Federal prosecution, just because of the capacity of the numbers that we were dealing with. Generally, when you look at the sentencing upon conviction for illegal entry, for instance, the time served at that point in time was about 3-½. So it really wasn't a consequence. Yes, they got a prosecution. Yes, we did a formal removal. And at the time before Consequence Delivery, we would just go ahead and remove them through Nogales port of entry, only to return within the subsequent weeks.

Mr. CULBERSON. I recall going to view the evidence room, and they showed us—I think the U.S. Attorney had, correct me if I am wrong, there was a verbal order from the U.S. attorney if they were carrying less than a certain amount of dope, they just were loose and you had all these loads. I think—how much was it 400, 500 pounds?

Chief FISHER. I don't recall at the time.

Mr. CULBERSON. All of the loads were below that level. Remember all the loads, it was like the smugglers got the memo.

And they knew exactly what the level was to be prosecuted at and as you showed me the evidence room, every one of the loads was below that level, as I recall, that they be prosecuted, right.

Chief FISHER. It seems about right, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yeah. And those guys worked pretty quickly. I mean, they understood, they knew exactly what would happen to them if they stayed below that load, they would be released. They were out the load and out a few hours or a few days of trouble. And your officers' lives were at risk out there in the desert trying to apprehend these guys. And the prosecution rate has gotten better out there in the Tucson sector, but in—looking up and down the border, Chief, if you could and the chairman is being very generous with the time, what sectors do you need to focus on in making sure you have the backing of the U.S. Attorney to increase the prosecution rate?

Chief FISHER. Arizona and south Texas.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, sir.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

USE-OF-FORCE POLICIES

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. First of all, let me begin by thanking you for your service and the work that do you to protect our borders. Having a son-in-law in law enforcement, I am very aware of how stressful and dangerous your job can be at times. Having said that, I want to bring—ask some questions with a couple of issues that have gotten a lot of public attention. One is that over the past 2 years, at least 20 individuals have died in incidents involving CBP personnel. And a PBS investigative report that was aired in July documented evidence of physical abuse, sexual assault and deprivation of food and water by CBP officers and agents.

In addition, a last year report by the NGO, No More Deaths, in a study released this month by the University of Arizona, they all independently found that about 10 percent of people in CBP custody suffer from some form of physical abuse. I was pleased to learn that in addition to the DHS Office of Inspector General investigation that I had requested last year, that you are taking the initiative and are conducting your own internal review of CBP's use of force policies.

The IG report is due in August, and when do you expect that you will finalize your report? And in the meantime, have any steps been taken to prevent these incidents of the abuse involving CBP personnel? Has there been additional oversight? More or less, what have you been doing, because I know you are interested in addressing this issue.

Mr. MCALEENAN. Absolutely we take these concerns very seriously. As you noted, Congresswoman, we have actually nearly completed a use-of-force review of some of the incidents that you mentioned and others to assess our policy, our training, our equipment and tactics and how we can be more effective and safer in our law enforcement operations. And we will be looking forward to sharing the results of that study publicly and making appropriate changes in our practices in terms of the results of the study.

We have also reinforced the existing policies for how to treat unaccompanied minors, women in our custody to ensure that at-risk populations are protected while they are in CBP custody. So we take these very seriously; we are pursuing this force study and ensuring our policies and monitoring are extensive.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Will that also include some of the incidents that have occurred at the border regarding rocking assaults, where no one disputes that your personnel has to take appropriate action to protect themselves when these things have happened, but there have been a series of unfortunate incidents where CBP personnel has responded with lethal force and even where innocent bystanders have been killed. And I am just wondering if that will include that, or is that something separate that you are looking into and providing additional guidance to your officers?

And also, have you looked into or applied any of the applicable best practices that other law enforcement agencies are using in similar cases, such as Los Angeles and in Orange County?

Mr. MCALEENAN. Yes and yes. The use-of-force review will include rocking incidents; all three of our offices participated with the Office of Training and Development and Internal Affairs on as-

sessing this. And yes, we did go externally to seek best practices and an external review from other law enforcement and experts.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. That is great. The other thing is along the same lines the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times have reported on the increasing use of video cameras by police departments including small cameras that are placed on the lapels of officers' uniforms. And the police departments that are doing this have found that these cameras reduce the number of complaints against officers and the number of incidents in which officers use force against suspects, but it also helped officers to defend themselves against baseless allegations of abuse. I am just wondering what your policy is with regards to the use of video cameras or stations and vehicles and on officers? And have you considered expanding the use of these cameras that would increase transparency, accountability and, as I said earlier, protect officers against baseless allegations?

Mr. MCALEENAN. That is something we are willing to look at. If we can maybe coordinate with your staff to get the result of studies from other departments. Obviously, we would have to assess the cost, the operational impact and the—unit impact, but we would be interested in learning more about that.

LAND BORDER, AIR PORTS OF ENTRY ENCOUNTERS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Has my time run, out or can you keep going?

Okay. I understand that CBP continues to place undocumented families who are actually leaving the United States into removal proceedings which are really an expense to the American taxpayers. So given the fiscal challenges that have already been described by your agency as a result of sequestration, it seems to me that detaining and deporting people who have no criminal history and who are in the process of leaving the country anyway, that is not the most efficient use of your limited resources. So rather than focusing on those who are trying to enter illegally or those who have committed crimes, I am wondering why CBP is continuing to detain these families and to put them into costly proceedings, since the goal is for them to go back to their country in the first place, which is what they are doing.

Mr. MCALEENAN. I will just start and turn it over to Chief Fisher. If you are talking in terms of out bound at land border or airports of entry, we are not detaining them or putting them in removal. We are documenting the encounter with individuals who were out of status, so we know that they are here legally, and in future encounters, we have that record and information. But we then allowing them to voluntarily depart.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. I will give you the information that I have to get more clarification on that.

And just one more question, my office has received complaints from Catholic officials about women and children being deported late at night to unsafe areas along the Mexican border. It is obvious that this is of deep concern because of the prevalence of violent crime in many Mexican border communities. Would you be willing to look at these reports and, perhaps, you know, change the process

so that these women and children are not being deported late at night and in dangerous situations?

Chief FISHER. Yes, Congresswoman, for those who CBP and specifically the Border Patrol does return to Mexico, we continue to work with the Mexican government each year and specifically with the consuls within those locations. And we basically work with them to identify those locations so it is not just late at night. We try to—first, for most individuals, specifically the women and the children, we actually do a handoff with them. But any other ideas that you would have, we can continue to have that dialogue with the officials in Mexico; we would certainly work with your staff do that.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay, I will also provide you with the information that I was given so we can work on that. Thank you so much.

BORDER PATROL STATION CLOSURES

Mr. CARTER. Chief Fisher, I am going to get off on something kind of local. We see, once again, this administration is again proposing to close nine inland Border Patrol stations, six of which happen to be in Texas. This proposal has twice been denied in fiscal year 2012, the reprogramming, and in the fiscal year 2013 appropriations act. The subcommittee suggested CBP close three locations outside of Texas, but that recommendation has not been taken up.

The subcommittee directed CBP to provide a transitional plan outlining all supposed cost savings and details to ensure that the State and local law enforcement and these Texas counties have the support they need from DHS to take illegal aliens into custody. Why hasn't this plan been provided? It has been my understanding that ICE told CBP it would cost several million dollars—cost them several million dollars for CBP to save a portion of \$1.3 million annually by closing down the Texas stations. That doesn't sound like it is cost savings.

And in addition, I am curious, do you have inland stations in other States besides California, Idaho, Montana and Texas? And I am also curious, I think I can make a pretty valid argument that I-35 is the main artery of trade between Mexico, the United States and Canada, that we probably have more than our share of illegal people crossing the border. I don't know if we can completely compete with Arizona, but I believe we can. And why, all of a sudden, are we targeting Texas inland stations if there are other stations across the country that can be closed? So those are the kind of answers I would like to have.

Chief FISHER. Thank you for the question, Mr. Chairman.

Let me start first, 3 years ago, when I came back to Washington and had the privilege of serving the men and women in the field as their chief, there were a few things I asked the staff to do. One, as we were developing our new strategy, and we recognized that we had to, with all the increased resources, we wanted to make sure that we were both effective and efficient. I asked them to take a look, a comprehensive review across the board in terms of facilities. Was there anywhere that we could maybe reduce, not completely capability, but reduce the cost, given the transition within

our strategy? So there were a couple of frames or parameters that I set. I said, well, let's take a look at—we didn't necessarily call them inland stations, but we set some parameters. Let's start with all Border Patrol stations within 100 miles away from the border. Let's take a look at the staffing. There is a whole host of metrics that went into it. Through an exhaustive process, the staff came back and recommended nine locations. With those nine locations, there were about 41 Border Patrol agents assigned to those nine Border Patrol stations across the board.

It looked at the cost benefit in terms of us being able to save approximately \$1.3 million annually if we were able to scale back. So, in some cases, we were looking at asking them to look at all options, whether we close the station outright or we deactivate it, recognizing that if we need to open it back up, we would be able to do so. And we could readjust the staffing levels in whole or in part to make sure that we were putting Border Patrol agents in areas closer to the border. So that was kind of the background behind that.

Certainly, we are not picking on Texas or any other part of the country. I wanted to make sure that we were looking holistically at the implementation plan against our new strategy.

Since that time and working with your staff, we recognized that while in some locations, we want to make sure we did a good enough job at assessing the impact to the operations, not just our immediate border operations, but to the larger requirement that we have in working with our state and locals. The answer not all across the board and some locations was, well, let's see if we can rethink that. What we looked at right now and our plan that we are going to be briefing leadership and moving forward, which I think meets both requirements: one, it reduces the dollar amounts; it also maintains a degree of capability that is required in some of those locations. So in the areas in Riverside, California, and those two up in Montana, we are going to move forward, given what the field commanders have identified the requirements are with respect to the priority mission, and be able to use those resources in a better manner, so to speak.

The other locations, we are also looking at exploring the Resident Agent Program. This is a concept that we did up in the northern border, and basically what it is, is instead of having brick and mortar being able—because some of these Border Patrol stations have about four to five Border Patrol agents assigned to it. So the thought is, well, you still need the brick and mortar and paying all the overhead when most of these Border Patrol agents are out on patrol. And so the Resident Agent Program really takes a look at being able to give the Border Patrol agent like a home-to-work vehicle, have them stage and deploy to and from work from their home. They are available on call to be able to enforce Title 8 authority, and in many cases within these programs, the Border Patrol agents are also assigned to task forces. They may be assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force or may be assigned to the Border Enforcement Security Task Force, the BEST for ICE [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement].

And so what we have done is scaled and looked at each one of the nine locations, and right now, the proposal moving forward, not

yet defined and certainly not decided upon, is to close the one in California, the two up in the north and to maintain capability to a certain degree within those corridors where we have seen higher levels of activity.

Mr. CARTER. So your standard is 100 miles from the border, okay? Most States 100 miles from the border is all the way across the State; 100 miles from El Paso is Midland.

Chief FISHER. Right.

Mr. CARTER. One hundred miles from Del Rio is Ozona; 100 miles from Laredo is short of San Antonio by about 50 miles. Basically, you just take the whole state of Texas and eliminate 100 miles from the border, because we have 1,200 miles of border, and we have a whole lot of country. We have 254 counties in our State. We have got almost every county in our State, and I can testify to this from personal knowledge has at least one illegal in jail every day, every hour just about, and sometimes hundreds, but several times at least one.

There is no Border Patrol access for the people in the panhandle, people in far west Texas. What those people are going to do, let's just assume for the sake of argument, they stop somebody in the car on the highway, the guy has got no driver's license. They seize the vehicle, which is standard operating procedure. They impound it. They put the guy in jail overnight. They look for somebody to move him off into the system. There is nobody available because there is no Border Patrol up there. ICE is not there, and they are claiming it will be tremendous cost to them. So what does the sheriff do? In 254 counties, turn them loose.

Chief FISHER. Right.

Mr. CARTER. Without a vehicle, they don't get their vehicle back, not going to give a vehicle back to an unlicensed driver to drive off in their county. Now that is creating a bad situation in 254 counties in the State of Texas. And I don't see the cost savings. I am totally opposed to the closing of those stations, and law enforcement across our State is opposed to it, too.

Chief FISHER. If I may, Mr. Chairman, for point of clarification, the 100-mile limit wasn't a definitive red line if you will; it was a starting spot to preserve anything below that line. There was other criteria that we used for consideration by the way. The other thing and working with—ICE is trying to figure out which one really definitively, within those areas of responsibility for those stations, where does ICE have the coverage? Where in fact do the State and locals operate Secure Communities? Is Enforcement Removal Operations available? And so we are looking for, as opposed to shutting down the station and relocating, if is there a hybrid we can come up with, one in which we are able to have the same cost savings we are looking for in the outyears and yet be able to provide a level of services commensurate to the expectations of the State and locals. And that is kind of the revisiting that we have done over this past year, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Well, it is of great concern to sheriffs across the State of Texas, and they are expressing their concern to their Members of Congress, and we have a very large delegation in this Congress.

Chief FISHER. Yes, sir.

AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS, RECAPITALIZATION

Mr. CARTER. And we are all hearing about it. So this is something we need to rethink, I think.

General, let me talk about Air and Marine operations and recapitalization for just a second. CBP's Air and Marine operations provide critical surveillance, interdiction capabilities from border security, including the ability to push out our borders in source and transit zones. This administration has consistently shortchanged—Air and Marine this year, the request supports only 62,000 flight hours, the lowest level yet. I understand the argument of sequestration made by my colleague.

As I said in my opening statement, Air and Marine needs the right resource to support all three legs of its stool, pilots and crew capable and maintained assets and operational funding for things such as fuel, maintenance and so forth. The budget request reduces procurement, operations and maintenance by \$87 million, but the details behind the cuts are obscured. Why only 62,000 flight hours? Where is Air and Marine short changed? Is it fuel, maintenance or something else?

We need to know the costs associated with that shortfall because we want to fund this resource. So we would like the information about that.

Chief Fisher, how will this reduction impact Border Patrol operations, both in terms of effectiveness and safety of the agents? So, first, General if you would respond.

Mr. ALLES. So, yes, sir. I think, clearly, the reduction in flight hours is a reduction in our capability. We have made technology improvements in the past 5 years; VADER is an example that is helping us to mitigate some of that, but I don't want to shortchange. There isn't effect there.

For the agency, it is a question of balancing between other operations we have ongoing. And for me, inside Air and Marine, as you mentioned, it is a question of balancing between recapitalization and the flying hours that I have. So there are tough choices that we are making for the budget. I don't want to act like they don't have impacts or they won't have impacts on Chief Fisher in terms of Border Patrol, but they are the choices the agency is making based in its risk assessment, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Is it there anything we can do to assist in the recapitalization issue that you are talking about?

Mr. ALLES. I think, sir, in the recapitalization, the main areas we are trying to recapitalize are in terms of our medium lift assets, our Black Hawk helicopters; the UH-60As we have are actually the oldest Black Hawks flying in the United States. So we have a service life extension program going with the Army. It is a fairly low rate of induction, one or two aircraft per year. Obviously, increasing that would be helpful. Our P3 service life extension is on track to finish in fiscal year 2016, so next year would be the last year of funding for that. An then our Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft is the only new procurement that we are making, and those are likewise at a low rate, a couple of aircraft per year, which keeps the line open. Those are our main efforts, sir.

Mr. CARTER. In talking with the Coast Guard here yesterday or the day before yesterday or whatever it was, we talked about the fact that the Air Force is decommissioning certain planes, and they are looking to maybe pick up some of those planes. Do you keep your eyes open for those types of things decommissioning from the services where we might could go off and make a good acquisition that might give you a different type of aircraft up close, give you the needs that you need?

Mr. ALLES. Yes, sir, absolutely. About one-third of our aircraft are either seizures or aircraft we get from the military, so we are always on the lookout for those kinds of opportunities, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Well, I am a big proponent of the air wing of our—you have given us a special need that we have had, and over the 10 years, I have been looking at the border, that need has been enhanced, and I am proud of that enhancement.

Chief, I would like your comments about that, too.

Chief FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I couldn't agree more in terms of what it has done for our ability to increase levels of security along our border. And quite frankly, as the General mentioned, I will kind of foot stomp, if you will, any time you reduce dollar amounts, there is going to be a reduction in capability. Our job within the leadership is to make sure that we maintain and preserve priority mission; try, to the extent that we can, to lessen the impact to the individual agents and officers on the ground; and be able to execute the budget that we have, not necessarily the budget we would like to have.

But thanks to your leadership and this committee, we are further ahead than I thought I would ever see in this uniform, so thank you very much, sir, for that question.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Price.

BORDER SECURITY: MEASURING EFFECTIVENESS

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me return to this question of border security and how we achieve it and how we define it, first, and how do we achieve it, especially now in the context of comprehensive immigration reform? As you know, in recent months, momentum has been building for enactment of comprehensive reform. Just yesterday, the details of the bipartisan Senate proposal emerged, and there is a heavy focus on border security and resources. Expect the House efforts will be imminent. No department is going to be more affected by immigration reform than Homeland Security, and that is particularly going to apply to your agency.

Much of the debate on comprehensive reform is focused on border security, as you well know. We want to make sure that a decade from now or two decades, we are not faced with the same difficult choices about what to do with another large population of undocumented immigrants. Of course, border security is only one piece of the puzzle in this regard. The lure of employment and a better life in America are the most important drivers of illegal immigration, and there are many elements that will go into overall reform and preventing the kind of recurrence of the kinds of dilemmas we are facing now. There is no silver bullet strategy for success on the bor-

der and no likely amount of money we could realistically throw at the border and expect 100 percent success.

You are the experts so I want to ask you to reflect on this here this morning. What does a secure border look like? How does CBP measure its progress in this area? What kind of measurement do we need to achieve as we address this issue? How important is the achievement reform itself, though, to border security? In other words, we sometimes in our discussions assume that the causality runs one way here; that somehow this goal of a secure border has to be achieved before we can undertake reform, without understanding that reform itself will enhance the security. Obviously, that is one of the main reasons for reform is to relieve some of these pressures and to contribute to the security. So what would you say about that causality running both ways, how important is reform to your goal to secure the border, as opposed to being a certain level of security being a precondition for reform, if you see what I mean?

The Senate plan appears to call for a 90 percent apprehension rate at high-risk border crossings as the condition that needs to be met.

Chief, I would like to ask you in particular how workable is a threshold like that? How can it be calculated? How precisely can it be calculated? But if not that sort of threshold condition, what might make sense? So let me just invite you to dive in wherever you will and help us think through this.

Chief FISHER. Thank you, Congressman Price.

If I miss any of these or get them out of order, please interrupt me along the way. First and foremost, with respect to what does a secure border look like? Again, I would frame it very succinctly in two ways: One, it is really low risk, the likelihood of reducing bad people and bad things from coming into this country; and two, providing a level of safety and security for those American people in and along those border corridors and for the Nation for that matter.

How do you measure that? Again, we talked about the effectiveness. I will talk a little bit more about that specifically as I get to the 90 percent and what does that look like. Other things, for instance, we look at average apprehension per recidivist. What does that mean? It is important to us in assessing levels of risk and specifically individuals who come across this country, not every individual whom we apprehend in terms of who they are, where they came from, is equal. In 2012, we had approximately 364,000 apprehensions between the ports of entry. Those people represented 142 different countries. And so when you look at the particular threats where people are coming from, we want to assess—it is important for us not just to understand who these people are; what are those trends? We want to differentiate those individuals, over a period of time, who only came in and were apprehended twice versus those individuals who were apprehended perhaps six or more times. It is really important to disaggregate that because they are not all just bunched up as just an apprehension number. So it is really important as we advance our analytical thinking and assigning areas of high risk. Those are the areas where we start making informed decisions and make recommendations on what we think border secu-

ality is as it relates to those types of things, vulnerability matched with threat. Look at the consequence because it is an overall risk assessment picture. We would be happy to talk with you and your staff more about some of the thought process within this new strategy.

Whether you are looking first and foremost as a prerequisite, so to speak, to secure the border, and then the other provisions or vice versa, I will tell you this, over the last few years, what I have seen, anything that this particular committee or we as a government can do in terms of legislation that reduces the flow to the border, in whatever shape, that alleviates what we see and we are able to then respond to those people who otherwise would not be eligible to come to the United States legally. And so if you take what we call the flow rate and no matter how you do that, it reduces those individuals. And so when our Border Patrol agents are deployed between the ports of entry, it reduces those individuals whom they are going to be encountering, so we can identify higher-risk areas and higher-risk people who will continue to come across this border regardless of what the legislation is going to do, quite frankly. These are individuals who are going to continue to come into this country to do us harm. They are going to be members of networks or cartels that are going to continue to bring narcotics. Smuggling has been a long, profitable business for many, many years. And to the extent that we can look at disrupting and dismantling those networks, hit those business models, I think that this committee and as a government, if we can come up with legislation that helps us do that, we would certainly support that.

Lastly, you had mentioned the 90 percent. Is that the right number, or I am kind of certainly paraphrasing your question, sir? I will tell you, as a Border Patrol agent, if you are going to set a goal for effectiveness, the men and women of the Border Patrol would be proud to have an A as the goal as opposed to anything less than. And the people I talked to over the years, I think if you are looking at how do you do that and what should be the goal, much like we were talking in the chairman's question in terms of situational awareness, when you want to be aware of those threats coming into this country, really anything less than 100 percent really does not hit the mark.

How we measure that in terms of effectiveness, right—what does 90 percent mean? In areas where it makes sense, because what we don't want to do, and I would certainly caution those who are just looking at a new number, whether it is an apprehension or even an effectiveness rate, we don't want to get fixated on a number necessarily, for a couple of reasons. One, 90 percent gets us in areas where we see high levels of cross-border illegal activity. It makes sense there because those are the areas where criminal organizations right now are continuing to exploit us, and we need to be able to move our resources to those areas to reduce the likelihood of attack and to increase the level of safety and security for the people. Those are two overarching pieces in terms of what a secure border looks like. So 90 percent tells us that we have to be able to move those resources there.

But how do we measure that? It sounds very simplistic, but it is very difficult, and we are not dissuaded or certainly aren't going

to reduce our efforts to get this right. Over the last couple of years, we recognized the importance of trying to track it to the best of our ability. It is quite simply, if you think of the mathematical formula, when people come across the border, three things are generally going to happen; two are good. So they are going to be apprehended, or they are going to be turned back. So that now becomes your numerator. You divide that by the total number of entries, and your entries really are the sum total of your apprehensions, your turnbacks and your got-aways. Well, when you put it up on a white board, as my staff did when they were teaching me this over the last couple of years, I said, it looks really easy, but how do you operationalize that? How do you operationalize that in an area of the border that is very desolate, where we may not have the right requisite of detection capability? How do we do this?

And so there was a lot of discussion earlier. Because you can't measure everything and you can't see everything, you shouldn't do it. We took a different approach. We said, well, let's see what we can do with what we have and then try to expand it, identify where the gaps are where we can't and let's start at least taking a small bite of this elephant one piece at a time. And I am very proud of the work the staff has done over the last few years. I will tell you, first and foremost—and please, for the note takers in the audience, this is not a perfect scientific method—but I will tell you, over the last 2 years, I have been very impressed with the amount of work the staff has been able to do, given the end-of-the-shift reports that Border Patrol agents are doing, how that reconciles up into time and space, in terms of what data are you pulling and how are you going to pull that? How do we look at that at the strategic level?

Again, probably going way down the rabbit hole here, but it is a really exciting time for us to be able to understand the information and be able to put protocols in place to standardize it across the board and take a look at what does it mean. There has to be a recognition that it is not going to be perfect all the time, but we are making it better and better each day.

BORDER SECURITY: EFFECTIVE SURVEILLANCE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

The question you raise, regarding figuring out what that denominator is, which of course is absolutely essential to calculating a success rate, does raise the question of surveillance, and what does effective surveillance mean? And I just have the news reports of what the Senate has come up with here. But when we talk about 100 percent surveillance, which they put along the 90 percent apprehension rate, the surveillance then, I guess, there is surveillance right? It is not necessarily all equally intense or equally effective? What could a 100 percent surveillance coverage mean, or what should it mean?

Chief FISHER. I would go back to the chairman's point about situational awareness. There was a prevalent thought years ago that in order to have a secure border, we needed things called persistent surveillance. In other words, we needed to have a Border Patrol agent posted somewhere. We needed to have a camera pole posted somewhere 24/7. We needed to be as locked down as a corner market somewhere. And quite frankly, as we started looking at how we

would be able to do that, we took this approach by saying, forget about, let's see if we had unlimited resources, unlimited money, would it make sense to do it operationally? And we started looking at some of these areas of the borders because of what we knew about the areas of the border.

So, in my mind, the vulnerability along our border and you can pick any, whether it is south Texas, you can look at areas of Laredo, you can look to the north, the vulnerability does not exist in the absence of resources alone. So whether we have a Border Patrol agent there or a camera there or not. The vulnerability doesn't exist in the absence of those things. The vulnerability exists when there is a specific and defined threat. And so that is why information now becomes the key. So, for me, there is a distinction between having situational awareness, knowing what the emerging threats are and may be, versus having to surveil, if the intent of the understanding of that phrase is to be able to see everything 24/7, that is a proposition that I think, although I haven't costed it out, quite frankly, it would be very expensive and quite frankly, in a lot of the areas along our border, not necessarily required, mainly because of an area of—I won't pick it out for operational considerations—but think of an area of the border where there is not a lot of infrastructure in Mexico; it is very desolate. And once you cross the border, it is going to take you days to get to even a road. So if you think of the smuggling organizations, and these networks within the cartels as a business, which they are, if you are going to smuggle, you generally don't want to get away from those bases of your operation, extending your supply line. And quite frankly, you generally don't want to be exposed for days and days because it shrinks your profit margin. I am not suggesting they don't use those areas, but when you look at what should we look at all the time and what can we use based on the General's operational tempo in terms of in collection from high altitude, we then start understanding what makes sense in different parts of the border.

By the way, I should also mention, it is not just today, we decided and here is what the map looks like, because that is an ongoing assessment that we will always need to do, both in terms of our tactical deployments, which on a 24/7 basis, they are getting through their collection process and their understanding from sources and from everything else what that daily deployment should be. We also take a look at our responsibility at our strategic deployment and what that means. That is an iterative process in which we are getting smarter. And we also recognize we are not probably—the guys in green aren't the ones who are going to figure this out. So, a few years ago, we reached out to experts to help us understand and frame that.

Mr. PRICE. And in that context, surveillance narrowly conceived may not be the most important thing to be doing to understand the threat we are facing and the measures that are required.

Chief FISHER. In my judgment, based on some of those areas that I worked over the years, that is correct.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I know we are limited on our time. I would like to give the others a chance to chime in if they wish.

Mr. ALLES. I was going to piggyback on what Chief Fisher has said here, which is it is a threat-based idea in terms of where we

want to deploy our surveillance and where we want to collect. We need collection strategies, which we have internally.

I think the other piece of this is levels of coordination inside of intelligence and law enforcement here are critical. So these are areas—just as you think back to 9/11 and some of the failures there—there are areas for us that we need to continue to work at to increase those levels of coordination. I think those are also key.

Mr. McALEENAN. Sorry, Congressman, our calculations of the ports of entry are a little bit different in terms of measuring our effectiveness. We have a little bit more control of the environment; it is finite. In what we have been discussing in the context of comprehensive immigration reform is how do we ensure that we are the strongest on preventing any potential security threats or inadmissibles from entering through ports of entry. And that is actually the area where we made probably the most mission progress in the last decade, really since 9/11. And we also have to look at the ports of entry on facilitative and general entry and travel at the same time. We could, if we stopped every individual and every truck and every car and thoroughly examined it, we could achieve a very high level of security, but that would not be as supportive of the overall economic security in the United States. We do maintain a comprehensive set of metrics as in the volume to the compliance rates, which are very, very high; over 99.5 percent in our land borders and 98.6 percent in our air environment of passengers and travelers are compliant. We then look at our effectiveness and of course our efficiency; our targeting systems are between 9 and 17 times more efficient than random exams. And our facilitation efforts, we measure our wait times to see how well we are achieving the service levels we would like.

So all of those are critical to assessing border security, but in the CR context, those security threats and inadmissibles are really at the highest level of effectiveness.

I agree causality does not run only in one direction in this environment. The types of legislation to be considered could definitely help us by reducing the overall flow and enabling us to focus on risk.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

Mr. CUELLAR. I would like to follow up on what the ranking member was talking about performance. It reminds me of 1991, when I was in the Texas appropriations committee, and we were adding the performance measures for the different agencies. And at that time, I remember the people with robes, the academicians and the judges were the ones who were screaming the loudest; they were saying, you can't measure justice or measure education. But when you really sit down, you can come up with measures, whether it is this decision rates for the cases of the judges or it is graduation rates or retention rates for education. There are different ways of measuring the work that you do.

I was listening very carefully to some of the answers that I guess you only—the only measurement that I got from you was apprehension, and you mentioned, well, it is a little bit more complicated; we will go to your office and sit down. And guess it re-

minds me of a conversation you and I, which I haven't forgotten, 2 years ago or maybe a little bit longer, when you first came in and you were telling me maybe I couldn't understand it, it was a little bit more complicated. I said, I am a Ph.D. and an attorney; give me a shot in helping us understand what you all are doing.

Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member, I would, you know, hopefully one of these days I would like to sit down because what I would like to do is basically what we did in Texas, is if we are interested in performance or measurements, we should work with the agencies. Actually the new GPRA law that we passed a couple of years ago calls for that consultation where we can sit down with them, OBM—OMB, should I say—and actually put the performance measures that we want to look at.

Instead of a line item, which is what we have in the appropriations, you look at the mission, and all this is already, they already have this stuff there already in the performance.gov, and I know we asked the Secretary earlier, but it is already there already, but you put the mission, the objectives, the strategies that you want to look at, that we ought to work at, and you actually put the performance there, what do you want to measure.

And I know there will be a definitional debate. Actually, it is healthy. Do you want to mention apprehensions or do you want to mention threat, or whatever the case is, we can do this. We really can. I saw that back in 1991 saying, oh, you can't measure this, it is a little complicated, you can't do that, but Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member, I am hoping that soon, and I will be happy to sit down with you all, but if you really want to get to the crux of this, why don't we sit down and actually put their mission under Homeland, and this is only one agency, the other ones might be a little bit more complicated to work on, but mission, objectives and put the performance that you want to measure, and we will have a debate. There was always, you know, this measurement just—this performance measures just activity. We want to measure activity. We want to see the actual results. And I think it will be healthy for all of us to sit down and actually put some performance measures, and then when you look at budgets, you can look at those performance measures and say what were the variances, why was it that you were not able to meet this, should it be at 90 percent, as the ranking member said the Senate is looking at? Should it be at 80 percent or should we be measuring this or should we be measuring this? And I think we ought to do that because otherwise we get caught up and, you know, they know the measures, we are the appropriators, we appropriate the money but we don't measure them and they have got those measures already, I know you do, but we don't see them.

They will tell you go to a website or we will go to the office and sit down with you. I would like, with all due respect, I am just a freshman in this new committee, a rookie on this one, but I would like to eventually look at mission, objectives, the performance you want to look at, the results you want to look at, have a healthy debate, work with them, work with the OMB, and I am telling you the budget, instead of being a line item, will be a lot better and we can ask a lot more interesting questions because you actually will be looking at the performance.

And we can have a debate amongst us, you know what, we shouldn't be measuring apprehensions only, we ought to look at threats and all that. I would like the committee to consider doing that, and I think it will be healthy because let me give you an example why I say this.

Back, Chief Fisher, you remember a conversation we had a couple of years ago, there was a thousand new Border Patrol agents that we added. Half of them went to Arizona and you called it a mobile strike force so we could move them over. Well, in south Texas right now, as you know, the OTMs and you mentioned the OTMs about they are considered a little bit different, there is an increase of OTMs. I hear that they are moving more resources there, but you are taking them from other areas in the Laredo region and other areas, according to Border Patrol, and it might be different. It may be a union saying something different, but nevertheless, you know, what happened to that mobile strike force that you said you could move people immediately from Arizona over to south Texas?

If we had performance measures, we could say, hey, you know, you need to move some of those resources up here. So I guess I don't have a question, but I really would ask the chairman and the ranking member to consider—it is very different because for years and hundreds of years we have been working at line items here in the Congress, but just imagine instead of having a line item, objectives, missions, performance measures, it will be very different. We would have a very, very different type of discussion.

So, it is just my observation, and I look forward to working with the chairman and the ranking member and the other members of the committee.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you for your observations, Mr. Cuellar.

Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. No further questions. You were very generous. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Well, first of all, I want thank you all for being here, but before I give you my closing statement, I have got to point out this young lady to my right here is leaving us to go to the dark side. She is going over to be the minority clerk in the Senate for the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security, which is a big deal if it wasn't the Senate, but it is the Senate. But one must experience slow sometime in their life.

We are really proud of Kathy. Kathy is a great resource. You all know that. You have dealt with her. She is one of the top staffers in this whole town. She will take care of the Upper Chamber. She might actually wake them up and get them going, and that would be great. The world's greatest deliberative body could maybe move a little faster, and that is your goal. I challenge you.

Ms. KRANINGER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Seriously, the Senate is going to gain a great young lady. We are going to lose a great young lady. We are going to have her come over here and visit us every once in a while because she is a true asset to this subcommittee and to the committee. So Kathy, we are going to miss you.

Ms. KRANINGER. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Now, gentlemen, I appreciate you being here today. We have challenges.

You know, we talk about this—I happen to have a copy of the Senate bill right here that they are proposing. Well, I am not sure that is the bill, but it is something. But the truth is, there is a lot of—there has been—and I think the secret committee is no longer secret, and I think most everybody, at least around here, knows that I have been working on the secret committee on the House side for almost 4 years trying to come up with solutions for immigration, and we are seeing, the one thing we know is by doing polling and talking to and discussing what people want, they want us to have an effective immigration system that begins with a secure border. It has been that poll, it is a 90 percent poll issue. So it puts you in the hot seat, and that is why my colleague is discussing the 90 percent. It is a hot, hot seat at 90 percent. I think everybody would agree with that. But that seems to be the direction that any legislation is going to take. It is going to start in your camp, unfortunately.

I say we have come a long, long way from where we started this back in 2002 and 2004. We have come a long, long way. Whether we are there or not is going to be—actually some of the things Cuellar was talking about is true. It is going to be a system that is going to be made, but the American public, they want to be very careful that we do not repeat 1986, that we will have promises of successes on the border that never occur and that another flood of illegal immigrants comes across after whatever form or fashion we handled the 11 to 20 million that may be in this country now.

This is a big challenge. The Senate has done their best. The House is going to try to do their best, and this is not what they have written me to say, but I want you to know that you are on the hot seat, and quite honestly, if you have got ideas to share, share them and share them quickly.

Off record. We are through talking right now. But if you have got issues, ways for us to have success to be pointed out, we need to know what they are, and you are the guys, you are the experts, you are in the trenches every day. Realistic. So the American people know they are safe. Worse thing that could have happened as we started this immigration debate is Boston, literally. We didn't need that. I mean, as tragic as it is, but from the standpoint of how much more pressure it puts upon those who are looking at immigration policy when we don't know yet whether this is a domestic or a foreign terrorist, but what does everybody presume it is, right? We know what they presume it is, another attack like 9/11.

So, with all that, we are now once again on the front page, all of us in this business, and we have to make immigration enforcement. Again, if it had only been a national security issue, but it is again, we are elevated to the front page of every newspaper and every TV program in the news business in the country, and that puts a lot of responsibility on us and it puts a lot of responsibility on you.

I have personal concerns about some of the things we do in our world that I don't believe in prosecutorial discretion as is being used by the Department right now. I believe that is an individual case, not an enforcement of categories of law situation, but that ar-

gument is for another time, but the pressure is putting on right now. My staff has learned that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, USCIS, is facing massive increases in asylum claims, particularly in credible fear cases. In addition, due to deferred action cases, USCIS is building a backlog in processing its legitimate applications. The individuals who have been waiting patiently in line to do the right thing are now having to wait longer. So sometimes trying to do something causes consequences for other people, and that line is part of the discussion, those people waiting in line is part of the discussion of what is going to happen on immigration policy in the future, a very serious part of that discussion.

There are great challenges ahead of us. I have confidence that we will work in a bipartisan manner to come up with solutions to immigration policy. I think we will do what you ask us to do, which is reduce the flow. If we could reduce the flow, you can increase the enforcement. That is logical. There are ways we can reduce the flow having to do with employment and other issues. I think everybody has that goal in mind, and I am hopeful and prayerful that in the next year we are going to see a really effective immigration policy be created in a bipartisan manner, and I will say thus far the only comment I can make about the group I am working with is it has been a rewarding experience as far as bipartisan work between the two parties.

I hope it remains that way. So thank you for what you do. You couldn't have had a worse job, and all of a sudden the spotlight is back on you. So realize it is there. We appreciate what you do, and we will do everything within our power to maintain the security of this country through the appropriations process and try to get you those things that you may have shortfalls on. Somehow we will try to figure out how to come up with that. So we got a lot of work to do. Thank you for what you do. God bless you.

[Questions for the record follow:]

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Carter

Michael Fisher, Chief of U.S. Border Patrol
Randolph Alles, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air & Marine
Kevin McAleenan, Acting Deputy Commissioner, CBP
 U.S. Customs and Border Protection FY 2014 Budget
 April 17, 2013

Statistics and Data

Question: Please provide the current and historical data for the type and volume of contraband (e.g. narcotics, fraudulent products, illegal shipped weapons) and value of smuggled currency seized or interdicted by CBP Officers and Border Patrol Agents, as well as related arrests, for FY 2009-2012, current YTD for FY 2013, and projected totals for FYs 2013-2014.

ANSWER:

CBP Officer & Border Patrol Agent Statistics Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-2012					
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 YTD (as of 04/30/13 unless otherwise noted)
Total Drugs Seized (in pounds)					
Marijuana	4,599,371.9	3,617,488.4	4,567,054.3	3,859,421.2	2,166,590
Cocaine	339,968.2	255,842.0	221,630.7	206,251.3	83,405
Heroin	2,187.0	3,232.0	4,182.2	4,398.2	2,640
Methamphetamines	5,837.8	7,720.6	11,025.3	15,811.6	10,745
Other Drugs	743,160.7	256,728.3	196,464.9	176,447.0	113,508
Other Items Seized					
Counterfeit Goods (IPR)	14,841	19,959	24,792	22,848	12,828 (as of 3/31/13)
Fraudulent Documents	33,167	34,998	29,667	22,313	10,633 (as of 5/9/13)
Total Currency	\$145,543,428	\$149,582,598	\$126,236,817	\$98,786,859	\$55,395,929
Total Weapons	3,341	4,274	4,343	2,194	3,711
Apprehensions/Arrests	593,100	521,821	392,847	388,322	254,388

U.S. Customs and Border Protection does not project future seizure, arrest, or incident numbers.

Land Border Wait Times

Question: Please provide the current and historical data for the average land border wait times for privately operated vehicles and commercial vehicles, by crossing (as tracked on the CBP web page), for FY 2009-2012.

ANSWER: Following are the current and historical data for the average land border wait times. Those locations with blanks either have no measurable wait time data or do not have a commercial or privately owned vehicle lane.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Alexandria Bay	Wellesley Island	0.64	0.89
Andrade	Andrade, Border Crossing		29.02
Blaine	Blaine, Border Crossing, Cars	8.52	13.67
Blaine	Blaine, Peace Arch Crossing		14.88
Brownsville	Brownsville, B&M Bridge		27.01
Brownsville	Brownsville, Gateway Bridge		23.16
Brownsville	Los Indios, Border Station	2.67	11.45
Brownsville	Los Tomates, Passenger Xing	13.41	23.87
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Buffalo, Peace Bridge	0.46	0.78
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Lewiston, Queenston Bridge	0.70	2.52
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, Rainbow Bridge		1.13
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, Whirlpool Bridge		0.00
Calais	Calais, Ferry Point Bridge	2.67	2.67
Calais	Calais, Milltown Bridge	1.46	1.45
Calais, Me	Calais, Poe Passenger		
Calexico	Calexico, West Port Of Entry		41.48
Calexico-East	Calexico, East Border Xing	13.15	32.50
Champlain-Rouses Point	Champlain, Port Of Entry	0.04	0.90
Columbus, Nm	Columbus, Border Crossing	4.49	4.80
Del Rio	Del Rio, Intl Bridge Poe	3.51	7.55
Derby Line	Derby Line, Port Of Entry	0.64	0.82
Detroit	Detroit, Ambassador Bridge	4.82	5.19
Detroit	Detroit, Windsor Tunnel	6.40	6.57
Douglas	Douglas, Border Crossing	1.55	16.33

Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Eagle Pass	Eagle Pass, Bridge 1 Poe		10.43
Eagle Pass	Eagle Pass, Bridge 2	2.80	6.84
El Paso	El Paso, Ysleta Port Entry	9.03	31.29
El Paso	El Paso, Bota Poe	14.03	36.20
El Paso	El Paso, Paso Del Norte Poe		32.58
El Paso	El Paso, Poe Stanton St Del		1.70
Fabens	Fabens, Border Crossing		8.66
Fabens	Fort Hancock, Border Crossing		0.70
Hidalgo	Anzalduas, Crossing Poe		
Hidalgo	Hidalgo, Intl Brdg Vehicle Prim		19.80
Hidalgo	Pharr, Port Of Entry	8.45	12.58
Highgate Springs/Alburg	Highgate Springs, Poe	0.92	2.42
Houlton	Houlton, Passenger Proc	2.03	2.66
International Falls	Intl Falls, Border Crossng	0.76	4.04
Jackman	Jackman, Border Station	0.15	0.36
Laredo	Columbia, Laredo Veh- Ped Xing	6.12	7.48
Laredo	Ins-Laredo Bridge #4	17.72	
Laredo	Laredo, Int'l Brdg 1 Convent		19.21
Laredo	Laredo, Lincoln-Juarez Brdg 2		23.59
Lukeville	Lukeville, Border Crossing	32.52	8.73
Lynden	Lynden, Border Crossing	5.69	12.04
Madawaska	Madawaska, Border Crossing	1.24	1.19
Massena	Massena, Port Of Entry	0.05	0.12
Naco	Border Crossing	0.12	2.47
Nogales	Nogales West, Border Crossing	30.95	27.46
Nogales	Nogales, Border Crossing		21.86
Norton	Norton, Border Crossing, Poe	0.01	0.03
Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg, Port Of Entry		
Otay Mesa	Commercial	15.21	
Otay Mesa	Passenger		30.28
Pembina	Pembina, Border	4.01	2.00

Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
	Crossing		
Point Roberts	Point Roberts, Border Crossing	1.00	4.06
Port Huron	Port Huron, Blue Water Brg	5.66	5.93
Presidio	Presidio, Border Crossing	0.04	6.93
Progreso	Donna, Port Of Entry		
Progreso	Progreso, International Bridge	21.81	9.56
Rio Grande City	Rio Grande City, Poe Intl Br	0.72	9.88
Roma	Roma, Border Crossing	0.48	7.45
San Luis	San Luis, Border Crossing	1.63	38.71
San Ysidro	San Ysidro, Border Crossing		43.58
Santa Teresa	Santa Teresa, Passenger Ops	2.09	12.17
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault St Marie, Poe	2.50	2.63
Sumas	Sumas, Port Of Entry	2.54	6.90
Sweetgrass	Sweetgrass, Border Lane	6.99	5.27
Tecate	Tecate, Port Of Entry	6.49	19.68

FY 2010 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Alexandria Bay	Wellesley Island	0.48	0.94
Andrade	Andrade, Border Crossing		20.29
Blaine	Blaine, Border Crossing, Cars	10.59	12.86
Blaine	Blaine, Peace Arch Crossing		12.16
Brownsville	Brownsville, B&M Bridge		23.31
Brownsville	Brownsville, Gateway Bridge		19.85
Brownsville	Los Indios, Border Station	3.24	9.93
Brownsville	Los Tomates, Pasenger Xing	16.72	26.09
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Buffalo, Peace Bridge	1.97	1.73
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Lewiston, Queenston Bridge	1.91	5.45
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, Rainbow Bridge		1.43
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, Whirlpool Bridge		0.00
Calais	Calais, Ferry Point Bridge	1.54	1.02
Calais	Calais, Milltown Bridge	0.75	0.40
Calais, Me	Calais, Poe Passenger	0.02	0.15
Calexico	Calexico, West Port Of Entry		41.41
Calexico-East	Calexico, East Border Xing	16.57	33.94
Champlain-Rouses Point	Champlain, Port Of Entry	0.27	3.06
Columbus, Nm	Columbus, Border Crossing	6.41	6.23
Del Rio	Del Rio, Intl Bridge Poe	0.57	4.74
Derby Line	Derby Line, Port Of Entry	1.11	1.00
Detroit	Detroit, Ambassador Bridge	4.51	3.97
Detroit	Detroit, Windsor Tunnel	5.85	6.08
Douglas	Douglas, Border Crossing	0.66	13.42
Eagle Pass	Eagle Pass, Bridge 1 Poe		14.19
Eagle Pass	Eagle Pass, Bridge 2	3.57	9.17
El Paso	El Paso, Ysleta Port	10.62	28.25

FY 2010 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
	Entry		
El Paso	El Paso, Bota Poe	17.08	29.79
El Paso	El Paso, Paso Del Norte Poe		27.30
El Paso	El Paso, Poe Stanton St Del		2.02
Fabens	Fabens, Border Crossing		7.11
Fabens	Fort Hancock, Border Crossing		0.30
Hidalgo	Anzalduas, Crossing Poe		15.19
Hidalgo	Hidalgo, Intl Brdg Vehicle Prim		16.21
Hidalgo	Pharr, Port Of Entry	7.85	9.74
Highgate Springs/Alburg	Highgate Springs, Poe	0.25	1.47
Houlton	Houlton, Passenger Proc	2.14	2.48
International Falls	Intl Falls, Border Crossng	0.04	3.10
Jackman	Jackman, Border Station	0.25	0.45
Laredo	Columbia, Laredo Veh- Ped Xing	7.29	7.76
Laredo	Ins-Laredo Bridge #4	26.01	
Laredo	Laredo, Int'l Brdg 1 Convent		18.54
Laredo	Laredo, Lincoln-Juarez Brdg 2		21.21
Lukeville	Lukeville, Border Crossing	36.76	6.85
Lynden	Lynden, Border Crossing	6.48	10.39
Madawaska	Madawaska, Border Crossing	0.82	0.80
Massena	Massena, Port Of Entry	0.03	0.69
Naco	Border Crossing	0.19	2.67
Nogales	Nogales West, Border Crossing	22.83	34.39
Nogales	Nogales, Border Crossing		27.32
Norton	Norton, Border Crossing, Poe	0.00	0.02
Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg, Port Of Entry		
Otay Mesa	Commercial	15.72	
Otay Mesa	Passenger		27.06
Pembina	Pembina, Border Crossing	4.36	2.44
Point Roberts	Point Roberts, Border Crossing		4.26

FY 2010 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Port Huron	Port Huron, Blue Water Brg	6.67	5.69
Presidio	Presidio, Border Crossing	0.01	8.26
Progreso	Donna, Port Of Entry		
Progreso	Progreso, International Bridge	19.26	7.71
Rio Grande City	Rio Grande City, Poe Intl Br	0.63	7.19
Roma	Roma, Border Crossing	0.40	5.16
San Luis	San Luis, Border Crossing	2.31	47.07
San Ysidro	San Ysidro, Border Crossing		42.29
Santa Teresa	Santa Teresa, Passenger Ops	7.72	18.80
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault St Marie, Poe	5.17	5.24
Sumas	Sumas, Port Of Entry	3.33	5.46
Sweetgrass	Sweetgrass, Border Lane	6.92	5.34
Tecate	Tecate, Port Of Entry	6.39	20.70

FY 2011 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Alexandria Bay	Wellesley Island	0.20	1.46
Andrade	Andrade, Border Crossing		16.37
Blaine	Blaine, Border Crossing, Cars	8.56	12.62
Blaine	Blaine, Peace Arch Crossing		12.03
Brownsville	Brownsville, B&M Bridge		19.50
Brownsville	Brownsville, Gateway Bridge		17.68
Brownsville	Los Indios, Border Station	3.73	7.47
Brownsville	Los Tomates, Pasenger Xing	12.69	20.38
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Buffalo, Peace Bridge	3.10	2.33
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Lewiston, Queenston Bridge	1.51	6.58
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, Rainbow Bridge		2.46
Buffalo-Niagara	Niagara Falls, Whirlpool		

FY 2011 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Falls	Bridge		
Calais	Calais, Ferry Point Bridge		2.45
Calais	Calais, Milltown Bridge		1.39
Calais, Me	Calais, Poe Passenger	0.01	0.46
Calexico	Calexico, West Port Of Entry		48.88
Calexico-East	Calexico, East Border Xing	15.48	40.56
Champlain-Rouses Point	Champlain, Port Of Entry	0.00	1.91
Columbus, Nm	Columbus, Border Crossing	6.22	5.81
Del Rio	Del Rio, Intl Bridge Poe	0.51	6.60
Derby Line	Derby Line, Port Of Entry	0.95	1.70
Detroit	Detroit, Ambassador Bridge	3.93	3.31
Detroit	Detroit, Windsor Tunnel	4.09	4.40
Douglas	Douglas, Border Crossing	0.89	11.30
Eagle Pass	Eagle Pass, Bridge 1 Poe		14.93
Eagle Pass	Eagle Pass, Bridge 2	6.58	11.38
El Paso	El Paso, Ysleta Port Entry	10.68	29.27
El Paso	El Paso, Bota Poe	15.07	33.54
El Paso	El Paso, Paso Del Norte Poe		28.75
El Paso	El Paso, Poe Stanton St Dcl		1.56
Fabens	Fabens, Border Crossing		6.27
Fabens	Fort Hancock, Border Crossing		0.26
Hidalgo	Anzalduas, Crossing Poe		17.04
Hidalgo	Hidalgo, Intl Brdg Vehicle Prim		19.14
Hidalgo	Pharr, Port Of Entry	13.05	11.71
Highgate Springs/Alburg	Highgate Springs, Poe	0.15	2.18
Houlton	Houlton, Passenger Proc	1.06	2.32
International Falls	Intl Falls, Border Crossng	0.00	2.49
Jackman	Jackman, Border Station	0.20	0.46
Laredo	Columbia, Laredo Veh- Ped Xing	7.05	5.92
Laredo	Ins-Laredo Bridge #4	19.19	

FY 2011 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Laredo	Laredo, Int'l Brdg 1 Convent		16.77
Laredo	Laredo, Lincoln-Juarez Brdg 2		18.25
Lukeville	Lukeville, Border Crossing	2.57	4.64
Lynden	Lynden, Border Crossing	5.09	12.92
Madawaska	Madawaska, Border Crossing	3.24	3.27
Massena	Massena, Port Of Entry	0.00	0.45
Naco	Border Crossing	0.47	2.20
Nogales	Nogales West, Border Crossing	20.63	27.97
Nogales	Nogales, Border Crossing		26.32
Norton	Norton, Border Crossing, Poe	0.01	0.03
Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg, Port Of Entry		
Otay Mesa	Commercial	27.37	
Otay Mesa	Passenger		34.54
Pembina	Pembina, Border Crossing	3.89	2.13
Point Roberts	Point Roberts, Border Crossing		6.39
Port Huron	Port Huron, Blue Water Brg	3.83	3.32
Presidio	Presidio, Border Crossing	0.08	9.42
Progreso	Donna, Port Of Entry		15.02
Progreso	Progreso, International Bridge	17.70	7.60
Rio Grande City	Rio Grande City, Poe Intl Br	0.36	7.38
Roma	Roma, Border Crossing	0.29	3.75
San Luis	San Luis, Border Crossing	2.63	51.07
San Ysidro	San Ysidro, Border Crossing		60.74
Santa Teresa	Santa Teresa, Passenger Ops	9.03	20.05
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault St Marie, Poe	5.01	5.17
Sumas	Sumas, Port Of Entry	3.57	5.92
Sweetgrass	Sweetgrass, Border Lane	4.82	4.21
Tecate	Tecate, Port Of Entry	10.51	24.18

FY 2012 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Alexandria Bay	Wellesley Island	0.40	2.27
Andrade	Andrade, Border Crossing		22.62
Blaine	Blaine, Border Crossing, Cars	7.82	12.39
Blaine	Blaine, Peace Arch Crossing		12.70
Brownsville	Brownsville, B&M Bridge		19.19
Brownsville	Brownsville, Gateway Bridge		18.10
Brownsville	Los Indios, Border Station	3.14	6.61
Brownsville	Los Tomates, Passenger Xing	10.14	15.67
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Buffalo, Peace Bridge	3.24	3.09
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Lewiston, Queenston Bridge	1.27	7.32
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, Rainbow Bridge		2.94
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, Whirlpool Bridge		0.00
Calais	Calais, Ferry Point Bridge		1.99
Calais	Calais, Milltown Bridge		0.94
Calais, Me	Calais, Poe Passenger	0.01	0.39
Calexico	Calexico, West Port Of Entry		48.48
Calexico-East	Calexico, East Border Xing	23.86	45.77
Champlain-Rouses Point	Champlain, Port Of Entry	0.00	2.62
Columbus, Nm	Columbus, Border Crossing	4.21	4.84
Del Rio	Del Rio, Intl Bridge Poe	1.19	6.98
Derby Line	Derby Line, Port Of Entry	0.51	2.23
Detroit	Detroit, Ambassador Bridge	3.82	2.89
Detroit	Detroit, Windsor Tunnel	3.40	3.74
Douglas	Douglas, Border Crossing	1.14	11.12
Eagle Pass	Eagle Pass, Bridge 1 Poe		14.09
Eagle Pass	Eagle Pass, Bridge 2	8.80	10.06
El Paso	El Paso, Ysleta Port	11.59	27.00

FY 2012 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
	Entry		
El Paso	El Paso, Bota Poe	17.70	33.34
El Paso	El Paso, Paso Del Norte Poe		29.29
El Paso	El Paso, Poe Stanton St Dcl		1.77
Fabens	Fabens, Border Crossing		7.45
Fabens	Fort Hancock, Border Crossing		0.33
Hidalgo	Anzalduas, Crossing Poe		13.93
Hidalgo	Hidalgo, Intl Brdg Vehicle Prim		20.15
Hidalgo	Pharr, Port Of Entry	13.07	12.33
Highgate Springs/Alburg	Highgate Springs, Poe	0.09	2.55
Houlton	Houlton, Passenger Proc	0.83	3.19
International Falls	Intl Falls, Border Crossng	0.00	1.51
Jackman	Jackman, Border Station	0.10	0.39
Laredo	Columbia, Laredo Veh- Ped Xing	6.27	4.37
Laredo	Ins-Laredo Bridge #4	19.66	
Laredo	Laredo, Int'l Brdg 1 Convent		17.14
Laredo	Laredo, Lincoln-Juarez Brdg 2		18.29
Lukeville	Lukeville, Border Crossing	10.75	4.65
Lynden	Lynden, Border Crossing	4.18	11.31
Madawaska	Madawaska, Border Crossing	1.85	1.90
Massena	Massena, Port Of Entry	0.00	0.79
Naco	Border Crossing	0.55	2.15
Nogales	Nogales West, Border Crossing	24.09	22.41
Nogales	Nogales, Border Crossing		22.22
Norton	Norton, Border Crossing, Poe	0.01	0.04
Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg, Port Of Entry	0.02	0.98
Otay Mesa	Commercial	25.10	
Otay Mesa	Passenger		44.97
Pembina	Pembina, Border Crossing	3.86	1.67

FY 2012 Average Land Border Wait Times			
Port	Crossing	Commercial Lane (Minutes)	Privately Owned Vehicle Lane (Minutes)
Point Roberts	Point Roberts, Border Crossing	1.32	6.50
Port Huron	Port Huron, Blue Water Brg	3.72	2.82
Presidio	Presidio, Border Crossing	0.73	9.62
Progreso	Donna, Port Of Entry		14.18
Progreso	Progreso, International Bridge	16.50	8.20
Rio Grande City	Rio Grande City, Poe Intl Br	0.33	7.68
Roma	Roma, Border Crossing	0.36	5.46
San Luis	San Luis, Border Crossing	0.00	39.71
San Ysidro	San Ysidro, Border Crossing		75.50
Santa Teresa	Santa Teresa, Passenger Ops	9.27	18.00
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault St Marie, Poe	5.77	6.29
Sumas	Sumas, Port Of Entry	2.90	8.05
Sweetgrass	Sweetgrass, Border Lane	4.57	4.81
Tecate	Tecate, Port Of Entry	17.63	33.76

Reception and Representation Funds

Question: How has CBP utilized its reception and representation expenses in FY 2013 YTD and how does CBP plan to utilize these funds in the remainder of FY13 and FY14?

ANSWER: Office of International Affairs (INA) Official Reception and Representation (ORR) Fund resources will be used only for official reception and representation functions associated with, and valuable to, the conduct of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) international and other related activities. The use of ORR Fund resources must reflect the highest standards of conduct and economy.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 year-to-date ORR funds expenditures detail table as follows:

FY 2013 Use of Representation Funds				
Requesting Office	Date of Event	Description of Event	Cost of Event	Remaining Balance
				\$34,425.00
INA	23-Oct-12	Working lunch with the law enforcement entities in the National Capital Region.	\$810.00	\$33,615.00
INA	12-Nov-12	Working lunch and dinner with Mexico Transition team on Nov.12, 2012 and breakfast on Nov. 13, 2012.	\$1,322.86	\$32,292.14
INA	13-Dec-12	Law Enforcement Working Group (LEWG) reception in Ottawa, Canada.	\$400.00	\$31,892.14

FY 2013 Use of Representation Funds				
Requesting Office	Date of Event	Description of Event	Cost of Event	Remaining Balance
INA	13-Dec-12	LEWG reception Rome, Italy.	\$500.00	\$31,392.14
INA	14-Dec-12	Meeting with Mexican Senator and U.S. Ambassador.	\$111.69	\$31,280.45
INA	18-Jan-01	LEWG reception in Brussels, Belgium.	\$500.00	\$30,780.45
INA	16-Jan-13	Event with Government of Mexico Officials.	\$345.17	\$30,435.28
INA	15-Feb-13	Meeting with Senior Panamanian Government officials.	\$275.56	\$30,159.72
INA	15-Feb-13	Meeting with Senior Panamanian Government officials.	\$318.66	\$29,841.06
INA	19-Feb-13	Protocol Supplies for Commissioner's Office use as defined in CBP Directive 1210-004C.	\$600.00	\$29,241.06
INA	23-Apr-13	U.S.-Nigeria Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement signing ceremony.	\$1,084.46	\$28,156.60
INA	24-Apr-13	Protocol Supplies for Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner's office use as defined in CBP Directive 1210-004C.	\$559.00	\$27,597.60
			\$6,827.40	\$27,597.60

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by CBP political employees for travel in FY 2012. Include the name of the individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, total days/partial days, and total cost.

ANSWER:

Traveler Name	Start date	End date	Number of Days	TDY Location	State	Country	Total cost	Purpose
BENJAMIN A ROHRBAUGH	12/14/2011	12/16/2011	3	MEXICO CITY, D.F.	FC	MEX	\$2,323.18	Accompanying the Commissioner to Mexico for Executive Steering Committee (ESC) meetings.
	3/21/2012	3/23/2012	3	SAN DIEGO	CA	USA	\$950.97	Attending the March 22 ESC stakeholder meeting in Tijuana.
	5/9/2012	5/11/2012	3	LOS ANGELES	CA	USA	\$1,119.37	Attending the West Coast Trade Symposium to represent CBP on 21st Century Border issues.
	5/17/2012	5/18/2012	2	TUCSON	AZ	USA	\$1,139.87	Attending the first Border Violence Prevention Protocols meeting in Tucson.
	6/27/2012	6/29/2012	3	SAN DIEGO	CA	USA	\$1,635.17	Traveling to Ensanada to attend the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Secretaría de Gobernación (SEGOB) ESC meeting
	8/12/2012	8/13/2012	2	EL PASO	TX	USA	\$833.77	Traveling to Juarez for the Border Violence Prevention Protocol kick-off meeting for West Texas/Chihuahua/Coahuila.
	9/10/2012	9/12/2012	3	MEXICO CITY, D.F.	FC	MEX	\$1,401.47	Attend the ESC technical meetings in Mexico City.
BRETT LADUZINSKY	7/3/2012	7/7/2012	5	BRUSSELS	FC	BEL	\$3,412.88	Attend World Economic Forum/European Union Meetings.
EDNA Z RUANO	7/13/2012	7/15/2012	3	EL PASO	TX	USA	\$1,047.01	Orientation Visit to become familiar with the mission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).
	7/23/2012	7/26/2012	4	TUCSON	AZ	USA	\$1,162.97	Orientation Visit to become familiar with the mission of CBP.
GRADY J HARN	12/7/2011	12/14/2011	8	PHOENIX	AZ	USA	\$1,691.29	Advance for Commissioner travel and accompany Commissioner
				TUCSON	AZ	USA		
				PHOENIX	AZ	USA		

Traveler Name	Start date	End date	Number of Days	TDY Location	State	Country	Total cost	Purpose
	1/15/2012	1/20/2012	6	TUCSON	AZ	USA	\$1,164.86	Advance and accompanying Commissioner for meeting Joint Field Command (JFC)/Stakeholders.
	5/25/2012	5/31/2012	7	LOS ANGELES	CA	USA	\$1,118.10	Southwest Border Operations
				SAN DIEGO	CA	USA		Tour w/Assistant Secretary DHS Office of Legislative Affairs.
	8/5/2012	8/8/2012	4	TUCSON	AZ	USA	\$1,552.75	Accompany Commissioner on Southwest Border Site.
	8/14/2012	8/17/2012	4	SEATTLE	WA	USA	\$1,247.73	Accompany Commissioner to Commercial Operations Advisory Committee (COAC).
	9/23/2012	9/25/2012	3	NEW YORK	NY	USA	\$1,561.41	Accompany Deputy Commissioner, Chief of Staff to Secretary Meetings.
KIMBERLY ANN O'CONNOR	2/1/2012	2/3/2012	3	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	USA	\$9.34	This document was automatically created because the original document was canceled and there were transaction fees associated with it.
	2/19/2012	2/21/2012	3	TUCSON	AZ	USA	\$890.34	Accompanying Commissioner to Tucson for Secretary visit check flights.
	2/28/2012	3/1/2012	3	PANAMA CITY	FC	PAN	\$856.28	Accompany Commissioner and Secretary to Panama City for Meetings.
	3/19/2012	3/23/2012	5	FRANKFURT	FC	DEU	\$5,274.32	Travel with Commissioner to Berlin - Migration Policy Institute.
				STUTTGART	FC	DEU		
				BERLIN	FC	DEU		
	3/25/2012	3/28/2012	4	PHOENIX	AZ	USA	\$2,799.54	Accompany DHS Chief of Staff follow-up SEGOB Meetings
				MEXICO CITY, D.F.	FC	MEX		
	4/11/2012	4/13/2012	3	ROSWELL	NM	USA	\$990.92	Accompanying Secretary/Commissioner to 1000th Border Patrol Graduation
	4/21/2012	4/24/2012	4	MONTEVIDEO	FC	URY	\$3,941.29	Accompany Secretary to Uruguay (Regional Conference of Customs Directors General).
	4/29/2012	5/1/2012	3	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	USA	\$1,423.81	Southwest Border Trip w/ White House.
				MCALLEN	TX	USA		

Traveler Name	Start date	End date	Number of Days	TDY Location	State	Country	Total cost	Purpose
	6/3/2012	6/4/2012	2	NEW YORK	NY	USA	\$766.42	Tour of John F. Kennedy Airport and the Center of Excellence and Expertise
	6/25/2012	6/29/2012	5	BRUSSELS		BEL	\$3,443.92	Border Patrol Chiefs Conference from (Chicago) to WCO (Brussels) w/ Commissioner to attend the World Customs Organization annual meeting in Brussels.
	6/30/2012	6/30/2012	1	DALLAS	TX	USA	\$11.93	Accompanying Secretary and Commissioner to Dallas, TX.
	7/10/2012	7/13/2012	4	BRASILIA	FC	BRA	\$1,088.52	Accompany Secretary to Brazil, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico.
			4 3	SAO PAULO	FC	BRA	\$1,088.52 \$1,413.39	Accompany Secretary to Brazil, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. Accompany Commissioner to Fallen Border Patrol Agents Funeral.
				SANTO DOMINGO	FC	DOM		
				SAN JUAN & NAV RES STA		PRI*		
	7/24/2012	7/26/2012		SAN ANTONIO	TX	USA		
	8/5/2012	8/8/2012	4	TUCSON	AZ	USA	\$1,299.95	Accompanying Commissioner for Site Visits and Meet and Greet of Employees in Southwest Border.
	9/11/2012	9/12/2012	2	MONTREAL	FC	CAN	\$1,337.98	Meeting with Minister and Secretary.
	9/17/2012	9/19/2012	3	ST. THOMAS		VIR	\$1,947.14	Attend Meeting w/ Governor VI.*
	9/23/2012	9/25/2012	3	NEW YORK	NY	USA	\$1,485.37	Accompany Deputy, Secretary Site Visit.
	9/30/2012	9/30/2012	1	SAN DIEGO	CA	USA	\$9.34	This document was automatically created because the original document was canceled and there were transaction fees associated with it.
	10/6/2011	10/8/2011	3	SANTO DOMINGO	FC	DOM	\$1,400.38	To participate in The Americas Competitiveness Forum in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
MARIA LUISA BOYCE	10/18/2011	10/19/2011	2	OTTAWA	FC	CAN	\$1,320.16	To attend the Border Commercial Consultative (BCCC) meeting with the Canadian Border Services Agency.
	10/3/2011	10/5/2011	3	EL PASO	TX	USA	\$966.85	To attend the COAC third quarter meeting in El Paso.

Traveler Name	Start date	End date	Number of Days	TDY Location	State	Country	Total cost	Purpose
	11/8/2011	11/8/2011	1	NEW YORK	NY	USA	\$419.18	USA-ITA Conference in New York standing in for the Commissioner and AC Gina
	11/17/2011	11/17/2011	1	BALTIMORE	MD	USA	\$134.93	Trade Outreach Roundtable in Baltimore, MD
	12/14/2011	12/16/2011	3	SAN ANTONIO	TX	USA	\$1,223.90	Border Trade Alliance Conference
			3 3	MCALLEN	TX	USA	\$1,223.90 \$994.75	Border Trade Alliance Conference
	1/25/2012	1/26/2012		NEW YORK	NY	USA		To host a Trade Roundtable with the NY/NJ Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association. Meeting with ADFO Hayward and Airport Tour.
	1/31/2012	2/4/2012	5	LOS ANGELES	CA	USA	\$1,572.20	To participate in Trade Educational Tour with CBP executives.
			5 3	LONG BEACH	CA	USA	\$1,572.20 \$1,813.98	To participate in Trade Educational Tour with CBP executives.
	2/27/2012	2/29/2012		TORONTO	FC	CAN		Beyond The Border Meeting in Toronto and Niagara Falls.
			3 3	NIAGARA FALLS	NY	USA	\$1,813.98 \$1,172.41	Beyond The Border Meeting in Toronto and Niagara Falls. Air Cargo Conference
				TORONTO	FC	CAN		
	3/19/2012	3/21/2012		MIAMI	FL	USA		
	4/24/2012	4/26/2012	3	MIAMI	FL	USA	\$1,643.41	Annual NCBFFA Conference
	5/8/2012	5/12/2012	5	LOS ANGELES	CA	USA	\$1,762.38	2012 West Coast Trade Symposium
	5/21/2012	5/23/2012	3	SAVANNAH	GA	USA	\$1,611.43	COAC
	6/12/2012	6/14/2012	3	PANAMA CITY	FC	PAN	\$1,524.47	American Chamber of Commerce in Panama and Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC) Roundtable.
	8/13/2012	8/16/2012	4	SEATTLE	WA	USA	\$1,490.14	2012 Seattle COAC, Attend BOEING/ APL Tour
	11/7/2011	11/9/2011	3	MCALLEN	TX	USA	\$1,266.07	Traveling with Deputy Commissioner South Texas Campaign

Traveler Name	Start date	End date	Number of Days	TDY Location	State	Country	Total cost	Purpose
MELANIE N ROE	11/14/2011	11/16/2011	3	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	USA	\$905.00	Traveling with Deputy Commissioner to Berkeley, CA, to attend a speaking event with Commissioner Bersin.
	12/11/2011	12/13/2011	3	TUSCON	AR	USA	\$1,099.25	To attend a Press Conference
	2/1/2012	2/3/2012	3	HOUSTON	TX	USA	\$1,544.51	Trip to Rio Grande Valley Sector with DHS.
	4/13/2012	4/18/2012	6	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	USA	\$2,145.52	Conference in CA added trip to Tucson per Commissioner.
			6	TUCSON, AZ	AZ	USA	\$2,145.52	Conference in CA added trip to Tucson per Commissioner.
	9/17/2012	9/22/2012	6	SAN SALVADOR	FC	SLV	\$2,343.79	Traveling to El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.
			6	TEGUCIGALPA	FC	HND		Traveling to El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.
			2	GUATEMALA CITY	FC	GTM	\$2,343.79	Travel to Phoenix, AZ to serve as a presenter at Border Patrol Conference.
MICHAEL J YEAGER	1/23/2012	1/24/2012	2	PHOENIX	AZ	USA	\$966.21	Travel to Phoenix, AZ to serve as a presenter at Border Patrol Conference.
	4/8/2012	4/10/2012	3	EL PASO	TX	USA	\$1,268.41	Travel to Alpine, TX for a Congressional Delegation with Senator Cornyn to view operations in the Big Bend area, to include visiting the Boquillas crossing.
	5/9/2012	5/10/2012	2	CHICAGO	IL	USA	\$799.81	Presenting at the U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS) National 2012 Congressional Liaison Training Conference May 8-10 in Chicago, IL with Elliot Williams from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).
	10/11/2011	10/13/2011	3	MEXICO CITY, D.F.	FC	MEX	\$1,365.96	Attend the Bi-national Corridor Security Technical Meeting.
NATHAN A BRUGGEMAN	11/7/2011	11/8/2011	2	MIAMI	FL	USA	\$819.57	Attend conference.
			2	JACKSONVILLE	FL	USA	\$819.57	Attend conference.
	1/17/2012	1/19/2012	3	EL PASO	TX	USA	\$868.72	Travel with Commissioner.
	9/18/2012	9/21/2012	4	EL PASO	TX	USA	\$1,154.72	Attend El Paso Intelligence Center information sharing policy and legal issues meeting.

Traveler Name	Start date	End date	Number of Days	TDY Location	State	Country	Total cost	Purpose
	10/1/2011	10/4/2011	4	SAN JOSE	FC	CRI	\$941.91	Travel to South American and Central America countries to meet with customs officials and tour facilities. Travel crosses Fiscal Years.
ALAN BERSIN	10/6/2011	10/8/2011	3	NEW YORK CITY	NY	USA	\$344.17	Deliver speech at Brooklyn Law School on Oct 6. Meet with local leadership in Field Office on Oct 7.
	10/16/2011	10/25/2011	10	OTAWA, TORONTO, BOSTON	FC	CAN	\$8,392.38	Travel to Ottawa for meetings with Canadian Customs Officials and speech, then to Toronto to speak at IE Canada Conference. Travel continues to Montreal and then Boston/Cambridge for speech at MIT. Travel continues to Chicago for IACP Conference for speech on 10/24.
	10/30/2011	10/31/2011	2	TUCSON	AZ	USA	\$199.36	Accompany S1 travel to Tucson/Phoenix, AZ
	11/7/2011	11/8/2011	2	JACKSONVILLE	FL	USA	\$822.07	Attend and speak at SOUTHCOM sponsored Chiefs of Mission Conference; visit OAM Maritime Center in St. Augustine, FL.
	11/15/2011	11/16/2011	2	OAKLAND	CA	USA	\$792.69	Travel to Berkeley to participate on panel at University of California Berkeley School of Law.
	11/18/2011	11/23/2011	6	DOHA	FC	QAT	\$3,919.80	Travel to Doha, Qatar for meetings/negotiations with government officials.
	11/29/2011	11/29/2011	1	PHILADELPHIA	PA	USA	\$185.19	Port tour, meeting with Port leadership in Philadelphia
	12/7/2011	12/16/2011	10	EL PASO, MEXICO CITY	FC	MEX	\$2,461.48	Meeting with EPIC Director in El Paso. Meetings with sector leadership/tour of border facilities with CBSA president Portelance. Meeting of ESC in Mexico City.

Question: Please provide a table that shows all CBP funds expended for travel related to API global in FY 2009-2013 year to date. Include the names of the all individuals traveling, location(s) visited, total days/partial days, and total cost.

ANSWER: The requested information is For Official Use Only and will be provided to the Committee under separate cover.

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record the number of noncompetitive contracts CBP entered into in FY 2012, and an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen in each case. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from GSA schedules.

ANSWER: There were 531 non-competitive awards issued in Fiscal Year 2012. Of those, none were against a General Services Administration schedule. The reasons cited in the Federal Procurement Data System-Next Generation for the non-competitive awards are shown in the table below. Note that U.S. Customs and Border Protection does not enter into other transactional agreements.

Other Than Full and Open Competition	Total	Percentage of Grand Total
Only One Source	399	75%
Authorized by Statute	69	13%
Urgency	33	6%
Standardization	7	1%
Follow-on Contract	6	1%
Brand Name Description	5	1%
Below Micro Purchase Threshold	5	1%
Patent/Data Rights	4	1%
Mobilization, Essential R&D	3	1%
Grand Total	531	100%

Question: In total, how many of your awards for FY 2012 were competitive? What is your goal for FY 2013? Please answer in dollar and percentage amounts.

ANSWER: During Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) awarded \$1,043,420,492, or 57.05 percent, of its procurement dollars competitively. These results were captured May 8, 2013, using the standard Federal Procurement Data System "Competition Report." The FY 2012 CBP goal was to award 61 percent of its procurement dollars competitively. The FY 2013 goal is to award 61 percent of the procurement dollars competitively.

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in past year's hearings and QFR responses regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for going sole-source.

ANSWER:

SOLE SOURCE ACTIVITY - From 03/01/12 to 04/30/13 (Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13)									
Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account (Treasury Account Symbol)	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Start Date	End Date	Full Performance End Date	Reason for Sole Source	Contract Number
APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (TREASURY ACCOUNT SYMBOL) 70 0530 - Salaries and Expenses, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security									
AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC.	UPGRADE AND RELOCATION OF RADIATION SCANNING EQUIPMENT	70 0530	\$499,074.00	\$499,074.00	06/29/12	09/30/12	09/30/12	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00056
IMTECH CORPORATION	IGF::OT::IGF OTHER FUNCTION - UPGRADE OF VIDEO WALL	70 0530	\$527,313.10	\$527,313.10	07/10/12	10/10/12	10/10/12	UNIQUE SOURCE	HSBP1012C00060
LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE	UPDATE/CORRECTIONS TO AGRAM	70 0530	\$316,894.34	\$316,894.34	08/29/12	08/31/13	08/31/13	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00088
DOMESTIC AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACT FOR A CHIEF OF PARTY IN KUWAIT	70 0530	\$31,145.76	\$31,145.76	09/13/12	11/17/12	11/17/12	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00092
LCS CORRECTIONS SERVICES, INC.	DETENTION SPACE FOR ALIEN SUBJECTS IN BORDER PATROL CUSTODY	70 0530	\$202,735.00	\$608,205.00	09/14/12	09/13/13	09/13/15	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00101
CELLEBRITE USA CORP	ACQUIRE NEW UFED AND UPGRADE UFED	70 0530	\$11,073.99	\$11,073.99	09/10/12	10/15/12	10/15/12	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00103
DIGITAL RECEIVER TECHNOLOGY, INC.	CLOSELY ASSOCIATED: DRT PORTABLE RECEIVING SYSTEMS	70 0530	\$609,180.00	\$609,180.00	09/11/12	02/11/13	02/11/13	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00108

SOLE SOURCE ACTIVITY - From 03/01/12 to 04/30/13 (Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13)									
Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account (Treasury Account Symbol)	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Start Date	End Date	Full Performance End Date	Reason for Sole Source	Contract Number
CELLEBRITE USA CORP	ACQUIRE UFED ULTIMATE TOUCH KIT	70 0530	\$9,584.00	\$9,584.00	09/10/12	10/10/12	10/10/12	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00109
SHIMADZU SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, INC.	ULTRA-VIOLET DETECTOR AND SOFTWARE	70 0530	\$9,325.98	\$9,325.98	09/13/12	12/11/12	12/11/12	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00113
GAYLORD ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY	IGF::OT::IGF CONFERENCE FACILITY, A/V, AND REFRESHMENTS FOR C-TPAT CONFERENCE.	70 0530	\$234,103.00	\$234,103.00	12/06/12	01/11/13	01/11/13	UNIQUE SOURCE	HSBP1013C00016
ROCKWELL COLLINS, INC.	IGF::CT::IGF TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES FOR CBP HIGH FREQUENCY AUTOMATIC LINK ESTABLISHMENT (ALE) CELLULAR OVER-THE-HORIZON ENFORCEMENT NETWORK (COTHEN) COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.	70 0530	\$3,743,900.00	\$9,520,304.00	03/01/13	02/28/14	08/28/15	UNIQUE SOURCE	HSBP1013C00030
APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (TREASURY ACCOUNT SYMBOL) 70 0532 - Construction, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security									
NATIVE ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, INC.	CONSTRUCT TWO (2) SECURE STORAGE ROOMS AT THE CBP DEL RIO AIR BRANCH.	70 0532	\$96,355.28	\$96,355.28	04/30/12	08/03/12	08/03/12	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00026
APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (TREASURY ACCOUNT SYMBOL) 70 0544 - Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security									

SOLE SOURCE ACTIVITY - From 03/01/12 to 04/30/13 (Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13)									
Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account (Treasury Account Symbol)	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Start Date	End Date	Full Performance End Date	Reason for Sole Source	Contract Number
SIMCOM INTERNATIONAL, INC.	AIRCRAFT FLIGHT TRAINING	70 0544	\$358,590.00	\$599,310.00	07/01/12	12/31/12	06/30/13	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1012C00032
OUTERLINK CORP	IGF::CT::IGF THE PURPOSE OF THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO PROCURE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) SATELLITE TRACKING SERVICES FROM OUTERLINK CORPORATION FOR USE IN THE CURRENT FLEET OF CBP AIRCRAFT.	70 0544	\$712,800.00	\$712,800.00	10/01/12	09/30/13	09/30/13	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER	HSBP1013C00001

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over \$1 million in total value executed by CBP in FY 2012. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g. firm-fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER:

Fiscal Year 2012 - 10/01/11 through 09/30/12 (Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13)								
Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Value	Full Performance Dollar Value	Start Date	End Date	Full Performance End Date	Contract Type	Contract Number
ACTION FACILITIES MANAGEMENT, INC.	THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO PURCHASE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICES	\$5,518,000.00	\$5,518,000.00	12/01/12	12/31/13	12/31/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00124

Fiscal Year 2012 - 10/01/11 through 09/30/12 (Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13)								
Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Value	Full Performance Dollar Value	Start Date	End Date	Full Performance End Date	Contract Type	Contract Number
AED, INC.	ACQUISITION SUPPORT IN THE AREAS OF CONTRACT AWARD, COST AND PRICING SUPPORT, AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION	\$1,293,837.86	\$1,293,837.86	05/18/12	05/17/13	05/17/15	LABOR HOURS	HSBP1012C00040
B3 SOLUTIONS, LLC	ACQUISITION SUPPORT	\$1,578,597.62	\$4,957,099.72	09/29/12	09/15/13	03/15/15	TIME AND MATERIALS	HSBP1012C000129
CHAKRABARTI MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY, INC	C-TPAT PROGRAM	\$1,220,684.80	\$1,220,684.80	07/16/12	07/15/13	07/15/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00044
CHAKRABARTI MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY, INC	THIS CONTRACT IS AWARDED TO SUPPORT HARMONIZATION OF US AND CANADIAN IT DATA SYSTEMS IN SUPPORT OF BORDER ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.	\$1,982,852.00	\$1,982,852.00	06/16/12	06/15/13	06/15/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00036
CONSTELLATION INC.	CONSTELLATION, INC. SHALL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN TECHNICAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT FOR A WIDE-RANGING SPECTRUM OF CRITICAL SYSTEMS ENGINEERING PORT SURVEILLANCE AND INTRUSION DETECTION PROJECTS FOR THE BORDER SECURITY DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM (BSDP), CUSTOMS AREA SECURITY CENTERS (CASC) AND OFFICE OF	\$1,186,753.17	\$1,186,753.17	06/19/12	06/18/13	06/18/14	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00047

Fiscal Year 2012 - 10/01/11 through 09/30/12 (Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13)								
Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Value	Full Performance Dollar Value	Start Date	End Date	Full Performance End Date	Contract Type	Contract Number
	FIELD OPERATIONS (OFO) EFFORTS.							
CTSC, LLC	MAINTENANCE PROGRAM SUPPORT AND TRAINING	\$11,178,459.00	\$11,178,459.00	01/01/12	06/30/12	12/31/12	COST PLUS FIXED FEE	HSBP1012C00009
GARUD TECHNOLOGY SERVICES, INC.	PSPO PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,077,356.62	\$1,077,356.62	07/16/12	03/15/13	03/15/14	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00054
J P INDUSTRIES INC	IGF::OT::IGF OTHER FUNCTIONS: JANITORIAL SERVICES UNDER ABILITY ONE PROCUREMENT PROGRAM FOR TUCSON SECTOR OFFICE OF BORDER PATROL HEADQUARTERS.	\$3,495,625.23	\$13,670,001.44	04/01/12	03/31/13	03/31/16	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00025
KORE FEDERAL INC	ENGINEERING AND RISK ASSESSMENT SERVICES SUPPORTING THE AUTOMATED TARGETING SYSTEM - O&M OF DEPLOYED RISK ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES DEVELOPED DURING DELIVERY OF CURRENT SPECIAL RISK ASSESSMENT PROJECTS.	\$1,490,004.00	\$1,490,004.00	07/01/12	06/30/13	06/30/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00037
NATIVE ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, INC.	ROOFTOP UNITS	\$1,434,578.69	\$1,434,578.69	09/30/12	03/05/13	03/05/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00123
NIKSOFT SYSTEMS CORPORATION	ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT IT SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,631,676.80	\$1,631,676.80	07/22/12	07/21/13	07/21/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00045
PRIMUS SOLUTIONS, INC.	COMPREHENSIVE TACTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	\$4,737,940.00	\$4,737,940.00	03/12/12	12/26/12	12/26/14	COST PLUS FIXED FEE	HSBP1012C00008

Fiscal Year 2012 - 10/01/11 through 09/30/12 (Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13)								
Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Value	Full Performance Dollar Value	Start Date	End Date	Full Performance End Date	Contract Type	Contract Number
RYAN CONSULTING GROUP, INC.	IT SUPPORT SERVICES INCLUDING HELP DESK.	\$1,086,309.85	\$1,086,309.85	02/01/12	01/31/13	01/31/15	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00012
SEVILLE GOVERNMENT CONSULTING	CONTRACT ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	\$874,578.48	\$2,891,073.84	05/01/12	09/30/12	09/30/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE	HSBP1012C00030
SPINA, KAREN M	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE SOUTHWEST BORDER FENCING	\$3,423,470.00	\$3,423,470.00	02/03/12	01/31/13	01/31/15	COST PLUS FIXED FEE	HSBP1012C00007

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all CBP contracts, grants, and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER:

Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13								
Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Base and Exercised Options Value	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Est. Ultimate Completion Date	Principal Place of Performance Country Name	Contract Number
AMBASSADOR BUILDING MAINTENANCE LIMITED	JANITORIAL CLEANING SERVICES	\$1,809.50	\$24,044.62	05/06/10	09/30/10	09/30/14	CANADA	HSBP1010P00673
CHOICE PHONE, LLC	PROVIDE CELLULAR SERVICES IN GUAM	\$7,200.00	\$36,000.00	03/08/10	09/30/10	09/30/14	GUAM [UNITED STATES]	HSBP1010P00407
CMC ELECTRONIQUE INC	NAVIGATIONAL DATABASE UPDATES TO THE P-3 AIRCRAFT FLIGHT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	\$41,764.00	\$217,284.00	04/08/11	03/31/12	03/31/16	CANADA	HSBP1011P00426
DESIRE2LEARN INCORPORATED	DESIRE2LEARN TRAINING	\$40,906.00	\$148,526.00	09/30/11	09/30/12	09/30/16	COMOROS	HSBP1011F00618
DOMESTIC AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	INTERMITTENT CONTRACT FOR SUPPORT IN TRINIDAD AND	\$29,800.00	\$29,800.00	09/11/12	09/13/13	09/13/13	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	HSBP1012P00925

Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13								
Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Base and Exercised Options Value	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Est. Ultimate Completion Date	Principal Place of Performance Country Name	Contract Number
	TOBAGO							
DOMESTIC AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	INTERMITTENT CONTRACT FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	\$29,800.00	\$29,800.00	09/11/12	09/13/13	09/13/13	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	HSBP1012P00926
DOMESTIC AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	INTERMITTENT CONTRACT FOR WORK IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO SUPPORTING INA IN FY 2013.	\$29,800.00	\$29,800.00	09/11/12	09/13/13	09/13/13	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	HSBP1012P00898
DOMESTIC AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACT FOR A CBP ADVISOR IN KUWAIT CITY, KUWAIT.	\$142,104.55	\$437,716.46	09/14/12	09/19/13	09/19/15	KUWAIT	HSBP1012C00097
DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	FOR AN INVESTIGATIVE ADVISOR IN KUWAIT CITY, KUWAIT	\$138,151.23	\$426,138.95	07/15/10	07/09/11	07/09/13	KUWAIT	HSBP1010C00081
FEDERAL EXPRESS CORPORATION	"OTHER FUNCTION" EXPRESS COURIER SERVICES	\$21,000.00	\$21,000.00	01/26/12	02/23/13	02/22/15	ARUBA [NETHERLANDS]	HSBP1012F00079
FOREIGN AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	SUPPLEMENTAL VEHICLE LIABILITY INSURANCE REQUIRED BY ARUBA	\$6,205.72	\$6,205.72	08/18/12	09/21/13	09/21/13	ARUBA [NETHERLANDS]	HSBP1012P00813
FOREIGN CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	CELLULAR PHONE SERVICE IN BERMUDA.	\$6,500.00	\$18,000.00	02/04/11	09/30/11	09/30/15	BERMUDA [UNITED KINGDOM]	HSBP1011P00175
HILL'S CLEANING	JANITORIAL SERVICES IN SARINA, CANADA.	\$1,680.00	\$17,696.00	04/02/10	09/30/10	09/30/13	CANADA	HSBP1010P00532
ISONIC CORP	ELEVATOR REPAIR/MAINTENANCE	\$17,600.00	\$76,962.74	02/26/10	09/30/10	12/31/14	PUERTO RICO [UNITED STATES]	HSBP1010P00355
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	BOTTLED WATER	\$9,990.00	\$49,950.00	02/03/11	01/31/12	01/31/16	BAHAMAS,THE	HSBP1011P00228
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	CELLPHONE/BLACKBERRY SERVICE	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	01/20/10	09/30/10	09/30/14	CANADA	HSBP1010P00159

Data extracted from FPDS-NG 05/08/13								
Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Base and Exercised Options Value	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Est. Ultimate Completion Date	Principal Place of Performance Country Name	Contract Number
VAR COMMUNICATION INC.	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROCUREMENT IS TO IMPROVE, REPAIR, AND MAINTAIN THE CAMOC PHONE SYSTEM LOCATED IN PUERTO RICO.	\$11,510.00	\$11,510.00	09/30/12	09/30/13	09/30/13	PUERTO RICO [UNITED STATES]	HSBP1013P00005
VETERINAIRE KLINIEK WAYACA N.V.	KENNEL AND VET SERVICES	\$7,914.65	\$7,914.65	12/02/10	11/30/11	11/30/15	ARUBA [NETHERLANDS]	HSBP1011P00102
VIRGIN ISLAND PORT AUTHORITY	OCCUPY PARKING SPOTS AT KING AIRPORT	\$24,300.00	\$98,820.00	06/07/10	09/30/10	09/30/13	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS [UNITED KINGDOM]	HSBP1010P00835

Bonuses

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the FY 2014 budget for bonuses for CBP political employees, SES employees, and non-SES employees.

ANSWER:

CBP FY 2014 Awards		
Dollars in Thousands		
Non-SES	SES	Political
\$27,304	\$922	\$0

In the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reduced our awards allocation from 1.0 percent to 0.6 percent of prior year base salaries. The award reduction does not apply to Senior Executive Service (SES) positions. This provides approximately \$27.3 million dollars for Non-SES awards and \$0.9 million dollars for SES awards. Historically, political appointees at CBP do not receive awards.

Question: Please list all CBP SES bonuses provided in FY 2012 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: The requested information will be provided to the Committee under separate cover.

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (QSI) in FY 2012, the total bonus/QSI expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER:

Office	Grade	Type Award				
		Individual Cash Award NRB	Sum of Individual Cash Award Amount	Individual Time-Off Award	Quality Increase	Total Numbers of Awards
01 - OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER	04			2		2
	05			2		2
	09			1		1
	11			1		1
	13	1	\$750.00	3		4
	14	3	\$5,115.23	3		6
01 - OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER Total		4	\$5,865.23	12		16
02 - OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL	02			3		3
	05			1		1
	06			1		1

Office	Grade	Type Award				
		Individual Cash Award NRB	Sum of Individual Cash Award Amount	Individual Time-Off Award	Quality Increase	Total Numbers of Awards
	07			4		4
	09			5		5
	11			4		4
	12			10		10
	13			21	2	23
	14			70		70
	15			30		30
02 - OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL Total				149	2	151
08 - OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	07			2		2
	12			1		1
	13	1	\$2,293.56	4	1	6
	14			6	1	7
	15			3	2	5
08 - OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS Total		1	\$2,293.56	16	4	21
12 - OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS	12			3		3
	13			3	1	4
	14			2		2
12 - OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS Total				8	1	9
13 - OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS	03	1	\$400.00	3		4
	04	4	\$2,027.27	6		10
	05	18	\$7,331.94	6		24
	06	8	\$3,401.66	5		13
	07	146	\$91,781.31	102		248
	08			3		3
	09	536	\$820,060.10	65		601
	11	1,115	\$1,692,773.80	239		1,354
	12	7,095	\$13,694,596.06	1,421	3	8,519
	13	1,207	\$2,699,293.20	934	11	2,152
	14	172	\$266,775.10	106	7	285
	15	29	\$65,024.96	18	1	48
13 - OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS Total		10,331	\$19,343,465.40	2,908	22	13,261
19 - OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS	07			1		1
	12	2	\$1,500.00			2
	13	2	\$1,102.88	3		5
	14			1		1

Office	Grade	Type Award				
		Individual Cash Award NRB	Sum of Individual Cash Award Amount	Individual Time-Off Award	Quality Increase	Total Numbers of Awards
	15				1	1
19 - OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS Total		4	\$2,602.88	5	1	10
22 - ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, CBP AIR & MARINE	03			1		1
	04			1		1
	05			2		2
	06			2		2
	07			9		9
	09			39		39
	11			49		49
	12			284		284
	13			445		445
	14			163		163
	15			11		11
22 - ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, CBP AIR & MARINE Total				1,006		1,006
23 - OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	02	2	\$850.00	1		3
	03	1	\$300.00	1		2
	04	2	\$500.00	2		4
	05	3	\$750.00	2		5
	07	8	\$8,250.00	10		18
	09	17	\$11,425.00	31		48
	10	1	\$500.00			1
	11	26	\$17,609.28	39		65
	12	70	\$54,665.25	66	7	143
	13	149	\$135,889.59	171	12	332
	14	126	\$116,123.56	167	19	312
	15	16	\$11,957.58	35	2	53
23 - OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY Total		421	\$358,820.26	525	40	986
24 - OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE	02	1	\$742.39			1
	04			1		1
	05	1	\$1,113.58	1		2
	06	1	\$371.19			1
	07	2	\$816.62	1		3
	09	7	\$2,722.21	16		23
	11	14	\$9,040.47	13	1	28
	12	43	\$27,067.60	36	1	80
	13	124	\$101,829.52	70		194
	14	98	\$85,004.41	34		132

Office	Grade	Type Award				
		Individual Cash Award NRB	Sum of Individual Cash Award Amount	Individual Time-Off Award	Quality Increase	Total Numbers of Awards
24 - OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE Total	15	13	\$13,555.43	13		26
		304	\$242,263.42	185	2	491
26 - OFFICE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS	04			2		2
	05			3		3
	07			9		9
	08			3		3
	09			24		24
	11			27		27
	12	1	\$3,114.15	92		93
	13			80		80
	14			233	1	234
	15			36		36
26 - OFFICE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS Total		1	\$3,114.15	509	1	511
27 - OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	04			2		2
	05			6		6
	06			2		2
	07			37		37
	08			4		4
	09	2	\$100.00	8		10
	11	3	\$150.00	18		21
	12	8	\$500.00	51		59
	13	1	\$742.39	39		40
	14	2	\$1,263.58	19	2	23
27 - OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Total		16	\$2,755.97	186	2	204
28 - OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION	03			2		2
	05			2		2
	06			2		2
	07			3		3
	09			6		6
	11			9	1	10
	12			22	1	23
	13			32	3	35
	14			23	7	30
	15	1	\$1,113.58	5	3	9
28 - OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION Total		1	\$1,113.58	106	15	122
29 - OFFICE OF TECH	03			1		1

Office	Grade	Type Award				
		Individual Cash Award NRB	Sum of Individual Cash Award Amount	Individual Time-Off Award	Quality Increase	Total Numbers of Awards
INNOVATION & ACQUISITION	05			2		2
	07			5		5
	09			5		5
	11			8		8
	12			8		8
	13			6		6
	14			26	1	27
	15			3		3
29 - OFFICE OF TECH INNOVATION & ACQUISITION Total				64	1	65
31 - OFFICE OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT	08			1		1
	09			11	1	12
	11			8	2	10
	12			6	2	8
	13	3	\$3,291.85	88	2	93
	14	1	\$1,000.00	21	3	25
	15			4		4
31 - OFFICE OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT Total		4	\$4,291.85	139	10	153
32 - OFFICE OF INTEL & INVESTIGATIVE LIAISON	09			1		1
	11			7	1	8
	12	1	\$1,000.00	13		14
	13			10		10
	14			11	2	13
32 - OFFICE OF INTEL & INVESTIGATIVE LIAISON Total		1	\$1,000.00	42	3	46
35 - OFFICE OF BORDER PATROL	04	1	\$500.00	4		5
	05			4		4
	06	1	\$900.00	8		9
	07	2	\$1,000.00	47		49
	08			5		5
	09	4	\$2,800.00	188		192
	10	1	\$500.00	104		105
	11	9	\$6,250.00	398		407
	12	41	\$24,650.00	1,609	2	1,652
	13	19	\$21,242.39	531	3	553
	14	1	\$2,000.00	52	1	54
	15			7		7
35 - OFFICE OF BORDER PATROL Total		79	\$59,842.39	2,957	6	3,042

Office	Grade	Type Award				
		Individual Cash Award NRB	Sum of Individual Cash Award Amount	Individual Time-Off Award	Quality Increase	Total Numbers of Awards
CBP Grand Total		11,167	\$20,027,428.69	8,817	110	20,094

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide a list of all unobligated balances within CBP, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that each amount will be expended.

ANSWER: The unobligated balances are as of April 30, 2013.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Unobligated Balances			
Account #	Account Name	Amount	Planned Obligation Date
70 12/14 0531	Automation Modernization	\$ 17,250,222	FY 2013, Qtr 4
70 13/15 0531	Automation Modernization	\$ 200,155,672	FY-2014, Qtr 1
70 12/14 0533	Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT)	\$ 66,069,268	FY-2014, Qtr 1-4
70 13/15 0533	BSFIT	\$ 295,182,727	FY-2014, Qtr 1-4
70 12/14 0544	Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance & Procurement	\$ 14,968,477	FY-2014, Qtr 1-3
70 13/15 0544	Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance & Procurement	\$ 275,655,547	FY-2014, Qtr 1-3
70 12/16 0532	Construction and facilities management	\$ 2,482,245	FY 2013, Qtr 4
70 13/17 0532	Construction and facilities management	\$ 170,169,790	FY 2013, Qtr 4
70X0531	Automation Modernization	\$ 47,556,211	FY 2013, Qtr 3-4
70X0533	BSFIT	\$ 246,595,037	FY-2014, Qtr 1-3
70X0544	Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance & Procurement	\$ 59,546,859	FY-2014, Qtr 1-3
70X0532	Construction and facilities management	\$ 31,055,749	FY 2013, Qtr 4
70X0503	No-Year Salaries and Expenses	\$ 127,122	FY 2013, Qtr 4
70X0530	No-Year Salaries and Expenses	\$ 21,806,550	FY 2013, Qtr 4
70 12/13 0530	Multi-Year Salaries and Expenses	\$ 166,889	FY 2013, Qtr 4

Air & Marine Operations

Question: For fiscal year 2012, about 89% of the no-launches were due to issues such as needed maintenance, other mission priorities, and crew availability. How will the FY 2014 proposed cuts impact readiness? How are you managing routine maintenance against operational needs in ensuring availability of assets to meet those needs?

ANSWER: Maintenance is partially responsible for 89 percent of the no-fly rate, most of the maintenance is scheduled, (required by the manufacturer) to keep the aircraft flying safely and

avoid the higher costs associated with unscheduled maintenance. Increased planned preventative aircraft maintenance, at specified intervals, enables CBP to provide greater aircraft availability by decreasing the amount of time consumed with costly unscheduled maintenance. The President's Fiscal Year 2014 budget will enable CBP to maintain current average aircraft operational availability rates.

Question: What resources does the FY 2014 budget request include for critical Air and Marine operations beyond our borders, especially for drug interdiction operations in the source and transit zones? Please compare the resources to those actually utilized historically since FY 2011, in FY 2012, and those estimated for FY 2013 for the same purpose.

ANSWER: The following table shows the comparative budgets for aircraft and personnel assigned to drug interdiction operations in the transit and delivery zones of the Caribbean, Eastern Pacific, and coastal approaches to the U.S. land borders, through the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget request. The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) figures include all costs associated with daily operations, maintenance, logistic support, fuel, and consumable supplies, as well as base support costs associated with the aircraft assigned. It should be noted that the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) figures do not include the DHC-8 crew since they could not be broken-out specifically for the drug interdiction missions, but are relatively stable and would not provide a meaningful difference from year-to-year.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Air and Marine Resources (\$ in thousands)					
Total Resources	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	GRAND TOTALS
<u>P-3 (Source & Transit Zone):</u>					
S&E	32,437	31,443	29,766	29,766	123,412
O&M	89,963	84,553	83,533	82,723	340,772
Procurement	47,700	42,000	28,100	24,000	141,800
TOTALS	170,100	157,996	141,399	136,489	605,984
<u>UAS (Coastal):</u>					
S&E	502	988	2,169	2,169	5,828
O&M	602	1,052	941	941	3,536
Procurement	3,500	4,000	0	0	7,500
TOTALS	4,604	6,040	3,110	3,110	16,864
<u>DHC-8 (Coastal):</u>					
O&M	2,017	2,714	3,378	3,233	11,342

Question: Provide historical metrics, FY 2009-2012 and FY 2013 YTD, for operational hours within the source/transit zone and interceptions/seizures.

ANSWER:

P-3 Historical Seizure Data				
Fiscal Year	Counter-drug Flight Hours	Seizures and Disruptions** (in lbs.)	Seizure and Disruptions** per Flight Hour	Retail Value**
2009	6,190	257,232	41.5	\$3,278,936,304
2010	7,400	148,074	20.0	\$1,887,499,278
2011*	7,205	148,554	20.6	\$11,122,089,426
2012	5,585	117,103	21.0	\$8,767,384,507
2013-Q2	2,523	58,714	23.3	\$4,395,858,466
Totals*	28,903	729,677	25.2 Avg.	\$29,451,767,981

* U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration reset cocaine values in August 2011

**Cocaine seizures only

Air and Marine Recapitalization

Question: Please provide an assessment the progress made toward recapitalization of the air fleet since Air and Marine began executing its strategic air and marine plan or StAMP. While CBP is not procuring new aircraft, particularly fixed wing aircraft, at the pace originally hoped, please describe the capabilities of the new aircraft and how the capabilities of that aircraft helps make up for the capabilities of retiring assets.

ANSWER: The planned 10-year Strategic Air and Marine Plan (StAMP) aircraft and marine vessel recapitalization effort has been highly successful going into its eighth year. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has delivered 67 new or refurbished light- and medium-lift helicopters, 18 new or refurbished fixed-wing patrol aircraft, 10 new unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), and 63 new or refurbished marine vessels of various types. Additionally, 7 of the 14 CBP P-3 have completed the Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) on schedule and on budget, with the last P-3 SLEP to be completed in 2016. The P-3 SLEP increases the aircraft life span an additional 20 years or more; new corrosion resistant components are expected to increase aircraft operational readiness with improved reliability. CBP projects that it will end its aged aircraft investigation effort, with the retirement of all aged aircraft except for the remaining 10 UH-60A Black Hawks slated for recapitalization, by the end of Fiscal Year 2014. There is no plan to replace single-engine aircraft. Twin-engine aircraft will be replaced by the new KA-350CER Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA). The MEA is a more flexible and capable platform than the aged twin-engine aircraft it replaces. The MEA possesses the following multi-domain capabilities which are not available on CBP's older aircraft: broad-area marine search

radar; the latest day/night infrared cameras, planned law enforcement technical collection packages, ground moving target indicators, and both Ku-Band and Iridium downlink capabilities.

Question: How will completion of the P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) increase the capability of those aircraft?

ANSWER: The completion of the P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) will increase the flight hour capability, extending the service life an additional 15,000 flight hours, per aircraft. This flight hour increase adds an estimated 15 to 20 years of life to the P-3 program, allowing OAM to continue supporting the Transit Zone and other high priority missions, as needed, in conjunction with the SLEP leveraging our strong partnership with DOD. OAM has included the installation of an Electro-Optical Infrared (EOIR) system on the P-3 AEW (DOME) aircraft, allowing for an improved single aircraft search capability.

Question: What budgetary resources would you need to maximize utilization of the 10 Unmanned Aircraft Systems (or UAS) in FY 2014?

ANSWER: Notionally, CBP would require an additional \$12.4 million in Operations and Maintenance for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 to increase the operational tempo and maximize the utilization of our 10 UAS. With additional contract support, and our current cadre of aircrews, CBP is capable of flying a 10,000 hour flight year, which would represent an increase of over 4,200 flight hours from FY 2012. The additional hours would increase CBP UAS coverage throughout our current areas of operation, but most significantly on the portions of Southwest Border where an additional 1,250 flight hours would be seen.

Marine Operations

Question: Please provide an update on CBP assets operated in coastal waters and resources dedicated to the maritime borders, highlighting any changes between FY 2011 and FY 2012 and planned in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

ANSWER: CBP maintains 13 air branches or units with 52 fixed-wing and 12 rotary-wing aircraft and a total of 506 air law enforcement personnel supporting coastal waters and the Great Lakes maritime operations. CBP operates dual engine aircraft capable of extended over-water operations in conjunction with organic or supported marine assets. OAM enhanced its aerial capabilities with the recent procurement of three KA-350 Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA), four UH-60M Medium Lift Helicopters, three C-550 interceptors with improved cockpit design and mission equipment including an enhanced maritime radar, improvements to the P-3 aircraft through the P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP), and improvements to the Guardian Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) maritime radar capabilities.

There are six air units in the Southeast Region staffed by 343 air law enforcement personnel with eight fixed-wing and five rotary wing aircraft dedicated to maritime operations. The new UH-60M Medium Lift Helicopter models stationed in the Caribbean and Miami Air Branches along with the recently delivered MEA in Jacksonville, have dramatically increased OAM's Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Target Acquisition capabilities. OAM also has two UAS

stationed at Cocoa Beach, Florida in support of coastal and Joint Interagency Task Force- South operations.

The Southwest Border Region has four air branches/units with 80 air law enforcement personnel supporting maritime operations. The two MEAs stationed at San Diego and two Unmanned Predator Aircraft Systems at Corpus Christi have enhanced our Surveillance and Target Acquisition capabilities in the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coastal area.

The Northern Border Region supports Great Lakes maritime operations with three air branches/marine units with 83 air law enforcement personnel.

Additionally, OAM maintains a fleet of 14 P-3 aircraft capable of long range maritime patrols. As mentioned previously, the life expectancy and capabilities of these aircraft are improving through the P-3 SLEP program.

Personnel and asset changes between Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 and FY 2012 and planned in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

FY Comparison	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Air Interdiction Agents	813	788	779	788
Aircraft	63	65	66	68

Marine: CBP maintains 30 coastal locations staffed by OAM where 346 Marine Interdiction Agents (MIAs) operate a total of 110 vessels. OAM also owns, equips, maintains, and provides fuel for a fleet of Riverine class vessels operated by the U.S. Border Patrol. These vessels are utilized on rivers and lakes along land borders of the United States such as the Rio Grande, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and Lake Champlain. In total, the OAM marine fleet consists of 289 vessels, all of which are used to support CBP's maritime mission.

The Southeast Border Region consists of 17 Marine Units staffed by 126 MIAs operating 61 vessels while conducting maritime operations.

The Southwest Border Region has 4 Marine Units staffed by 74 MIAs operating 19 vessels in the southern Texas and California maritime domain.

The Northern Border Region consists of 9 Marine Units staffed by 116 MIAs operating a total of 30 vessels in the coastal, lakes, and rivers along the U.S./Canada Border.

An additional 20 MIAs staff OAM's Headquarters, NAT'L Marine Training Center, and the NAT'L Marine Center.

Personnel and asset changes between FY 2011 and FY 2012 and planned in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

FY Comparison	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Marine Agents	374	355	346	346
Vessels	290	289	289	289

Marine Operations

Question: How has CBP expanded its role in protecting the maritime borders? Please detail efforts, funding and other resources dedicated to this role.

ANSWER: As threats and intelligence evolve, CBP's Office of Air and Marine (OAM) reviews and adjusts its plans to focus on emerging threats and those that present the highest risk, ensuring that highly mobile air and marine forces are focused where those capabilities will yield the highest operational dividends.

Over the past seven years, CBP has initiated numerous distinct programs and projects directly tied to, or associated with improving OAM's maritime capability. Significant progress has been made toward replacing or recapitalizing aged aircraft. CBP's air fleet is increasingly becoming more effective and flexible with enhanced sensor mission equipment. In the next couple of years, OAM will complete the P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP), continue to recapitalize its aged UH-60A helicopters through the U.S. Army, and continue purchasing KA-350 CER Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA).

Marine: In September, 2011, CBP awarded a contract to purchase up to 80 Riverine Shallow Draft Vessel. The Riverine Shallow Draft Vessel will be designed to operate in shallow rivers and lake areas of the United States, while providing CBP agents with a safe working platform to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States.

OAM is also moving forward with identifying a vendor for the Coastal Interceptor Vessel (CIV) acquisition. The CIV will be equipped with the latest enhancements in communications and sensor technology and will operated in near coastal waters and offshore areas of the United States and its territories in varying sea and weather conditions. The CIV will be used to support the following OAM mission areas: patrol, interdiction, special operations, and port security support.

Arizona Border Technology Plan

Question: Does the Arizona Border Technology Plan fully address your needs for fixed capabilities in Arizona? What is the status of the largest procurements under the Arizona Plan, specifically Integrated Fixed Towers and Remote Video Surveillance Systems?

ANSWER: The Arizona Technology Plan was formulated with the assistance of Office of Border Patrol local subject matter experts on the threats, the environment, and the knowledge of tactics, techniques, and procedures for operations in Arizona; as well as being informed by the results of phase 1a of the Analysis of Alternatives. Through a collaborative process, these

subject matter experts developed the amounts and locations of the fixed (as well as mobile and handheld) capabilities required to fully address the needs in Arizona.

The Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) and the Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS), as the largest procurements under the Arizona Technology Plan, are both currently in source selection. The RVSS contract is scheduled to be awarded this fiscal year and the IFT contract is scheduled to be awarded during the first quarter of fiscal year 2014. Once awarded, both programs will be installing their first systems in the Nogales Area of Responsibility (AOR) of the Tucson Sector. RVSS tower construction activities and IFT tower site preparations in the Nogales AOR have been ongoing, as well as facility renovation for the command center at Nogales Station, in advance of the contract(s) being awarded.

Question: Please provide the results of the analysis of alternatives, with respect to the rest of the Southwest border?

ANSWER: The Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) for the Southwest Border is complete. Following the AoA, U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Office of Border Patrol (OBP) conducted an Operational Assessment, taking into account the results of the AoA, as well as their detailed knowledge of Border Patrol sectors, existing threats, existing technology, infrastructure, and Concepts of Operations to create detailed technology plans. These plans provide a baseline set of requirements from among a menu of options: small to large, inexpensive to expensive, and fixed to mobile. We can provide a more detailed briefing at your convenience.

Land Ports of Entry Delegation

Question: The FY 2014 request includes a proposal to transfer ownership for the majority of land ports of entry currently owned by the General Services Administration (GSA) to CBP. What is the expected timeline for this transition?

ANSWER: The Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget request includes a proposal to delegate to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the responsibility for building operations and maintenance services at the over 100 U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)-owned Land Ports of Entry (LPOEs). In anticipation of the delegation's approval, CBP and GSA have established an interagency core team and are working closely to prepare a strategy for achieving an efficient and effective transfer with the intent to minimize disruption at the LPOEs. CBP and GSA propose a phased implementation, as reflected below.

- Phase I: Q2 FY 2013 – Q1 FY 2014
 - Buffalo Field Office (nine LPOEs); El Paso Field Office (eight LPOEs)
- Phase II: Q2 FY 2013 – Q2 FY 2014
 - Boston Field Office (26 LPOEs); Detroit Field Office (1.5 LPOEs); Laredo Field Office (13 LPOEs)
- Phase III: Q3 FY 2013 – Q3 FY 2014
 - Seattle Field Office (27 LPOEs); Portland/San Francisco Field Office (four LPOEs)
- Phase IV: Q4 FY 2013 – Q4 FY 2014

- Tucson Field Office (eight LPOEs); San Diego Field Office (six LPOEs)

Question: What lessons have been learned through CBP's ownership of 45 ports of entry that will help in this transition?

ANSWER: In 2009, Congress allocated \$420 million to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) through the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009* (ARRA) for the modernization of CBP-owned land ports of entry (LPOE) along the Northern and Southern Borders. With this funding, CBP modernized 31 of the agency's 41 LPOEs. Through innovative LPOE prototype design and a competitive bidding process, CBP fully modernized its LPOE portfolio for significantly less than the total appropriation. With these cost savings, CBP was able to use a portion for the development of a project management database while returning \$35 million to the U.S. Treasury.

Through the success of the agency's work with ARRA, CBP gained experience in managing a large and diverse portfolio of LPOEs across the width and breadth of the Nation. CBP stood up the Field Operations Facilities Program Management Office within the Office of Administration's Facilities Management and Engineering Directorate expressly to manage the ARRA effort. This work has also enabled CBP to:

- Establish regional Project Management Branches in Laguna, California; Dallas, Texas; and Indianapolis, Indiana to house project management and facilities management professionals in order to provide direct support to LPOEs in all regions of the Nation.
- Manage and deliver services to LPOEs across the country at significant cost savings to the Federal Government and taxpayer.
- Develop a library of lessons learned and best practices that will inform the approach to providing the Building Operations Maintenance and Repair services at a high-level of customer satisfaction.
- Establish inter- and intra-agency relationships at the national and local levels.
- Work directly and established relationships with local 8a small, minority, and woman-owned businesses to provide services to the CBP LPOEs thereby benefitting both CBP and local economies.

Question: Major capital projects are underway at San Ysidro and Laredo. How do you plan to transition these ports in the middle of that construction?

ANSWER: At this time, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) does not envision receiving authority by delegation to execute prospectus level construction projects. CBP is seeking authority by delegation for building operations, maintenance, repair, and alterations up to prospectus level.

International Preclearance

Question: In what countries is CBP pursuing new preclearance operations and agreements? Please provide a status, by country, of all existing and proposed agreements.

ANSWER: At the present time, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is not pursuing new preclearance operations in any new countries.

CBP continues to work toward an agreement following the "Beyond the Border Action Plan," an initiative announced by President Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Harper in December 2011. Negotiations between the United States and Canada to develop a new preclearance agreement for the land, marine, and rail modes of transport as well as amendments to the existing Air Preclearance Agreement are on-going.

As part of the 21st Century Border Management efforts initiative with Mexico, the U.S. and Government of Mexico have agreed to pilot the concept of pre-screening (not pre-clearance) of cargo to evaluate whether there is a facilitative benefit to this concept. The United States will pilot this effort at two locations in Mexico, Tijuana/Otay Mesa and San Jeronimo/Ciudad Juarez. Additionally, Mexico will pilot this effort for air cargo pre-screening at the Laredo International Airport, by Mexican Customs officials. The pilot programs have not been implemented yet, but CBP is anticipating implementation of at least one location during the summer of 2013.

On April 15, 2013, CBP and the United Arab Emirates Government signed an agreement permitting preclearance service at Abu Dhabi International Airport, but many operational issues still need to be resolved before preclearance service can begin. In addition, although the agreement has been signed, the agreement does not enter into force until all necessary internal procedures have been completed and the Parties have exchanged diplomatic notes determining the date on which the agreement will enter into force.

There are no other proposed or pending negotiations which are outstanding with regards to CBP preclearance.

Overtime

Question: What has CBP historically spent on overtime for all personnel? Please provide total funding levels for FY 2009-2013 year to date and funding estimated for FY 2013 and FY 2014. What efficiencies has CBP sought in the utilization of these funds?

ANSWER:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Overtime Expenditures								
(\$ in thousands)								
		Actuals					Projections	
Position	Overtime Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 YTD*	2013**	2014***
Total	All Overtime	\$701,846	\$731,754	\$781,478	\$813,837	\$458,702	\$786,417	\$748,919

* Year to Date data as of May 18, 2013.

** Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Projection is based on CBP's updated FY 2013 Financial Plan and reprogramming request that is currently under review by the Appropriations committees. These figures do not include overtime projections for the additional 1,600 CBP Officers proposed in the President's FY 2014 Budget.

*** FY 2014 Projection is based on the FY 2014 President's Budget.

In terms of efficiencies, CBP continues to pursue several Business Transformation Initiatives, such as ready lanes in the land border environment, Global Entry kiosks in the air environment, and new mobile technologies. These initiatives provide efficiencies by segmenting high risk and low risk traffic, resulting in reduced wait times as low risk traffic is cleared more quickly and enabling CBP officers to focus on the higher risk traffic. Additionally, CBP is identifying and executing strategies for data-driven analysis to align overtime scheduling and usage with requirements and operational risk.

Question: What has CBP historically spent on overtime specifically for CBP officers? Please provide total funding levels for FY 2009-2013 year to date and funding estimated for FY 2013 and FY 2014. How is the funding level determined for each year? How are the funds utilized?

ANSWER:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Overtime Expenditures (\$ in thousands)								
Position	Overtime Type	Actuals				Projections		
		2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013 YTD**	2013***	2014****
All CBP Officers	All Overtime	\$250,933	\$231,488	\$231,935	\$236,992	\$104,262	\$220,083	\$221,870

*Includes projection of actuals due to unavailability of full year actuals by position.

** Year to Date data as of May 18, 2013.

*** Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Projection is based on CBP's updated FY 2013 Financial Plan and reprogramming request that is currently under review by the Appropriations committees. These figures do not include overtime projections for the additional 1,600 CBP Officers proposed in the President's FY 2014 Budget.

**** FY 2014 Projection is based on the FY 2014 President's Budget.

In addition to available funding from fee collections and guidance from the appropriations act to determine funding levels, CBP Office of Field Operations relies on historical averages and actual overtime costs to determine funding needs. The historical averages take into account specific times of the year in different regions where there is a spike in travel. The overtime funding strategy must remain flexible enough to support changing operations as a result of surge and peak-time operations that vary from year to year.

The funds are used to ensure sufficient staffing is available to perform the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities that relate to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at our nation's ports of entry.

Because the cost of each hour of overtime increases annually, the purchasing power of these overtime funds diminishes which means fewer hours of overtime each year.

Question: What has CBP historically spent on overtime specifically for Border Patrol agents? Please provide total funding levels for FY 2009-2013 year to date and funding estimated for FY 2013 and FY 2014. How is the funding level determined for each year? How are the funds utilized?

ANSWER:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Overtime Expenditures								
(\$ in thousands)								
Position	Overtime Type	Actuals				Projections		
		2009	2010	2011*	2012	2013 YTD**	2013***	2014****
All Border Patrol Agents	All Overtime	\$371,332	\$420,727	\$472,065	\$500,086	\$310,922	\$488,544	\$452,058

* Includes projection of actuals due to unavailability of full year actuals by position.

** Year to Date data is as of May 18, 2013.

*** Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Projection is based on CBP's updated FY 2013 Financial Plan and reprogramming request that is currently under review by the Appropriations committees.

**** FY 2014 Projection is based on the FY 2014 President's Budget.

The majority of overtime for Border Patrol Agents is Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime and associated Federal Labor Standards Act overtime. Historically, most agents earn the maximum 25 percent of base salary for hours not scheduled in advance of the workweek. The overtime is worked at the end of the shift for the continuation of enforcement duties beyond the end of the normally scheduled shift.

Border Patrol also utilizes Federal Employee Pay Act overtime for Border Patrol Agents for short term staffing shortages, conducting special operations, and surge activities. CBP is identifying and executing strategies for data-driven analysis to align overtime scheduling and usage with requirements and operational risk.

Targeting Capabilities

Question: CBP, ICE and the Department of State are collaborating on the pre-adjudication visa vetting initiative. Please detail the funding and personnel involved in this effort in FY13 and planned for FY14 (including FTE dedicated, as well as temporary duty personnel).

ANSWER: In an effort to further enhance visa security measures, representatives from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Department of State have engaged in a collaborative project to implement an automated visa application screening process that enables DHS to identify derogatory information on visa applicants and provide an eligibility recommendation prior to the adjudication of the visa. Screening visa applications and Consular Electronic Application Center (CEAC) data by leveraging current information technology (IT) platforms, such as the Automated Targeting System-Passenger (ATS-P), enhances the U.S. Government's anti-terrorism efforts by adding an additional layer of security and extends our nation's zone of security.

FY 2013 Total Staffing and Technical Enhancement costs are \$5.62 million.

The CBP technical development costs associated with enhancements to support the initiative, which will allow global expansion to approximately 250 Consulate locations and increased screening capabilities intended to allow DHS to identify a broader scope of derogatory information and exclusion record types, are estimated to be approximately \$1.22 million for

Fiscal Year (FY) 2013. The total costs associated with staffing the twenty (20) positions and associated relocation expenses, when applicable, are approximately \$4.4 million.

FY 2014 Total Staffing and Technical Enhancement cost estimate is \$9.46 million.

CBP estimates that approximately \$2 million will be needed for technical improvements during FY 2014. This will allow for the development of additional advanced analytical targeting system capabilities and expansion of screening to all immigrant visa application data. Also, during FY 2014, ongoing operations and maintenance costs are estimated at approximately \$244,000, and Salary and relocations costs associated with staffing 20 new and additional full-time employees is estimated at \$4.4 million

The recurring personnel costs for the aforementioned 20 personnel assigned to pre-adjudicated visa vetting is estimated at approximately \$2.82 million.

Question: Does the FY 2014 request provide the National Targeting Center with the staff needed to support its anticipated workload and mission? Did you need to rely on measures like temporary duty personnel and overtime to do the job in FY 2013? Will you need to rely on temporary duty personnel and overtime in FY 2014?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection is requesting 220 positions for the National Targeting Center (NTC) to support the NTC's anticipated increased workload and expanding mission. The increased staffing is necessary to ensure that the NTC is appropriately staffed to support the growing scope of operations as well as accommodate the exponential increases in data volume to be analyzed, expanded collaboration with intelligence community partners, and rapidly increasing number of individuals on the terrorism watchlist. The NTC continually assesses its resource needs based on existing and future operations and programs. The additional positions will be needed for increasing efforts in major initiatives such as Air Cargo Advance Screening, expanded analytical and targeting efforts, VISA pre-adjudicative vetting, refugee application processing, Document Validation, watchlist enhancement and identity resolution programs, the Rail Targeting Unit, trade enforcement, agriculture/bio-terrorism targeting, narcotics enforcement targeting, biometric encounter management, and collaboration with international targeting center/foreign fellowship members.

During Fiscal Year 2013, the existing NTC staff was augmented through overtime and temporary duty (TDY) officers. Once fully trained, the addition of 220 positions will gradually mitigate the need to support NTC efforts through TDY officers. Because of the unpredictable nature of the work at the NTC, overtime will not be totally eliminated but has the potential to be reduced. The NTC's workload has expanded dramatically and will continue to expand as its strategy requires enhanced technology, more and improved advance information, and the staffing necessary to cover the continually increasing workload and emerging threat streams.

Fleet Maintenance

Question: In FY 2013, CBP proposed a strategy to extend the life cycle of all CBP vehicles and to reduce the size of the fleet. Please provide an update of any progress and savings realized in this area. In addition, provide a comparison of the current data for the vehicle replacement cycle

criteria with any proposed changes (i.e., current and proposed life cycle for vehicles; current vehicle fleet numbers and proposed fleet numbers).

ANSWER: Seeking a strategy to realize savings through cost avoidance, U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Office of Administration Mobile Assets Program Management Office conducted a study of the average age and mileage of vehicles retired between Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-2010. By extending the lifecycle of CBP vehicles, CBP achieved savings through deferment of \$93.0 million in vehicle requirements in FY 2013. The Fleet Savings were utilized to address CBP priorities, including those in the Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

As part of the effort to reduce the size of the fleet and as a part of the Presidential directive on Federal Fleet Performance, CBP's Office of Administration Mobile Assets Program Management Office initiated the Fleet Right Sizing Initiative in FY 2012. This on-going initiative is an effort to gain a complete understanding of CBP's mobile asset resources, and improve distribution management to increase efficiencies and mission effectiveness. The first phase of this analysis identified 553 vehicles for removal from the fleet inventory in FY 2012. In FY 2013, CBP successfully removed all 553 vehicles from the inventory.

Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment

Question: What percentage of rail cars, maritime cargo, and trucks were subjected to an NII examination FY 2011 to FY 2013 to date, distinguishing between those entering and departing the United States?

ANSWER:

Percentage of Inbound Cargo Examined by Large-Scale Non-Intrusive Inspection Fiscal Year (FY) 2011-2013			
Vector	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 thru April 13
Rail	95.0%	96.4%	94.1%
Truck	27.9%	25.9%	22.2%
Sea	4.1%	3.8%	3.1%

The Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment utilization policy for inbound cargo has shifted to an increased emphasis on risk reduction and a decreased emphasis on volume-based scanning.

Vector	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013 thru April 13	
	Total Inbound Cargo Exams	Total Outbound Cargo Exams	Total Inbound Cargo Exams	Total Outbound Cargo Exams	Total Inbound Cargo Exams	Total Outbound Cargo Exams
Rail		676,496	2,827,084	716,110	1,652,918	386,585

	2,504,992					
Truck	2,828,807	26,064	2,682,248	23,803	1,325,965	11,826
Sea	475,675	32,827	455,312	43,540	193,099	8,791

Question: Please provide an updated inventory by location of deployed large-scale NII systems, including planned investments. Please reflect any additional or replacement acquisitions still coming in FY 2013 and planned for FY 2014.

ANSWER: The requested information is For Official Use Only and will be provided to the Committee under separate cover.

Question: Provide the historical average, FY 2011 to FY 2013 year to date, of the time that NII equipment sits idle because of maintenance or manpower issues noting any significant outlier cases? What are the impacts to operations and security?

ANSWER: The average down time hours per unit model for Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) during the time-frame from Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 to date is 11.5 hours or 0.4 hours per month. For Large-Scale Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) units, the average down time per unit during the time-frame from FY 2011 to date is 62.5 hours, or about 2.1 hours per month.

Significant outlier cases for RPMs include one unit with a 3rd party insurance liability delay which took approximately 73 days to resolve; another unit had delays of approximately 24 days to obtain various repair quotes; and another unit had 29 days for the vendor to fabricate a steel part. Outlier cases for NII units were due mostly to repair time delays, for instance awaiting parts and materials to make the repairs. One incident which stands out is for repairs to a large-scale NII unit that required major structural repair after a vehicle collided with it.

Where there is more than one imaging system deployed to a port of entry (POE), the operational impact of one system going down due to repairs is minimal to none as traffic can be rerouted; however, there is a lost opportunity cost by reducing the number of examinations or RPM scans that can be performed.

If a POE has only one imaging system and it becomes non-operational, there could be some impact, depending on the time required to complete repairs. NII examinations would be replaced with manual examinations, which average 15 times longer per exam. If CBP tries to maintain the same exam rate using manual methods, CBP staffing would be temporarily increased by 5 to 6 times using overtime hours at a cost of approximately \$61,000 per NII unit (from FY 2011 to date).

The charts below depict the average down times for Large NII and RPM equipment during the requested period (FY 2011 to date). The charts illustrate:

- The number of 'Priority 1' Work Orders issued;
- The number of unit models that are active;

- The average down time per failure based on the number of 'Priority 1' Work Orders;
- The average down time per model based on the number of unit models; and
- The average monthly down time per model based on the number of unit models.

'Priority 1' Work Order Status is assigned to units deemed down and non-operational. 'Accident' and 'Incident' Work Orders are issued to units damaged by human error or unexpected natural events. 'Repair' Work Orders are issued to units requiring unscheduled maintenance.

Overall ' Priority 1' Work Order Totals					
'Priority 1' Work Order Totals for Large NII & RPM Units	# 'Priority 1' Work Orders (Equipment Down)	Model Counts (Averaged Active Status)	Average Downtime Hrs. per Failure (Priority 1 Work Order)	Average Downtime Hrs. per unit Model	Average Monthly Downtime Hrs. per unit Model
'Accident' and 'Incident'	207	1660	478.68	111.60	3.72
'Repair'	7739	1660	57.64	18.60	0.62
Overall Average Totals	7946	1660	226.48	54.45	1.82

'Accident' and 'Incident' Work Order Chart						
Unit	Model	# 'Priority 1' Work Orders (Equipment Down)	Model Counts (Averaged Active Status)	Average Downtime Hrs. per Failure (Priority 1 Work Order)	Average Downtime Hrs. per unit Model	Average Monthly Downtime Hrs. per unit Model
RPM						
RPM	LUDDLUM (Lanes)	34	280	186.24	22.61	0.75
RPM	SAIC (Lanes)	84	1007	97.88	8.16	0.27
RPM	MOBILE SAIC	11	59	121.35	22.63	0.75
RPM	'Accident' and 'Incident' Total	129	1346	135.16	17.80	0.59
➤ Two Ludlum RPM Lane Work Orders drove up this model's average downtime ➤ One SAIC RPM Lane Work Order drove up this model's average downtime ➤ Two Mobile SAIC RPM Work Orders drove up this model's average downtime						
Large NII						
X-Ray	CAB 2000	2	8	33.46	8.36	0.28
X-Ray	Eagle	8	15	1093.46	583.18	19.44
X-Ray	HCV MOBILE	24	31	405.44	313.89	10.46
X-Ray	HCVG	0	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
X-Ray	HCV-MOBILE	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00

'Accident' and 'Incident' Work Order Chart						
Unit	Model	# 'Priority 1' Work Orders (Equipment Down)	Model Counts (Averaged Active Status)	Average Downtime Hrs. per Failure (Priority 1 Work Order)	Average Downtime Hrs. per unit Model	Average Monthly Downtime Hrs. per unit Model
	2500					
X-Ray	IntellX	1	4	894.00	223.50	7.45
X-Ray	MTXR	3	12	354.36	88.59	2.95
X-Ray	ZBV	15	73	1087.60	223.48	7.45
X-Ray	Omni View Gantry	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
X-Ray	Z PORTAL	0	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
VACIS	VACIS II	4	30	58.39	7.79	0.26
VACIS	VACIS MOBILE	16	71	487.37	109.83	3.66
VACIS	VACIS PALLET	4	18	555.85	123.52	4.12
VACIS	VACIS RAIL	1	26	2688.87	103.42	3.45
VACIS	VACIS PORTAL	0	11	0.00	0.00	0.00
GaRD	GaRDS PORTAL	0	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Large NII 'Accident' and 'Incident' Total		78	314	478.68	111.60	3.72
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Three X-Ray 'Eagle' Accident Work Orders drove up this model's average downtime > Three X-Ray 'HCV Mobile' Accident Work Orders drove up this model's average downtime > Four X-Ray 'ZBV' Accident Work Orders drove up this model's average downtime > One X-Ray 'IntellX' Accident Work Order drove up this model's average downtime 						

‘Repair’ Work Order Chart						
Unit	Model	# ‘Priority 1’ Work Orders (Equipment Down)	Model Counts (Averaged Active Status)	Average Downtime Hrs. per Failure (Priority 1 Work Order)	Average Downtime Hrs. per unit Model	Average Monthly Downtime Hrs. per unit Model
RPM						
RPM	LUDLUM (Lanes)	353	280	23.364	0.950	0.032
RPM	SAIC (Lanes)	1409	1007	20.449	0.923	0.031
RPM	MOBILE SAIC RPM	569	59	43.958	13.675	0.46
RPM ‘Repair’ Total		2331	1346	29.257	5.183	0.17
Large NII						

‘Repair’ Work Order Chart						
Unit	Model	# ‘Priority 1’ Work Orders (Equipment Down)	Model Counts (Averaged Active Status)	Average Downtime Hrs. per Failure (Priority 1 Work Order)	Average Downtime Hrs. per unit Model	Average Monthly Downtime Hrs. per unit Model
X-Ray	CAB 2000	46	8	32.21	5.93	0.20
X-Ray	Mobile Eagle	260	15	18.57	10.40	0.35
X-Ray	HCV Mobile	986	31	14.47	14.88	0.50
X-Ray	HCVG	50	4	44.80	17.23	0.57
X-Ray	HCV Mobile 2500	5	1	30.82	4.67	0.16
X-Ray	IntellX	77	4	25.27	15.82	0.53
X-Ray	MTXR	353	12	48.38	46.28	1.54
X-Ray	ZBV	1199	73	40.99	21.73	0.72
X-Ray	Omni View Gantry	5	1	17.76	2.86	0.10
X-Ray	Z PORTAL	89	6	8.56	4.38	0.15
VACIS						
S	VACIS II	490	30	20.24	10.82	0.36
VACIS						
S	VACIS MOBILE	1402	71	45.21	28.67	0.96
VACIS						
S	VACIS PALLET	61	18	25.85	2.89	0.10
VACIS						
S	VACIS RAIL	205	26	36.52	9.21	0.31
VACIS						
S	VACIS PORTAL	142	11	28.56	11.52	0.38
GaRD						
S	GaRDS PORTAL	38	3	15.93	7.38	0.25
Large NII ‘Repair’ Total		5408	314	28.38	13.42	0.45
<p>➤ The X-Ray ‘MTXR’ model with the highest average repair downtime contributors were age and location of units. Recently MTXR units have been reduced to five active units in CBP; the deactivated MTXR units have been replaced by Z Portal models. With an average age of over 11 years, the vehicle part of this system has a high failure rate.</p>						

Question: What is your strategy for continuing to meet operational requirements like 100 percent radiation screening going forward? What are you doing to reduce the number of personnel needed to operate this equipment?

ANSWER: As required by the *Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006*, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is currently scanning 100 percent of all containerized cargo at the top 22 seaports and greater than 99 percent of containerized cargo entering through all seaport terminals. CBP currently scans approximately 100 percent of all mail and express consignment mail/parcels; approximately 100 percent of all truck cargo and 100 percent of

personally owned vehicles entering from Canada; approximately 100 percent of all truck cargo and 100 percent of personally owned vehicles arriving from Mexico.

The most current projection is that Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) will reach the end of their useful service life after 13 years. The oldest RPMs will reach 13 years of service life beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 with 552 RPMs reaching or exceeding 13 years through FY 2019. With deployed RPMs reaching the end of their life cycle, DNDO and CBP are evaluating how best to scan cargo for radiological and nuclear threats in the future.

To reduce the number of personnel needed to operate this equipment, CBP and DNDO are evaluating whether significant improvements can be made in reducing the naturally occurring radioactive material alarms by revising current operational settings to rely more heavily on the limited energy sensitivity capabilities already existent in the RPM8s. CBP and DNDO are currently analyzing any impacts to threat detection performance and assessing any associated risks.

Container Security Initiative

Question: Please provide the historical information, FY 2010 to FY 2013 year to date: the number of high risk cargo exams conducted under CSI in foreign ports of export and the number of containers scanned in the SFI ports.

ANSWER: Please see the following charts:

Container Security Initiative	
Fiscal Year	Number of Exams
2010	49,590
2011	45,709
2012	49,415
2013 (thru 4/30)	32,152

Secure Freight Initiative	
Fiscal Year	Number of Containers Scanned
2010	119,339
2011	48,025
2012	43,616
2013 (thru 4/30)	24,026

Global Entry/International Registered Traveler

Question: Please provide the latest enrollment numbers for SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry. Also include the percentage of entries that individuals utilizing these programs represents at the land and air ports of entry respectively.

ANSWER: As of May 8, 2013, there are 1,927,628 trusted traveler program active members, representing a 24 percent increase from Fiscal Year 2012. There are 669,891 Global Entry; 840,203 NEXUS; 338,967 Secure Electronic Network for Travelers' Rapid Inspection (SENTRI); and 78,567 Free and Secure Trade (FAST) members.

The percentage of entries for individuals utilizing these programs at the land and air ports of entry are:

SENTRI - 20 percent
 NEXUS - 13 percent Land, 7 percent Air
 Global Entry – 4 percent

Question: With which countries have reciprocal Global Entry program agreements been signed? What is the number of participants in those programs, by country?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security has signed joint statements to develop trusted traveler arrangements with Panama, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Australia, and New Zealand. These arrangements would allow citizens of these countries to participate in Global Entry. Pilot programs with these countries are being developed. Limited pilot programs with Germany, the United Kingdom, and Qatar are currently underway.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Germany	1,005
Korea	474
Mexico	25,615
Netherlands	2,230
Qatar	216
United Kingdom	439

Fully operational, reciprocal arrangements exist with the Netherlands and South Korea.

There are 2,229 Dutch citizens in Global Entry

There are 474 South Koreans in Global Entry

All NEXUS members can use Global Entry.

Automated Commercial Environment

Question: Please provide an update on ACE and the status of implementation. What funding is dedicated to ACE in FY 2013? Requested in FY 2014? What specific activities will those funds support?

ANSWER: The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) program has shifted its development approach to incorporate the Agile methodology. With Agile, capabilities are developed and delivered iteratively and incrementally; teams work concurrently to develop and deliver smaller sets of ACE features more rapidly. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has developed a plan to complete the remaining core trade processing features in ACE in approximately three years. Current efforts are focused on the Partner Government Agency (PGA) Message Set; expanding Cargo Release to include electronic entry corrections/cancellations; building additional data validations for ACE entry summary processing; and re-engineering the Automated Export System capabilities.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, \$138.6 million was enacted (post-rescission/pre-sequestration) for ACE funding; this amount, along with carryover funding is being used to fund new development and cover operations and maintenance costs for existing ACE features.

CBP requested \$140.8 million for ACE for FY 2014. This funding will support expansion of the number of Agile development teams working concurrently. CBP anticipates the requested amount of funding, along with carry over funds from previous years will be sufficient to sustain and increase the velocity of ACE development through FY 2014.

Textile Transshipment Program

Question: Please provide historical updated information on the status of the textile transshipment enforcement effort, and the number of CBP positions – import specialists, CBP officers, and international trade specialists on-board in the Textile Enforcement Division, FY 2011 through projected FY 2013. Please also indicate where those CBP positions are assigned.

ANSWER:

Textile Transshipment Enforcement Statistics					
Activity	2012 Q 1	2012 Q 2	2012 Q 3	2012 Q 4	2012 Total
<i>Seizures (Smuggling)</i>					
Number	40	20	11	24	95
Value	\$3.68M	\$1.297M	\$.757M	\$1.75M	\$7.48M
<i>Seizures (Intellectual Property Rights)</i>					
Number	1905	1837	1628	1804	7174
Value	\$3.36M	\$1.83M	\$5.99M	\$3.26M	\$14.44M
<i>Commercial Fraud Penalties</i>					
Number	9	2	6	4	21
Value	\$21.31M	\$.058M	\$1.61M	\$.396M	\$23.37M
<i>Liquidated Damages</i>					
Textiles	371	140	147	177	835
Entry	357	125	147	169	798
Temporary Importation Bond (TIB)	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Redelivery	13	15	0	8	36
<i>Textile Production Verification Team (TPVT) Illegal Transshipment</i>					
Countries Visited	0	3	3	3	9
Factories Visited	0	57	65	52	174
% Discrepant	N/A	19%	29%	31%	26%
<i>TPVT Trade Preference Claims</i>					
Countries Visited	0	3	3	3	9
Factories Visited	0	57	65	52	174
% Discrepant	N/A	32%	51%	33%	39%
<i>Examinations*</i>					
Total Number	2158	1510	3190	3197	10,055

Textile Transshipment Enforcement Statistics					
Activity	2012 Q 1	2012 Q 2	2012 Q 3	2012 Q 4	2012 Total
Discrepant	273	175	248	412	1108
% Discrepant	13%	12%	7%	13%	11%
Audits					
Number of Audits/Initiated	12	8	9	10	39
Number of Audits/Completed	8	9	11	12	40
Recommended Recoveries	\$458K	\$504K	\$114K	\$286K	\$1.36M
Laboratory Analyses					
Number of Samples Tested	241	302	257	214	1014
Number Discrepant	125	170	159	118	572
% Discrepant	51.9%	56.3%	61.9%	55.1%	56.4%
Special Enforcement Operations (SEO)					
Number of SEO Initiated	2	2	0	0	4
Number of SEO Completed	2	0	0	4	6

Staff Level Estimates for Textile Enforcement					
Position Type	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Import Specialists	339	281	284	282	282
International Trade Specialists	13	12	22	19	19
CBP Representatives Overseas	9	9	9	9	9
Attorneys	4	4	4	4	4
National Import Specialists	3	3	25	26*	26*
Auditors	31	31	31	31	31
Paralegals	3	3	3	3	3
Textile Analysts (Laboratories)	17	17	21	18	18
IT Programmers	1	1	1	1	1

*National Import Specialists and National Import Specialist Assistants

**Projected numbers for FY 2013

Question: Please list the numbers and destinations of textile production verification team visits in FY 2012 and the number of manufacturers and producers visited on these trips.

ANSWER: Textile Production Verification Team visits in Fiscal Year 2012:

9 countries, 174 manufacturers/producers (factories)

Country Visited	Number of Factories Visited
El Salvador	15
Jordan	15
Dominican Republic	27

Guatemala	21
Peru	22
Egypt	22
Honduras	27
Lesotho	11
Nicaragua	14

Centers of Excellence and Expertise

Question: How is CBP measuring the effectiveness of existing (CEEs), including the data that has been collected related to those metrics? How many have been stood up? What are they achieving in terms of facilitating trusted trade?

ANSWER: The Centers of Excellence and Expertise (CEEs) bring all of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) trade expertise to bear on a single industry in a strategic virtual location. CBP currently has 10 CEEs:

1. Agriculture & Prepared Products, Miami;*
 2. Apparel, Footwear & Textiles, San Francisco;*
 3. Automotive & Aerospace, Detroit;
 4. Base Metals, Chicago;
 5. Consumer Products & Mass Merchandising, Atlanta;*
 6. Electronics, Los Angeles;
 7. Industrial & Manufacturing Materials, Buffalo;
 8. Machinery, Laredo;
 9. Petroleum, Natural Gas & Minerals, Houston; and
 10. Pharmaceuticals, Health & Chemicals, New York City.
- * Opened June 3, 2013

To evaluate how the CEEs are progressing toward meeting their goals of segmenting risk, developing industry knowledge, and enhancing enforcement efforts, CBP utilizes three comprehensive evaluation methods:

1. **Analysis of Survey Trends:** As a follow up to the 2012 Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of Customs and Border Protection (COAC) survey, CBP recently completed a customer satisfaction survey for the CEEs. The survey provided useful feedback from the broader trade community and elicited improvement recommendations from current and future CEE participants. Results were favorable to the CEEs, which received a "very satisfied" rating from 74 percent of the respondents, with 96 percent of respondents reporting that their issues were resolved by contacting the CEE.
2. **Operational Performance Measures:** CBP utilizes a variety of trade measures, including compliance rates, detection rates, recovered revenue, revenue gap, and trusted partnership participation rates. These measures are segmented by industry to allow for long-term trend analysis of the CEEs.
3. **Qualitative Evaluations by Industry Stakeholders:** CBP will continue to gather input through COAC and is in constant coordination with industry on the continuing development of best

practices for the CEEs. As the CEEs mature, CBP will continue to enhance the scope and complexity of these evaluation methods.

Through the use of the CEEs, CBP provides a faster and more efficient response to the trade community, by providing centralized processing of post-release procedures which lowers the cost of doing business for the participating imports, by delivering greater consistency and predictability, by providing tailored support for their specific industries nationwide, and by enhancing CBP enforcement efforts.

The CEEs have enhanced the facilitation of legitimate trade through efficient segmentation of risk. By focusing on a particular industry sector, the CEEs identify specific risk factors and apply enforcement techniques to better detect areas of non-compliance while complementing those efforts by segmenting low risk trade. These efforts facilitate the movement of legitimate trade efficiently through the ports of entry, and ensure that CBP trade resources are able to focus on areas of risk.

Question: Are any new Center proposed for FY 2014? If so, what commodities will be the focus and where will they be located?

ANSWER: The 10 current Centers of Excellence and Expertise (CEEs) cover the full spectrum of imported products. U.S. Customs and Border Protection does not expect to open any new CEEs for Fiscal Year 2014, but will evaluate the progress of the 10 CEEs, and seek stakeholder input before making adjustments to industry groupings, or creating additional CEEs.

Apprehensions

Question: Please provide an update on the consequence delivery system including details on the results and impact of different consequences, including criminal prosecution, on reducing recidivist rates and illegal crossings. Is the effort actually reducing recidivism?

ANSWER: The Consequence Delivery System (CDS) was implemented along the Southwest Border in January 2011, enabling the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) to collect data for each consequence and their outcomes, and allowed for the management and targeting of its post-apprehension resources to maximize effectiveness and efficiency. CDS-driven consequence management and risk-based targeting has resulted in a reduction in the overall recidivism rate from a five-year pre-CDS average of 27 percent to 20 percent in FY 2011. Through CDS, a further reductions in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 to 17 percent, marked the lowest annual recidivism rate ever recorded, and the USBP is on track to achieve an even lower recidivism rate in FY 2013.

While prosecutorial consequences (e.g., Standard Prosecution, Streamline) typically have a lower rate of recidivism than administrative consequences (e.g., Voluntary Return [VR], Expedited Removal), the USBP's ability to impose prosecutorial consequences is limited by the resources of our strategic partners. The USBP has significantly reduced the percentage of apprehensions that result in a VR, the least effective and efficient consequence, from 41 percent in FY 2011 to

22 percent in FY 2012. The USBP is further reducing the use of VR, in favor of more effective and efficient consequences, down to 14 percent in FY 2013, through the second quarter.

Leveraging DOD Assets and Capabilities

Question: Many assets and capabilities that DOD has developed for use in Iraq and Afghanistan have been or could be applied to our border security efforts here at home. Please provide a list and brief description of assets and capabilities that have been applied in CBP operations and those that CBP is currently examining.

ANSWER: In partnership with the Department of Defense (DoD), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been working with DoD Joint Task Force North (JTFN) for over 30 years to provide assistance with surveillance along the international borders. JTFN has deployed various pieces of military technology that CBP has evaluated. A recent example is in the case of the Cerberus Lite Scout Surveillance Systems. CBP evaluated the system while deployed along the southwest border and in turn, acquired 12 of these modified systems, known as the Agent Portable Surveillance System for use in Arizona.

Currently CBP has identified and is in the process of receiving ownership of over 3,900 items of excess DoD technology with utility for CBP mission. Such equipment includes robots, radars, night vision and infrared optics equipment, explosive detection kits, gunshot sensors, and heavy equipment (e.g. tractors, water trailers).

Additionally, in coordination with DOD, CBP has conducted an Operations Utility Evaluation (OUE) in Rio Grande Valley Sector for the Persistent Ground Surveillance System/Tower (PGSS/T) and the Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID) aerostat systems (aerostat and tower). These evaluations demonstrated that these systems may provide an operational benefit by significantly enhancing Border Patrol situational awareness, improving border agent safety, and enhancing persistent surveillance.

Hence, CBP is planning follow-on Force Development Analysis (FDA) for most efficient deployment of multiple aerostats/relocatable towers on the border. DOD recently reported they have eight RAID aerostats and eight re-locatable towers available and will standby to help CBP operate and/or train CBP personnel as necessary. The PGSS/T aerostat and tower systems are currently undergoing internal DoD assessment on if/how many will be excess to DoD needs and available to CBP. DHS and CBP also have additional analysis on-going to identify life cycle costs for these systems and to ascertain if the system benefits balance the costs.

Department of Defense Excess Equipment Transfer to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in Process		
Equipment Type	Quantity	Procurement \$ Avoidance
Marcbot (Robots)	10 (San Diego)	\$ 100,000

Department of Defense Excess Equipment Transfer to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in Process		
Equipment Type	Quantity	Procurement \$ Avoidance
Z Backscatter Mobile Sensor	8 (Oklahoma City)	\$ 6,192,000
Forward Scatter Mobile Option	3 (Oklahoma City)	\$ 291,720
Advanced Radar Surveillance Sys.	93 (Oklahoma City)	\$ 15,531,000
Night Vision Goggles, Tractors, Water Trailers, Communications Radios, Infrared Optics, Rifle Scopes, Explosives Detection Kits, Gunshot Sensors, Secure Storage Containers	1,540 (Oklahoma City, Tucson, Rio Grande Valley)	\$ 9,449,318
Total Equipment Delivered	1,654	\$ 31,464,038
Additional Equipment requested of Defense Logistics Agency	1,959	\$ 8,600,056

Potential Department of Defense Equipment being considered to transfer to CBP (Pending Army Enduring Requirements Analysis)			
Equipment Nomenclature	Quantity Potential	Unit Cost	Procurement \$ Avoidance
RAID			
Aerostats	18	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 45,000,000
Tower	50	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 75,000,000
PGSS			
Aerostats	60	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 270,000,000
Tower	30	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 45,000,000
Total			\$ 435,000,000

Late Submissions

Question 49: Please identify the reports and plans are due to the committee. Please provide a target submission date for the record.

ANSWER: As of July 9th, the following reports and plans are due to the appropriations committees in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 and are still pending submission:

Report/Plan Name	Reference	Due Date	Target Submission Date
FY 2012 Annual Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Enforcement	FY 2012 DHS Appropriations Act, NAFTA Implementation Act	12/31/2012	7/15/2013
U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) POE Infrastructure Assessment Study	FY 2008 DHS Appropriations Act	1/31/2013	7/22/2013
National Land Border Security Plan	FY 2008 DHS Appropriations Act	1/31/2013	8/1/2013
Northern Border Port Staffing and Funding Plan	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	4/10/2013	7/15/2013
CBP Use of FY 2013 Disaster Relief Funds	FY 2013 Disaster Relief Appropriations Act	4/29/2013	7/15/2013
FY 2013 Expenditure Plan - ACE	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	5/24/2013	7/15/2013
Information Sharing at Air POEs	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	5/24/2013	8/1/2013
Short-Term Detention Standards and Oversight	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	5/24/2013	8/1/2013
FY 2013 5-Year Border Patrol Staffing and Deployment Plan	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	6/24/2013	8/1/2013
FY 2013 5-Year Strategic Air and Marine Plan Update	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	6/24/2013	8/1/2013
Efforts to Counter Abuse of Prescription Drugs	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	7/6/2013	8/1/2013
CBP Staffing and Hiring - May 2013	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	7/15/2013	7/29/2013
Comprehensive Exit Plan Report	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	7/24/2013	8/8/2013
CBP Staffing and Hiring - June 2013	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	8/15/2013	8/15/2013
CBP Unobligated Balances – FY 2013 3rd Qtr	FY 2012 DHS Appropriations Act	8/15/2013	8/15/2013
ACE Quarterly Reports – FY 2013 3rd Qtr	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act, Trade Act of 2002	8/15/2013	8/15/2013
CBP Staffing and Hiring - July 2013	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	9/15/2013	9/15/2013
Reimbursable Fee Agreements	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	9/22/2013	9/22/2013

Report/Plan Name	Reference	Due Date	Target Submission Date
Collection of Outstanding Duties	FY 2013 DHS Appropriations Act	9/22/2013	9/22/2013

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY**THE HONORABLE David Price**

Michael Fisher, Chief of U.S. Border Patrol
Randolph Alles, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air & Marine
Kevin McAleenan, Acting Deputy Commissioner, CBP
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FY 2014 Budget Request
April 17, 2013

Replacement of Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment

Question: Is CBP working on a recapitalization and optimization plan for its Non-Intrusive Inspection equipment?

ANSWER: Yes, U.S. Customs and Border Protection is developing a recapitalization and optimization plan. The Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) recapitalization and optimization plans are being developed in conjunction with the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), as part of a jointly chaired RDE Integrated Product Team (IPT).

Question: What are the obstacles CBP faces in recapitalizing this equipment?

ANSWER: In the current fiscal environment, U.S. Customs and Border Protection is focusing the available funding on maintaining the currently deployed capabilities. Funding to acquire replacement or next-generation Non-Intrusive Inspection imaging systems has been deferred until at least Fiscal Year 2015.

Question: Will CBP's current NII equipment be able to adequately provide the necessary detection capability as it ages?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be able to maintain our current Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) imaging capability and Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) with currently deployed systems. CBP is reassessing the need for each system and will prioritize continued maintenance based on need and use rate.

To ensure adequate NII imaging capabilities, an operational performance study is being conducted to evaluate aging system capability against system specifications. Also, a relocation analysis based on current traffic volume and threats will be performed to target where resources should be deployed or redeployed.

The most current projection is that Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) will reach the end of their useful service life after 13 years. The oldest RPMs will reach 13 years of service life beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 with 552 RPMs reaching or exceeding 13 years through FY 2019. Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and CBP are in the initial stages of an RPM replacement/improvement program to determine the most cost effective means to address equipment age; however, fielding the life cycle replacements is currently unfunded.

The handheld Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) fleet is beginning to fail at an increasing rate (currently over 1 percent lost per month). DNDO is replacing these units with next-generation technology as funding is available. Obsolescence and failures are currently outpacing the funding available. To mitigate, CBP has deployed all spare inventory and reduced the number of RIIDs at some locations.

Question: Is CBP examining ways for using creative applications of NII and other technologies to speed up processing times? And if so, what are CBP's plans for testing such technologies and applications?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) are examining the following applications of Non-Intrusive Inspection equipment (NII) and Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) to speed up processing times:

1) CBP and DNDO are investigating Polyvinyl Toluene (PVT) Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) improvements to reduce alarm rates due to non-threat radiological sources present in commerce. This this could reduce the number of secondary inspections, thus releasing shipments faster and help to facilitate the flow of commerce; and,

2) CBP is investigating the possibility of integrated NII imaging and radiation detection systems to develop a common operational picture that could streamline multiple inspection processes and reduce the need for redundancy. This streamlining of operations, if deemed cost effective and operationally feasible, has the potential to speed up cargo processing

Radiation Portal Monitors

Question: Currently, there are 444 Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) operating at seaports throughout the U.S., which are meeting the requirement to screen all containerized cargo at the 22 seaports. In February 2013, the Inspector General released an audit report on CBP's RPM program. The report noted that, although all cargo is being screened, some radiation portal monitors are utilized infrequently or not at all. The report also found that the initial estimates of the deployed RPMs showed an average useful life expectancy of 10 years, with some RPM equipment likely to become obsolete by 2014, and with no useful RPMs at seaports by 2021. Subsequent studies have shown that the service life can be increased with continued maintenance and improvements. However, DNDO has not yet funded or deployed technologies to increase the service life of current RPMs or decided on a new technology to replace them.

Given that there are very limited funds to sustain the RPM program what is CBP doing to use current RPM resources most efficiently?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) are pursuing multiple efforts to sustain the RPM program. Recently, CBP completed an effort to identify 58 low-use Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) at the seaports and land borders that will be deactivated and reused for future deployments. CBP is working with DNDO to refine guidelines to identify RPMs that have low utilization and reprioritize their use.

To reduce the number of personnel needed to operate this equipment, CBP and DNDO are evaluating whether significant improvements can be made in reducing the naturally-occurring radioactive material alarms by revising current operational settings to rely more heavily on the limited energy sensitivity capabilities already existent in the RPMs. CBP and DNDO are currently analyzing any impacts to threat detection performance and assessing any associated risks. These changes may improve efficiency for both CBP and the trade community and align with the layered enforcement strategy.

Question: Does CBP have any plans to replace the RPMs when they have reached the end of their service life?

ANSWER: The current projection is that the Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) will have a useful service life of 13 years. The oldest RPMs will reach 13 years of service life in 2016. With deployed RPMs reaching the end of their life cycle, DNDO and CBP are evaluating how best to scan cargo for radiological and nuclear threats in the future.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) are working on the RPM Improvement/Replacement Program. DHS will conduct an Analysis of Alternatives to analyze future technologies to replace RPM systems.

Additionally, DNDO is establishing a program that seeks to detect and identify rad/nuc material through a combined approach using passive detection methods such as gamma and neutron detectors, as well as active methods such as those employing high-energy x-rays. Advances in technology suggest that near-real-time identification of radioactive isotopes and detection of heavily shielded material may now be possible. A solution that is developed from this program could replace RPMs in the out years after consideration of effectiveness and suitability as part of the development process.

Air and Marine

Question: The budget proposes a cut of \$87.2 million to CBP Air & Marine Interdiction, including a cut of \$43.9 million – or 37 percent – to Air and Marine procurement and a cut of \$43.1 million – 11 percent – to Operations and Maintenance.

What would be the impact of such a large procurement cut on the future capabilities of Air and Marine?

ANSWER: The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget request supports the continuation of investments in high priority replacement and recapitalized aircraft, marine vessels, and sensors. In addition to continuing the successful P-3 long range patrol aircraft service life extension program, the request includes funding for two of the highly capable Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft that will replace aged and less capable twin-engine patrol aircraft slated for retirement by the end of FY 2014. The request also contains funding for up to five more new coastal interceptor vessel needed to replace vessels reaching the end of their useful, service lives, as well as funding for up to three modern aircraft sensors to replace assets that can no longer be maintained. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) currently has three UH-60A Black Hawk helicopters in production at the Army depot in Corpus Christi, Texas, with funding in FY 2013 for a fourth. With such a large percentage of CBP's 16 CBP Black Hawks in production, no funding was requested for additional inductions in the FY 2014 request.

Workload Staffing Model

Question: CBP recently sent the Committee an up-to-date Workload Staffing Model that estimates its current staffing needs and how those needs will change by the end of FY 2014. The model projects a need for an additional 3,811 CBP Officers, including nearly 1,600 Officers to address the current baseline workload. CBP is requesting \$210 million in the FY 2014 budget to address that baseline increment, and is proposing to close the rest of the staffing gap by increasing user fees.

How confident is CBP that the model is providing the right outputs for CBO Officer requirements?

ANSWER: The Workload Staffing Model (WSM) was developed over several years with extensive input from operational experts, modeling specialists, and statisticians. It employs a rigorous, data-driven methodology to inform staffing decisions and has been reviewed and validated by external experts. The WSM considers all business processes required of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers, the workload associated with those business processes, and the level of effort required to effectively carry out the mission on a daily basis. The WSM also captures future staffing requirements for new or enhanced facilities and technology deployments. External reviews conducted by the private contracting firm LMI (2010) and the Department of Homeland Security, Program Analysis & Evaluation office (2012) found that the WSM is a sound and effective tool for the evaluation of staffing needs and has the flexibility to perform a range of analysis. CBP has the confidence that the WSM provides the accurate outputs for identifying CBP officer staffing needs.

Question: Does CBP plan to continue working to improve the WSM? And if so, what components of the model need improvement?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) continuously seeks to improve the precision of the model. CBP will continue its annual Workload Staffing Model (WSM) validation program to ensure the capabilities and methodologies are up-to-date, consistent, and accurate. CBP also plans to develop performance modules to add performance standard capabilities to the WSM, including wait time simulations and enforcement targets. CBP plans to

incorporate key Office of Field Operations positions beyond CBP officers, to include Agriculture Specialists and trade revenue positions. Finally, CBP plans to transition the WSM methodology and approach to an automated environment. By doing so, CBP expects to create a stronger modeling architecture and IT platform for better long-term development, expansion, predictive analyses, sensitivity analyses, performance-based requirements, and ad-hoc reporting.

Question: CBP is working with the Department of Agriculture to increase the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection user fee to support an additional 350 CBPOs. When does CBP anticipate that such a fee increase would go into effect?

ANSWER: A study examining the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) fee rates and costs is underway. The study is being conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and an advisory services firm (procured by the USDA). Once complete, the findings will be used by the USDA to support adjustments to the existing AQI fee rates. CBP does not know when the fee rule will go into effect but typically, once a proposed fee rule is published, it could take at least a year before the final rule is completed and implemented.

Question: Although the WSM is not necessarily designed to calculate performance-related staffing requirements, can the model be used to project progress in achieving performance goals, such as reduced wait times?

ANSWER: Until wait time simulations and other performance-related applications are incorporated directly into the model, the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) itself will not have the capability to explicitly be used to project progress in achieving performance goals. However, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) possesses some resources associated with the WSM – including data, analytical tools and business analysts – to project anticipated progress in achieving performance goals. There is a clear correlation between CBP officer staffing levels and wait times at ports of entry. CBP has demonstrated this relationship through both empirical evidence (case studies) and modeling and simulation studies. In its Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, CBP cites several case studies where the addition of CBP officers at specific locations led to a higher degree of primary booth staffing and an associated reduction in wait times, even with steady or increasing traffic volume. CBP has undertaken many modeling and simulation studies as part of various operational analyses in the land and air port of entry environments. All of these analyses show a clear correlation between staffing levels and wait times. In addition, as our report identified, deployment of technology at ports of entry also helps to reduce wait-times, acting as a workforce multiplier for CBP officers.

Question: If so, what are the estimated reductions in wait times at the ports of entry if CBP receives discretionary funding for additional CBP officers, and what are the estimated additional reductions in wait times if Congress were to provide the authority to raise user fees?

ANSWER: The extent that wait times will be reduced depends on many factors, including the locations where additional officers will be deployed, the number of officers that will be deployed and the activities to which the additional officers will be dedicated. Wait time reduction is generally achieved when additional officers can be deployed to create additional primary booth staffing capacity. Even then, wait time reduction potential will vary by site because each port of

entry's situation is different based on volume, arrival patterns, and infrastructure. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has the capability to project wait time reductions at specific locations assuming specific primary booth staffing increases. In anticipation of passage of the President's budget request, CBP has commenced a series of analyses to determine the wait time reduction potential of attaining additional staff.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Culberson

Michael Fisher, Chief of U.S. Border Patrol
Randolph Alles, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air & Marine
Kevin McAleenan, Acting Deputy Commissioner, CBP
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 FY 2014 Budget Request
 April 17, 2013

Shifting of Illegal Traffic to Texas

Question: Chief Fisher, the Department of Homeland Security repeatedly claims that illegal alien apprehensions are down 49 percent nationwide over the past four years. Are these apprehensions down consistently across the Southwest Border?

ANSWER: Southwest Border apprehensions declined 49 percent from Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 through FY 2012. During that timeframe, Southwest Border apprehensions declined consistently versus the prior year, except in FY 2012 when they increased 9 percent versus FY 2011.

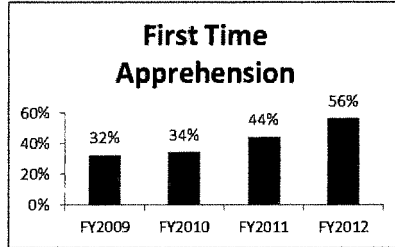
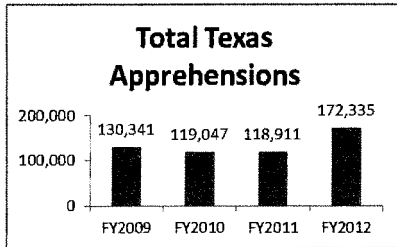
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Nationwide and Southwest Border Apprehensions FY 2008 – FY 2012 <i>Data includes Deportable Aliens Only</i> Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of End of Year Dates		
FY	Nationwide	Southwest Border
FY 2008	723,825	705,005
FY 2009	556,041	540,865
FY 2010	463,382	447,731
FY 2011	340,252	327,577
FY 2012	364,768	356,873

Question: Chief Fisher, how have illegal alien apprehensions changed over the past four years in Texas? Is Texas the new hotbed for illegal border crossings and related drug smuggling?

ANSWER: Illegal apprehensions in Texas have increased from 2009 levels. In 2012, Texas Border Patrol stations reported 172,335 apprehensions compared to 130,341 apprehensions in 2009.¹ In evaluating potential shifts in smuggling activities, the Border Patrol uses first time

¹ Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of 5/8/13

entrants (defined as individuals who have never before been apprehended by the Border Patrol) as a leading edge indicator. Over the past four years, Texas has seen a steady increase in the percentage of first time apprehensions. In 2009, 32 percent of all Border Patrol apprehensions in Texas were caught for the first time. In 2012, however, this number had increased to 56 percent as depicted in the chart below. While no single statistic can accurately predict smuggling patterns, leading edge indicators such as first time apprehensions provide insight to facilitate contingency planning.



Question: Chief Fisher, which initiative has a higher priority for CBP – the Joint Field Command or the South Texas Campaign?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) Joint Field Command (JFC) and South Texas Campaign (STC) have been implemented in order to integrate operations along our border’s highest threat areas. Both initiatives were created to maximize the unity of effort between CBP components and its federal, state, local, tribal, and international partners while focusing CBP resources through integrated, intelligence driven, targeted enforcement operations. Both the JFC and STC reflect an organizational realignment of CBP assets that brings together Border Patrol, Air and Marine, and Field Operations under a single operational command structure to integrate CBP’s border security, commercial enforcement, and trade facilitation missions to effectively meet the unique challenges faced within their respective areas of responsibility.

Both the Arizona and South Texas Corridor remain high threat areas, and CBP will continue to focus its border security efforts on these areas to include supporting the unified command constructs within the JFC and STC initiatives.

Question: Chief Fisher, the FY 2012 statics show an increase in illegal alien apprehensions of “Other-than-Mexicans”. Who exactly is crossing into our country illegally and where are they coming from?

ANSWER: For Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) apprehended a total of 364,768 subjects. Of those 364,768 subjects, 73 percent were from Mexico and 27 percent were from countries “Other-than- Mexico” (OTM).

CBP Nationwide Apprehensions FY 2012 <i>Data includes Deportable Aliens Only</i> Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of End of Year Date		
Citizenship	APPs	% of Nationwide Total APPs
Mexican	265,755	73%
OTM	99,013	27%
Total	364,768	

CBP Nationwide OTM Apprehensions by Citizenship FY 2012 <i>Data includes Deportable Aliens Only</i> Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of End of Year Date	
Citizenship	OTM
AFGHANISTAN	12
ALBANIA	53
ALGERIA	1
ANGOLA	4
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	2
ARGENTINA	42
ARMENIA	1
AUSTRALIA	4
BAHAMAS	30
BANGLADESH	99
BARBADOS	3
BELARUS	2
BELGIUM	1
BELIZE	54
BERMUDA	2
BOLIVIA	28
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	1
BRAZIL	310
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1
BULGARIA	16
BURMA	1
BURUNDI	1
CAMBODIA	2
CAMEROON	3
CANADA	434
CAPE VERDE	1

**CBP Nationwide OTM Apprehensions by Citizenship
FY 2012**

Data includes Deportable Aliens Only

Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of End of Year Date

Citizenship	OTM
CHILE	15
CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	960
COLOMBIA	272
CONGO	4
COSTA RICA	159
CUBA	606
CZECH REPUBLIC	9
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1
DEM REP OF THE CONGO	1
DENMARK	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,044
ECUADOR	2,289
EGYPT	10
EL SALVADOR	22,158
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1
ERITREA	1
ETHIOPIA	6
FINLAND	1
FRANCE	8
GAMBIA	3
GEORGIA	9
GERMANY	4
GHANA	4
GREECE	3
GUAM	1
GUATEMALA	35,204
GUYANA	7
HAITI	177
HONDURAS	30,953
HONG KONG	1
HUNGARY	10
INDIA	642
INDONESIA	11
IRAN	8
IRAQ	5
IRELAND	7
ISRAEL	17
ITALY	8

**CBP Nationwide OTM Apprehensions by Citizenship
FY 2012**

Data includes Deportable Aliens Only

Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of End of Year Date

Citizenship	OTM
IVORY COAST	2
JAMAICA	124
JAPAN	4
JORDAN	13
KAZAKHSTAN	6
KENYA	8
KOREA	4
KOSOVO	4
KYRGYZSTAN	4
LAOS	9
LATVIA	2
LEBANON	4
LIBERIA	1
LIBYA	4
LITHUANIA	3
MACEDONIA	3
MALAWI	1
MALAYSIA	3
MALI	2
MOLDOVA	10
MONGOLIA	9
MOROCCO	3
NEPAL	149
NETHERLANDS	4
NEW ZEALAND	4
NICARAGUA	926
NIGERIA	24
NORWAY	4
PAKISTAN	34
PANAMA	11
PARAGUAY	7
PERU	321
PHILIPPINES	44
POLAND	44
PORTUGAL	7
ROMANIA	938
RUSSIA	23
SAMOA	1

**CBP Nationwide OTM Apprehensions by Citizenship
FY 2012**

Data includes Deportable Aliens Only

Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of End of Year Date

Citizenship	OTM
SAUDI ARABIA	6
SENEGAL	3
SERBIA	3
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	2
SEYCHELLES	1
SIERRA LEONE	1
SLOVAKIA	6
SOMALIA	6
SOUTH AFRICA	7
SOUTH KOREA	25
SPAIN	11
SRI LANKA	185
ST. LUCIA	4
ST. VINCENT-GRENADINES	4
STATELESS	1
SUDAN	3
SURINAME	1
SWEDEN	7
SYRIA	8
TAIWAN	7
TAJIKISTAN	3
TANZANIA	9
THAILAND	16
TOGO	3
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	17
TUNISIA	1
TURKEY	16
UKRAINE	23
UNITED KINGDOM	24
UNKNOWN	9
URUGUAY	16
USSR	3
UZBEKISTAN	18
VENEZUELA	44
VIETNAM	14
YEMEN	2
YUGOSLAVIA	5
ZAMBIA	3

CBP Nationwide OTM Apprehensions by Citizenship FY 2012	
<i>Data includes Deportable Aliens Only</i>	
Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of End of Year Date	
Citizenship	OTM
ZIMBABWE	3
Total	99,013

Abu Dhabi Preclearance

Question: Deputy Commissioner McAleenan, what percentage of all costs associated with Abu Dhabi clearance operations would be reimbursed by the United Arab Emirates (UAE)?

ANSWER: Within the existing authorities granted to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) via Title 7 (Agriculture) and Title 8 (Immigration) of U.S. Code, CBP is able to collect reimbursement for certain inspectional services. Based upon these authorities, CBP anticipates collecting reimbursement for up to 85 percent of its overall costs.

Question: Deputy Commissioner McAleenan, assuming that UAE agrees to reimburse all preclearance costs, what percentage of such costs can CBP accept? What other legal authorities or limitations could affect this agreement?

ANSWER: An existing prohibition within Title 19 of U.S. Code bars U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) from charging fees for customs related inspection expenses. As a result, CBP cannot charge the United Arab Emirates for all of its preclearance costs.

Question: Deputy Commissioner McAleenan, how do preclearance operational costs compare with domestic clearance costs? Which are more expensive?

ANSWER: The cost of Preclearance operational costs, as compared to domestic clearance costs, depends on the country in which CBP provides such services and if any related costs are reimbursable. Generally, Preclearance operational costs are less expensive than those incurred at domestic airports (the average cost-per-passenger at Preclearance locations is approximately 30 percent less versus domestic locations). For every inadmissible person intercepted at a Preclearance location, and therefore denied entry into the United States at that foreign location, the U.S. Government does not incur the short and long-term detention and support costs associated with processing an inadmissible encountered at a domestic port of entry. In addition, preclearance locations also reduce wait-times domestically as more travelers are taken out of "entry" lanes at U.S. airports upon arrival.

In the case of Abu Dhabi, U.S. Customs and Border Protection anticipates being reimbursed approximately 85 percent of total costs in Abu Dhabi. This would make Abu Dhabi significantly less expensive than any other preclearance location or domestic port of entry.

Question: Deputy Commissioner McAleenan, when will the bilateral agreement be signed and when will preclearance operations begin in Abu Dhabi?

ANSWER: On April 15, 2013, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the United Arab Emirates Government signed the air preclearance agreement. Although the agreement has been signed, there are operational issues still to be resolved. Furthermore, even after the agreement's Annex is complete, the agreement will not enter into force until certain procedures are completed, as indicated by an exchange of diplomatic notes between the parties. Operations at Abu Dhabi are contingent upon several factors to include completion of the preclearance facility in accordance with CBP technical design standards, along with CBP personnel, equipment, and systems in place to operate. In addition, CBP must collaborate with the Department of State to ensure all mandatory Department of State requirements are addressed prior to implementation of CBP operations in Abu Dhabi. No date has been identified to start preclearance at this time.

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 FY 2014 Budget Request
 April 17, 2013

Abu Dhabi Preclearance Facility

Question: Acting Deputy Commissioner McAleenan, you indicated on Wednesday, April 17, that the Abu Dhabi preclearance agreement had not yet been finalized. Yet, news reports indicated that the Agreement was signed on Monday.

Why did you not state this for the record during the hearing? Were you unaware that the agreement was signed, or were you instructed not to say so? Considering the concerns of many members regarding this agreement, do you not think it is a problem that you provided the Subcommittee with inaccurate information?

ANSWER: Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in coordination with the Department of State, has been working with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to establish a bilateral air preclearance partnership with Abu Dhabi. A preclearance partnership with UAE allows CBP to screen travelers and their goods before departure through the same process a traveler would undergo upon arrival at a U.S. port of entry to better target and prevent threats while streamlining legitimate travel and trade. On April 15, 2013, CPB's Deputy Commissioner Thomas Winkowski, Performing the duties of the Acting Commissioner of CBP and His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anwar Mohammed Gargash signed an overarching framework to establish preclearance operations in Abu Dhabi that will provide clear benefits to U.S. security in a highly cost effective manner. The agreement outlined firm, reciprocal benefits that fall into three categories: 1) Preventing high risk-travelers from boarding aircraft from Abu Dhabi to the United States; 2) Enhancing law enforcement partnerships and information sharing with a key U.S. partner in the region; and 3) Improving facilitation of international travel by reducing wait times at U.S. gateways and processing overseas more than 300,000 international air passengers in a cost effective manner. CBP and the Department of State continue to work with the UAE to resolve several remaining operational issues before the preclearance agreement goes into effect. The agreement does not enter into force until all necessary operational details have been agreed to by both the United States and UAE and both countries have formally exchanged diplomatic notes determining the date on which the agreement formally enters into force.

Question: In testimony before this Subcommittee last week, Secretary Napolitano stated that the Abu Dhabi preclearance facility would not cost U.S. taxpayers anything because it will be done under a reimbursable agreement with the UAE. Do you think that was an accurate statement – does this agreement really cover 100 percent of the costs associated with such a facility – including training and legacy costs such as pensions? How long does it take to train a CBP officer and did the UAE pay for the training of new CBP officers? If it takes around a year to properly train an officer, then we assume the Abu Dhabi facility could not be opened for at least a year, would that be accurate? It is my understanding that preclearance facilities, because of their international nexus, are generally more expensive to operate and maintain than domestic CBP facilities, is that accurate? Will veteran or new CBP officers be staffing the Abu Dhabi facility? If veteran officers will be used, then what domestic facilities will they be transferred from? Doesn't this cause a problem for already understaffed domestic facilities and existing preclearance facilities? Finally, could you walk me through the timing and chronology on how this agreement is supposed to proceed? When will the agreement be signed, when will the facility open, are there other facilities in the works?

ANSWER: Thank you for the opportunity to clarify this discrepancy. We anticipate incurring relatively minor costs due to the statutory limitations on U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) ability to be reimbursed for customs services. Having said that, allow me to reinforce that due to CBP's ability to recoup upwards of 85 percent of its overall costs, there will be no other preclearance location or domestic landing rights port of entry operating with this level of cost savings for the U.S. taxpayer.

There is minimal training required prior to deployment to an overseas CBP location. Thus, training is not a factor with regards to staffing preclearance operations as they are all supported by staff who are "journeymen level" employees; possessing at a minimum 3 years of field experience and technical knowledge prior to deployment at any of CBP's current 15 preclearance locations.

Opening of the preclearance facility depends upon the Abu Dhabi Airport Company's ability to design and construct an operating area, which meets CBP's Technical Design Standards.

In general, preclearance agreements require that the costs associated with operation and maintenance of the physical infrastructure of a preclearance facility are largely covered entirely by the respective airport authority at which CBP operates. The United Arab Emirates Government (UAE) agreed to the same general framework and, as a result, CBP will not incur expenses associated with the routine operation and maintenance of the Abu Dhabi preclearance facility there.

As noted, the Abu Dhabi preclearance operation will be staffed with "journeymen level" CBP employees on assignments not to exceed five years. These officers and agriculture specialists deployed to the Abu Dhabi preclearance operation will be selected via vacancy announcement and selection procedures in accordance with Office of Personnel Management guidance and the

current employee collective bargaining agreement with CBP. As employees are deployed from domestic ports of entry for any domestic preclearance location, the departure is supplemented with a vacancy of which the domestic Port of Entry may announce and replace those assigned to preclearance.

Passenger flow at domestic ports of entry will be minimally affected at larger “gateway airports” as CBP employees are deployed to support Abu Dhabi Preclearance. The operation at the UAE will provide much needed relief to wait times at highly congested U.S. “gateway” airports such as Chicago O’Hare, New York-John F. Kennedy, and Washington Dulles by providing “domestic”-style arrivals and connections when flights land from the location.

On April 15, 2013, CBP and the UAE signed a preclearance agreement permitting CBP operations to be conducted at Abu Dhabi. A CBP facility is currently under construction by the Abu Dhabi Airport Corporation. Once the facility is complete and all support mechanisms are in place, CBP will commence preclearance at the UAE location. CBP is not involved with any proposed preclearance facilities at any other location than Abu Dhabi.

Question: The Abu Dhabi agreement will shift CBP resources to a system that rewards deep pockets while domestic entry points and existing preclearance facilities with the greatest travel demand and need for CBP staff continue to suffer. It’s my understanding that CBP has been working for two years to create a staffing model that demonstrates which ports of entry have the highest traffic levels and thus merit additional staffing.

Is that staffing model complete? Does the staffing model indicate that our domestic ports of entry are understaffed and in need of better resource allocation? In her testimony last week, Secretary Napolitano indicated that the cost of the Abu Dhabi facility was a ‘drop in the bucket’ compared to what is needed at domestic facilities. It seems to me that given the domestic needs, we could use all the drops in the bucket domestically or at existing preclearance facilities instead of investing U.S. capital in the Middle East. Do you agree with Sec. Napolitano’s statement or do you think these resources would be better utilized domestically or at existing preclearance facilities actually utilized by U.S. airlines?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has developed, and will continue to refine, a Workload Staffing Model (WSM) which will be used as a decision-support tool to assist in strategically determining CBP officer staffing requirements.

The expansion of preclearance to Abu Dhabi supports DHS’s extended border strategy, wherein threats to the U.S. homeland are intercepted before departing from foreign soil. Given ongoing international security challenges in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia, the ability to operate U.S. security programs on U.S.-bound international flights prior to their departure is a key capability.

Preclearance provides a higher level of passenger and accessible property screening than would otherwise be achieved for flights departing foreign (non-U.S.) airports, which supports the key security objectives of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). Since precleared passengers have the ability to land at U.S. domestic gates and make direct connections to domestic flights, aviation security at preclearance locations has an added level of importance and

provides additional unique opportunities for TSA at foreign airports and provides transfer passenger facilitation and security efficiencies at the U.S. airports of entry.

Preclearance also protects U.S. agricultural infrastructure from the spread of foreign pests, disease, and global outbreaks. For example, in the last two years CBP has seen a 400 percent increase in interceptions of khapra beetles, one of the most devastating pests from that region, mostly in luggage of passengers originating from the Middle East.

Establishing a DHS/CBP presence in the United Arab Emirates Government (UAE) will further enhance the exchange of security information, provide greater insight into the aviation and border capabilities of the UAE, and establish a means by which the U.S. can assist, influence, and impact UAE security programs that will in turn augment U.S. security.

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 April 17, 2013

Western Hemisphere/Land Border Integration

Question: Please briefly outline the CBP plans at pedestrian ports-of-entry on the northern and southern borders.

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has deployed a combination of pedestrian lane technology, mobile technology and tools to manage traffic flow in the pedestrian environment along the southern border.

Pedestrian Lane Technology

CBP has deployed kiosks to 11 pedestrian primary lanes at the Ports of El Paso, Texas (Paso Del Norte (PDN) Bridge), 6 to Otay Mesa, California, 3 to Brownsville, Texas (Gateway Bridge), and 6 to Nogales, Arizona (Deconcini crossing). The kiosks improve queuing and automate document queries in advance of a traveler's arrival at a CBP inspection booth. Further deployments are currently planned at the Ports of Calexico, Laredo (Convent Street Bridge), San Ysidro, and San Luis.

Mobile Technology

CBP has also employed mobile technology in the pedestrian environment through MC75A handheld mobile document readers, handheld devices which enable CBP officers to query travelers anywhere in the pedestrian facility before the traveler reaches the inspection booth. The MC75A is currently deployed to the Ports of El Paso and Brownsville. The MC75A will be deployed to the Ports of Calexico, San Ysidro, and San Luis concurrent with the deployment of kiosks to those locations.

Managing Traffic Flow

To manage pedestrian traffic flow, the principles of Active Lane Management, currently in use in the vehicle environment, are being leveraged in the pedestrian environment by monitoring traffic and making adjustments to lane designations as traffic conditions and infrastructure limitations warrant. Additionally, concurrent with the deployment of kiosks, CBP is opening Pedestrian

Ready Lanes, primary pedestrian lanes dedicated to travelers with Radio Frequency Identification documents. Pedestrian Ready Lanes, currently deployed at the Ports of El Paso, Otay Mesa, Brownsville, and Nogales, provide the highest throughput and the shortest wait time of any lanes at the port.

Since the vast majority of pedestrian traffic is on the southern border, CBP does not have planned pedestrian initiatives on the northern border. However, if additional funding were to become available, CBP could continue to leverage the pedestrian technologies being deployed to the southern border to enhance additional pedestrian sites on both the southern and northern borders.

Question: The CBP budget submission proposes a \$6M decrease for the WHTI/LBI program for FY 2014. What is the impact of that cut? How would CBP spend the \$6M if it were available?

ANSWER: The Western Hemisphere/Land Border Integration program will mitigate the impact of a \$6 million decrease for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 via the following adjustments to the program's spend plan:

1. Eliminate support for redundant communication circuits at small land ports of entry (estimated savings \$3 million).
2. Reduce operations and maintenance contract by 10 percent (estimated savings \$2 million).
3. Reduce/delay required technology refresh (estimated savings \$1 million).

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Furloughs and AUO De-certification

Question: I applaud the efforts of the men and women of CBP who bravely protect our borders and serve our country day to day. As such, we were encouraged to see CBP's decision to postpone and re-evaluate previously planned furloughs and de-authorization of Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO). However, several constituents have continued to express their concern to me that the decertification of AUO is still a significant possibility. What reprogramming will you ask Congress in order to avoid CBP furloughs and AUO decertification?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security and the Office of Management and Budget, has developed its Fiscal Year 2013 Financial Plan, which proposes a series of transfers and reprogrammings to address the impact of sequestration. The CBP transfer/reprogramming request was submitted to Congress on May 17, 2013. This document outlined the funding realignments that will need to occur in order to mitigate the need for furlough days and reductions in overtime.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) leadership have been working to mitigate, to the greatest extent possible, the impacts of sequestration on CBP operations and employees – while ensuring that CBP's national security mission remains its highest priority. Because of the increases provided in the *Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013* (P.L. 113-6), CBP did not need to implement previously-planned furloughs and the de-authorization of Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime.

On May 17, 2013, the Administration submitted a reprogramming plan to Congress to partially mitigate the impacts of sequester to our workforce through various proposals. This plan should eliminate the need to furlough CBP personnel this fiscal year. However, the impacts of sequestration are significant, including nearly \$600 million in cuts across CBP.

Office of Air and Marine

Question: We are concerned of the reduction to funding allocated to the Office of Air and Marine, a cut of \$87 million (-17%) to Air and Marine procurement at a time when aging assets are already significantly reducing flight hours. What will the impact be to border security?

ANSWER: The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget request supports the continuation of investments in high priority replacement and recapitalized aircraft, marine vessels, and sensors. Additionally, the FY 2014 Budget will sustain flight hours for U.S. Customs and Border Protection's highest priority operations along the southwest border, Caribbean, and within the source and transit zones.

TARS Program Funding

Question: We are encouraged to see an increase of \$27.7 million (+9%) in operations and maintenance cost for newly deployed technology and the transition of the Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program from the Department of Defense (DoD) to CBP. In fact, on January 31, 2013, Members of Congress, including myself, signed on to a letter to DoD, DHS and OMB, expressing our concern over the TARS program funding and transition from DoD to DHS. Can you please discuss the transition and funding of the TARS program to CBP? Has CBP allocated enough funding to support the transition of the program?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Defense (DoD) have worked in close partnership to ensure the effective transfer of the TARS program. Immediately after former DHS Deputy Secretary Lute notified DoD of DHS's intent to accept the transfer of the program, effective October 1, 2013 under the assumption that DHS could make appropriate arrangements for funding, DHS and DoD program managers and subject matter experts met for two full days at Air Combat Command's Acquisition Management Integration Center in Newport News, Virginia, to plan for the seamless transition of the system. Participants in the meeting addressed transition-related functional areas such as budget, legal, contracting, operations, environmental, and logistics. The DHS and DOD senior planners hold bi-weekly meetings to ensure all issues are being effectively addressed.

Moving forward, the transition plan tentatively calls for DHS and DoD program management teams to work in close cooperation on the day-to-day management of the system during the July 1 through September 30 transition period. After gaining familiarity with the system's condition, DHS will assess the impacts of component aging, mission capability gaps, parts obsolescence, and technology refresh requirements on the longer-term program budget.

Border Security Technology

Question: To what scale will the integration of UAS, use of VADER radars, ultra-light aircraft detection and other advanced technology aid in the security of our nation's borders and efficient execution of CBP's missions?

ANSWER: The emergence of technologies such as detection platforms, including unmanned aircraft system (UAS), and new sensor devices, such as Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar (VaDER), have a positive impact on U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) awareness of border security threats and threat vectors. While these technologies are a proven force multiplier, their integration is far more complex than simple acquisition of the assets.

CBP's UAS program began with the acquisition of a single UAS aircraft and ground control station in September 2005. CBP now operates 10 UAS aircraft from 4 sites, has flown over 20,000 UAS hours, and has taken part in the apprehension of 10,000 individuals and over 140,000 pounds of illicit drugs. While these vehicles have proven to be an effective force multiplier in the border security mission, the UAS operates for extended periods of time and allows CBP to safely conduct missions over tough-to-reach terrain or in situations that are too high-risk for manned aircraft or CBP personnel on the ground. The UAS also provides agents on the ground with added situational awareness to more safely resolve dangerous situations. Implementation of these platforms required, and in some cases continues to require, mitigation of airspace, weather, and privacy issues while relying on the coincidental development of sensor devices that can operate from an unmanned platform. As the UAS is further integrated into border security missions, it will continue to provide significant growth in detection capabilities.

CBP is working with private industry and government partners to test VaDER. The advanced radar system offers additional tactical capabilities, providing strategic Wide Area Aerial Surveillance and advanced Ground and Dismount Moving Target Indicator capabilities that allow it to detect vehicles and personnel moving on the ground. Initial tests are positive and the technology is a valuable asset for enhancing situational awareness along the border; however, fully utilizing VaDER requires further development of ground employment tactics, techniques and procedures, in addition to extensive operator training.

Due to the low speed of travel, low altitudes flown, and the small radar cross section, Ultra-Light aircraft are very difficult to detect with existing ground based radar systems. While CBP has experienced some success utilizing the Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems (TARS), gaps in coverage still exist. Procurement of new mobile technology, specifically designed to detect ULA as part of the Ultra-Light Aircraft Detection (ULAD) program, will significantly increase the probability of detection in those areas where the technology is deployed. CBP intends to deploy these systems, tactically, in locations where there are known gaps in low level coverage and where the ULA threat exists.

Border Patrol Agents Deployed to POE Operations

Question: Secretary Napolitano's statement for the record at last week's hearing before this Subcommittee, states the deployment of Border Patrol Agents (BPA) to support POE requirements, due to augmented POE operations, to enable CBP to more effectively address the threat of money and weapons being smuggled southbound into Mexico. Secretary Napolitano's statement further points out that in 2013, CBP expanded these efforts to four key southwest border operational corridors: South Texas, El Paso/New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California. Can you describe the new duties assigned to BPA at POEs? Also, by removing BPA from the interior borders, isn't our border more susceptible to security vulnerabilities?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has utilized available resources to conduct outbound operations in support of the President's Southwest Border Initiative and the Department of Homeland Security's Southwest Border Strategy since March 2009. The Southwest Border Strategy was designed to support three goals: reduce movement of contraband across the border, support Mexico's campaign to crack down on drug cartels in Mexico, and guard against the spillover of violent crime into the United States.

CBP has detailed 116 Border Patrol Agents (BPA) to work alongside officers from the Office of Field Operations in conducting outbound operations along the Southwest Border (SWB). BPAs conducting outbound operations perform the following functions:

- Identify conveyances and travelers for outbound screening.
- Interview and examine passengers, luggage, and conveyances (personally-owned vehicles and buses) leaving the United States.
- Use TECS and other automated systems to identify high risk travelers or fugitives.
- Serve as fully integrated members of the Outbound Enforcement Teams.
- Provide coverage and a secondary layer to outbound operations and to deter absconders.
- Provide a visual deterrence to criminal elements who may attempt to utilize the ports of entry (POEs).

Between Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 and FY 2012, CBP Outbound Enforcement Operations along the SWB resulted in the seizure of over \$112 million in bulk currency, 718 firearms, and over 342 thousand rounds of ammunition being illegally smuggled out of the United States to Mexico.

As Outbound Enforcement Operations along the SWB directly support CBP's border security efforts, the detailing of BPAs to augment POE operations does not create the potential for increased vulnerabilities at the border. On the contrary, these efforts have mitigated what has been identified as an enforcement gap along our SWB and has proved to be effective in reducing the smuggling of currency, firearms, and ammunition out of the United States and into Mexico.

User Fees

Question: CBP's FY 2014 budget request also proposes to hire an additional 1,877 new CBP officers by requesting changes to existing user fees. What changes to existing laws is DHS seeking, and how will this better facilitate trade and travel, and provide increased border security? Can you guarantee that the increase of user fees will in fact be enough to support the additional 1,877 CBP officers funding?

ANSWER: The Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 President's Budget includes a proposed \$2 increase to the Immigration User Fee (IUF), which is projected to provide \$166 million in additional funding. The change could fund approximately 974 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers as well as business transformation initiatives aimed at decreasing wait times and increasing the efficiency of port operations. The IUF is paid by passengers entering the United States aboard a commercial aircraft or commercial vessel and is available to defray the costs incurred in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services to those passengers.

Established in 1987, the IUF was last increased in 2001 from \$6 to \$7. Adjusted for Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation, the IUF would today be just more than \$12. A \$2 increase adjusts the IUF to \$9 and would keep the fee under this inflation-adjusted amount.

Similarly, the FY 2014 Budget Request includes a proposed \$2 increase to certain COBRA fees (the commercial trucks, commercial aircraft and vessel passengers, and international dutiable mail for which a document is prepared by a customs officer) and proportionate increases for all other COBRA user fees (as well as any annual caps of any applicable fees). The fee increase is projected to provide \$194 million in additional funding, which will add approximately 903 additional CBP officers and support overtime, infrastructure needs, and business transformation initiatives. The COBRA commercial aircraft and vessel passenger fees were established in 1985 at \$5 per person, with some exemptions. Adjusted for CPI inflation, the amount today for this fee would be \$10.67. Currently, the COBRA fee is set at \$5.50 and a \$2 increase adjusts the fee to \$7.50, which is under the inflation-adjusted amount.

In sum, the increase in user fees proposed in the FY 2014 President's Budget, and the ability to hire an additional 1,877 officers, would enable CBP to close its staffing shortfall, alleviate existing wait times, and enable CBP to respond to growing traffic. The increase of CBP officers in the air environment will result in greater security, lower wait times, and increased services for those traveling to the United States. Increased CBP officers at our land and sea ports will reduce wait times and transaction costs for cross border travel and trade, improve cargo release time frames, and increase enforcement effectiveness. Increased staffing at ports of entry will have a direct impact on the economy, creating up to 62,219 more jobs and an increase of \$3.75 billion in Gross Domestic Product. This additional staffing would also have the following impacts: increase of \$75 million in drug seizures, \$5.2 million in currency seizures, \$14.7 million in trade penalty assessments, \$4.7 million in IPR seizures, and \$78.8 million in liquidated damage assessments.

Account-Based Approach for Compliant Importers

Question: CBP should adopt an account-based approach for highly compliant importers. A recent World Economic Forum report found that reducing supply chain barriers to trade could increase GDP up to six times more than removing tariffs. The report criticized C-TPAT as a "polic[y] designed to reduce supply chain barriers to trade, [but] poorly implemented." It found that "the requirements are quite costly, while the purported benefits of faster customs times are minimally realized." By contrast, the report found that Canada's trusted trader program was "widely viewed as a success" because of its account-based clearances. I know CBP consults with Canada extensively, but what steps is CBP taking to implement an account-based approach for highly compliant importers?

ANSWER: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is working on an account-based approach through different initiatives, including the establishment of a series of Centers of Excellence and Expertise (CEEs). The CEEs are staffed with numerous trade positions who use account management principles to authoritatively facilitate trade and serve as single point of processing for participating members.

The CEEs transform CBP's approach to trade processing by better aligning operations with modern business practices. This allows CBP to facilitate legitimate trade while focusing resources on higher-risk shipments. Benefits of the CEEs include: the promotion of uniformity throughout CBP; increasing field awareness of industry issues; and reduction of costs for both CBP and trusted partners. Current CEE participants include businesses enrolled in Customs and Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and the Importer Self-Assessment (ISA) program.

Through C-TPAT, CBP is also working on its second generation automated Portal system to better address current challenges. Currently, one company could have multiple C-TPAT accounts based on the set up of the system; however, C-TPAT requirements for Portal 2.0 support the acceptance of multi-mode applications, which will create a single application process between C-TPAT and Canada's Partners in Protection (PIP) program. Portal 2.0 will also enhance alignment with other Authorized Economic Operator programs and other Government agencies' programs. Management by account will facilitate a single window for Trusted Trader Programs to the trade community, encouraging growth in other industry partnership program such as ISA.

Finally, CBP, members of the trade community, and CBP's Partner Government Agencies are collaborating to create a holistic, integrated trusted trader program. The Trusted Trader program will unify the current C-TPAT and ISA processes, which will enable CBP to provide more tangible incentives to participating low-risk partners while managing supply chain and trade compliance.

Trusted Trader Programs

Question: CBP should update its existing partnership programs this year with a robust trusted trader program. We understand that Import Self-Assessment provides few tangible benefits, so importers cannot make the business case for participating. While CTPAT membership is around 16,000, ISA membership isn't much more than the 200 it started with back in 2007. I am encouraged by CBP's work through the Trusted Trader Working Group to address these concerns. This is really promising, but this program must match high standards with compelling benefits, such as immediate clearance, so that companies large and small can make the business case to improve their compliance and join the program.

- a. What benefits have working group members said they would find compelling?
- b. These consultations, which have been ongoing for about a year, should be concluded promptly. Can CBP finish this review before the end of the current fiscal year?

ANSWER: The working group requested allowance of retroactive flagging and unflagging of entries prior to liquidation as part of the Reconciliation program, exemption from random NII exams unless there is a serious concern, multi-agency pre-clearance of goods, and relief from penalty actions when importers report non-compliance issues. Several of the benefits requested by the working group will require regulatory changes, such as retroactive flagging and unflagging of entries subject to Reconciliation.

The Trusted Trader Working Group has met in person three times and held multiple conference calls throughout the year. The group has made significant progress in designing the framework and implementation plan for the program. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will continue to collaborate and meet with the group to discuss program improvements and develop efficiencies. CBP plans to launch the Trusted Trader pilot program to test the concept of unifying the Customs and Trade Partnership Against Terrorism and the Importer Self-Assessment programs by the end of Fiscal Year 2013.

Trade Facilitation

Question: Other agencies need to help CBP improve trade facilitation. A missing gap in CBP's mission to facilitate legitimate trade is the performance of the other government agencies. In 2011, the Committee noted "concerns that the promise of expediting lower-risk cargo through the programs has not been fully realized" largely because of "safety inspections...by other agencies." CBP, working with the Commercial Operations Advisory Committee (COAC), is looking at the single window approach, but this hasn't led to real progress. For example, last year a trade association took a one week snapshot of FDA's import operations. Out of nearly 16,000 (15,896) FDA-regulated shipments 55 percent, or about 9,000, were held for review, but only 14 were refused entry. The average hold lasted two days, but unpredictably and seemingly for no reason some lasted much longer. What can this Committee do to help the other agencies facilitate trade for highly compliant importers? How is CBP coordinating with the trade to ensure that the steps PGAs take towards a single window approach make sense from a business perspective?

ANSWER: Progress is now being made in the single window approach. In November 2011, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) provided the technical framework for the Partner Government Agency (PGA) message. In addition, the Interoperability Web Services allowing PGAs to interface with Automated Commercial Environment was completed. These are now scheduled to be tested in combination through pilot programs with the PGAs and the trade community. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has volunteered to be the first pilot and is engaging in tri-directional communication and expertise sharing between EPA, CBP, and the Commercial Operations Advisory Committee. This has resulted in a better understanding of the complexities of the supply chain; the importance of accurate data and when it is available; and how the import data is produced, transmitted, stored, and used by the various parties involved. The success of the EPA pilot will pave the way for additional PGAs to engage the trade community to use the single window approach.

Commercial Operations Advisory Committee

Question: I think other agencies should create their own COAC. COAC is a real success. CBP has used its suggestions to help our business be more competitive and keep our consumers safer, including the Centers for Excellence and Expertise and Simplified Entry. We hear a lot of complaints from your customers about the performance of FDA, which does not have an advisory committee comparable to COAC. COAC costs about \$330,000 per year. Can you describe the return on investment CBP and the taxpayer has received from COAC? Would you recommend FDA make a similar investment?

ANSWER: The Commercial Operations Advisory Committee (COAC) has played a vital role in U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) trade transformation efforts to include: the development of the Centers of Excellence and Expertise, implementation of the Air Cargo Advance Security pilot, fostering partnerships with trade and other government agencies to strengthen trade enforcement, and the one government approach to the border, among others. During the 12th term of COAC, a One United States Government Master Principles document was developed, which focuses on pursuing single window automation, a government wide approach to partnership programs, and identifying and removing regulatory and policy obstacles that prevent greater information sharing between Partner Government Agencies. CBP is also enhancing its partnership programs into one trusted trader program and is including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in this process. CBP will continue to incorporate the FDA into the COAC process to obtain a true one U.S. Government streamlined approach.

Although not quantifiable, the results of the trade policies and/or programs leveraging COAC expertise have assisted the agency to further enhance efficiencies within the import and export process and impact the supply chain.

Written statements submitted by the following outside groups are included for the April 17, 2013 Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Hearing – United States Customs and Border Protection:

1. The National Treasury Employees Union



STATEMENT OF COLLEEN M. KELLEY
NATIONAL PRESIDENT
NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION
ON U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION FY 2014 BUDGET REQUEST
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

April 17, 2013

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, distinguished members of the Subcommittee; thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony. As President of the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU), I have the honor of leading a union that represents over 24,000 Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officers and trade enforcement specialists who are stationed at 331 land, sea and air ports of entry (POEs) across the United States. CBP employees' mission is to protect the nation's borders at the ports of entry from all threats while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. CBP trade compliance personnel enforce over 400 U.S. trade and tariff laws and regulations in order to ensure a fair and competitive trade environment pursuant to existing international agreements and treaties, as well as stemming the flow of illegal contraband such as child pornography, illegal arms, weapons of mass destruction and laundered money. CBP is also a revenue collection agency, processing 25.3 million cargo containers through the nation's ports of entry in FY 2012, up about 4 percent from the previous year. In addition, CBP conducted nearly 23,000 seizures of goods that violate intellectual property rights, with a total retail value of \$1.2 billion, representing a 14 percent increase in value over FY 2011.

CBP STAFFING AT THE PORTS OF ENTRY

NTEU applauds the Administration's FY 2014 budget that recognizes that there is no greater roadblock to legitimate trade and travel efficiency than the lack of sufficient staff at the ports. Understaffed ports lead to long delays in our commercial lanes as cargo waits to enter U.S. commerce. **NTEU strongly supports the FY 2014 budget request for a total of 3477 new CBP Officer hires at the air, sea and land ports of entry—1600 paid for by an increase of \$210.1 million in FY 2014 funding and 1877 paid for by an increase in customs and immigration user fees that have not been increased since 2001.**

For years, NTEU has maintained that delays at the ports result in real losses to the U.S. economy. According to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, more than 50 million Americans work for companies that engage in international trade and, according to a recent University of

Southern California study, "The Impact on the Economy of Changes in Wait Times at the Ports of Entry", dated April 4, 2013, for every 1,000 CBP Officers added, the U.S. can increase its gross domestic product by \$2 billion. If Congress is serious about job creation, then Congress should support enhancing U.S. trade and travel by mitigating wait times at the ports and enhancing trade enforcement by increasing CBP security and commercial operations staffing at the air, sea, and land ports of entry and increase the CBP appropriation to the level requested in the Administration's FY 2014 budget submission.

USER FEES

NTEU was heartened to see that there was no decrease in CBP Officer overtime funding as there has been in previous budget submissions. Overtime is essential when CBP Officer staffing levels are insufficient to ensure that inspectional duties can be fulfilled, that officers have sufficient back-up and that wait times are mitigated. In CBP's own words, "Overtime allows OFO to schedule its personnel to cover key shifts with a smaller total personnel number." This is one reason that Congress authorized a dedicated funding source to pay for overtime-- customs user fees, pursuant to Title 19, section 58c (f) of the U.S. Code.

NTEU strongly supports the increase of the immigration and customs user fees to fund the hiring of an additional of 1,877 CBP Officers. CBP collects user fees to recover certain costs incurred for processing, among other things, air and sea passengers, and various private and commercial land, sea, air, and rail carriers and shipments. The source of these user fees are commercial vessels, commercial vehicles, rail cars, private aircraft, private vessels, air passengers, sea passengers, cruise vessel passengers, dutiable mail, customs brokers and barge/bulk carriers. These fees are deposited into the Customs User Fee Account. Customs User Fees are designated by statute to pay for services provided to the user, such as inspectional overtime for passenger and commercial vehicle inspection during overtime shift hours.

NTEU also strongly supports increasing the immigration inspection user fee by \$2 to allow CBP to better align air passenger inspection fee revenue with the costs of providing immigration inspection services. As reported by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), (GAO-12-464T, page 11) fee collections available to ICE and CBP to pay for costs incurred in providing immigration inspection services totaled about \$600 million in FY 2010, however, "air passenger immigration fees collections did not fully cover CBP's costs in FY 2009 and FY 2010."

User fees have not been increased in years and some of these user fees cover only a portion of recoverable fee-related costs. **In 2010, CBP collected a total of \$8.6 million in rail car user fees, but the actual cost of rail car inspections in FY 2010 was \$18.9 million-a \$10 million shortfall.** And Commercial Vehicles pay only \$5.50 per vehicle at arrival for processing and inspection, but the fee is capped at \$100 per vehicle per calendar year. **In 2010, CBP collected a total of \$13.7 million in Commercial Vehicle user fees, but the actual cost of Commercial Vehicle inspections in FY 2010 was over \$113.7 million-a \$100 million shortfall.**

NTEU is opposed to the \$16 million cut in the FY 2014 budget for the Foreign Language Award Program (FLAP), established by the 1993 Customs Officer Pay Reform Act (COPRA), which allows employees who speak and use foreign language skills on the job to receive a cash award if they use the language for at least 10 percent of their duties and have passed the competence test. FLAP is fully funded by customs user fees. Also, under COPRA, Congress made FLAP funding a priority because not only do language barriers delay processing of trade and travel at the ports, for these law enforcement officers, communication breakdowns can be dangerous. Confusion arises when a non-English speaking person does not understand the commands of a law enforcement officer. These situations can escalate quite rapidly if that person keeps moving forward or does not take their hands out of their pockets when requested.

Since its implementation in 1997, this incentive program, incorporating more than two dozen languages, has been instrumental in identifying and utilizing CBP employees who are proficient in a foreign language. Even though the majority of those who receive a FLAP award do so on the basis of their proficiency in Spanish, other languages that CBP Officers and Agriculture Specialists are called upon to use include French, Creole, Chinese, and Vietnamese among other foreign languages. Qualified employees are also eligible for awards for use of languages of special interest, such as Urdu, Farsi and Arabic, that have been identified as critical foreign languages in support of CBP's anti-terrorism mission.

NTEU also supports GAO recommendations aimed at more fully aligning Agriculture Quality Inspection (AQI) fee revenue with program costs (see GAO-13-268). Currently, CBP's share of AQI fees is significantly lower than its share of AQI program costs. According to GAO, in fiscal year 2011, CBP incurred 81 percent of total AQI program costs, but received only 60 percent of fee revenues; whereas the Animal, Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) incurred 19 percent of program costs but retained 36 percent of the revenues. In other words, APHIS covers all its AQI costs with AQI fee revenues, while CBP does not. To bridge the resulting gap, CBP uses its annual appropriation. APHIS has the authority to set reimbursable charges to recover the full costs of overtime services, but the reimbursement rates have not been adjusted since 2005. AQI user fees fund only 62 percent of agriculture inspection costs with a gap of \$325 million between costs and revenue. NTEU also supports CBP's efforts to establish an Agriculture Specialists Resource Allocation Model to ensure adequate CBP Agriculture Specialist staffing at the POEs.

Finally, NTEU supports CBP's study of land border fee options and an active review of all other existing fee rates to ensure that they are set at a level that recovers the full cost of performing "fee-related" inspection services.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE STAFFING

CBP has a dual mission of safeguarding our nation's borders and ports as well as regulating and facilitating international trade. CBP personnel are responsible for collecting import duties and fees, and enforcing U.S. trade laws. In FY 2010, CBP collected \$32 billion in

revenue. Since CBP was established in March 2003, however, there has been no increase in CBP trade enforcement and compliance personnel. NTEU is concerned that the FY 2014 budget, rather than increasing FTEs for CBP trade operations personnel, proposes to cut 21 trade operations positions including 14 Rulings and Regulations staffers who are responsible for promulgating regulations and rulings, and providing policy and technical support to CBP, DHS, Treasury, Congress, and the importing community concerning the application of Customs laws and regulations.

NTEU urges the Committee not to cut CBP trade operations staff, but to increase funding to hire additional trade enforcement and compliance personnel, including Import Specialists, at the POEs to enhance trade revenue collection.

CBP CAREER LADDER PAY INCREASE

NTEU commends the Department for increasing the journeyman pay for CBP Officers and Agriculture Specialists. Many deserving CBP trade and security positions, however, were left out of this pay increase, which has significantly damaged morale.

NTEU strongly supports extending this same career ladder increase to additional CBP positions, including CBP trade operations specialists and CBP Seized Property Specialists. The journeyman pay level for the CBP Technicians who perform important commercial trade and administration duties should also be increased from GS-7 to GS-9.

RATIO OF CBP SUPERVISORS TO FRONTLINE CBP OFFICERS

CBP continues to be a top-heavy management organization. In terms of real numbers, since CBP was created, the number of new managers has increased at a much higher rate than the number of new frontline CBP hires. According to CBP's own numbers, a snapshot of CBP workforce demographics in September 2012 shows that the Supervisor to frontline employee ratio was 1 to 6 for the CBP workforce, 1 to 6.2 for CBP officers and 1 to 6.9 for CBP Agriculture Specialists.

The tremendous increase in CBP managers and supervisors has come at the expense of national security preparedness and frontline positions. Also, these highly paid management positions are straining the CBP budget. With the increase of potentially 3477 new CBP Officer new hires, NTEU urges that CBP return to a more balanced supervisor to frontline employee ratio.

END THE SEQUESTER

NTEU strongly urges Congress to end the sequester. Under sequestration, CBP's Salaries and Expenses (S&E) discretionary and mandatory accounts must be reduced by \$512 million including a \$75 million cut in CBP user fee accounts. Also, under sequestration, the cut to the CBP S&E account included a reduction of \$37.5 million for inspectional overtime at the

POEs. On March 26, the President signed a Continuing Resolution (CR) to fund the government through the end of the fiscal year. The CR does not cancel the sequester. Congress did provide some additional funding for the CBP S&E account in the CR, but also required CBP to maintain the current CBP Officer staffing level. Maintaining current staffing floors means CBP cannot use all of the increased funding in the CR to reduce furloughs for current employees since it must continue to fill vacant positions.

Prior to enactment of the CR, the CBP sequester plan required all CBP employees to be furloughed up to 14 days during the remainder of FY 2013 or one day per pay period beginning early to mid-April through September 30. With the additional funding included in the CR, however, there may be a reduction in the number of furlough days that all CBP employees must take before the end of the fiscal year. In light of the new funding bill, CBP is re-evaluating previously planned furloughs, and has postponed implementation of furloughs pending that re-examination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Funding for additional CBP staff must be increased to ensure security and mitigate prolonged wait times for both trade and travel at our nation's ports of entry. Therefore, NTEU urges the Committee to include in its FY 2014 DHS appropriations bill:

- **funding to increase CBP Officer staffing at the Ports of Entry to the level in the Administration's FY 2014 budget submission;**
- **funding to increase agriculture inspection and trade enforcement staffing to adequately address increased agriculture and commercial trade volumes; and**
- **funding to extend enhanced pay and retirement recognition to additional CBP personnel, including Import and other Commercial Operations Specialists, CBP Seized Property Specialists and CBP Technicians.**

The more than 24,000 CBP employees represented by NTEU are proud of their part in keeping our country free from terrorism, our neighborhoods safe from drugs and our economy safe from illegal trade, while ensuring that legal trade and travelers move expeditiously through our air, sea and land ports. These men and women are deserving of more resources to perform their jobs better and more efficiently.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this testimony to the Committee on their behalf.

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